## Gender Revision of 1986

Volume 8

Revising Minnesota Statutes Chapters 480-645

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                                                                   PAGE
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        480.01 JUSTICES; TERMS.
       The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and
     six associate justices, who shall hold one term of court each
    year, at the seat of government, commencing on the first Tuesday
    after the first Monday in January, with such continuations or
    adjournments thereof during the year as may be necessary for the
     dispatch of the business coming before the court. When the
    chief justice of the court shall be absent from the state, or
 9 shall be, for any reason, incapacitated from acting as such, the
associate justice present within the state and not incapacitated who shall have served the longest time, or when there are two or
    more associate justices of equal terms of service, then the
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    associate justice, whom the chief justice shall designate as
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    senior associate justice as such, shall have and exercise all
     the powers, duties, and functions of the chief justice during
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16 his the absence or incapacity and shall be, during such absence
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    or incapacity, the presiding justice of the court.
480*#011S
        480.011 OFFICE OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE; CONTINUANCE IN
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    OFFICE.
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      The reduction of two offices of associate justice abolished
    by section 480.01 shall become effective upon the first two
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    vacancies occurring in that office on the supreme court. Each
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     justice of the supreme court serving on August 1, 1983 may
24 continue to serve until he the justice is not elected or does
   not seek reelection. If a justice who was serving on August 1, 1983, is defeated for reelection by another person, that other
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    person shall be deemed to have been in office as of August 1,
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   1983, for the purposes of this section.
480*#0591S
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       480.0591 RULES OF EVIDENCE.
      No change for subd 1 to 4
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       Subd. 5. PROMULGATION. (1) EFFECTIVE DATE OF
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    RULES; PUBLICATION. All rules promulgated under this section
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    shall be effective at a time fixed by the court and shall be
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34 published in the appendix to the official reports of the supreme
35 court and shall be bound therewith.
       (2) PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTING.
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                                                     The
37 commissioner of administration shall print, publish and
38 distribute copies thereof to the judiciary and attorneys as
39 required by law. The commissioner shall make 500 copies
40 available, without cost, to the superintendent of the bureau of
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    criminal apprehension for distribution by him the superintendent
42 to local law enforcement agencies of the state.
       No change for subd 6
480*#07S
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       480.07 CLERK; BOND, ASSISTANTS, RECORDS.
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       The clerk of the appellate courts may employ necessary
46 clerical office help for whose compensation legislative
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    appropriation has been made. He The clerk may appoint a deputy
48 clerk for the discharge of the duties of the office in his the
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    clerk's absence or inability to act, and such other duties as
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   shall be assigned to him the deputy clerk by the clerk or the
51 court. The deputy shall serve during the pleasure of the clerk.
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      The clerk shall keep records and perform duties appropriate
53 to his the clerk's office as the judges of the appellate courts
54 prescribe. He The clerk shall provide, at the cost of the
    state, all books, stationery, furniture, postage, and supplies
56 necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the
57
    courts.
480*#08S
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      480.08 MARSHAL.
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       A marshal of the supreme court may be appointed by the
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    justices thereof to act during their pleasure. His The
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    marshal's qualifications, duties, and powers shall be such as
   the court may prescribe conformably to the laws.
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480*#09S
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       480.09 STATE LIBRARY.
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       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. The justices of the supreme court shall appoint a
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66 state law librarian to serve at their pleasure. He The law 67 <u>librarian</u> shall give bond to the state in an amount not less 68 than \$2,000, to be approved by the chief justice, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. Subject to

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 1 the approval of the justices, he the librarian may appoint an
    assistant librarian who shall perform his the librarian's duties
 3 when he the librarian is absent or disabled, and, subject to the
 4 approval of the justices, he the librarian may employ necessary
 5 assistants.
 6
      No change for subd 3 to 6
480*#11S
      480.11 REPORTER.
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       Subdivision 1. BOND; FILES. The reporter of its
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    decisions, appointed by the supreme court, shall give bond to
10 the state in the sum of $500, to be approved by the governor,
11 conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. He The
12 reporter shall be entitled to the possession, for a reasonable
13 time, of the files of the court in all cases decided.
      Subd. 2. CASES; CITATIONS. He The reporter shall
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15 accurately report all such cases, noting concisely the points
16 decided, with a statement of the facts as shown by the record,
17
    unless the same are fully stated in the opinion; the names of
18
    counsel, with the points made and authorities cited, as fully as
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    he the reporter deems necessary; and the opinions rendered by
20 the justices. All references in such opinions to former
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    decisions of the court which have been published in the
22 Northwestern Reporter shall also cite the volume and page of
23
    such reporter where the same appear; and, if the opinion
24 reported has been published in said reporter, the volume and
25 page of such publication shall be cited.
26
      Subd. 3.
                 PUBLICATION; COPYRIGHT. Within 90 days
    after the filing of a sufficient number of decisions to make an
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28 appropriate printed volume, the reporter shall deliver the
29 manuscript of his the report of such cases to the contractor for
30
    the publication thereof. As soon as the same is put in type, he
    the reporter shall read and correct the printer's proof, and
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32
    furnish to the contractor an index, a table of cases, and other
33 matter necessary to complete the volume. He The reporter shall
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    have no pecuniary interest in such reports, which shall be
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    copyrighted by the secretary of state in trust for the people.
480*#12S
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       480.12 REPORTS OF DECISIONS; PRINTING, SALE, AND
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    DISTRIBUTION.
     The report of such decisions shall be published in form,
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    style, quality, and in such numbers as the court shall direct.
40
      Except as otherwise herein provided the published reports
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    shall be sold by the commissioner of administration at a price
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    not to exceed the maximum price set by the court. The
43 commissioner of administration shall distribute without cost
44 published reports to the institutions and public offices as the
45
    court may direct.
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The commissioner shall determine the reasonable expense 47 incurred in handling, and distributing the published reports which he the commissioner sells or which-he distributes without 49 cost. The unexpended balances of any appropriation to the supreme court for publishing reports of decisions shall be used to reimburse the commissioner for the reasonable expenses, and 52 the amount of such reimbursement shall be credited to the central services revolving fund in the state treasury. If the unexpended balances of such an appropriation is insufficient therefor, the commissioner shall deduct the remainder of these expenses from receipts from the sale of published reports and deposit the deductions to the credit of central services revolving fund. He The commissioner shall deposit the balance of the receipts to the credit of the general fund in the state treasury.

480\*#14S

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480.14 APPOINTMENT, COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES; COURT ADMINISTRATOR, EMPLOYEES NOT TO PRACTICE LAW.

The court administrator, with the approval of the chief justice of the supreme court of this state, shall appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as are necessary to 66 enable him the administrator to perform the power and duties vested in him the administrator. During his the administrator's 68 term of office or employment, neither the court administrator 69 nor any employee shall engage directly or indirectly in the practice of law in this state. 480\*#16S

71 480.16 DISTRIBUTION OF WORK OF COURTS; DUTY OF JUDGES TO 72 COMPLY WITH CHIEF JUSTICE'S DIRECTION.

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 1 The chief justice shall consider all recommendations of the court administrator for the assignment of judges, and -in-his discretion, has discretionary authority to direct any judge whose calendar, in the judgment of the chief justice, will 5 permit, to hold court in any county or district where need 6 therefor exists, to the end that the courts of this state shall function with maximum efficiency, and that the work of other 8 courts shall be equitably distributed. The supreme court may 9 provide by rule for the enforcement of this section and section 10 480\*#18S 480.18 CONFERENCE OF JUDGES; JUDGE'S EXPENSES. 11 12 At least once each year the chief justice shall call a 13 conference of the judges of the courts of record of this state 14 for the consideration of matters relating to judicial business, the improvement of the judicial system, and the administration 15 of justice. Each judge attending the annual judicial conference 16 17 shall be entitled to be reimbursed for his necessary expenses to 18 be paid from state appropriations made for the purposes of 19 sections 480.13 to 480.20.

480\*#21S

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480.21 RESIGNED JUDGES, APPOINTMENT AS COMMISSIONERS. Subdivision 1. The supreme court may appoint any resigned judge of the supreme court, who is not engaged in the practice of law, as a commissioner of that court to aid and assist in the performance of such of its duties as may be assigned to him the commissioner with his the commissioner's consent.

Subd. 2. Such a resigned judge who has been appointed and 27 serves as a commissioner shall be paid the sum of \$35 and actual 28 expenses for each day spent in the performance of his duties as such commissioner, said payment to be made in the same manner as payment of salaries for supreme court judges on certification by the chief judge.

480A#02S

480A.02 SELECTION OF JUDGES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. ELECTION. Each judge shall be elected at the general election for a term of six years, beginning on the first Monday of the January next following his the election and until his a successor qualifies. Vacancies occurring between general elections shall be filled by appointment, as prescribed in the constitution.

No change for subd 3 to 7

481\*#01S

481.01 BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS; EXAMINATIONS.

41 42 The supreme court shall, by rule from time to time, 43 prescribe the qualifications of all applicants for admission to 44 practice law in this state, and shall appoint a board of law 45 examiners, which shall be charged with the administration of 46 such rules and regulations and with the examination of all 47 applicants for admission to practice law. The board shall 48 consist of not less than three, nor more than seven, attorneys at law, who shall be appointed each for the term of three years 49 50 and until his a successor qualifies. The supreme court may fill 51 any vacancy in the board for the unexpired term and in its 52 discretion may remove any member thereof. The board shall have a seal and shall keep a record of its proceedings, of all 53 54 applications for admission to practice, and of persons admitted 55 to practice upon its recommendation. At least two times a year 56 the board shall hold examinations and report the result thereof, 57 with its recommendations, to the supreme court. Upon 58 consideration of such report, the supreme court shall enter an 59 order in the case of each person examined, directing the board 60 to reject him or to issue to him the person a certificate of 61 admission to practice. The board shall have such officers as may, from time to time, be prescribed and designated by the 62 63 supreme court. The fee for examination shall be fixed, from 64 time to time, by the supreme court, but shall not exceed \$50. 65 Such fees, and any other fees which may be received pursuant to such rules as the supreme court may promulgate governing the 67 practice of law shall be paid to the state treasurer and shall 68 constitute a special fund in the state treasury. The moneys in 69 such fund are appropriated annually to the supreme court for the 70 payment of compensation and expenses of the members of the board of law examiners and for otherwise regulating the practice of 71

law. The moneys in such fund shall never cancel. Payments

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therefrom shall be made by the state treasurer, upon war the commissioner of finance issued upon vouchers signed of the justices of the supreme court. The members of the soard 3 shall have such compensation and such allowances for expenses as 4 5 may, from time to time, be fixed by the supreme court. 481\*#02S

481.02 UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW.

Subdivision 1. PROHIBITIONS. It shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons, except members of the bar of Minnesota admitted and licensed to practice as attorneys 10 at law, to appear as attorney or counselor at law in any action or proceeding in any court in this state to maintain, conduct, or defend the same, except in-his-own-behalf personally as a party thereto in other than a representative capacity, or, by word, sign, letter, or advertisement, to hold out himseif-or themselves as competent or qualified to give legal advice or counsel, or to prepare legal documents, or as being engaged in advising or counseling in law or acting as attorney or counselor at law, or in furnishing to others the services of a lawyer or lawyers, or, for a fee or any consideration, to give legal advice or counsel, perform for or furnish to another legal services, or, for or without a fee or any consideration, to prepare, directly or through another, for another person, firm, or corporation, any will or testamentary disposition or 24 . instrument of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will, or, for a fee or any consideration, to prepare for another person, firm, or corporation, any other legal document, except as provided in subdivision 3.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. PERMITTED ACTIONS. The provisions of this 30 section shall not prohibit:

- (1) any one person from drawing, without charge, any 32 document to which he the person, a-person-whose-employee-he-is an employer of the person, a firm of which he the person is a 34 member, or a corporation whose officer or employee he the person is, is a party, except another's will or testamentary disposition or instrument of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will;
  - (2) a person from drawing a will for another in an emergency if the imminence of death leaves insufficient time to have it drawn and its execution supervised by a licensed attorney at law;
- (3) any one, acting as broker for the parties or agent of 43 one of the parties to a sale or trade or lease of property or to a loan, from drawing or assisting in drawing, with or without charge, papers incident to the sale, trade, lease, or loan;
  - (4) any insurance company from causing to be defended, or from offering to cause to be defended through lawyers of its selection, the insureds in policies issued or to be issued by it, in accordance with the terms of the policies;
- (5) a licensed attorney at law from acting for several 51 common-carrier corporations or any of its subsidiaries pursuant to arrangement between the corporations;
  - (6) any bona fide labor organization from giving legal advice to its members in matters arising out of their employment:
  - (7) any person from conferring or cooperating with a licensed attorney at law of another in preparing any legal document, if the attorney is not, directly or indirectly, in the employ of the person or of any person, firm, or corporation represented by the person;
  - (8) any licensed attorney at law of Minnesota, who is an officer or employee of a corporation, from drawing, for or without compensation, any document to which the corporation is a party or in which it is interested personally or in a representative capacity, except wills or testamentary dispositions or instruments of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will, but any charge made for the legal work connected with preparing and drawing the document shall not exceed the amount paid to and received and retained by the attorney, and the attorney shall not, directly or indirectly, rebate the fee to or divide the fee with the corporation;
- (9) any person or corporation from drawing, for or without a fee, farm or house leases, notes, mortgages, chattel 73 mortgages, bills of sale, deeds, assignments, satisfactions or 74 any other conveyances except testamentary dispositions and instruments of trust;

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(10) a licensed attorney at law of Minnesota from rendering to a corporation legal services to itself at the expense of one or more of its bona fide principal stockholders by whom he the attorney is employed and by whom no compensation is, directly or indirectly, received for the services;

(11) any person or corporation engaged in the business of making collections from engaging or turning over to an attorney at law for the purpose of instituting and conducting suit or making proof of claim of a creditor in any case in which the attorney at law receives the entire compensation for the work;

(12) any regularly established farm journal or newspaper, devoted to general news, from publishing a department of legal questions and answers to them, made by a licensed attorney at law, if no answer is accompanied or at any time preceded or followed by any charge for it, any disclosure of any name of the maker of any answer, any recommendation of or reference to any one to furnish legal advice or services, or by any legal advice or service for the periodical or any one connected with it or suggested by it, directly or indirectly;

(13) any authorized management agent of an owner of rental property used for residential purposes, whether the management agent is a natural person, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, or any other business entity, from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending in its own behalf any action in any court in this state to recover or retain possession of the property, except that the provision of this clause does not authorize a person who is not a licensed attorney at law to conduct a jury trial or to appear before a district court or the court of appeals or supreme court pursuant to an appeal; and

(14) any person from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant any action in any county or municipal court of this state pursuant to the provisions of section 566.175 or sections 566.18 to 566.33 or from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant any action in any county or county municipal court of this state for the recovery of rental property used for residential purposes pursuant to the provisions of sections 566.02 or 566.03, subdivision 1, except that the provision of this clause does not authorize a person who is not a licensed attorney at law to conduct a jury trial or to appear before a district court or the court of appeals or supreme court pursuant to an appeal, and provided that, except for a nonprofit corporation, a person who is not a licensed attorney at law shall not charge or collect a separate fee for services rendered pursuant to this clause.

Subd. 4. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE FEES. It shall be unlawful to exact, charge or receive any attorney's fee for the foreclosure of any mortgage, unless the foreclosure is conducted by a licensed attorney at law of Minnesota and unless the full amount charged as attorney's fee is actually paid to and received and retained by such attorney, without being, directly or indirectly, shared with or rebated to any one else; and it shall be unlawful for any such attorney to make any showing that he-has-received of receiving such a fee unless he the attorney has received the same or to share with or rebate to any other person, firm, or corporation such fee, or any part thereof, received by  $h \pm m$  the attorney; but such attorney may divide such fee with another licensed attorney at law maintaining his-own the other's place of business and not an officer or employee of the foreclosing party, if such attorney has assisted in performing the services for which the fee is paid, or resides in a place other than that where the foreclosure proceedings are conducted and has forwarded the case to the attorney conducting such foreclosure.

Subd. 5. CORPORATE FIDUCIARY AGENTS. unlawful for any corporation, appearing as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or other representative, to do the legal work in any action, probate proceeding or other proceeding in any court in this state, except through a licensed attorney at law of Minnesota maintaining his the attorney's own place of business and not an officer or employee of such executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or representative. No attorney's fee shall be charged or paid or received in any such case, unless actually paid to and received and retained by such an attorney at law maintaining his the attorney's own place

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oath;

judicial officers;

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1 of business and not an officer or employee of such executor,
  2 administrator, quardian, trustee, or representative; and it
   3 shall be unlawful for such attorney to represent in any
   4 manner that-he-has-received receiving any sum as a fee or
     compensation unless the same has been actually received by-him
   6 or, directly or indirectly, to divide with or rebate to any
     person, firm, or corporation any part of any such fee or
  8 consideration received by him the attorney in any such case; but
  9 such attorney may divide such fee with another licensed attorney
 10 at law maintaining his the other's own place of business and not
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     an officer or employee of such executor, administrator,
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     guardian, trustee, or other representative, if such attorney has
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     assisted in performing the services for which the fees are paid,
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     or resides in a place other than that where the action or
 15 proceedings are conducted and has forwarded the case to the
     attorney conducting the action or proceedings.
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         Subd. 6. ATTORNEYS OF OTHER STATES. Any attorney or
 17
 18 counselor at law residing in any other state or territory in
 19 which he the attorney has been admitted to practice law, who
    attends any term of the supreme court, court of appeals, or
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      district court of this state for the purpose of trying or
 22 participating in the trial or proceedings of any action or
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      proceedings there pending, may, in the discretion of the court
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      before which he the attorney appears in the action or
 25 proceeding, be permitted to try, or participate in the trial or
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      proceedings in, the action or proceeding, without being subject
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     to the provisions of this section, other than those set forth in
 28 subdivision 2, providing the state in which he the attorney is
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      licensed to practice law likewise grants permission to members
     of the state bar of Minnesota to act as an attorney for a client
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     in that state under the same terms.
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        Subd. 7. LAY ASSISTANCE TO ATTORNEYS. Nothing
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      herein contained shall be construed to prevent a corporation
      from furnishing to any person lawfully engaged in the practice
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     of law, such information or such clerical service in and about
 36 his the attorney's professional work as, except for the
     provisions of this section, may be lawful, provided, that at all
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      times the lawyer receiving such information or such services
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      shall maintain full, professional and direct responsibility
 40
     to his the attorney's clients for the information and services
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     so received.
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         No change for subd 8
 481*#035
         481.03 ATTORNEYS SHALL NOT EMPLOY SOLICITORS.
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        No attorney at law shall, through any runner, agent or
     person not an attorney at law who is employed by him the
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     attorney, solicit a person to employ such attorney to present a
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     claim for damages for personal injuries or for death, or to
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 48 prosecute an action to enforce such a claim, and no attorney at
     law shall, directly or indirectly, give a promise to any such
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    person other than an attorney at law any money, fee or
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      commission in consideration of the employment of such attorney
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     by a person having a claim for personal injuries or for death,
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 53 or soliciting or procuring such person who has such claim to
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     employ such attorney to present such claim or to prosecute an
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      action for the enforcement thereof.
 481*#04S
         481.04 SOLICITING OF BUSINESS BY PERSONS OTHER THAN
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     ATTORNEYS; PROHIBITION.
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      It shall be unlawful for any person not an attorney at law
 59 to solicit for money, fee or commission, in any manner
60 whatsoever, any demand or claim for personal injuries or for
 61
     death for the purpose of having an action brought thereon for
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     the purpose of settling the same. Nothing in sections 481.03 to
    481.05 shall be construed to prevent any bona fide labor
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64 organization or any member thereof from advising or securing
     advice for any member of such organization in regard to his the
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      member's rights.
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 481*#065
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      481.06 GENERAL DUTIES.
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         Every attorney at law shall:
         (1) Observe and carry out the terms of his the attorney's
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(2) Maintain the respect due to courts of justice and

(3) Counsel or maintain such causes only as appear to him

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the attorney legal and just; but he the attorney shall not refuse to defend any person accused of a public offense;

- (4) Employ, for the maintenance of causes confided to him the attorney, such means only as are consistent with truth, and never seek to mislead the judges by any artifice or false 6 statement of fact or law;
- (5) Keep inviolate the confidences of his the attorney's client, abstain from offensive personalities, and advance no 9 fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or 10 witness, unless the justice of his the cause requires it;
- 11 (6) Encourage the commencement or continuation of no action 12 or proceeding from motives of passion or interest; nor shall he the attorney, for any personal consideration personal-to 13 himself, reject the cause of the defenseless or oppressed. 14 481\*#07S

481.07 PENALTIES FOR DECEIT OR COLLUSION.

An attorney who, with intent to deceive a court or a party to an action or judicial proceeding, is guilty of or consents to any deceit or collusion, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he the attorney shall be liable to the party injured in treble damages. If he the attorney permit any person not-his other than a general law partner to begin, prosecute, or defend an action or proceeding in his the attorney's name, the attorney 24 giving such permission, and every person so using his the name, shall forfeit \$50 to the party against whom the action or proceeding is prosecuted or defended, recoverable in a civil action.

481\*#071S

481.071 MISCONDUCT BY ATTORNEYS.

Every attorney or counselor at law who shall be guilty of any deceit or collusion, or shall consent thereto, with intent to deceive the court or any party, or who shall delay his the 32 attorney's client's suit with a view to his the attorney's own 33 gain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition to the punishment prescribed by law therefor, he shall forfeit to the party injured treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action. 481\*#085

481.08 AUTHORITY.

An attorney may bind his a client, at any stage of an action or proceeding, by agreement made in open court or in the 39 presence of the clerk, and entered in the minutes by such clerk, 40 or made in writing and signed by such attorney. During any proceeding or action the attorney may receive money claimed therein by his a client, and within six years after judgment, upon payment thereof, may discharge the claim or acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment; but all such authority shall cease upon the substitution of another attorney. 481\*#09S

481.09 PROOF OF AUTHORITY.

A court, upon motion and hearing, and when reasonable grounds are shown, may require any attorney to prove his the attorney's authority to appear and, until such proof is made, 50 may stay all proceedings by him the attorney on behalf of the party he the attorney assumes to represent. At any stage of the proceedings the court may relieve a party from the consequences of the unauthorized acts of an attorney and, upon motion, may summarily compel such attorney to repair any injury resulting therefrom.

481\*#10S 56

481.10 CONSULTATION WITH PERSONS RESTRAINED.

All officers or persons having in their custody a person restrained of his liberty upon any charge or cause alleged, except in cases where imminent danger of escape exists, shall admit any resident attorney retained by or in behalf of the person restrained, or whom he the restrained person may desire to consult, to a private interview at the place of custody. Such custodians, upon request of the person restrained, as soon as practicable, and before other proceedings shall be had, shall notify any attorney residing in the county of the request for a consultation with him the attorney. Every officer or person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor shall forfeit \$100 to the person aggrieved, to be recovered in a civil action.

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481.12 DISABILITY; SUBSTITUTION.
When the sole attorney of a party to any action or 2 3 proceeding in any court of record dies, becomes insane, or is 1 removed or suspended, the party for whom he the attorney appears 5 shall appoint another attorney within ten days after the 6 disability arises, and give immediate written notice of the 7 substitution to the adverse party. If he the party fail to make 8 substitution within such time, the adverse party, at least 20 9 days before taking further proceedings against him the party, 10 shall give him the party written notice to appoint another 11 attorney. When, for any reason, the attorney for a party ceases to act, and the party has no known residence within the state, 12 13 such notice may be served upon the clerk of the court. In case 14 such party fails either to comply with the notice or appear in 15 person within 30 days, he the party shall not be entitled to 16 notice of subsequent proceedings in the case. 481 \* #135

481.13 LIEN FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES.

An attorney has a lien for his compensation whether the agreement therefor be expressed or implied:

- (1) Upon the cause of action from the time of the service 21 of the summons therein, or the commencement of the proceeding, 22 and upon the interest of his the attorney's client in any money or property involved in or affected by any action or proceeding in which he the attorney may have been employed, from the 25 commencement of the action or proceeding, and, as against third 27 as provided in this section; 28 (2) Upon a find 26 parties, from the time of filing the notice of such lien claim,
- (2) Upon a judgment, and whether there be a special 29 agreement as to compensation, or whether a lien is claimed for 30 the reasonable value of the services, the lien shall extend to 31 the amount thereof from the time of giving notice of his the claim to the judgment debtor, but this lien is subordinate to 33 the rights existing between the parties to the action or 34 proceeding;
- (3) The liens provided by clauses (1) and (2) may be 36 established, and the amount thereof determined, by the court, 37 summarily, in the action or proceeding, on the application of 38 the lien claimant or of any person or party interested in the 39 property subject to such lien, on such notice to all parties 40 interested therein as the court may, by order to show cause, prescribe, or such liens may be enforced, and the amount thereof determined, by the court, in an action for equitable relief 43 brought for that purpose.

Judgment shall be entered under the direction of the court, 45 adjudging the amount due. 46 (4) If the lien is cla

(4) If the lien is claimed on the client's interest in real 47 estate involved in or affected by the action or proceeding, such 48 notice of intention to claim a lien thereon shall be filed in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles, where appropriate, and therein noted on the certificate or 51 certificates of title affected, in and for the county within which the same is situated. If the lien is claimed on the client's interest in personal property involved in or affected 54 by the action or proceeding, the notice shall be filed in the same manner as provided by law for the filing of a security 56 interest.

481\*#145

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481.14 REFUSAL TO SURRENDER PROPERTY TO CLIENTS.

When an attorney shall refuse to deliver money or papers to 59 a person from or for whom he the attorney has received them in the course of his professional employment, he the attorney may be required to do so, upon petition, by an order of court. Such 62 order may be granted by the court in which the action was 63 prosecuted, or, if no action was prosecuted, by the district 64 court of the county where he the attorney resides, or by the supreme court, and may require him the attorney to make delivery 66 within a time specified, or show cause why he the attorney 67 should not be punished for contempt. In the event an attorney 68 shall retain money of a client under a claim of right, including 69 a claim for fees and expenses, the court shall determine the 70 amount, if any, due such attorney, and shall order that any 71 surplus amount remaining after deduction thereof be surrendered to the client.

481\*#15S

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Subdivision 1. CAUSES. An attorney at law may be
   removed or suspended by the supreme court for any one of the
    following causes arising after his admission to practice:
      (1) Upon his being convicted of a felony, or of a
    misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, (in either of which cases
6 the record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence). This
    clause shall not be construed to apply to a conviction for
8
   contempt of court;
9
      (2) Upon a showing that he the attorney has knowingly
10 signed a frivolous pleading, or been guilty of any deceit or
11
    wilful professional misconduct in-his-profession;
12
      (3) For wilful disobedience of an order of court requiring
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him the attorney to do or forbear an act connected with or in the course of his the attorney's profession;

(4) For a wilful violation of his the attorney's oath, or of any duty imposed upon an attorney by law.

17 No change for subd 2

481\*#16S

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481.16 CERTAIN ATTORNEYS NOT TO DEFEND CERTAIN PROSECUTIONS; PENALTY.

Every attorney who shall, directly or indirectly, advise in relation to, or aid or promote the defense of, any action or proceeding in any court, the prosecution of which shall be carried on, aided, or promoted by any person as county attorney 24 .or other public prosecutor with whom such attorney shall be, directly or indirectly, connected as partner, or who, having himself personally prosecuted or in any manner aided or promoted any action or proceeding in any court as county attorney or other public prosecutor, shall afterwards, directly or indirectly, advise in relation to, or take any part in, the defense thereof, as attorney or otherwise, or who shall take or receive any valuable consideration from or on behalf of any defendant in any such action, upon any understanding or agreement whatsoever, expressed or implied, having relation to the defense thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. 484\*#015S

484.015 TRANSFER OF CIVIL ACTIONS IN FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT TO MUNICIPAL COURT.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. At any time after the filing of a trial note of issue and prior to trial of a transferable action, any judge of the district court of his the judge's own motion or on ex parte motion of any party, may issue an order to show cause why the action should not be transferred to the municipal court. At least 15 days prior to the return date, the clerk of district court shall mail copies of that order to counsel for all parties to the action and this mailing is sufficient service of the

Subd. 4. Prior to the return date, any party who objects to the transfer shall serve on all other parties and file his written objection with supporting affidavit stating his the reasons for objecting. At the hearing on the return date the judge of the district court shall determine whether or not the objecting party will be substantially prejudiced by such transfer, and if not, shall order the action transferred to the municipal court for all further proceedings. If no objection is timely filed, all parties are deemed to have consented to the transfer and any judge of the district court may order the action transferred to the municipal court for all further proceedings.

No change for subd 5

Subd. 6. Upon filing of a transfer order, the clerk of district court shall deliver to the clerk of the municipal court all papers filed in the action including the transfer order and a copy of all docket entries, and shall pay to said clerk the filing fee or appearance fee for any party who theretofore has paid that fee in district court, the fee to be in the amount normally payable in the municipal court, exclusive of any law library fees. Any excess over the law library fees and the fees so paid to the municipal court shall be retained by the clerk of district court as payment for his services.

Subd. 7. The district court trial note of issue shall be effective to place the action on the general term calendar of the municipal court for trial. A party must demand a jury trial and pay to the clerk of the municipal court the requisite jury fee within the time and in the manner specified in any trial

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1 notice issued by the municipal court; otherwise he the party
  2 waives jury trial. If a proper demand is not so made or if the
  3 proper jury fee is not so paid, this waiver is effective even
  4 though the party or another party previously has demanded jury
      trial in the district court in a trial note of issue or
  6 otherwise.
          No change for subd 8 to 9
484*#065
        484.06 JUDGE NOT TO PRACTICE LAW.
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           No judge of the district court shall practice as an
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10 attorney or counselor at law except in cases in which he the
11 judge is a party in interest, nor shall he the judge receive any
       fees for legal or judicial services other than as prescribed by
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       law; nor shall he the judge be a partner of any practicing
14 attorney in the business of his the practicing attorney's
15 profession.
484*#065S
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            484.065 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST; CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE.
            Subdivision 1. A judge of the district court shall devote
18 full time to the performance of his duties and shall not
19 practice as an attorney or counselor at law, nor be a partner of
      any practicing attorney in the business of his the practicing
20
21 <u>attorney's</u> profession, and he <u>the judge</u> shall not engage in any
22 business activities that will tend to interfere with or appear
23 to conflict with his the judge's judicial duties.
24
        Subd. 2. No part of the salary of a judge of the district
        court shall be paid unless the voucher therefor be accompanied
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26 by a certificate of the judge that-he-has-complied indicating
27 compliance with this section.
484*#30S
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            484.30 ADJOURNED AND SPECIAL TERMS.
29
          The judges of each district may adjourn court from time to
30 time during any term thereof, and may appoint special terms for
petit juries to be drawn therefor. They may also appoint special terms for the beautiful for the beaut
31 the trial of issues of law and fact, and, when necessary, direct
       special terms for the hearing of all matters except issues of
34 fact, the order for which shall be filed with the clerk, and a
35 copy posted in his the clerk's office for three weeks prior to the term.
       the term.
484*#315
           484.31 NON-ATTENDANCE OF JUDGE; ADJOURNMENT.
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           If the judge fails to attend on the day appointed for
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       holding court, the sheriff or clerk may open court and adjourn
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       the same from day to day; but, if he the judge does not appear
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      by four o'clock p.m. of the third day, one of said officers
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      shall adjourn the term without day, and dismiss the jurors;
provided, that such clerk or sheriff, upon the direction of the judge, and without his the judge's presence, may adjourn any
        judge, and without his the judge's presence, may adjourn any
45 general or special term to a day certain, in which case the
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      jurors, if any, shall attend on such day without further notice.
484*#44S
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            484.44 DEPUTY SHERIFF AND CLERK; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.
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           There shall be at all times a chief deputy sheriff of St.
49 Louis county and a chief deputy clerk of the district court of
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      St. Louis county and such other deputies as may be necessary,
resident at the city of Virginia, or the city of Ely, or the city of Hibbing, and their appointment shall be made in the same
53 manner as other deputy sheriffs and deputy clerks of the
54 district court in said county. The salaries of such deputies
       shall be fixed and paid in the same manner as other such
55
56 deputies. The office of said deputy sheriff at Virginia,
57
      Hibbing, and Ely shall not in any sense be considered or deemed
58 the office of the sheriff for any purpose except the performance
of his duties relating solely to proceedings tried or to be
tried at said places; but the office of the deputy clerk at said
      places shall be equally deemed the office of the clerk of court
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62
       for all purposes except the filing of papers in actions or
63 proceedings to be tried at Duluth. Marriage licenses and
64
       naturalization papers may be issued by said deputy clerk.
484*#455
          484.45 COURTHOUSE; JAIL; EXPENSES; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.
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          It is hereby made the duty of the board of county
67 commissioners of the county of St. Louis to furnish and maintain
68 adequate accommodations for the holding of terms of the district
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69 court at the city of Hibbing, and the city of Virginia, proper

70 offices for these deputies and a proper place for the

confinement and maintenance of the prisoners at the city of Hibbing and the city of Virginia.

The county shall reimburse the clerk of the court and his
deputies as herein provided for and the county attorney and his
assistants and the district judges of the district and the
official court reporter for their traveling expenses actually
and necessarily incurred in the performance of their respective
official duties.

484\*#50S

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specified in this section.

484.50 SUMMONS; PLACE OF TRIAL; ST. LOUIS COUNTY. A party wishing to have an appeal from an order of the department of public service, an election contest, a lien foreclosure, or a civil cause or proceeding of a kind commenced or appealed by a party in the court, tried in the city of Virginia shall, in the summons, notice of appeal in a matter, or other jurisdictional instrument issued, in addition to the usual provisions, print, stamp, or write thereon the words, "to be tried at the city of Virginia," and a party wishing a matter commenced or appealed by a party in the court tried at the city of Hibbing shall, in the summons, notice of appeal in a matter, or other jurisdictional instrument issued, in addition to the usual provisions, print, stamp, or write thereon the words, "to be tried at the city of Hibbing," and in a case where a summons, notice of appeal in a matter, or other jurisdictional instrument contains a specification, the case shall be tried at the city of Virginia, or the city of Hibbing, as the case may be, unless the defendant shall have the place of trial fixed in the manner

If the place of trial designated is not the proper place of trial, as specified in sections 484.44 to 484.52, the cause shall nevertheless be tried in a place, unless the defendant, in an answer in addition to the other allegations of defense, shall plead the location of his the defendant's residence, and demand that the action be tried at the place of holding the court nearest his the defendant's residence, as provided in this section; and in a case where the answer of the defendant pleads the place of residence and makes a demand of place of trial, the plaintiff, in his reply, may admit or deny the allegations of residence, and if the allegations of residence are not expressly denied, the case shall be tried at the place demanded by the defendant, and if the allegations of residence are denied, the place of trial shall be determined by the court on motion.

If there are several defendants, residing at different places in a county, the trial shall be at the place in which the majority of the defendants unite in demanding, or if the numbers are equal, at the place nearest the residence of the majority of the defendants.

The venue of an action may be changed from one of these places to another, by order of the court, in the following cases:

- (1) Upon written consent of the parties;
- (2) When it appears, on motion, that a party has been made a defendant for the purpose of preventing a change of venue as provided in this section;
- (3) When an impartial trial cannot be held in the place where the action is pending; or
- (4) When the convenience of witnesses and the ends of justice would be promoted by the change.

Application for a change under clause (2), (3), or (4), shall be made by motion which shall be returnable and heard at the place of commencement of the action. 484\*#51S

484.51 PAPERS WHERE FILED; ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

After the place of trial of any cause is determined, as provided in sections 484.44 to 484.52, all papers, orders and documents pertaining to all causes to be tried at Virginia and filed in court shall be filed and be kept on file at the clerk's office in the city of Virginia, and all causes to be tried in Hibbing and all papers, orders and documents pertaining thereto shall be filed and be kept on file at the clerk's office in the city of Hibbing.

In all actions tried at the city of Virginia or the city of Hibbing, the clerk of said court, as soon as final judgment is entered, shall forthwith cause such judgment to be docketed in his the clerk's office at the county seat; and when so docketed the same shall become a lien on real estate and have the same effect as judgments entered in causes tried at the county seat.

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nonsupport cases.

In all actions tried at the city of Virginia or the city of 2 Hibbing, involving the title of real estate, upon final judgment 3 - being entered, all the papers in said cause shall be filed in the clerk's office at the county seat and the final judgment or 5 decree recorded therein, and a certified copy of all papers in 6 the case shall be made by the clerk and retained at the clerk's office in the city of Virginia or in the clerk's office in the city of Hibbing where the action was originally tried, without 9 additional charge to the parties to said action. 484\*#545 484.54 EXPENSES OF JUDGES. 10 11 No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. A judge shall be paid travel expenses for travel 12 13 from his the judge's place of residence to and from his the 14 judge's permanent chambers only for a period of two years after 15 July 1, 1977 or the date he the judge initially assumes office, 16 whichever is later. 17 Subd. 3. Each judge claiming reimbursement for allowable expenses may file with the supreme court monthly and shall file 18 not later than 90 days after the expenses are incurred, an 19 20 itemized statement, verified by the judge, of all allowable expenses actually paid by him the judge. All statements shall 21 22 be audited by the supreme court and, if approved by the supreme court, shall be paid by the commissioner of finance from 23 24 appropriations for this purpose. 484\*#545S 25 484.545 LAW CLERKS. No change for subd 1 to 2 26 27 Subd. 3. The law clerks, in addition to their salary, 28 shall be paid necessary mileage, traveling and hotel expenses 29 accrued in their discharge of official duties while absent from home. The county auditor of the county for which the expenses 30 31 were incurred, upon presentation of a verified statement 32 approved by one of the judges, shall issue his a warrant in 33 payment thereof. 34 No change for subd 4 484\*#61S 35 484.61 RETIRED DISTRICT COURT JUDGES, ASSIGNMENTS. 36 Upon the retirement of any judge of the district court 37 under the provisions of chapter 490, the retired judge may be 38 appointed and assigned to hear any cause properly assignable to a judge of the district court and act thereon with full powers 39 of a judge of the district court pursuant to section 2.724 with 40 41 his the retired judge's consent. 484\*#625 42 484.62 COMPENSATION AND REPORTER. When a retired judge undertakes such service, he the 43 44 retired judge shall be provided at the expense of the county in 45 which-he-is-performing of performance of the service with a 46 reporter, selected by the retired judge, clerk, bailiff, if the judge deems a bailiff necessary, and a courtroom or hearing room 47 48 for the purpose of holding court or hearings, to be paid for by 49 the county in which the service is rendered and shall receive 50 pay and expenses in the amount and manner provided by law for 51 judges serving on the court to which the retired judge is 52 assigned, less the amount of retirement pay which the judge is 53 receiving, said payment to be made in the same manner as the payment of salaries for judges of the district court, on 54 55 certification by the chief judge of the judicial district or by 56 the chief justice of the supreme court of the state of 57 Minnesota. A deputy clerk may act as bailiff when called to do 58 so for the purposes of this section. 484\*#64S 484.64 FAMILY COURT DIVISION; SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. 59 60 No change for subd 1 61 Subd. 2. The district court judge, family court division, shall hear and determine all matters involving divorce, 62 63 annulment or legal separation, including proceedings for civil 64 contempt for violations of orders issued in such proceedings. 65 In addition, he that judge shall hear and determine paternity

No change for subd 3
Subd. 4. In cases of absence, sickness or other disability which prevents said judge from performing his duties, the chief judge of the district court of the second judicial district may

actions, reciprocal enforcement of support actions and criminal

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designate or assign one or more of the other judges of the
     district court to perform the duties of the district court
     judge, family court division. The chief judge of the district
     court may assign one or more family court matters to another
    judge of said judicial district for hearing and determination.
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       No change for subd 5
484*#65S
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       484.65 FAMILY COURT DIVISION; FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
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        No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. Said district court judge shall hear and
    determine all family matters assigned to-him by the chief judge
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11 of the fourth judicial district with the approval of the
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    majority of the judges of said district.
       No change for subd 3
Subd. 4. VACANCY. In cases of vacancy in the office,
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15 or if work load, absence, sickness or other disability prevents
   a judge from fully performing his duties, the chief judge of the
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    district court of the fourth judicial district may orally or in
18 writing designate or assign one or more of the other judges of
    the district court to perform or assist in the performance of
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    the duties of the district court judge, family court division.
        No change for subd 5 to 7
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       Subd. 8. The duties and powers of referees in the family
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    court division shall be as follows:
       (a) Hear and report all matters within the jurisdiction of
24
    the district court judge, family court division, as may be
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26 directed to him the referee by said judge.
       (b) Recommend findings of fact, conclusions of law,
27
28 temporary and interim orders, and final orders for judgment.
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       No change for subd 9
        Subd. 10. Upon the conclusion of the hearing in each case,
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    the referee shall transmit to said district court judge the
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    court file together with his the referee's recommended findings
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    and orders in writing. The recommended findings and orders of a
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    referee become the findings and orders of the court when
35 confirmed by said judge. The order of the court shall be proof
36 of such confirmation.
484*#685
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       484.68 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
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        Subd. 3. DUTIES. The district administrator shall:
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       (a) Assist the chief judge in the performance of his
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    administrative duties;
       (b) Manage the administrative affairs of the courts of the
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    judicial district;
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       (c) Supervise the clerks of court and other support
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    personnel, except court reporters, who serve in the courts of
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    the judicial district;
       (d) Comply with the requests of the state court
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    administrator for statistical or other information relating to
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    the courts of the judicial district; and
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       (e) Perform any additional duties that are assigned to-him
    by law or by the rules of court.
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       No change for subd 4 to 5
        Subd. 6. SALARY. The salary of the district
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    administrator shall be set by the state court administrator
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    within the limits provided in section 15A.083, and shall be paid
56 by the state. If an administrator dies, the amount of his
57
    salary remaining unpaid for the month in which his the death
58 occurs shall be paid to his the administrator's estate.
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       No change for subd 7 to 8
484*#69S
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        484.69 CHIEF JUDGE.
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       No change for subd 1 to 2
       Subd. 3. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY. In each judicial
63 district, the chief judge, subject to the authority of the chief
    justice, shall exercise general administrative authority over
65
    the courts within the judicial district. The chief judge shall
66 make assignments of judges to serve on the courts within the
67
    judicial district, and assignments may be made without the
    consent of the judges affected. The chief judge may assign any
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    judge of any court within the judicial district to hear any
70 matter in any court of the judicial district. When a judge of a
71 court is assigned to another court he the judge is vested with
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the powers of a judge of the court to-which-he-is-assigned of

assignment. A judge may not be assigned to hear matters

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 1 outside his the judge's judicial district pursuant to this
 2 subdivision.
        No change for subd 4 to 5
 485*#01S
 4 485.01 APPOINTMENT; BOND; DUTIES.
         A clerk of the district court for each county within the
  6 judicial district, who shall be known as the court
  7 administrator, shall be appointed by a majority of the district
8 court judges in the district, after consultation with the county
 9 court judges of the county court district affected. The clerk, 10 before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond
11 to the state, to be approved by the chief judge of the judicial
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\$10,000 conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties. The bond, with his an oath of office, shall be filed for record with the county recorder. The clerk shall perform 16 all duties assigned him by law and by the rules of the court. He The clerk shall not practice as an attorney in the court of which he the clerk is the clerk. The duties, functions, and responsibilities which have been

12 district, in a penal sum of not less than \$1,000 nor more than

20 and may be required by statute or law to be performed by the 21 clerk of district court shall be performed by the court

485\*#018S

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485.018 SALARY, COUNTIES UNDER 75,000 INHABITANTS. No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. SET BY BOARD. The county board of each of 26 the counties specified in subdivision 1 annually shall set by 27 resolution the salary of the clerk of district court which shall 28 be paid to the clerk of district court at such intervals as the board shall determine but not less often than once each month. 30 At the January meeting prior to the first date on which 31 applicants may file for the office of clerk of district court the clerk of district court for the term next following. In the event a vacancy occurs in the office of the clerk of district 35 court the board may set the annual salary for the remainder of 36 the calendar year at an amount less than was set for that year. 37 The board in any case specified in this subdivision may not set 38 the annual salary at an amount less than the minimums provided the annual salary at an amount less than the minimums provided 39 in subdivision 1 but it may set the salary in excess of such 40 minimums. The salary of the clerk of district court shall not 41 be reduced during the term for which he the clerk is elected or 42 appointed.

In the event that duties are assigned to the clerk of 44 district court which are in addition to his the clerk's duties 45 as clerk, additional compensation may be provided for the 46 additional duties. The county board by resolution shall 47 determine the additional compensation which shall be paid and 48 specify the duties for which the additional compensation is to 49 be paid.

Subd. 2a. WITHHOLDING SALARY. Upon certification by 51 the state court administrator that the clerk of district court 52 has failed to perform any of the duties assigned to-him by law 53 or by rule of court, the county board shall withhold the salary of the clerk, and shall not pay the salary until receipt of notice from the state court administrator that the clerk has 56 performed the duties assigned to-him by law or by rule of court.

Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to prohibit 58 the judges of the district court from removing a clerk of district court from office.

Subd. 3. Repealed, 1975 c 301 s 16 No change for subd 4

Subd. 5. COLLECTION OF FEES. The clerk of district 63 court shall charge and collect all fees as prescribed by law and 64 all such fees collected by him the clerk as clerk of district 65 court shall be paid to the county in the manner and at the times 66 prescribed by the county board, but not less often than once 67 each month. The clerk of district court shall not retain any 68 additional compensation, per diem or other emolument for his 69 services as clerk of district court, but may receive and retain 70 mileage and expense allowances as prescribed by law.

71 No change for subd 6 72 Subd. 7. APPEAL FROM RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD. The 73 clerk of district court if dissatisfied with the action of the 74 county board in setting the amount of his-or-her the clerk's

salary or the amount of the budget for the office of clerk of district court, may appeal to the district court on the grounds 3 that the determination of the county board in setting such salary or budget was arbitrary, capricious, oppressive or without sufficiently taking into account the extent of the responsibilities and duties of said office, and his-or-her the clerk's experience, qualifications, and performance. The appeal 8 shall be taken within 15 days after the date of the resolution setting such salary or budget by serving a notice of appeal on 9 10 the county auditor and filing same with the clerk of the district court. The court either in term or vacation and upon 11 12 ten days notice to the chairman chair of the board shall hear such appeal. On the hearing of the appeal the court shall review 13 14 the decision or resolution of the board in a hearing de novo and 15 may hear new or additional evidence, or the court may order the 16 officer appealing and the board to submit briefs or other memoranda and may dispose of the appeal on such writings. 17 18 the court shall find that the board acted in an arbitrary, 19 capricious, oppressive or unreasonable manner or without 20 sufficiently taking into account the responsibilities and duties 21 of the office of the clerk, and his-or-her the clerk's 22 experience, qualifications, and performance, it shall make such 23 order to take the place of the order appealed from as is 24 justified by the record and shall remand the matter to the 25 county board for further action consistent with the court's 26 findings. After determination of the appeal the county board 27 shall proceed in conformity therewith. 28

No change for subd 8

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485.03 DEPUTIES.

The county board shall determine the number of permanent full time deputies, clerks and other employees in the office of the clerk of district court and shall fix the compensation for each position. The county board shall also budget for temporary deputies and other employees and shall fix their rates of compensation. The clerk shall appoint in writing the deputies and other employees, for whose acts he the clerk shall be responsible, and whom he the clerk may remove at pleasure. Before entering each enters upon his official duties, the appointment and oath of each shall be filed with the county

485\*#05S

485.05 DEPUTY CLERK IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

In all counties in the state now or hereafter having a population of more than 150,000 and wherein regular terms of the district court are held in three or more places, the clerk of the district court therein, by an instrument in writing, under his the clerk's hand and seal, and with the approval of the district judge of the judicial district in which said county is situated, or, if there be more than one such district judge, with the approval of a majority thereof, may appoint deputies for whose acts he the clerk shall be responsible, such deputies to hold office as such until they shall be removed therefrom, which removal shall not be made except with the approval of the district judge or judges. The appointment and oath of every such deputy shall be filed with the county recorder. 485\*#06S

485.06 SEARCH OF RECORDS; CERTIFICATE; PUBLIC INSPECTION. The clerk, upon request of any person, shall make search of the books and records of his the clerk's office, and ascertain the existence, docketing, or satisfaction of any judgment or other lien, and certify the result of such search under his the clerk's hand and the seal of said court, giving the name of the party against whom any judgment or lien appears of record, the amount thereof, and the time of its entry; and, if satisfied of its satisfaction, and any other entries requested relative to such judgment. Nothing in this section shall prevent attorneys or others from having access to such books and records at all reasonable times, when no certificate is necessary or required. 485\*#07S

485.07 RECORDS TO BE KEPT.

Every clerk shall procure and keep the following records at the expense of his the county:

(1) a register of actions, in which he the clerk shall enter the title of each action, whether originally commenced in the clerk's court, or brought there by appeal or transcript of

judgment from another court of the state or the United States, 2 and a minute of each paper filed in the cause, and all 3 proceedings in them; 4 (2) a judgment roll, for each judgment rendered;
5 (3) a docket in which to

- (3) a docket, in which he the clerk enters alphabetically 6 the name of each judgment debtor, the amount of the judgment, and the precise time of its entry;
- (4) indexes, as described in section 485.08, and any other records as the court may direct. 485\*#10S

10 485.10 ENTRY OF UNREGISTERED CASES.

Every clerk shall enter upon the proper registers all 12 cases, civil and criminal, which, through a mistake, 13 inadvertence, or neglect of his the clerk's predecessor in office, have not been registered. The true date of the filings in such cases shall be entered in the registers, and the 16 entries, when so made, shall have the same force and effect as 17 if made by the clerk at the proper time; provided, that, in 18 docketing any judgment, the date thereof shall be the time when 19 actually docketed, and the lien thereof shall attach only from such date.

485\*#125

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485.12 VACANCY.

Vacancies in the office of the clerk shall be filled by 23 appointment by the senior judge, of the county where there is 24 more than one judge therein; in judicial districts containing 25 more than one county and having more than one judge therein, such appointment be made by the resident judge in said county, or, if there be no resident judge, by the next nearest judge of 28 said district; and by the judge of the district court in 29 judicial districts having only one judge.

The appointee shall give the bond and take the oath 31 required by law, and shall hold his office for the balance of 32 such entire term for which he the appointee shall be appointed, 33 and until his a successor qualifies. In case any such clerk is 34 adjudged insane, the judge shall appoint a competent person to 35 act as clerk in his the clerk's place until he the clerk shall be duly declared restored to sanity. The person so appointed 37 shall take the oath and give the bond required by law of clerks 38 of the district court, and shall be entitled to the fees and emoluments of the office during the time he the appointee shall so act, and his the appointee's acts shall have the same force and effect as if performed by such clerk. 486\*#01S

486.01 APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, BOND; SUBSTITUTES.

Each judge, by duplicate orders filed with the clerk and county auditor of the several counties of his the judge's district, may appoint a competent stenographer as reporter of the court, to hold office during his the judge's pleasure, and to act as his the judge's secretary in all matters pertaining 48 to his official duties. Such reporter shall give bond to the 49 state in the sum of \$2,000, to be approved by the appointing judge appointing-him, conditioned for the faithful and impartial discharge of all his the reporter's duties, which bond, with his the oath of office, shall be filed with the clerk in the county 53 in which the judge resides.

Whenever the official reporter so appointed, because of sickness or physical disability, is temporarily unable to perform his duties, the judge of the court affected may, if 57 another official court reporter is not available, secure for the 58 temporary period of disability of the official court reporter, another competent reporter to perform such duties for not to exceed 60 days in any calendar year. The substitute court reporter so appointed shall receive as salary an amount equal to the salary of the official court reporter for the period of time involved and shall also receive in addition thereto his expenses 64 and fees provided by sections 486.05 and 486.06. The salary of 65 such substitute reporter shall be paid in the manner now 66 provided by law for the payment of the salary of the official court reporter. The substitute court reporter shall not be required to furnish bond, unless ordered by the judge to do so. 69 The employment of and the compensation paid to such substitute 70 reporter shall in no way affect or prejudice the employment of 71 and the compensation paid to the official court reporter of said 72 court.

486\*#02S

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No change for subd 7

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486.02 STENOGRAPHIC RECORD.
        Except as provided in section 484.72, a competent
     stenographer who meets minimum qualifications promulgated by the
     supreme court, shall make a complete stenographic record of all
     testimony given and all proceedings had before the judge upon
 5
    the trial of issues of fact, with or without a jury, or before
     any referee appointed by such judge. In so doing he the
  8 stenographer shall take down all questions in the exact language
 9
     thereof, and all answers thereto precisely as given by the
 10
     witness or by the sworn interpreter. He The stenographer shall
 11 also record, verbatim, all objections made, and the grounds
 12 thereof as stated by counsel, all rulings thereon, all
 13 exceptions taken, all motions, orders, and admissions made and
the charge to the jury. When directed so to do by the judge, he the stenographer shall make a like record of any other matter or
16 proceeding, and shall read to such judge or referee any record
17 made by him the stenographer, or transcribe the same, without
18
     charge, for any purpose in furtherance of justice.
 486*#03S
19
        486.03 FURNISH TRANSCRIPT; FILE RECORD.
20
        As soon as the trial is ended the reporter or operator of
21
     electronic recording equipment shall file his a stenographic
22
     report, or tape recording, thereof with the clerk, or elsewhere,
23 if the judge shall so direct; and, upon request of any person
24 interested and payment or tender of his fees therefor, he the
25 reporter or operator shall furnish a transcript of such record
26 in the words and figures represented by the characters used in
27
    making the same and for that purpose he may take and retain such
28
     record so long as may be necessary, when it shall be returned to
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    the files.
486*#04S
30
        486.04 ACT WHEN ANOTHER JUDGE PRESIDES.
31
        Unless otherwise directed by the appointing judge
32
     appointing-him, the reporter shall serve as such in all matters
33
     heard by another judge when acting in place of the former and
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     shall perform in relation to such matters all the duties
     required of him the reporter by law.
486*#055S
        486.055 COURT REPORTER TRANSCRIPT FEE CHARGES; REPORTING
36
37
     REQUIREMENTS.
       Each court reporter who charges a fee for the preparation
39 of transcripts shall by April 15 of each year file with the
     district administrator of his the reporter's judicial district
41 and the county commissioners of the district an accounting of
     gross receipts and net income from these receipts for the prior
43
    calendar year. The accounting report shall specify the amount
44
     received in payment for the sale of transcripts.
486*#06S
        486.06 CHARGE FOR TRANSCRIPT.
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        In addition to the salary specified in section 486.05, the
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     court reporter may charge for a transcript of his-or-her a
     record ordered by any person other than the judge 50 cents per
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     original folio thereof and ten cents per folio for each manifold
or other copy thereof when so ordered that it can be made with
     the original transcript. The chief judge of the judicial
52
     district may by order establish new transcript fee ceilings
    annually.
487*#01S
54
        487.01 PROBATE AND COUNTY COURTS; PROVISIONS.
        No change for subd 1 to 5
55
        Subd. 6. For the more effective administration of justice,
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     the supreme court may combine two or more county court districts
     into a single county court district. If districts are combined,
59
     the office of a judge may be terminated at the expiration of his
60 the judge's term and he the judge shall be eligible for
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     retirement compensation under the provisions of sections 490.121
     to 490.132. If the office of a judge who has not qualified for
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     retirement compensation is terminated he the judge shall upon
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    attaining age 62 or more, be entitled to an annuity or
65
    proportionate annuity as computed under the provisions of
66
     sections 490.121 to 490.132 based upon his the judge's years of
    service as a judge. A judge whose office is terminated shall continue to receive the insurance coverage provided for a judge
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68
69 of the office but shall pay the premiums himself.
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Subd. 9. (1) All probate judges in office on July 1, 1972

shall be the county court judges of their respective counties and shall continue in office as such for the balance of the terms for which they were last elected and shall be eligible for reelection to office. In counties hereby combined into county 3 4 court districts and for which only one judge is provided, the 6 probate judge of the county having the largest population determined by the last United States census shall be the judge 8 of the county court if he the judge consents, and files his a consent prior to July 1, 1972 in the office of the secretary of 10 state. If he the judge does not consent, the probate judge of 11 the smaller county shall be the judge of the county court. In 12 counties combined into county court districts for which only one 13 judge is provided, a probate judge in any of the affected 14 counties who at the effective date of this act, is, or before or at the expiration of his the judge's then current term of office 15 16 will become, eligible for retirement pursuant to section 222 17 shall not become county court judge upon the effective date of 18 this act, but he the judge shall serve as a judicial officer 19 until his retirement which shall occur not later than the 20 expiration of his the judge's then current term of office. If all probate judges in such a county court district will qualify 21 22 for retirement pursuant to section 222 at or before the 23 expiration of their current term of office as of the effective 24 date of this act, the county court judge shall be selected 25 according to the population of the respective counties in the 26 county court district as hereinbefore provided in subparagraph 27 1. The probate judge who is not hereby designated as judge of the county court shall continue in office until the expiration 29 of his the probate judge's term and become a part time judicial 30 officer of the county court, hearing and trying matters assigned 31 to-him by the judge of the county court but, if he the probate 32 judge is not learned in the law, then he the probate judge shall 33 hear and try only matters assigned to-him by the judge of the county court he that the probate judge was heretofore authorized 35 by law to hear and try. 36

(la) The probate judges of St. Louis county probate court in office on January 1, 1974 shall be county court judges of the county court of St. Louis county and shall continue in office as 39 such for the balance of the terms for which they were last elected and shall be eligible for reelection to office.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph 1, the judges required by the application of this section shall be appointed 43 by the governor from among the municipal court judges or magistrates serving pursuant to a municipal ordinance, charter, or legislative act other than special municipal court judges serving within the county who are learned in the law and consent thereto. A judge so appointed shall serve until his a successor 48 is elected and qualifies. If there are no serving municipal court judges, such county court judges shall be elected at the next general election following July 1, 1972.

(2a) Except as provided in subparagraph la, the judges 52 required by the application of this section in the south district of the county court of St. Louis county shall be appointed by the governor from among the full time judges of the municipal court of the city of Duluth in office on January 1, 1974, and a judge so appointed shall serve until his a successor is elected and qualifies; and the judges required in the northwest and northeast districts of the county court of St. Louis county shall be appointed by the governor from among persons learned in the law residing in each district, and a judge so appointed shall serve until his a successor is elected and qualifies.

487\*#03S

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487.03 JUDGES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. ELECTION. Each judge shall be elected at the general election for a term of six years, beginning on the first Monday of the January next following his the judge's election and until his a successor qualifies. No individual 69 shall be a candidate for more than one county court judgeship at any election.

In any election following reduction of the number of county court judges pursuant to section 487.01, subdivision 7 the requirement contained in section 204B.06, subdivision 6, that a candidate for office of judge state the office for which he the person is a candidate shall not apply. In such a situation all

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parties filing for office of judge shall run against each other
 2 for the remaining seats. However, each candidate who otherwise
 3 would have qualified to have the word "incumbent" printed
 4 after his the candidate's name on the ballot pursuant to section
    204B.36, subdivision 5, shall retain this right.
Subd. 3. Repealed, 1973 c 569 s 6
Subd. 4. Repealed, 1977 c 432 s 49
Subd. 5. VACANCY Whenever there is a vac
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       Subd. 5.
                  VACANCY. Whenever there is a vacancy in
   the office of judge, the governor shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy, to hold office until his a successor
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    is elected and qualified. The successor shall be elected for a
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    six year term at the next general election occurring more than
     one year after such appointment.
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      No change for subd 6
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487*#04S
       487.04 DISQUALIFICATIONS OF LAY JUDGE.
15
       A county court judge who is not learned in the law shall
16
    not act in hearings, try or dispose of any case or proceeding
17
18 involving jurisdiction in addition to that exercised by him the
19
    judge at the time of the effective date of Laws 1971, Chapter
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     951. Those matters shall be heard by a judge or judicial
    officer learned in the law from within the county court district
21
22
    or from any other county, who upon request of the county court
23
   agrees to serve or who is assigned to hear the cases or
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    proceedings by the chief justice of the supreme court, or, with
     the consent of the parties and the district court, such
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   proceedings may be transferred by the county court to the
    district court. Provided that, a lay judge may be assigned to
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28
    hear marriage dissolution actions in which the custody of
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   children is not at issue.
487*#07S
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       487.07 PRACTICE OF LAW.
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       A county court judge shall devote his full time to the
     duties of his office and shall not engage in the practice of law.
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487*#10S
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       487.10 CLERKS, DEPUTIES, RECORDS.
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       No change for subd 1 to 2
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       Subd. 4. The county board shall determine the number of
    permanent full time deputies, clerks and other employees in the
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    office of the clerk of county court and shall fix the
38 compensation for each position. The county board shall also
    budget for temporary deputies and other employees and shall fix
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    their rates of compensation. The clerk shall appoint in writing
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   the deputies and other employees for whose acts he the clerk
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    shall be responsible, and whom he the clerk may remove at
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    pleasure. Before entering upon his official duties, the
    appointment and oath of each such employee shall be filed with
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   the county recorder.
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     No change for subd 5
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       Subd. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law
   to the contrary, excepting the clerk, the chief deputy clerks of
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    each division and those classifications specifically exempted by
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    Laws 1941, Chapter 423, Section 6, as amended, every permanent
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    employee of those courts being abolished under Laws 1973,
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    Chapter 679 shall, with the approval of the St. Louis county
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    civil service commission, be transferred as of August 1, 1973 to
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    a position of comparable classification in the classified
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    service of St. Louis county with the equivalent status that he
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    the permanent employee had in the office of his the permanent
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    employee's employment immediately prior thereto, and every such
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     employee shall be subject to, and have the benefit of, the
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    classified service as though he the permanent employee had
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     served thereunder from the date of his entry into the service of
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     his the permanent employee's office of employment.
487*#23S
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       487.23 PLEADING, PRACTICE, PROCEDURE AND FORMS IN CIVIL
63
     ACTIONS.
64
       No change for subd 1 to 2
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       Subd. 3. NOTES OF ISSUE; DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL; WAIVER
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    OF JURY TRIAL. (a) A party desiring to place a civil cause
67
    upon the calendar for trial after issue is joined shall serve a
68
    note of issue on all other parties and file it with the clerk,
69
    with proof of service within ten days after service. The note
70
    of issue shall state whether the issues are of law or fact,
71
    whether trial by jury is demanded or waived, and the name and
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72 address of the respective counsel.

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(b) If any other party to the action desires a trial by
     jury when none is demanded in the note of issue served upon him
      the party, he the party shall serve a demand for trial by a jury
      on all other parties to the action and file it with the clerk,
     with proof of service, within ten days after the note of issue
5
      was served upon him the party.
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         (c) If a jury is not demanded at the time and in the manner
8 provided in sections 487.01 to 487.39, all parties waive trial
      by jury. Jury trial may be waived also in the manner provided
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 10
      by rule 38.02 of the rules for municipal courts promulgated by
      the supreme court and rules promulgated by the supreme court
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      from time to time for county courts.
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 13
        Subd. 4. FIVE-SIXTHS VERDICT.
                                           In all civil cases,
 14
    after six hours of deliberation, the agreement of five-sixths of
 15 any jury is a valid verdict. The deliberation of the jury
 16
      commences when the officer taking charge of the jury has been
    sworn. The clerk shall enter that time in his the clerk's
 17
18 records.
      No change for subd 5
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        Subd. 6. NEW TRIAL OR OTHER DETERMINATION.
                                                        In civil
 21 actions, the court may:
 22
        (a) Grant a new trial to all or any of the parties and on
 23
    all or part of the issues;
 24
        (b) Grant a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict
 25 or notwithstanding that the jury has disagreed and been
 26 discharged;
 27
        (c) Open the judgment if one has been entered;
 28
        (d) Take additional testimony in a case tried without a
 29
      jury;
30
        (e) Make amended findings of fact and conclusions of law
 31 and direct entry of an amended judgment;
 32
      (f) Correct clerical mistakes in judgments, orders or other
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     parts of the record and errors therein arising from oversight or
 34 omission; or
 35
        (g) Relieve a party or his a party's legal representative
 36
     from a final judgment, order or other proceeding.
      Subd. 7. Repealed, 1973 c 679 s 38
Subd. 7a. LIEN OF JUDGMENT. Every judgment of the
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 38
39 county court requiring the payment of money shall be docketed by
 40
     the clerk of county court upon the entry thereof. From the time
41
     of such docketing the judgment shall be a lien, to the amount
     unpaid thereon, upon all real property in the county then or
42
 43
    thereafter owned by the judgment debtor, except that no judgment
44
     rendered in conciliation court shall become a lien upon real
 estate until docketed in county court. Such judgment shall survive, and the lien thereof continue, for the period of ten
 47 years next after its entry, and no longer. No judgment, except
48 for taxes, shall be docketed until the judgment creditor, or his
 49
      the creditor's agent or attorney, shall have filed with the
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     clerk an affidavit, stating the full name, occupation, place of
 51
     residence, and post office address of the judgment debtor, to
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      the best of affiant's information and belief; and, if such
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     residence be within an incorporated place having more than 5,000
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     inhabitants, the street number of both his the judgment debtor's
 55 place of residence and place of business, if he-have the
 56 judgment debtor has one, shall be stated. If the clerk shall
     violate this provision, neither the judgment nor the docketing
 57
 58
     thereof shall be invalid, but he the clerk shall be liable to
 59 any person damaged thereby in the sum of $5.
 60
      No change for subd 7b to 10
 487*#26S
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        487.26 PETIT JURORS.
       No change for subd 1
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 63
       Subd. 2. SELECTION; LIST. All petit jurors to serve
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     in the county court in the county shall be selected from the
     petit jurors listed for jury service by the district court. Petit jurors listed for service in both courts shall have the
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    same qualifications and shall be selected by the district court
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 68 under the same procedure as is now provided by law for selecting
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governed, instructed and controlled by the chief judge of the 72 county court or his a designee. Subd. 3. Repealed, 1973 c 679 s 38 No change for subd 4 Subd. 6. COMPENSATION. Jurors shall be paid from

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69 jurors for service in the district court. Jurors summoned for

service in the county court shall report to and be excused,

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the county treasury the same compensation and mileage as jurors
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    in the district court of the county where the county court is
    located. The clerk of court shall deliver to the county auditor
   a certificate showing the number of days of service and the
     mileage for which each is entitled to receive compensation.
     This certificate shall be filed with the county auditor who
 7
    shall issue his a warrant on the county treasurer for the amount
    due. Any juror regularly summoned who actually attends at the
    time named in the summons is entitled to h \div s <u>a</u> per diem and
 9
10
     mileage whether or not sworn as a juror.
       Subd. 7. Repealed, 1973 c 679 s 38
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487*#30S
       487.30 CONCILIATION COURT.
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        No change for subd 1 to
13
       Subd. 5. SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT. If (1) a
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    conciliation court judgment has been docketed in county court
    for a period of at least 30 days, (2) the judgment is not
16
    satisfied, and (3) the parties have not otherwise agreed, the
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    county court shall, upon the request of the judgment creditor,
18
     order the judgment debtor to mail to the judgment creditor
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    information as to the nature, amount, identity, and location of
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21
     all his the debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earnings.
    The information shall be provided on a form prescribed by the
22
    supreme court and shall be sufficiently detailed to enable the
    judgment creditor to obtain satisfaction of the judgment by way
24
     of execution on nonexempt assets and earnings of the judgment
25
    debtor. The form shall be written in a clear and coherent
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    manner using words with common and everyday meanings, shall
28
    summarize the execution and garnishment exemptions and
29
     limitations applicable to assets and earnings, and shall permit
    the judgment debtor to identify on the form those assets and
30
    earnings that he the debtor considers to be exempt from
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32 execution or garnishment. The order shall contain a notice that
     failure to complete the form and mail it to the judgment
   creditor within ten days after service of the order may result
34
    in a citation for contempt of court unless the judgment is
36
   satisfied prior to the expiration of that period. A judgment
37
    debtor who intentionally fails to comply with the order of the
38
    court may be cited for civil contempt of court.
       No change for subd 6 to 8
487*#32S
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       487.32 ABANDONMENT OF DEPOSITS AND BAIL.
41
        No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. Any bail not forfeited by court order shall be
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    deemed abandoned and forfeited if the person entitled to refund
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    does not file a written demand for refund with the clerk within
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     six months from the date when he the person became entitled to
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    the refund.
47
       No change for subd 3
487*#33S
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       487.33 DISPOSITION OF FINES, FEES AND OTHER MONEYS;
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    ACCOUNTS.
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       Subdivision 1. DISPOSITION. Except as otherwise
51
    provided by sections 487.01 to 487.39 or 574.34, the clerk of
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     county court shall pay to the county treasurer all fines,
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    penalties and fees collected by him the clerk, all sums
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    forfeited to the court and all other moneys received by him the
55
    clerk.
56
       No change for subd 2 to 6
487*#40S
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        487.40 NOTICE TO REMOVE.
58
       Subdivision 1. INTEREST OR BIAS OF JUDGE. No judge
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     shall sit in any cause if he-be interested in its determination,
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    or if he the judge might be excluded for bias from acting
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     therein.
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       No change for subd la
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                 INITIAL AND SUBSEQUENT DISQUALIFICATION.
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   (a) Any party or his the party's attorney, to a cause pending in
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     a court, within one day after it is ascertained which judge is
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     to preside at the trial or hearing thereof, or at the hearing of
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     any motion or order to show cause, may make and file with the
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     clerk of the court in which the action is pending and serve on
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     the opposite party a notice to remove. Thereupon, without any
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     further act or proof, the chief judge of the judicial district
    shall assign any other judge of any court within the district to preside at the trial of the cause or the hearing of the motion
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or order to show cause, and the cause shall be continued on the calendar, until the assigned judge can be present. In criminal actions the notice to remove shall be made and filed with the 4 clerk by the defendant, or his the defendant's attorney, not less than two days before the expiration of the time allowed him the defendant by law to prepare for trial and in any of the 7 cases the presiding judge shall be incapacitated to try the 8 cause. In criminal cases, the chief judge for the purpose of 9 securing a speedy trial, may in h + s the chief judge's discretion 10 change the place of trial to another county. 11

(b) After a litigant has once disqualified a presiding 12 judge as a matter of right under this subdivision, he the litigant may disqualify the substitute judge, but only by making an affirmative showing of prejudice. A showing that the judge 15 might be excluded for bias from acting as a juror in the matter constitutes an affirmative showing of prejudice. If a litigant makes an affirmative showing of prejudice against a substitute judge, the chief judge of the judicial district shall assign any other judge of any court within the district to hear the cause. 488A#01S

> 488A.01 ESTABLISHMENT; JURISDICTION; POWERS; APPEALS. No change for subd 1 to 10

Subd. 12. TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS. (a) All civil actions brought in the municipal court of Hennepin county shall be tried at the place of holding court specified in writing on the summons issued therein. If no place of trial is specified on the summons by the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the action shall be tried at the Hennepin county courthouse.

- (b) A defendant residing in Hennepin county outside of the city of Minneapolis and the city of St. Anthony may change the place of trial of a civil action to the place of holding court set forth in subdivision 9, which is nearest the municipality of 32 his the defendant's residence in the manner provided herein. A defendant residing in Hennepin county within the city of Minneapolis or the city of St. Anthony may change the place of trial of a civil action to the city of Minneapolis in the same 36 manner. If there are several defendants residing in different municipalities or in the city of Minneapolis or the city of St. Anthony, the trial shall be held in the city of Minneapolis or 39 in the place of holding court set forth in subdivision 9, upon which a majority of them shall unite in demanding or, if the number be equal, at the city of Minneapolis or in the place of holding court set forth in subdivision 9, which place of holding court is nearest to the place where such action would have been tried in the absence of such demand.
- (c) If the place of court determined by the summons is not the place of residence of the defendant or defendants, the action may notwithstanding be tried therein unless, within 20 days after the summons is served, the defendant demands in writing that it be tried in the proper place of holding court. This demand shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the defendant, or his the defendant's agent or attorney, setting forth the municipality of defendant's residence at the time of the commencement of the action. This demand and affidavit, with proof of service thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney, shall be filed with the clerk within 30 days from the date of its service and thereupon the place of trial shall be changed to the proper 57 place of holding court without any other proceedings.

When the place of trial is changed all other proceedings shall be had in the place to which the change is made, unless otherwise provided by consent of the parties filed with the clerk or by order of the court.

- (d) For the purpose of determining the place of residence of a domestic corporation, such corporation shall be considered as residing at any place where it has an office, resident agent or business place.
- (e) If none of the parties shall reside or be found in the county of Hennepin or the defendant be a foreign corporation, the action may be tried at any place of holding court designated in the summons.
- 70 (f) The provisions of this subdivision shall be subject to the provisions of subdivision 9. 71

72 No change for subd 13 to 15

488A#0215

73 488A.021 JUDGES.

74 No change for subd 1 to 2

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Subd. 3. TERM; VACANCIES; APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTION.

(a) Each elected judge holds office for six years beginning the first Monday in January next succeeding his the judge's election.
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- (b) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of judge, the governor shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy, to hold office until his a successor is elected and qualified. The successor shall be elected for a six year term at the next general election occurring more than one year after such appointment.
- (c) At the general election immediately preceding the expiration of his an elected or appointed judge's term, the qualified voters of the county of Hennepin shall elect the a successor to-any-elected-or-appointed-judge.
  - (d) Each judge holds a separate nonpartisan office.
- (e) When one or more judges of the court are to be nominated or elected at an election, the notice of election shall state the name of each judge whose successor is to be nominated or elected. The official ballot shall contain the names of all candidates for each such office, state the number of judges to be elected and the number of candidates for whom an elector may vote, and designate each candidacy as "For the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of the county of Hennepin to which ..... (name of judge) ..... was elected for the regular term", or: "For the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of the county of Hennepin to which .....(name of judge)..... was appointed," as the case may be. The official ballots shall show in the spaces for the purpose the name of the judge whose successor is to be elected. When any judge is a candidate to succeed-himself again, the word "incumbent" shall be printed after his the judge's name where it appears among the names of the candidates for the office. When voting machines are used and such statements cannot be inserted in full, the designation shall be "Successor to .....(name of judge)..... (elected)", or "Successor to .....(name of judge).....(appointed)", as the case may be.
  - (f) Each person desiring to have his the person's name placed upon the primary ballot as a candidate for judge shall state in his an affidavit of candidacy the office of the particular judge for which he the person is a candidate. The filing of this affidavit with the county auditor and a compliance with all other requirements constitutes such person a candidate for that office, and for that office only. No person shall at any election be a candidate for more than one such office.

No change for subd  $\,4\,$  to  $\,6\,$ 

Subd. 8. SALARIES. Each judge shall be paid by the state an annual salary in the amount prescribed by section 15A.083. If a judge dies while in office, the amount of his the judge's salary remaining unpaid for the month in which his the death occurs shall be paid to his the judge's estate. Each judge shall be paid expenses by the state in the same manner and amount as provided for judges of the district court in section 484.54.

NOTE: Subdivision 8 was also repealed by Laws 1977, Chapter 432, Section 49.

Subd. 9. RETIRED JUDGES, ASSIGNMENTS. Upon the retirement of any judge of the municipal court of Hennepin county, he the judge may, with his the judge's consent, be appointed and assigned, by the then chief judge upon authorization of a majority of the municipal court judges, to hear any cause properly assignable to a judge of the municipal court of Hennepin county and act thereon with full powers of such a judge. When such retired judge undertakes such service, he the retired judge shall be provided at the expense of the county a courtroom or hearing room for the purpose of holding court or hearings, to be paid for by the county, and shall be paid in addition to  $h \div s$  <u>a</u> retirement compensation and not affecting the amount thereof, the sum of \$50 per diem for such additional service, together with travel pay in the sum of twelve cents per mile and his the retired judge's actual expenses incurred in such service, said payment to be made in the same manner as the payment of salaries for district judges, on certification by the presiding or senior judge of the district or by the chief judge of the supreme court of the state

## 488A#03S

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488A.03 CLERKS, DEPUTIES.

Subd. 2. OATH, BOND. (a) The clerk shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the state of Minnesota and to perform faithfully the duties of his the clerk's office.

- (b) The clerk shall execute to the county of Hennepin a 7 penal bond in such sum and with such surety as the county board directs, conditioned that:
- (1) He The clerk will account to and pay over to the county 10 treasurer as required by law all money belonging to or to be 11 paid to the county.
  - (2) He The clerk will pay over to all persons on demand all money to which they are entitled which comes into his the clerk's hands as clerk.
  - (3) At the expiration of his tenure in office he the clerk will forthwith pay to such county all money to which it is entitled and to his the clerk's successor in office all other money then remaining in his the clerk's hands which came into his the clerk's hands as clerk.
- (c) The clerk may not enter upon his official duties until his the clerk's appointment, oath and bond are filed with the 22 county auditor.

Subd. 3. Repealed, 1965 c 845 s 4

Subd. 3a. DEPUTY CLERKS. (a) The court has one chief deputy clerk and such number of assistant chief deputy clerks, Grade II, assistant chief deputy clerks, Grade I, deputy clerks, and stenographers as the clerk, with the approval of a 28 majority of the judges, deems necessary from time to time, but no new or additional positions may be created without the consent of the county board.

- (b) With the approval of a majority of the judges the clerk shall appoint deputy clerks.
- (c) Each appointment shall be made under the hand of the clerk and seal of the court and the approval of a majority of the judges shall be endorsed thereon.
- (d) Each deputy shall take and subscribe an oath similar to that prescribed for the clerk and shall execute a bond to the 38 county of Hennepin for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount and with such terms, conditions, and surety as the county board directs. No deputy may enter upon his an office and duties before his appointment, oath, and bond are filed with the county auditor.
- (e) The appointments of the deputy clerks shall be for terms of six years from their respective dates of appointment and shall not expire or be suspended by reason of the suspension, removal, termination of appointment, death, or other incapacity of the clerk. At any time within six months from the 48 date of his initial appointment, a deputy clerk may be removed and his the deputy clerk's appointment terminated, with or 50 without cause and without prior notice or hearing. At any time a deputy clerk may be suspended without pay for a period not exceeding 30 days, with or without cause, after hearing before a majority of the judges. Except as otherwise provided herein, a 54 deputy clerk, during his the deputy clerk's term, may be removed and his the appointment terminated only for cause after notice and a hearing before a majority of the judges. Any termination, removal, or suspension provided for in this subdivision shall be made by a majority of the judges.
  - (f) The clerk shall delegate, supervise, and expedite the work and accounting of the deputy clerks. He The clerk is not personally responsible for their acts beyond his the clerk's responsibility for proper delegation and supervision.
  - (g) Each deputy may administer oaths and affirmations, and take acknowledgments and shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the clerk which are delegated to him the deputy by the clerk or by a majority of the judges in the event of the death or disability of the clerk.

Subd. 4. POWERS AND DUTIES; SUPERVISION OF JUDGES. (a) The clerk may administer oaths and affirmations and take acknowledgments. He The clerk has all the powers and shall perform all of the duties usually incident to the office of a clerk of a court of record or necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) Under the supervision and approval of a majority of the judges and with the consent of the county board the clerk shall

procure at the expense of the county all blanks, stationery, books, furniture, furnishings, and supplies necessary for the use of the court and its officers and jurors.

(c) In the performance of all his the clerk's duties the clerk is subject to the control and supervision of the judges. No change for subd 5

Subd. 6. DISPOSITION OF FINES, FEES AND OTHER MONEYS; ACCOUNTS. (a) Except as otherwise provided herein and except as otherwise provided by law, the clerk of court shall pay to the Hennepin county treasurer all fines and penalties collected by him the clerk, all fees collected by him the clerk for clerk's services of-himself, all sums forfeited to the court as hereinafter provided, and all other moneys received by the clerk.

- (b) The clerk of court shall provide the county treasurer with the name of the municipality or other subdivision of government where the offense was committed and the name and official position of the officer who prosecuted the offense for each fine or penalty, and the total amount of fines or penalties collected for each such municipality or other subdivision of government or for the county.
- (c) At the beginning of the first day of any month the amount owing to any municipality or county in the hands of the clerk shall not exceed \$5,000.
- (d) On or before the last day of each month the county treasurer shall pay over to the treasurer of each municipality or subdivision of government in Hennepin county all fines or penalties collected during the previous month for offenses committed within such municipality or subdivision of government, except that all such fines and penalties attributable to cases in which the county attorney had charge of the prosecution shall be retained by the county treasurer and credited to the county general revenue fund.
- (e) Amounts represented by checks issued by the clerk or received by the clerk which have not cleared by the end of the month may be shown on the monthly account as having been paid or received, subject to adjustment on later monthly accounts.
- (f) The clerk may receive negotiable instruments in payment of fines, penalties, fees or other obligations as conditional payments, and is not held accountable therefor until collection in cash is made and then only to the extent of the net collection after deduction of the necessary expense of collection.

No change for subd 7

- Subd. 8. ABANDONMENT OF DEPOSITS AND BAIL. (a) All sums deposited with the clerk to cover witness fees, jury fees, clerk's fees or the fees of police officers shall be deemed abandoned and forfeited if the witness fees are not disbursed or the services covered by the fees are not performed and the person entitled to refund thereof does not file a written demand for refund with the clerk within six months from the date of trial, dismissal or striking of the cause as to jury fees and from the date of deposit as to other fees.
- (b) Any bail deposited with the clerk and not forfeited by court order shall be deemed abandoned and forfeited if the person entitled to refund does not file a written demand for refund with the clerk within six months from the date when he the person became entitled to the refund. All such forfeited sums shall be paid over by the clerk to the county treasurer promptly.
- (c) Any judge may order any sums so forfeited under (a) or (b) to be reinstated for cause and the clerk shall then refund accordingly. The county treasurer shall reimburse the clerk if the clerk refunds the deposit upon such an order and obtains a receipt to be used as a voucher.

No change for subd 9

Subd. 10. ORDER FOR PRISONER RELEASE. When a person is confined to the Minneapolis workhouse and a fine is remitted, a sentence stayed or suspended, the person released on parole, or the release of the person secured by payment of the fine in default of which he the person was committed, the prisoner shall not be released except upon order of the court. A written transcript of such order signed by the clerk and under the court's seal shall be furnished to the superintendent of the Minneapolis workhouse. All costs of confinement or imprisonment in any jail or workhouse shall be paid by the municipality or subdivision of government in Hennepin county in which the

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1 violation occurred, except that the county shall pay all costs of confinement or imprisonment incurred as a result of a 3 prosecution of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 11. FEES PAYABLE TO ADMINISTRATOR. (a) The 5 civil fees payable to the administrator for his services are the same in amount as the fees then payable to the district court of Hennepin County for like services except that upon the filing of 8 an unlawful detainer action a fee of \$10 is payable by the 9 plaintiff, in addition to any library fee otherwise required, when the action is entered in court or when the first paper on 11 the plaintiff's part is filed. Library and filing fees are not required of the defendant in an unlawful detainer action. The 13 fees payable to the administrator for all other services of himself the administrator or the court shall be fixed by rules promulgated by a majority of the judges.

- (b) Fees are payable to the administrator in advance.
- (c) Judgments will be entered only upon written application.
- (d) The following fees shall be taxed in all cases where applicable: (a) The state of Minnesota and any governmental subdivision within the jurisdictional area of any municipal court herein established may present cases for hearing before 23 said municipal court; (b) In the event the court takes jurisdiction of a prosecution for the violation of a statute or 25 ordinance by the state or a governmental subdivision other than 26 a city or town in Hennepin County, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected shall be paid over to the treasurer of the 28 governmental subdivision which submitted a case for prosecution 29 under ordinance violation and to the county treasurer in all 30 other cases except where a different disposition is provided by law, in which case, payment shall be made to the public official 32 entitled thereto. The following fees shall be taxed to the county or to the state or governmental subdivision which would be entitled to payment of the fines, forfeiture or penalties in any case, and shall be paid to the clerk of the court for disposing of the matter:
  - (1) In all cases where the defendant is brought into court and pleads guilty and is sentenced, or the matter is otherwise disposed of without trial ..... \$5.
  - (2) In arraignments where the defendant waives a preliminary examination ..... \$10.
  - (3) In all other cases where the defendant stands trial or has a preliminary examination by the court ...... \$15.
  - (4) In all cases where a defendant was issued a statute, traffic or ordinance violation tag and a fine is paid or the case is otherwise disposed of in a violations bureau .......

No change for subd lla to llb

Subd. 12a. SALARIES. (a) The annual salary of the clerk is \$11,000 per year.

- (b) The classifications and annual salaries of the deputy clerks are:
  - (1) Chief deputy clerk, \$9,000.
  - (2) Assistant chief deputy clerks, Grade II, \$8,500.
  - (3) Assistant chief deputy clerks, Grade I, \$8,000.
  - (4) Deputy clerks, from \$4,800 to \$7,800.
  - (c) Stenographers, from \$3,600 to \$4,400 annually.
- (d) All of the foregoing salaries are payable out of the treasury of the county of Hennepin in semimonthly installments.
- (e) Each deputy clerk shall serve in his the deputy clerk's classification for one year at the minimum salary for that classification, and his the deputy clerk's salary shall be increased at the end of each year's service by \$300 until such salaries reach the maximum salaries for such classification. Laws 1965, Chapter 845, shall not be construed to reduce the present salary of any deputy clerk. Deputy clerks returning from active service in the armed forces of the United States shall receive automatic salary increases in the same fashion as though the time spent in said active service had been spent as a deputy clerk.

71 No change for subd 13

## 488A#04S

- 72 488A.04 PROBATION OFFICERS.
- Subdivision 1. APPOINTMENT; TERM; REMOVAL; SUSPENSION. 73
- A majority of the judges shall appoint a chief probation 74
- 75 officer. With the approval of a majority of the judges, the

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chief probation officer shall appoint a chief deputy probation officer, a case-work supervisor, and such number of deputy probation officers, clerks and stenographers as a majority of the judges may from time to time deem necessary, but no new or additional positions may be created without the consent of the board of county commissioners. Each appointment shall be for a term of four years from the respective date of appointment and 8 shall not expire or be suspended by reason of the suspension, removal, termination of appointment, death or other incapacity 10 of the chief probation officer. At any time within six months 11 from the date of his initial appointment, the chief probation 12 officer, the chief. deputy probation officer, the case-work 13 supervisor, a deputy probation officer, a clerk or a 14 stenographer, may be removed and his the appointment terminated, with or without cause and without prior notice or hearing. At 15 16 any time the chief probation officer, the chief deputy probation officer, the case-work supervisor, a deputy probation officer, a 17 18 clerk or a stenographer may be suspended without pay for a 19 period not exceeding 30 days, with or without cause, after hearing before a majority of the judges. Except as otherwise 20 provided herein, the chief probation officer, the chief deputy 21 probation officer, the case-work supervisor, a deputy probation 23 officer, a clerk or a stenographer, during his a term, may be 24 removed and his that employee's appointment terminated only for 25 cause after notice and a hearing before a majority of the judges. Any termination, removal or suspension provided for in 26 27 this subdivision shall be made by a majority of the judges. No change for subd 2 to 5 28 488A#05S 488A.05 COURT REPORTERS. 29 30 Subdivision 1. APPOINTMENT; OATH; TENURE; RETIREMENT. 31 Each judge may appoint as his the judge's court reporter a 32 competent person skilled in that profession. Each reporter shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitutions of 34 the United States and the state of Minnesota and to discharge 35 and perform his duties as a court reporter faithfully and 36 honestly. Each reporter shall file his an oath with the county 37

auditor before he the reporter enters upon the duties of his office. Each reporter is an officer of the court and holds his an office during the pleasure of the judge appointing him the

39 40 reporter and until the judge's successor appoints a court 41 reporter to succeed him the reporter, notwithstanding any rule 42 or regulation heretofore or hereafter made by any board or 43 commission of the county establishing and fixing a compulsory 44 age for retirement of employees of the county. It is not 45 compulsory for any such court reporter who is a member of the

public employees' retirement association, to become a member of 47 any municipal pension or retirement fund.

Subd. 2. DUTIES. Each reporter shall take or cause to be taken by another skilled court reporter full stenographic notes of all the testimony and other proceedings in all civil actions, all actions for forcible entry and unlawful detainer and all preliminary hearings in criminal actions before the judge so appointing him the reporter. Unless directed by the judge to do so, he the reporter shall not take notes of the opening statements of the judge or counsel, the questioning or selection of the jurors or the arguments of counsel to the court or jury. When requested by the judge, each reporter shall transcribe such notes or any part thereof for the use of the judge or for such other purpose in furtherance of justice as the judge may order, without charge therefor. Each reporter shall furnish a transcript of his the reporter's notes, or any part thereof, at the request of any party to the action or any other person. He The reporter shall be entitled to charge therefor at the rates then prescribed by law for court reporters of the district court for Hennepin county. Whenever a transcript has been filed as required by law, the amount paid by any party for the transcript, if the transcript be used upon a motion for a new trial, appeal, or writ of certiorari, may be taxed and allowed as a disbursement. Each reporter shall act in the capacity of a private secretary to the judge so appointing him the reporter in the performance of the judge's official

72 duties. 73 No change for subd 3 488A#06S

74 488A.06 BAILIFFS.

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                   GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8
                                                             PAGE 28
      No change for subd 1 to 3
       Subd. 4. COMPENSATION; GRATUITIES.
                                            Except as
     provided in subdivision 3 above, such bailiffs shall be paid for
4 their services only the compensation payable to them by the
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   county as bailiffs. If any fee, gratuity, or reward is paid to
    any bailiff for his services while on duty as a bailiff of the
   court, he the bailiff shall forthwith pay it over to the clerk
 8 of court for the use of the county. Failure to do so is a
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   misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine not exceeding $100, or
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    by imprisonment in the county jail or city workhouse for not
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    more than 30 days.
       No change for subd 5
488A#08S
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       488A.08 MISDEMEANOR VIOLATIONS BUREAUS.
       No change for subd 1 to 3
       Subd. 4. PROCEDURE BY PERSON RECEIVING MISDEMEANOR
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16 CITATION. A person who receives a misdemeanor or petty
   misdemeanor citation shall proceed as follows:
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       (a) If a fine for the violation may be paid at the bureau
19 without appearance before a judge, the person charged may pay
20 the fine in person or by mail to the bureau within the time
   specified in the citation. Payment of the fine shall be deemed
   to be the entry of a plea of guilty to the violation charged and
23 a consent to the imposition of a sentence for the violation in
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   the amount of the fine paid. A receipt shall be issued to
    evidence the payment and the receipt shall be satisfaction for
    the violation charged in that citation.
     (b) When a fine is not paid, the person charged must
   appear at a bureau within the time specified in the citation,
   state whether he the person desires to enter a plea of guilty or
   not guilty, arrange for a date for arraignment in court and
    appear in court for arraignment on the date set by the bureau.
488A#09S
       488A.09 PLEADING, PRACTICE, PROCEDURE, AND FORMS IN
    CIVIL ACTIONS.
       No change for subd 1 to 2
       Subd. 3. NOTE OF ISSUE; DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL; WAIVER
  OF JURY TRIAL. (a) A party desiring to place a cause upon
   the calendar for trial after issue is joined shall serve a note
    of issue on all other parties and file it with the clerk, with
    proof of service, within ten days after service. The note of
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issue shall state whether the issues are of law or fact, whether 41 trial by jury is demanded or waived, whether a jury of 12 or six is demanded and the name and address of the respective counsel.

- (b) If any other party to the action desires a trial by jury when none is demanded in the note of issue served upon him the party or if any other party desires trial by a jury of 12 when a jury of six is demanded in the note of issue served upon him the party, then he the party shall serve a demand for 48 trial by a jury of six or 12 persons on all other parties to the 49 action and file it with the clerk, with proof of service, within ten days after the note of issue was served upon him the party.
- (c) The party demanding a jury trial shall pay to the clerk 52 a jury fee of \$5 for a jury of six or \$10 for a jury of 12 at 53 the time of filing his the note of issue or demand. If a party demands a jury of 12 when the note of issue previously served demanded a jury of six, he the party shall pay a fee of \$5 to the clerk at the time of filing his the party's demand.
- (d) If a jury of six or 12 persons is not demanded at the time and in the manner provided in this act, all parties waive trial by a jury of six or of 12, as the case may be. Jury trial 60 may be waived also in the manner provided by rule 38.02 of the 61 rules for municipal courts promulgated by the supreme court of Minnesota, as amended from time to time.
- Subd. 4. FIVE-SIXTHS VERDICT. In any civil action, after six hours of deliberation, the agreement of five-sixths of 65 any jury is a valid verdict. The deliberation of the jury 66 commences when the officer taking charge of the jury has been sworn. The clerk shall enter that time in his the clerk's records.
  - Subd. 5. COSTS ALLOWABLE. Costs shall be allowed in civil actions as follows:
    - (a) To the plaintiff upon a judgment in his the plaintiff's favor when an issue of fact or law has been joined;
    - (1) \$10 when the amount of the judgment or the value of the property recovered in a replevin action, exclusive of costs and

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74 75 disbursements, exceeds \$150;

- (2) \$5 in all other cases.
- (b) \$5 to the plaintiff upon a judgment in his the plaintiff's favor when no issue of fact or law has been joined and the amount of the judgment or the value of the property recovered, exclusive of costs and disbursements, exceeds \$150.
- (c) To the defendant upon a judgment in his the defendant's favor on the merits:
- (1) \$10 when the amount claimed in the complaint or the alleged value of the property involved in a replevin complaint exceeds \$150;
  - (2) \$5 in all other cases.
  - (d) \$5 to the defendant upon a dismissal or discontinuance other than on the merits, regardless of the amount claimed or the value of the property involved.
  - Subd. 6. NEW TRIAL OR OTHER DETERMINATION. In civil actions the court may:
  - (a) Grant a new trial to all or any of the parties and on
  - all or part of the issues,
     (b) Grant a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict or notwithstanding the jury has disagreed and been discharged,
    - (c) Open the judgment if one has been entered,
  - (d) Take additional testimony in a case tried without a jury,
  - (e) Amend findings of fact and conclusions of law, make new findings and conclusions, and direct entry of a new judgment,
  - (f) Correct clerical mistakes in judgments, orders or other parts of the record and errors therein arising from oversight or omission, or
- (g) Relieve a party or his a legal representative from a final judgment, order or other proceeding.
- Subd. 7. LIEN OF JUDGMENT; FILING OF TRANSCRIPT. (a) No judgment of the municipal court shall attach as a lien upon real estate until a transcript of it is filed and docketed in district court.
- (b) Any person who holds a judgment for an amount exceeding \$10, exclusive of interest and costs, may obtain from the clerk a certified transcript of the judgment and may file the transcript in the office of the clerk of the district court of Hennepin county, who shall file and docket it as prescribed by law or court rules;
- (c) Upon the filing and docketing of the certified transcript, the judgment becomes a lien upon the real estate of the debtor to the same extent as a judgment of the district court and the judgment thereafter is exclusively under the control of the district court and may be enforced by its process as though originally rendered by the district court.
- (d) The clerk of municipal court shall not issue a certified transcript while a writ of execution is outstanding on the judgment. He The clerk shall note on the record of the judgment the fact that the transcript has been given and shall not thereafter issue any writ of execution on the same judgment. No change for subd 8 to 10

53 488A#10S

54 488A.10 PLEADING, PRACTICE, PROCEDURE, AND FORMS IN 55 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

No change for subd 1 to 7

- Subd. 8. PROBATION, PAROLE, STAY, SUSPENSION. At the time of imposing sentence, the judge--in-his-discretionmay stay execution of the sentence for a period not exceeding one year upon such terms and conditions, including probation, as he the judge may deem proper or may order release on parole after part of the sentence has been served. The parole shall be for a period not exceeding one year from the date of commitment and on such terms and conditions, including probation, as the judge may deem proper.
- (b) At the time of imposing sentence or at any time thereafter, the sentencing judge, or any other judge when the sentencing judge is not available, may suspend forever the execution of any sentence or the balance of any sentence which has been executed in part.
- (c) When a person has been committed to the city workhouse or county jail, the sentencing judge, or any other judge when the sentencing judge is not available, in-his-discretion, may order the release of such person on parole after part of the sentence is served when satisfied that he the person will

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PAGE

1 thereafter keep the peace and be of good behavior. The parole 2 shall be for a period not exceeding one year from the date of commitment and on such terms and conditions as the judge deems proper. If a request for parole is denied by the sentencing judge, or any other judge when the sentencing judge is not 6 available, in-his-discretion under the judge's discretionary authority, then parole of that person may be granted thereafter only by order of a majority of all the judges.

(d) If any person violates any terms or conditions of a stay, parole or probation, or commits a subsequent violation of any law, charter provision or ordinance, any judge may revoke the stay, parole or probation and cause such person to be arrested and committed for the sentence originally imposed or the balance thereof if a portion of the sentence has been previously served. The revocation may be based on such showing, oral or written, sworn or unsworn, as the judge deems sufficient, and may be made without notice or hearing.

Subd. 9. Repealed, 1979 c 233 s 42

No change for subd 10

Subd. 11. PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision and section 388.051, subdivision 2, the attorney of the municipality in which the violation is alleged to have occurred has charge of the prosecution of all violations of the state laws, including violations which are gross misdemeanors, and municipal charter provisions, ordinances, rules and regulations triable in the municipal court and shall prepare complaints for the violations. The county attorney has charge of the prosecution of a violation triable in municipal court and shall prepare a complaint for the violation:

- (a) if he the county attorney is specifically designated by law as the prosecutor for the particular violation charged; or
- (b) if the alleged violation is of state law and is alleged to have occurred in a municipality or other subdivision of government whose population according to the most recent federal census is less than 2500 and whose governing body, or the town board in the case of a town, has accepted this paragraph by majority vote, and if the defendant is cited or arrested by a 38 member of the staff of the sheriff of Hennepin county or by a member of the state patrol.

Paragraph (b) shall not apply to a municipality or other subdivision of government whose population according to the most recent federal decennial census is 2500 or more, regardless of whether or not it has previously accepted the paragraph.

44 No change for subd 12

488A#13S

488A.13 JUDGES; CLERKS; REPORTERS; SALARIES; QUARTERS. Subdivision 1. JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL COURT SERVE AS JUDGES; REFEREES FOR CONCILIATION COURT. (a) The judges of the municipal court of the county of Hennepin shall serve as judges of the conciliation court for the periods and rotation as 50 they determine. While serving they shall act and be known as conciliation judges.

- (b) The municipal judge who conducts the conciliation court hearing shall act upon all applications to vacate a judgment or an order for judgment and sign the certificate upon a removed cause. However, any other municipal judge may act upon an application or sign a certificate in the event that the judge who conducted the hearing has not previously denied the 58 application promptly or signed the certificate due to expiration 59 of his the judge's term, death, disability, absence from the 60 courthouse or any other cause.
- (c) A majority of the judges of municipal court may appoint one or more suitable persons to act as referees in conciliation 63 court. A majority of the judges of municipal court shall 64 establish qualifications for the office, specify the duties and length of service of referees, and fix their compensation not to exceed an amount per day determined by the board of county commissioners.

CLERK OF MUNICIPAL COURT; DUTIES; RECORDS. Subd. 2. (a) The clerk of the municipal court shall serve as the clerk of the conciliation court. He The clerk shall delegate deputy clerks of the municipal court to assist him in performing his the clerk's duties under sections 488A.12 to 488A.17. The clerk 73 shall keep the records and accounts and perform other duties prescribed by the judges. He The clerk shall account for and pay over to the county of Hennepin all fees received by him the

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clerk in the same fashion as required in his the clerk's capacity as clerk of municipal court.

Under the supervision of the conciliation court judges, the clerk shall explain to litigants the procedures and functions of the conciliation court and shall assist them in filling out all forms and pleadings necessary for the presentation of their claims or counterclaims to the court. The clerk shall assist judgment creditors and judgment debtors in the preparation of the forms necessary to obtain satisfaction of a final judgment. The performance of duties described in this subdivision shall . not constitute the practice of law.

- (b) The clerk may, upon the consent of all the judges of municipal court of the county of Hennepin, destroy or dispose of all the following files and records of the court, which have been on file for more than 20 years:
  - (1) Complaint files;
  - (2) Transcript receipts;
  - (3) Cash receipt books;
  - (4) Canceled checks.

Subd. 3. COURT REPORTER, DUTIES. Each court reporter appointed by a judge of municipal court shall assist that judge in performing his the judge's duties as conciliation judge, but, unless ordered to do so by that judge he the court reporter shall not take official notes of any trial or proceedings in conciliation court.

No change for subd 4 to 5

488A#14S

488A.14 COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION; FILING FEE; REQUISITES OF CLAIM; SUMMONS; COUNTERCLAIM; REPLEVIN.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. FILING FEE, AFFIDAVIT OF INABILITY TO PAY. If the plaintiff or the defendant signs and files with the clerk an affidavit that-he-has claiming no money or property and is unable inability to pay a filing fee, no fee shall be required for the filing of his the affiant's claim or counterclaim. If the affiant prevails on his <u>a</u> claim or counterclaim, the amount of the filing fee which would have been payable by him the affiant shall be included in the order for judgment and paid to the clerk of conciliation court by the affiant out of any money recovered by him the affiant on the judgment.

CLAIM, VERIFICATION, CONTENTS. The claim must be verified by the plaintiff or his the plaintiff's attorney and shall contain a brief statement of the amount, date of accrual, and nature of the claim and the name and address of the plaintiff, the plaintiff's attorney (if any) and the defendant. If the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney, the clerk shall draw up the claim on request.

No change for subd 3a Subd. 4. HEARING, DATE; SUMMONS. When an action has been properly commenced, the clerk shall set a date for court hearing and advise the plaintiff of the date set. The clerk shall promptly summon the defendant by mail or by personal service in the manner provided for personal service of a summons of the municipal court. The summons shall state the amount and nature of the claim, require the defendant to appear at the hearing, specify that if he the defendant does not appear judgment by default will be entered against him the defendant for the relief demanded and summarize the requirements for filing a counterclaim. Unless otherwise ordered by a judge, the hearing date shall be not less than 15 days from the date of mailing or service of the summons.

Subd. 5. COUNTERCLAIM. (a) The defendant may interpose as counterclaim any claim within the jurisdiction of the court which he the defendant has against the plaintiff whether or not arising out of the transaction or occurrence which is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim.

- (b) The counterclaim shall be interposed by filing with the clerk a brief statement of the amount, date of accrual and nature of the counterclaim, verified by the defendant or his the defendant's attorney, and paying a filing fee of \$2 to the clerk. If the defendant is not represented by an attorney the clerk shall draw up the counterclaim on request.
- (c) The clerk shall note the filing of the counterclaim on the original claim, promptly notify the plaintiff or  $h \div s$  the plaintiff's attorney by mail of the filing and set the counterclaim for hearing on the same date as the original claim.

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or after hearing evidence.

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(d) The counterclaim shall be filed not less than five days
   2 before the date set for court hearing. The judge7-in-his
  3 discretion, may thereafter allow the filing of a written or oral
   4 counterclaim before or after hearing the merits of the claim and
   5 counterclaim. The judge7-in-his-discretion7 may require the
   6 payment of absolute or conditional costs up to $25 by the
      defendant as a condition of allowing late filing in the event
  8 that a continuance is requested by the plaintiff and is granted
  9 because of such late filing.
  10
       (e) If the defendant has a counterclaim arising out of the
 11 same transaction or occurrence which exceeds the jurisdiction of
  12 the court and the defendant files an affidavit by-himself.
 personally or his through an attorney, with the clerk not less
      than five days before the date set for court hearing showing
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 15 that he the defendant has filed with the clerk of a specified
 16 other court of competent jurisdiction a summons and complaint
  17
     seeking recovery from the plaintiff on the counterclaim and
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      stating the nature and amount thereof, the clerk shall strike
 19 the action from the calendar and so advise the plaintiff or his
 20 the plaintiff's attorney by mail. If the plaintiff not less
  21 than 30 days nor more than three years after the filing of such
 22
      an affidavit shall file an affidavit showing that he the
  23
      plaintiff has not been served with a summons in the other action
 or that the other action has been finally determined, the clerk
  25 shall again set the cause for court hearing and summon the
      defendant in the same manner as for the initial hearing and the
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      court shall proceed to hear and determine plaintiff's claim. If
 28 no such counter affidavit is filed by plaintiff within three
 29 years, his the plaintiff's original claim is dismissed without
  30 prejudice without any further action by the clerk or any judge.
 Prior to the expiration of this three year period by plaintiff or by plaintiff's original claim may be dismissed by plaintiff or by plaintiff or by plaintiff or by
  33 court order at a hearing upon motion of the defendant.
 34 Subd. 6. REPLEVIN. If the controversy concerns the
35 ownership or possession, or both, of personal property the value
36 of which does not exceed the sum of $2,000, the judge in-his
 34
 37 discretion, may direct an officer of the court to take
 38 possession of the property immediately and hold it subject to
 39 the further order of the court, without the giving of any bond
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      whatever.
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      No change for subd 7
 488A#15S
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        488A.15 HEARING; ATTORNEYS; EVIDENCE; CONCILIATION;
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      DETERMINATION; DEFAULT; DISMISSAL; CONTINUANCE.
 44
      No change for subd 1
 45
       Subd. 2. APPEARANCE OF PARTIES, ATTORNEYS. Any
 46 party may appear in his the party's own behalf without an
     attorney, or may retain and be represented by a duly admitted
 47
 48 attorney who may participate in the hearing to the extent and in
 49 the manner that the judge, in his the judge's discretion, deems
 50 helpful to accomplish the purposes of this act.
 51
        Subd. 3. EVIDENCE ADMISSIBLE. At the hearing the
 52 judge normally shall receive only evidence admissible under the
 53 rules of evidence, but in the interests of justice and the
 54 summary determination of causes before him-he the court the
     judge may receive evidence not so admissible.
 55
         No change for subd 4 to 6
 56
         Subd. 7. DEFENDANT, FAILURE TO APPEAR.
 57
                                                    If the
 58 defendant, after being summoned as provided by this act, fails
 59
     to appear at the time set for hearing, the judge may hear the
 60 plaintiff or his the plaintiff's attorney and order judgment by
      default or he the judge may fix a later date for hearing in
 61
 62 accordance with what appears just and reasonable. If a later
     date be set for hearing the clerk shall notify the defendant by
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 64
      mail.
 Subd. 8. PLAINTIFF FAILING TO APPEAR, DEFENDANT
APPEARING. (a) If the plaintiff fails to appear at the time
 65
 67 set for hearing and the defendant does appear, the judge may
      hear the defendant and order judgment of dismissal on the
69 merits, order the cause dismissed without prejudice, fix a later
 70 date for hearing or make such other disposition as is just and
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     reasonable.
        (b) If both parties are present or represented at the
 73 hearing, the judge-in-his-discretion, on motion of the
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plaintiff, may grant dismissal without prejudice either before

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(c) If a later date be set for hearing the clerk shall
     notify by mail any party not present or represented at the
     hearing.
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        No change for subd 9
488A#16S
        488A.16 NOTICE OF ORDER FOR JUDGMENT; ENTRY OF JUDGMENT;
     COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS; PAYMENTS; VACATING; DOCKETING.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
        Subd. 3. COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
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                                              The judge, in his
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     the order for judgment, shall include any filing fee paid by the
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     prevailing party, may include any disbursements incurred by the
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     prevailing party covering items taxable in civil actions in the
     municipal court, and may include or adjust for any sum which he
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     the judge deems proper to cover all or part of conditional costs
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     previously ordered to be paid by either party. No other costs
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     shall be allowed to a prevailing party.
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       Subd. 4. PAYMENT OF JUDGMENT, RECORD.
                                                 The losing
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     party may pay all or any part of the judgment to the clerk for
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     the benefit of the prevailing party or may pay the prevailing
     party directly and so advise the clerk. The clerk shall make an
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     appropriate entry on his the clerk's records when any payment
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     has been made to him the clerk or when satisfied that any
     payment to the prevailing party has been made.
22
        Subd. 5. VACATION OF ORDER FOR JUDGMENT WITHIN TWENTY
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     DAYS. When a default judgment or a judgment of dismissal on
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     the merits has been ordered for failure to appear, the judge,
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     within 20 days after notice thereof was mailed, may vacate the
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     order for judgment ex parte and grant a new hearing, if the
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     defaulting party shows lack of notice, mistake, inadvertence, or
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     excusable neglect as the cause of his the defaulting party's
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     failure to appear. Absolute or conditional costs not exceeding
     $25 to the other party may be ordered as a prerequisite to that
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     relief. The clerk shall notify the other party by mail of the
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     new hearing date.
       Subd. 6. VACATION OF JUDGMENT AFTER TWENTY DAYS.
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     When a defendant shows that he the defendant did not receive a
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     summons before the hearing within sufficient time to permit a
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     defense and that he the defendant did not receive notice of the
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     order for default judgment within sufficient time to permit him
     the defendant to make application for relief within 20 days or
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     shows other good cause within six months from the date of entry
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     of judgment, a judge may vacate a default judgment with or
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     without payment of absolute or conditional costs. The clerk
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     shall notify the parties by mail of the new hearing date.
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        Subd. 7. ABSOLUTE OR CONDITIONAL COSTS; FILING OF
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     ORDERS. When a judge orders payment of absolute or
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     conditional costs as a condition of an order under any provision
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     of this act, the amount shall be paid to the clerk before the
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     order becomes effective or is filed. Every such order is
     invalid unless filed with the clerk within five days after its
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50
     date. Conditional costs shall be held by the clerk to abide the
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    final order entered in the cause. Absolute costs shall be paid
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     over by the clerk forthwith to the other party as his the other
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    party's absolute property.
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        Subd. 8. DOCKETING AND ENFORCEMENT IN MUNICIPAL COURT.
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     When a judgment has become finally effective under
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     subdivision 2, the judgment creditor may obtain a transcript of
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     the judgment from the clerk of conciliation court on payment of
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     a fee of fifty cents and file it with the clerk of the municipal
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    court of the county of Hennepin. After filing of the
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    transcript, the judgment becomes, and is enforceable as, a
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     judgment of the municipal court. No writ of execution or
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     garnishment summons may be issued out of conciliation court. If
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    (1) a conciliation court judgment has been docketed as a
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     municipal court judgment for a period of at least 30 days, (2)
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    the judgment is not satisfied, and (3) the parties have not
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     otherwise agreed, the municipal court shall, upon the request of
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     the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail to the
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     judgment creditor information as to the nature, amount,
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     identity, and location of all his the judgment debtor's assets,
    liabilities, and personal earnings. The information shall be provided on a form prescribed by the supreme court and shall be
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    sufficiently detailed to enable the judgment creditor to obtain
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satisfaction of the judgment by way of execution on nonexempt

assets and earnings of the judgment debtor. The form shall be

written in a clear and coherent manner using words with common

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1 and everyday meanings, shall summarize the execution and
                garnishment exemptions and limitations applicable to assets and
                   earnings, and shall permit the judgment debtor to identify on
             the form those assets and earnings that he the judgment debtor
    5 considers to be exempt from execution or garnishment. The order
   6 shall contain a notice that failure to complete the form and 7 mail it to the judgment creditor within ten days after service
                 mail it to the judgment creditor within ten days after service
    8 of the order may result in a citation for contempt of court
period. A judgment debtor who intentionally fails to comply with the order of the court was be all to the expiration of the court was be all to the expiration of the court was be all to the court was the court wa
   9 unless the judgment is satisfied prior to the expiration of that
                 with the order of the court may be cited for civil contempt of
12 court.
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## 488A#175

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original demand and notice.

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488A.17 REMOVAL OF CAUSE TO MUNICIPAL COURT. 13

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. PROCEDURE FOR REMOVAL OF CAUSE. No cause shall be removed by the aggrieved party unless all of the 17 following acts are performed within 20 days after the date the clerk mailed to him the aggrieved party notice of the order for 19 judgment:

- (a) Serving on the opposing party or his the opposing party's attorney a demand for removal of the cause to the municipal court for trial de novo stating whether trial by a jury of six persons or by the court without a jury is demanded. Service shall be made upon a party by mail or by personal 25 service in accordance with the provisions for personal service 26 of a summons in the municipal court or shall be made upon the party's attorney in accordance with the provisions for service of a notice of motion upon an attorney in the municipal court, 29 The demand shall show the office address of the attorney for each party and the residence address of each party who does not have an attorney.
- (b) Filing with the clerk of conciliation court the 33 original demand for removal and proof of service thereof. If the opposing party or his the opposing party's attorney cannot be found and service of the demand is made within the 20 day period, the aggrieved party may file with the clerk within the 20 day period the original and a copy of the demand, together with an affidavit by himself-or-his the aggrieved party or the party's attorney showing that due and diligent search has been made and that the opposing party or his the opposing party's attorney cannot be found. The filing of this affidavit shall serve in lieu of making service and filing proof of service. When an affidavit is filed, the clerk shall mail the copy of the demand to the opposing party at his the opposing party's last known residence address.
  - (c) Filing with the clerk of conciliation court an affidavit by the aggrieved party or his the aggrieved party's attorney stating that the removal is made in good faith and not for the purpose of delay.
  - (d) Paying to the clerk of conciliation court \$2 when the demand is for trial by court or \$7 when the demand is for trial by a jury of six persons.

LIMITED REMOVAL OF CAUSE, PROCEDURE. (a) Subd. 3. When a motion for vacation of a judgment or an order for judgment under subdivision 5 or 6 of section 488A.16 has been denied, the aggrieved party may demand limited removal to the municipal court of the county of Hennepin for hearing de novo of his the motion. The demand for limited removal and notice of the hearing de novo must be served by the aggrieved party on the other party in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 2(a). The original demand and notice, with proof of service, must be filed with the clerk of conciliation court within 20 days after the motion has been denied, or the original and one copy of the demand and notice, together with an affidavit similar to that required by subdivision 2(b) must be filed with the clerk of conciliation court within the 20 day period. When an affidavit is filed, the clerk shall mail the copy of the demand and notice to the other party at his the other party's 69 ' last known residence address. The aggrieved party shall pay a fee of \$2 to the clerk of conciliation court for filing the demand and notice. This fee shall not be recoverable as a disbursement. The notice shall set a date for hearing de novo at a special term of the municipal court not less than ten days

nor more than thirty days subsequent to the date of filing the

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- (b) The clerk of conciliation court thereupon shall pay over to the municipal court the S2 fee and file in municipal 3 court the removal demand and notice together with all orders, affidavits, and other papers filed in conciliation court. The clerk of municipal court shall then place the cause on the special term calendar of the municipal court for hearing on the date specified in the notice.
  - (c) A municipal judge, other than the conciliation judge who denied the motion, shall hear the motion de novo at special term and may deny the motion, without allowance of costs, or grant the motion, with or without the allowance of absolute or conditional costs. At the hearing de novo the municipal judge shall consider the entire file of the conciliation court together with any subsequent affidavits of showing made by either party.
  - (d) The clerk of municipal court shall send a copy of the order made after the de novo hearing to both parties and return the file to the clerk of conciliation court.
  - Subd. 4. DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY. If the opposing party desires trial by a jury of six persons when none is demanded in the demand for removal, he the opposing party shall: (a) serve a demand for trial by a jury of six persons on the aggrieved party, (b) file the demand with proof of service with the clerk of conciliation court within ten days after the demand for removal was served upon him the opposing party, and (c) pay to the clerk of conciliation court at the time of such filing a fee of \$5.

No change for subd 5 to 6

Subd. 7. CLERK'S DUTIES UPON REMOVAL. After the judge's order and certificate have been filed, the clerk of conciliation court shall pay over to the municipal court the removal and jury fees paid to him the clerk hereunder and shall file in municipal court all claims, orders, certificates and other papers filed in conciliation court in connection with the cause and its removal to municipal court. No change for subd 8 to 9

- Subd. 10. COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR PREVAILING PARTY. (a) The prevailing party in a removed cause may tax and recover from the other party \$5 as costs together with his the prevailing party's disbursements incurred in conciliation and municipal court; except that if the prevailing party, on appeal, is not the aggrieved party in the original action, the court may, in its discretion, allow such prevailing party to tax 44 and recover from the aggrieved party an amount not to exceed \$50 45 as costs.
- (b) For the purpose of this subdivision, an "aggrieved party" means the party who demands removal to municipal court and means the first party who serves, or files in lieu of serving, a demand for removal if another party also demands 50 removal, and an "opposing party" means any party as to whom the aggrieved party seeks a reversal in whole or in part by removal of the cause to municipal court.
  - (c) The aggrieved party is the prevailing party in municipal court:
  - (1) If the aggrieved party recovers any amount or any property in municipal court when the aggrieved party had been denied recovery of any amount or any property by the conciliation judge,
  - (2) If the opposing party does not recover any amount or any property from the aggrieved party in municipal court when the opposing party had recovered some amount or some property by the order of the conciliation judge,
  - (3) If the aggrieved party recovers an amount or value of property in municipal court which is at least \$25 in excess of the amount or value of property which the aggrieved party recovered by the order of the conciliation judge or
  - (4) If the opposing party recovers from the aggrieved party an amount or value of property in municipal court which is at least \$25 less than the amount or value of property which the opposing party recovered by the order of the conciliation judge.
  - (d) In all other situations the opposing party shall be deemed to be the prevailing party in municipal court.
  - (e) Costs or disbursements in the conciliation or municipal court shall not be considered in determining whether there was a recovery by either party in either court or in determining the difference in recovery under this subdivision.

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1 No change for subd 11 to 12
488A#19S
        488A.19 JUDGES.
  3
       No change for subd 1
      Subd. 2. QUALIFICATIONS AND OATH. Each judge shall
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 5 be a person learned in the law who is admitted and qualified to
 6 practice in the supreme court of this state and is a resident of
     the county of Ramsey in this state. Before entering upon the
 8 duties of office, each judge shall take and subscribe an oath,
 9
    in the form prescribed by law for judicial officers, and shall
10 file that oath in the office of the county auditor. No judge
11
    shall practice as an attorney or counselor at law, except in
12 cases in which he the judge is a party in interest.
      Subd. 3. TERM; VACANCIES; APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTION.
14
      (a) Each elected judge holds office for six years beginning
15
     the first Monday in January next succeeding his the judge's
16 election.
17
      (b) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of judge the
18 governor shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy,
19 to hold office until his a successor is elected and qualified.
20 The successor shall be elected for a six-year term at the next
    general election occurring more than one year after such appointment.
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23
      (c) At the general election immediately preceding the
24 expiration of his an elected judge's term the qualified voters
     of the county of Ramsey shall elect the a successor to-any
25
26
     elected-judge.
27
     (d) Each judge holds a separate nonpartisan office.
      (e) When one or more judges of the court are to be
28
29 nominated or elected at an election, the notice of election
30 shall state the name of each judge whose successor is to be
31
    nominated or elected. The official ballot shall contain the
names of all candidates for each such office, state the number of judges to be elected and the number of candidates for whom a
     of judges to be elected and the number of candidates for whom an
34 elector may vote, and designate each candidacy as "For the
35 office of Judge of the Municipal Court of the county of Ramsey
36 to which ......(Name of Judge)..... was elected for the
37 regular term," or "For the office of Judge of the Municipal
38 Court of the county of Ramsey to which ......(Name of
39 Judge)..... was appointed," as the case may be. The official
40 ballots shall show in the spaces for the purpose the name of the
judge whose successor is to be elected. When any judge is a candidate to-succeed-himself again, the word "incumbent" shall
     candidate to-succeed-himself again, the word "incumbent" shall
43 be printed after his the judge's name where it appears among the
44 names of the candidates for the office. When voting machines are
45
     used and such statements cannot be inserted in full, the
46 designation shall be "Successor to ......(Name of Judge) .....
47
    (elected)", or "Successor to ......(Name of Judge)......
48 (appointed)", as the case may be.
49
       (f) Each person desiring to have his the person's name
50 placed upon the primary ballot as a candidate for judge shall
51 state in his an affidavit of candidacy the office of the
52 particular judge for which he the person is a candidate. The
53
     filing of this affidavit with the county auditor and a
54 compliance with all other requirements constitutes such person a
55 candidate for that office, and for that office only. No person
56 shall at any election be a candidate for more than one such
    office.
57
     Subd. 4. Repealed, 1973 c 708 s 37
58
       No change for subd 5 to 7
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       Subd. 10. SALARIES. Each judge shall be paid by the
   state an annual salary in the amount prescribed by section
61
62
     15A.083. If a judge dies, the amount of his the judge's salary
63 remaining unpaid for the month in which his the death occurs
64 shall be paid to his the judge's estate. Each judge shall be
65 paid expenses by the state in the same manner and amount as
   provided for judges of the district court in section 484.54.
66
       NOTE: Subdivision 10 was also repealed by Laws 1977,
67
68 Chapter 432, Section 49.
488A#20S
      488A,20 ADMINISTRATOR; OTHER EMPLOYEES.
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70
        Subdivision 1. APPOINTMENT, TERM, REMOVAL, SUSPENSION.
71
      (a) A majority of the judges shall appoint an administrator
72
    of the court.
73
     (b) The court shall have employees, consisting of those
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74 persons employed in the municipal courts of the cities of New

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Brighton, Roseville, Maplewood, North Saint Paul, White Bear Lake and Saint Paul, as of December 31, 1974.

- (c) Additional employees may be appointed by the administrator with the approval of the majority of the judges when the county board consents to the creation of such new 6 positions.
- (d) The administrator and other employees of the court, 8 exclusive of court reporters, shall each be appointed for a term of six years from the date of appointment. At any time within 10 six months from the date of initial appointment, each may be 11 removed and his the appointment terminated, with or without cause and without notice or hearing, by the appointing official or officials. At any time, each may be suspended by the 14 appointing official or officials without pay for a period not to exceed 30 days with or without cause pending a hearing for removal and termination of appointment for cause before the appointing official or officials.
- (e) The administrator and all other employees of the court 19 shall be in the unclassified service of the county of Ramsey.
- Subd. 2. OATH, BOND. (a) The administrator and other employees of the court shall each take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and the 23 state of Minnesota and to perform faithfully the duties of his office.
  - (b) The administrator and other employees of the court exclusive of court reporters shall each give bond to the county of Ramsey in such sum and with such surety as the county board directs, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his official duties and for payment as required by law or order of the court of all moneys coming into his the administrator's or other employee's hands.
  - (c) Neither the administrator nor other employees of the court shall enter upon their official duties until their respective appointment, oath, and bond are filed with the county auditor.
  - POWERS AND DUTIES. (a) The administrator Subd. 3. and other employees of the court may each administer oaths and affirmations and take acknowledgments.
- (b) The administrator shall delegate and supervise the work of the other employees of the court. He The administrator shall have all the powers and duties incident to the office of an administrator of a court of record or necessary to carry out the 43 purposes of this act.
  - (c) The administrator shall make minutes, records and indices of all proceedings; enter all orders, judgments or sentences; issue all process; keep proper accounts; have custody of all court records; and tax all costs and disbursements.
  - (d) In the performance of all his duties, the administrator is subject to the control and supervision of the judges.
  - Subd. 4. DISPOSITION OF FINES, FEES AND OTHER MONEYS; ACCOUNTS. (a) Except as otherwise provided herein and except as otherwise provided by law, the administrator shall pay to the Ramsey county treasurer all fines and penalties collected by him the administrator, all fees collected by-him for administrator's services of-himself, all sums forfeited to the court as hereinafter provided, and all other moneys received by the administrator.
  - (b) The administrator of court shall for each fine or penalty, provide the county treasurer with the name of the municipality or other subdivision of government where the offense was committed and the total amount of the fines or penalties collected for each such municipality or other subdivision of government.
  - (c) The state of Minnesota and any governmental subdivision within the jurisdictional area of the municipal court herein established may present cases for hearing before said municipal court. In the event the court takes jurisdiction of a prosecution for the violation of a statute or ordinance by the state or a governmental subdivision other than a city or town in Ramsey county, all fines, penalties and forfeitures collected shall be paid over to the county treasurer except where a different disposition is provided by law, and the following fees shall be taxed to the state or governmental subdivision other than a city or town within Ramsey County which would be entitled to payment of the fines, forfeitures or penalties in any case, and shall be paid to the administrator of the court for

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disposing of the matter. The administrator shall deduct the
2 fees from any fine collected for the state of Minnesota or a
3 governmental subdivision other than a city or town within Ramsey
4 County and transmit the balance in accordance with the law, and
   the deduction of the total of the fees each month from the total
  of all the fines collected is hereby expressly made an
6
   appropriation of funds for payment of the fees:
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- (1) In all cases where the defendant is brought into court and pleads guilty and is sentenced, or the matter is otherwise disposed of without a trial....\$5
- (2) In arraignments where the defendant waives a preliminary examination....\$10
  - (3) In all other cases where the defendant stands trial or has a preliminary examination by the court.....\$15
- (4) The court shall have the authority to waive the 16 collection of fees in any particular case.
  - (d) At the beginning of the first day of any month, the amount in the hands of the administrator which is owing to any municipality or county shall not exceed \$5,000.
- (e) On or before the last day of each month, the county treasurer shall pay over to the treasurer of each municipality or subdivision of government in Ramsey county one-half of all 23 fines or penalties collected during the previous month from 24 those imposed for offenses committed within such municipality or subdivision of government in violation of a statute, an ordinance, charter provision, rule or regulation of a city. other fines and forfeitures and all fees and costs collected by 28 the county municipal court shall be paid to the treasurer of 29 Ramsey county who shall dispense the same as provided by law.
- (f) Amounts represented by checks issued by the administrator or received by the administrator which have not 32 cleared by the end of the month may be shown on the monthly 33 account as having been paid or received, subject to adjustment 34 on later monthly accounts.
- (g) The administrator may receive negotiable instruments in 36 payment of fines, penalties, fees, or other obligations as 37 conditional payments, and is not held accountable therefor but 38 if collection in cash is made and then only to the extent of the net collection after deduction of the necessary expense of collection.

No change for subd 5 to 7 41 488A#22S

488A.22 COURT REPORTERS.

Subdivision 1. APPOINTMENT; OATH; TENURE. Each judge shall have as his the judge's court reporter a competent 45 person skilled in that profession appointed by the administrator of this court at the direction of said judge. Each reporter shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and the state of Minnesota and to discharge and perform his duties as a court reporter faithfully and honestly. Each reporter shall file his an oath with the county auditor before he the reporter enters upon the duties of his office. Each reporter is an officer of the court and holds his 53 office during the pleasure of the judge directing his the reporter's appointment and until the judge directs a court reporter to succeed him the reporter.

Subd. 2. DUTIES. Each reporter shall take or cause to be taken by another skilled court reporter full stenographic notes of all the testimony and other proceedings in all civil actions, all actions for forcible entry and unlawful detainer and all preliminary hearings in criminal actions before the 61 judge so directing his the reporter's appointment. When requested by the judge, each reporter shall transcribe such notes or any part thereof for the use of the judge or for such 64 other purpose in furtherance of justice as the judge may order, 65 without charge therefor. Each reporter shall furnish a transcript of his the reporter's notes, or any part thereof, at the request of any party to the action or any other person. He The reporter shall be entitled to charge therefor at the rates then prescribed by law for court reporters of the district court for Ramsey county. Each reporter shall act in the capacity of a 71 private secretary to the judge so directing his the reporter's appointment in the performance of the judge's official duties.

73 No change for subd 3 488A#23S

PAGE

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CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

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Except as
 1
        Subdivision 1. FEES IN CIVIL ACTIONS.
    otherwise provided herein, the fees payable to the administrator
    for his services in civil actions shall be the same as those
 3
     payable to the clerk of the district court, second judicial
 5
     district, for like services, exclusive of library fees. The
     fees payable to the administrator for all other services of
 6
     himself performed by the administrator or the court shall be
    fixed by rules promulgated by a majority of the judges.
 8
        Subd. 2. Repealed, 1973 c 708 s 37
 9
                  Repealed, 1974 c 397 s 41
10
        Subd. 3.
       Subd. 4. Repealed, 1974 c 397 s 41
11
12
       No change for subd 5 to 6
488A#24S
13
       488A.24 PETIT JURORS.
      No change for subd 1 to 4
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15
        Subd. 5. COMPENSATION. Any juror so summoned,
16
    attending as aforesaid and accepted as a juror in this court,
17
     shall be entitled to receive as compensation the same amount as
18
     jurors in the district court, which shall be paid out of the
19
   county treasury of the county of Ramsey. The administrator of
20
     this court shall deliver to each juror a certificate showing the
21
     number of days in attendance and the mileage for which he the
22
     juror is entitled to receive compensation. This certificate of
     the administrator shall be filed with the county auditor, who
23
24
    shall issue his \underline{a} warrant on the treasurer of the county for the
    amount due, which certificate shall be a proper and sufficient
25
26
     voucher for the issuance of such warrant.
27
       No change for subd 6
488A#26S
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        488A.26 PLEADING, PRACTICE, PROCEDURE AND FORMS IN CIVIL
29
     ACTIONS.
30
       No change for subd 1 to 2
31
        Subd. 3. COSTS ALLOWABLE. Costs shall be allowed in
32
    civil actions as follows:
33
        (a) To the plaintiff upon a judgment in his the plaintiff's
    favor when an issue of fact or law has been joined:
35
       (1) $10 when the amount of the judgment or the value of the
36
     property recovered in a replevin action, exclusive of costs and
37
     disbursements, exceeds $500;
38
       (2) $5 in all other cases.
39
        (b) $5 to the plaintiff upon a judgment in his the
     plaintiff's favor when no issue of fact or law has been joined
40
41
     and the amount of the judgment or the value of the property
42
    recovered, exclusive of costs and disbursements, exceeds $500.
43
       (c) To the defendant upon a judgment in his the defendant's
44
    favor:
45
       (1) $10 when on the merits.
46
        (2) $5 in all other cases.
47
        (d) $5 to the defendant upon a dismissal or discontinuance
   other than on the merits, regardless of the amount claimed or
48
49
     the value of the property involved.
50
       Subd. 4. LIEN OF JUDGMENT; FILING OF TRANSCRIPT.
51
    (a) No judgment of this court shall attach as a lien upon real
52
     estate unless and until a transcript thereof is filed and
53
    docketed in district court.
54
       (b) Any person who holds a judgment for an amount exceeding
55
    $10, exclusive of interest and costs, may obtain from the
56
    administrator a certified transcript of such judgment and may
57
    file the transcript in the office of the clerk of the district
58
    court of Ramsey county, who shall file and docket it.
59
       (c) Upon the filing and docketing of the certified
60
    transcript, the judgment becomes a lien upon the real estate of
61
     the debtor to the same extent as a judgment of the district
62
    court and the judgment thereafter is exclusively under the
63
    control of the district court and may be enforced by its process
64
    as though originally rendered by the district court.
65
        (d) The administrator of this court shall not issue such a
66 certified transcript while a writ of execution is outstanding on
67
    the judgment. He The administrator shall note on the record of
68 such judgment the fact that such transcript has been given and
69
    shall not thereafter issue any writ of execution on the same
70
    judgment.
71
       No change for subd 5 to 7
488A#27S
72
       488A.27 PLEADING, PRACTICE, PROCEDURE, AND FORMS IN
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No change for subd 1
                              to 7
        Subd. 8. SUSPENSION, ALTERATION OR MODIFICATION OF NTENCES. At the time of imposing sentence, or at any time
 3 SENTENCES.
      thereafter, the sentencing judge, or any other judge if the
  5
     sentencing judge is not available, may -- in-his-discretion;
  6 suspend, alter or modify the sentence imposed, upon such terms
  7 and conditions as such judge deems appropriate.
 8
        Subd. 9. Repealed, 1979 c 233 s 42
 9
        No change for subd 10 to 13
 488A#30S
 10
        488A.30 JUDGES; ADMINISTRATOR; SALARIES; QUARTERS.
11
        Subdivision 1. JUDGES. (a) The judges of the
 12
     municipal court shall serve as judges of the conciliation court
     for such periods and in such rotation as the judges may
 13
 14 determine. While so serving they shall act and be known as
 15 conciliation judges.
 16
      (b) The municipal judge who conducts the conciliation court
    hearing shall act upon any applications to vacate a judgment or
 17
 18 an order for judgment whatever the grounds may be and shall sign
 19 the certificate upon a removed cause, but any other municipal
     judge may act upon such an application or sign such a
 20
 21
      certificate in the event that the judge who conducted the
     hearing has not previously denied the application and cannot act
 22
 23
     upon the application promptly or sign the certificate due to
 24
    expiration of his the judge's term, death, disability, absence
 25
      from the courthouse or any other cause.
 26
        (c) A majority of the judges of the municipal court may
 27 appoint attorneys to act as referees in conciliation court. A
 28 majority of the judges of the municipal court shall establish
 29
     qualifications for the office, specify the duties, compensation,
 30
     and length of service of such referees. This compensation is
 31 payable out of the county treasury at the same time and in the
    same manner as salaries of the judges of conciliation court.
 32
                  ADMINISTRATOR, DUTIES. The administrator of
 33
       Subd. 2.
     the municipal court shall serve as the administrator of the
 34
 35
      conciliation court. He The administrator shall delegate
 36 necessary employees of the municipal court to assist him in
 37
     performing his the administrator's duties under sections 488A.29
 38
      to 488A.34. The administrator shall keep the records and
 39
     accounts and perform other duties prescribed by the judges. He
of Ramsey all fees received by him the administrator in the same fashion as required in his the administrator
 40 The administrator shall account for and pay over to the county
     fashion as required in his the administrator's capacity as
 43 administrator of municipal court.
 44
        Under the supervision of the conciliation court judges, the
 45 administrator of the conciliation court shall explain to
 46
     litigants the procedures and functions of the conciliation court
 47 and shall assist them in filling out all forms and pleadings
48 necessary for the presentation of their claims or counterclaims
 49 to the court. The administrator shall assist judgment creditors
 50
    and judgment debtors in the preparation of the forms necessary
     to obtain satisfaction of a final judgment. The performance of
 51
 52 duties described in this subdivision shall not constitute the
 53. practice of law.
 54
       No change for subd 3 to 4
 488A#31S
 55
       488A.31 COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION.
 56
       No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. FILING FEE, AFFIDAVIT OF INABILITY TO PAY.
 57
 58 If the plaintiff or the defendant signs and files with the
 59 administrator an affidavit that-he-has claiming no money or
 60 property and is-unable inability to pay a filing fee, no fee
 61 shall be required for the filing of his the affiant's claim or
      counterclaim. If the affiant prevails on his a claim or
 62
 63 counterclaim, the amount of the filing fee which would have been
 64 payable by him the affiant shall be included in the order for
 65
     judgment and paid to the administrator of conciliation court by
 66
     the affiant out of any money recovered by him the affiant on the
67
      judgment.
 68
        Subd. 3.
                   CLAIM, VERIFICATION, CONTENTS. The claim
 69 must be verified by the plaintiff, his the plaintiff's attorney
 70 or agent and shall contain a brief statement of the amount, date
 71
      of accrual, and nature of the claim and the name and address of
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72 the plaintiff, the plaintiff's attorney or agent, if any, and

the defendant. The administrator shall draw up the claim on

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74 request.

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No change for subd 3a
       Subd. 4. HEARING, DATE; SUMMONS. When an action has
     been commenced, the administrator shall set a date for court
 3
 4 hearing and advise the plaintiff of the date set. The
 5
     administrator shall promptly summon the defendant by mail. The
     summons shall state the amount and nature of the claim, require
    the defendant to appear at the hearing, specify that if he the
 8 defendant does not appear judgment by default will be entered
     against h + m the defendant for the relief demanded and summarize
 9
10
    the requirements for filing a counterclaim. Unless otherwise
11
     ordered by a judge, the hearing date shall be not less than 15
12
    days from the date of mailing or service of the summons.
13
       Subd. 5. COUNTERCLAIM. (a) The defendant may
14
    interpose as a counterclaim any claim within the jurisdiction of
15
    the court which he the defendant has against the plaintiff
    whether or not arising out of the transaction or occurrence
17
     which is the subject matter of the plaintiff's claim.
        (b) The counterclaim shall be interposed by filing with the
    administrator a brief statement of the amount, date of accrual
19
    and nature of the counterclaim, verified by the defendant, his
21
     the defendant's attorney or agent, and paying the filing fee set
22
    by the board of Ramsey County commissioners to the
    administrator. The administrator shall draw up the counterclaim
23
    on request. No filing fee is payable by the county.
25
        (c) The administrator shall note the filing of the
26
    counterclaim on the original claim, promptly notify the
27
     plaintiff by mail of the filing and set the counterclaim for
28 hearing on the same date as the original claim.
29
        (d) The counterclaim shall be filed not less than five days
30 before the date set for court hearing. The judge7-in-his
31
   discretion, may thereafter allow the filing of a written or oral
32 counterclaim before or after hearing the merits of the claim and
33 counterclaim. The judge7-in-his-discretion7 may require the
34 payment of absolute or conditional costs up to $50 by the
35
   defendant to the plaintiff as a condition of allowing late
36 filing in the event that a continuance is requested by the
37
   plaintiff and is granted because of such late filing.
38
       (e) If the defendant has a counterclaim which exceeds the
39 jurisdiction of the court and the defendant files an
40
    affidavit by-himself,-his personally or through an attorney or
41
    agent with the administrator not less than five days before the
42
    date set for court hearing showing that he the defendant has
43
    filed with the administrator of a specified other court of
44
    competent jurisdiction a complaint seeking recovery from the
45 plaintiff on the counterclaim and stating the nature and amount
46
    thereof, the administrator shall strike the action from the
47
    calendar and so advise the plaintiff by mail. If the plaintiff
48
    not less than 30 days nor more than three years after the filing
49 of such an affidavit shall file an affidavit showing that he the
50
   plaintiff has not been served with a summons in the other action
51
    or that the other action has been finally determined, the
52
    administrator shall again set the cause for court hearing and
53
    summon the defendant in the same manner as for the initial
54
    hearing and the court shall proceed to hear and determine
55
    plaintiff's claim. If no such counter-affidavit is filed by
56
    plaintiff within three years, his the plaintiff's original claim
57 is dismissed without prejudice without any further action by the
58
    administrator or any judge. Prior to the expiration of this
59
    three year period the plaintiff's original claim may be
60 dismissed by plaintiff or by court order at a hearing upon
61 motion of the defendant.
     Subd. 6. REPLEVIN. If the controversy concerns the
62
63
    ownership or possession, or both, of personal property the value
64
    of which does not exceed the sum of $2,000, the judge--in-his
    discretion, may direct an officer of the court to take
66
    possession of the property immediately and hold it subject to
67
    the further order of the court, without the giving of any bond
68
    whatever.
488A#32S
69
       488A.32 HEARING; EVIDENCE; CONCILIATION; DETERMINATION;
70
    DEFAULT; DISMISSAL; CONTINUANCE.
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No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. APPEARANCE OF PARTIES. Any party may

appear in his the party's own behalf without an attorney, or may

retain and be represented by a duly admitted attorney who may

participate in the hearing to the extent and in the manner that

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1 the judge--in-his-discretion, deems helpful.
        Subd. 3. EVIDENCE ADMISSIBLE. At the hearing the
 3
      judge normally shall receive only evidence admissible under the
 4 rules of evidence, but in the interests of justice and the
5 summary determination of causes before him-he the court the
6 judge may receive evidence not so admissible.
        No change for subd 4 to 6
8
        Subd. 7. DEFENDANT, FAILURE TO APPEAR.
                                                   If the
     defendant, after being summoned as provided by this act, fails
 9
10
     to appear at the time set for hearing, the judge may hear the
11
    plaintiff, his the plaintiff's attorney or agent and order
      judgment by default or he the judge may fix a later date for
12
    hearing in accordance with what appears just and reasonable. If
13
14
     a later date be set for hearing, the administrator shall notify
15
    the defendant by mail.
       Subd. 8.
                   PLAINTIFF FAILING TO APPEAR, DEFENDANT
16
17 APPEARING. (a) If the plaintiff fails to appear at the time
18 set for hearing and the defendant does appear, the judge may
19 hear the defendant and order independent and order independent
     hear the defendant and order judgment of dismissal on the
20 merits, order the cause dismissed without prejudice, fix a later
21
    date for hearing or make such other disposition as is just and
22 reasonable.
       (b) If the plaintiff fails to appear at the time set for
23
24
     hearing and the defendant does appear and the defendant has
25 filed a counterclaim, the judge may hear the defendant and order
26 judgment on the counterclaim by default or he the judge may fix
27 a later date for hearing in accordance with what appears just
28 and reasonable.
29
      (c) If both parties are present at the hearing, the judge,
30 in-his-discretion, on motion of the plaintiff, may grant
31 dismissal without prejudice either before or after hearing
32
     evidence.
33
        (d) If a later date be set for hearing, the administrator
34 shall notify by mail any party not present at the hearing.
35
       No change for subd 9
488A#33S
        488A.33 NOTICE OF ORDER FOR JUDGMENT; ENTRY OF JUDGMENT;
36
37
     COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS; PAYMENT; VACATING; DOCKETING.
38
        No change for subd 1 to 2
39
        Subd. 3. COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. The judge, in his
40
     the order for judgment, shall include any filing fee paid by the
41
     prevailing party, may include any disbursements incurred by the
42 prevailing party covering items taxable in civil actions in the
43
    municipal court, and may include or adjust for any sum which he
44
44 <u>the judge</u> deems proper to cover all or part of conditional costs
45 previously ordered to be paid by either party. No other costs
46 shall be allowed to a prevailing party.
47
       Subd. 4. PAYMENT OF JUDGMENT, RECORD. The losing
   party may pay all or any part of the judgment to the
48
49 administrator for the benefit of the prevailing party or may pay
the prevailing party directly and so advise the administrator.
51
   The administrator shall make an appropriate entry on his the
52 <u>administrator's</u> records when any payment has been made to him
53 <u>the administrator</u> or when satisfied that any payment to the
54 prevailing party has been made.
55
       Subd. 5. VACATION OF ORDER FOR JUDGMENT WITHIN 20 DAYS.
56
     When a default judgment or a judgment of dismissal on the
57
     merits has been ordered for failure to appear, the judge, within
58
     20 days after notice thereof was mailed, may vacate the order
59 for judgment ex parte and grant a new hearing, if the defaulting
60 party shows lack of notice, mistake, inadvertence, or excusable
61 neglect as the cause of his the defaulting party's failure to
62 appear. Absolute or conditional costs not exceeding $50 to the
63
    other party may be ordered as a prerequisite to that relief.
64
     The administrator shall notify the other party by mail of the
65
     new hearing date.
66
       Subd. 6. ABSOLUTE OR CONDITIONAL COSTS; FILING OF
67
    ORDERS. When a judge orders payment of absolute or
68 conditional costs as a condition of an order under any provision
69
    of this act, the amount shall be paid to the administrator
    before the order becomes effective or is filed. Every such
70
   order is invalid unless filed with the administrator within five
71
72
   days after its date. Conditional costs shall be held by the
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administrator to abide the final order entered in the cause.

75 to the other party as his the other party's absolute property.

Absolute costs shall be paid over by the administrator forthwith

PAGE 4

Subd. 7. DOCKETING AND ENFORCEMENT IN MUNICIPAL COURT. When a judgment has become final under subdivision 2, the judgment creditor may obtain a transcript of the judgment from the administrator of conciliation court and file it with the administrator of the municipal court upon payment of the filing fees as prescribed for the municipal court. After filing of the transcript, the judgment becomes, and is enforceable as, a 8 judgment of the municipal court. A transcript of a judgment payable in installments may not be obtained and filed until 20 10 days after default in the payment of an installment. No writ of 11 execution nor garnishment summons may be issued out of 12 conciliation court. If (1) a transcript of a judgment has been filed for a period of at least 30 days, (2) the judgment is not satisfied or an installment of it remains overdue, and (3) the 13 14 15 parties have not otherwise agreed, the municipal court shall, 16 upon the request of the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail to the judgment creditor information as to the 17 18 nature, amount, identity, and location of all his the judgment 19 debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earnings. 20 information shall be provided on a form prescribed by the 21 supreme court and shall be sufficiently detailed to enable the 22 judgment creditor to obtain satisfaction of the judgment by way of execution on nonexempt assets and earnings of the judgment 23 24 debtor. The form shall be written in a clear and coherent manner using words with common and everyday meanings, shall 25 26 summarize the execution and garnishment exemptions and 27 limitations applicable to assets and earnings, and shall permit 28 the judgment debtor to identify on the form those assets and 29 earnings that he the judgment debtor considers to be exempt from 30 execution or garnishment. The order shall contain a notice that failure to complete the form and mail it to the judgment 31 32 creditor within ten days after service of the order may result 33 in a citation for contempt of court unless the judgment is 34 satisfied prior to the expiration of that period. A judgment 35 debtor who intentionally fails to comply with the order of the court may be cited for civil contempt of court. 36 37 Subd. 8. VACATION OF JUDGMENT AFTER 20 DAYS. When a 38

Subd. 8. VACATION OF JUDGMENT AFTER 20 DAYS. When a defendant shows that he the defendant did not receive a summons before the hearing within sufficient time to permit a defense and that he the defendant did not receive notice of the order for default judgment within sufficient time to permit him the defendant to make application for relief within 20 days or shows other good cause, a judge may vacate a default judgment after notice to the plaintiff and grant a new hearing on the merits with or without payment of absolute or conditional costs. The administrator shall notify the parties by mail of the new hearing date.

488A#34S

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488A.34 REMOVAL OF CAUSE TO MUNICIPAL COURT. No change for subd  $\,1\,$ 

Subd. 2. PROCEDURE FOR REMOVAL OF CAUSE. No cause shall be removed by the aggrieved party unless all of the following acts are performed within 20 days after the date the administrator mailed him to the aggrieved party notice of the order for judgment:

(a) Serving on the opposing party or his the opposing party's attorney a demand for removal of the cause to the municipal court for trial de novo stating whether trial by a jury of six persons or by the court without a jury is demanded. Service shall be made upon a party by mail or by personal service in accordance with the provisions for personal service of a summons in the municipal court or shall be made upon the party's attorney in accordance with the provisions for service of a notice of motion upon an attorney in the municipal court. The demand shall show the office address of the attorney for each party and the residence address of each party who does not have an attorney.

(b) Filing with the administrator of conciliation court the original demand for removal and proof of service thereof. If the opposing party or his the opposing party's attorney cannot be found and service of the demand is made within the 20 day period, the aggrieved party may file with the administrator within the 20 day period the original and a copy of the demand, together with an affidavit by himself the aggrieved party or his the aggrieved party's attorney showing that due and diligent

the aggrieved party's attorney showing that due and diligent search has been made and that the opposing party or his the

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opposing party's attorney cannot be found. The filing of this affidavit shall serve in lieu of making service and filing proof 3 of service. When an affidavit is filed, the administrator shall mail the copy of the demand to the opposing party at his the opposing party's last known address.

- (c) Filing with the administrator of conciliation court an affidavit by the aggrieved party or his the opposing party's attorney stating that the removal is made in good faith and not for the purpose of delay.
- (d) Paying to the administrator of conciliation court the fee set by the board of Ramsey County commissioners when the demand is for trial by court, and the fee as set by the Ramsey County commissioners when the demand is for trial by a jury of six. The above fee is not payable by the county.

Subd. 3. DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY. If the opposing party desires trial by jury when trial by court has been demanded in the removal, he the opposing party shall: (a) serve 18 a demand for trial by jury on the aggrieved party, (b) file the demand with proof of service with the administrator of municipal court within ten days after the demand for removal was served upon him the opposing party, and (c) pay to the administrator of municipal court at the time of such filing a fee of \$6.

No change for subd 4 to 5

Subd. 6. ADMINISTRATOR'S DUTIES UPON REMOVAL. After the judge's order has been filed, the administrator of conciliation court shall pay over to the municipal court the removal fees paid to him the administrator hereunder and shall file in municipal court all claims, orders and other papers filed in conciliation court in connection with the cause and its removal to municipal court.

No note of issue for trial in Subd. 7. PLEADINGS. municipal court need be filed. The removed cause shall be brought on for trial in the same manner and substantially the same order as though a note of issue had been filed in municipal court on the date the claim was filed in conciliation court. 36 Pleadings conforming to the municipal court rules of civil procedure may be served and filed. If any party fails to serve and file written pleadings, the complaint or counterclaim in 39 conciliation court shall stand as the complaint or counterclaim on appeal. If the opposing party fails to interpose a responsive pleading to any pleading, the allegations of said pleadings are deemed denied. Either party, at his the party's option, may serve pleadings. Either party may move the court at a special term thereof for an order requiring a pleading or pleadings in said matter. The court, on its own motion, may order either or both parties to prepare and serve pleadings in said matter.

No change for subd 8 to 11

Subd. 12. LIMITED REMOVAL OF CAUSE, PROCEDURE. (a) When a motion for vacation of a judgment or an order for judgment under section 488A.33, subdivisions 5 or 8, has been denied, the aggrieved party may demand limited removal to the 53 municipal court for hearing de novo of his the aggrieved party's motion. The demand for limited removal and notice of the hearing de novo must be served by the aggrieved party on the other party in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 2, clause (a). The original demand and notice, with proof of service, must be filed with the administrator of conciliation court within 20 days after the motion has been denied, or the original and one copy of the demand and notice, together with an affidavit similar to that required by subdiction 2, clause (b), 62 must be filed with the administrator of confiliation court within the 20 day period. When an affidavit is filed, the administrator shall mail the copy of the demand and notice to the other party at his the other party's last known residence address. The aggrieved party shall pay a fee of \$3 to the clerk of conciliation court for filing the demand and notice. This fee shall not be recoverable as a disbursement. The notice shall set a date for hearing de novo at a special term of the municipal court not less than ten days nor more than 30 days subsequent to the date of filing the original demand and notice.

(b) The administrator of conciliation court thereupon shall pay over to the municipal court the \$3 fee and shall file in municipal court the removal demand and notice together with all orders, affidavits, and other papers filed in conciliation court. The administrator of municipal court shall then place

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the cause on the special term calendar of the municipal court
     for hearing on the date specified in the notice.
       (c) A municipal judge, other than the conciliation judge
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    who denied the motion, shall hear the motion de novo at special
     term and may deny the motion, without allowance of costs, or
    grant the motion, with or without the allowance of absolute or
 6
    conditional costs. At the hearing de novo the municipal judge
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    shall consider the entire file of the conciliation court
    together with any subsequent affidavits of showing made by
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    either party.
       (d) The administrator of municipal court shall send a copy
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    of the order made after the de novo hearing to both parties and
     return the file to the administrator of conciliation court.
489*#015
       489.01 ELECTION; TERM; OFFICE ABOLISHED.
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       No change for subd 1 to 2
       Subd. 3.
                 COURT COMMISSIONER. In each county in the
   state there shall be elected at the general election in 1918 a
17
18 court commissioner. The term of office of the court
   commissioner shall be four years and begin on the first Monday
19
20
     in January next succeeding his the election. One person may
21 hold at the same time the offices of court commissioner and
    probate judge.
489*#03S
23
        489.03 OATH.
24
        Before entering upon his duties, each court commissioner
25 shall file his an oath of office, for record with the county
    recorder.
26
489*#04S
        489.04 RECORDS; CLERKS.
27
28
       The court commissioner shall keep a record of all
29
   proceedings had-before-him in books procured at the expense of
    the county, and shall be supplied with necessary stationery,
31
    which books and unused stationery shall be delivered to his a
32 successor.
490*#025S
       490.025 RETIREMENT OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.
33
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       Subdivision 1. REQUISITES. When a justice of the
   supreme court, having served at least one term, arrives at the
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36 age of 70 years, or having served at least two full terms or the
    equivalent thereof, becomes incapacitated for the performance of
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    his official duties to the extent that the public service
   suffers therefrom, and makes written application to the governor
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40 for his retirement, the governor, if-he-determines on
41
   determining that such justice has arrived at such age and has
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    served at least one term or that such disability exists, shall
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    direct his the retirement by written order which shall effect a
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    vacancy in the office to be filled as provided by law.
45
        No change for subd 2 to 3
46
        Subd. 4. AGE LIMIT. Unless at the time of this
   enactment a justice has already reached the age of 73, he the
47
48 justice shall not acquire an increase of two and one-half
49 percent of the compensation allotted to his the office in his
50
    retirement pay, as provided in subdivision 2, after he the
    justice has reached the age of 73 years.
51
       Subd. 5. COMMISSIONER. Upon retirement of a justice
of the supreme court, the court may appoint him the justice a
    commissioner of that court to aid and assist in the performance
55
    of such of its duties as may be assigned to-him with his the
56 <u>justice's</u> consent.
57
      Subd. 6. PRIOR RETIREMENT.
                                    Each justice and
58
  commissioner of the supreme court who has heretofore retired
59 under the statutes in force at the time of his retirement shall,
60 from the date of retirement, receive retirement compensation at
61
   the rate and for the time provided in the statutes in force at
    the time of retirement.
63
      Subd. 7. Repealed, 1967 c 700 s 10
       Subd. 8. Repealed, 1980 c 614 s 191
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       Subd. 9.
                Repealed, 1967 c 700 s 10
490*#101S
66
       490.101 RETIREMENT OF DISTRICT JUDGE.
67
       Subdivision 1. (a) When a judge of the district court who
68 has served for not less than 15 years as such judge, or as such
   judge and as judge of a court of record, arrives at the age of
    70 years and makes written application to the governor for
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71 retirement, the governor shall direct his the retirement by a

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1 written order.

(b) When a judge of the district court who has served for at least 24 years as such judge, and as judge of a court of record, arrives at the age of 65 years and makes written application to the governor for retirement, the governor shall 6 direct his the retirement by a written order.

No change for subd 2 to 3

Subd. 4. When the term of any judge of the district court would expire three years or less from the time when he the judge would become eligible to retire under the provisions of this section and section 490.102, upon written application by such judge to the governor stating his an intention to retire upon eligibility, the governor shall forthwith make a written order 14 accepting such retirement application, and extending his the term of office for three years or such proportion thereof as may be necessary to-make-him-eligible for eligibility for such retirement.

## 490\*#102S

490.102 COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Subdivision 1. A judge who elects to retire under the provisions of section 490.101 and who has an unexpired balance of the elected term for-which-he-was-elected yet to run after such retirement, shall, in order to receive the retirement compensation hereinafter outlined, waive in writing the compensation allotted to his the office, from the date of such retirement to the date of the expiration of the term for which such judge was elected, and receive only during such period and thereafter retirement pay as hereinafter outlined. This subdivision shall not apply to any judge who has retired prior to the effective date of this act.

Subd. 2. (a) If, at the time of retirement, he the judge has attained the age of at least 70 years and he has served for 15 years as such judge, or as such judge and as judge of a court of record, he the retiree shall receive for the-remainder-of-his life, one-half the compensation allotted to the office at the time of his retirement or on July 1, 1967, whichever is greater.

(b) If, at the time of retirement, he the judge has attained the age of at least 65 years and he has served for 24 years as such judge, or as such judge and as a judge of a court of record, he the retiree shall receive for the-remainder-of-his life, one-half of the compensation allotted for the office at the time of his retirement or on July 1, 1967, whichever is greater.

Except for per diem payments made pursuant to section 484.62, and retirement pay adjustments pursuant to section 490.025, subdivision 2, it is unlawful for any public officer to pay a retired judge an amount greater than one-half of the compensation allotted to the office of such retired judge at the time of his retirement or on July 1, 1967, whichever is greater, except when said retired judge shall have been appointed by the district court, or by the supreme court, to serve as a special master in litigation before the district court; in which case per diem payments may be made to said retired judge in amounts equal to per diem payments made pursuant to section 484.62. Where such payments are hereafter made in violation of this subdivision, it is the duty of the public officer making such payment to recover the amount so paid but without interest. Such recovery may be made by as many as 30 installment deductions from future retirement payments to a retired judge or by action in the district court. Unrecovered overpayments outstanding at the time of the death of a retired judge shall be a lien upon his the judge's estate, in favor of the state of Minnesota.

Any judge of the district court who is serving in such capacity on April 24, 1949 and who has attained or hereafter attains, the age of 73 or more years and has completed 15 years of service, as such judge, or as such judge and as judge of a court of record, shall receive retirement pay hereunder if he the judge applies for retirement within one year after becoming eligible, but not otherwise.

Any judge of the district court whose initial service as such judge began after April 24, 1949, after reaching his a 70th birthday, shall apply for retirement within one year after such birthday or forfeit all retirement benefits hereunder. However, if a judge of the district court has not completed 15 years of service on attaining the age of 70 years, he the judge shall

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receive retirement pay hereunder if he the judge applies for retirement within six months of the date he-completes of completion of 15 years of service. Provided that any district judge past the age of 74 years still serving on the bench and for whom retirement has been allowed by a previous act passed by the 1959 legislature shall be permitted retirement allowance 6 if he the judge retires during his the current term of office or 8 during an extended term of three years thereafter which 9 extension may be granted in the same manner as provided in 10 section 490.101, subdivision 4. 11 Subd. 3a. If a judge of the district court has attained 12 the age of at least 70 years and has completed ten or more years 13 of service as a district court judge or fifteen or more years as 14 a judge of a court of record including at least six years as a 15 district court judge but less than the number of years required for maximum retirement benefits, he the judge may apply for 16 17 retirement and receive retirement pay of that portion of the maximum retirement allowance allotted to the office which the 18 19 years of his service as a district court judge, prior to his 20 retirement, bears to the number of years required for the 21 maximum retirement allowance of a district court judge. of service shall be determined by the whole year rather than a 22 fraction thereof. Any district court judge presently serving 23 who is over 70 years of age shall forfeit any benefits under 24 this subdivision if-he-shall-serve by serving beyond the 25 26 expiration of his the judge's present term. No change for subd 4 to 7 27 28 Subd. 8. On June 30 of each year, the executive director 29 of the Minnesota state retirement system shall review the fiscal 30 condition of the special survivor retirement account in the light of the prospective demands for payment therefrom in the 31 32 next fiscal year. If the director determines that the balance 33 in such account on June 30 plus the prospective receipts in the 34 next fiscal year appear to be insufficient to meet the demands on such account during the next fiscal year, the director on 36 July 1 of each year shall make an order increasing the rate of 37 contribution to such account by the several judges of the 38 district court from four percent of his salary to such rate of 39 contribution as will, in the judgment of the director, provide 40 sufficient funds in said special survivor benefit account to pay all demand thereon during the next fiscal year. If on any 41 42 following June 30, the director should determine that a lower 43 rate of contribution will provide sufficient moneys to pay all 44 demands on such special survivor benefit account, he the 45 director may on the next July 1, make and file an order reducing 46 the rate of contribution to such rate as will in his the 47 director's judgment provide sufficient moneys to meet all 48 demands on such special account in the current fiscal year but 49 in no event lower than four percent. Deductions of contributions 50 shall be made in accordance with rates prescribed by law or by 51 order of the director, as the case may be. 490\*#103S 52 490.103 PRIOR RETIREMENT. 53 A judge of the district court who has heretofore retired as 54 provided by law shall hereafter receive one-half of the 55 compensation allotted to the office from which he the judge 56 retired. 490\*#105S 57 490.105 RETIREMENT COMPENSATION, CERTAIN DISTRICT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES. 58 59 The pension of a judge of the district or supreme court who retires before June 3, 1967, or of the widow surviving spouse of 60 61 a judge of the district or supreme court who dies before June 3, 62 1967, shall remain in the same amount as was payable prior to 63 June 3, 1967. 490\*#11S 64 490.11 RETIREMENT OF JUDGES OF PROBATE COURT. 65 When a probate judge shall become incapacitated physically 66 or mentally from performing his judicial duties during the 67 remainder of his a term of office and shall make a written 68 application to the governor for his retirement, setting forth the nature and extent of such disability, the governor shall

make such investigation as he-shall-deem deemed advisable and if

he the governor shall thereby determine that such disability

exists, and that the public service is suffering and will

continue to suffer by reason of such disability, he the governor

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1 shall thereupon, by written order to be filed in the office of the secretary of state, direct the retirement of such judge for the unexpired portion of the term for which such judge was elected, which retirement shall create a vacancy in the office, 5 which shall be filled by appointment, as provided by law. 490\*#12S

490.12 HALF PAY.

Subdivision 1. RETIREMENT UNDER SECTION 490.11. When a probate judge shall be retired under the provisions of section 490.11, he the judge shall receive the compensation allotted to his the office for the remainder of his the judge's 11 term. Thereafter, if then past 65 years of age, having served as such judge, or as such judge and as judge of a court of record, or as such judge and a referee in probate, for 24 years, or more, he the judge shall receive one-half of the compensation 15 allotted to his the office at the time of such retirement for the-remainder-of-his life, to be paid at the time and in the manner provided by law.

Subd. 2. VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT. When a probate judge 19 has attained the age of 70 years or more and has served as such 20 judge, or as such judge and as judge of a court of record, or as such judge and as referee in probate, for 20 years or more, or when a probate judge has attained the age of 65 years or more and has served as such judge or as such judge and as judge of a court of record or as such judge and as referee in probate for 24 years or more, he the judge may voluntarily retire from office, and after he-has-so-retired-he retiring shall receive one-half of the compensation allotted to his the office at the time of such retirement for the-remainder-of-his life, to be 29 paid at the time and in the manner provided by law for the payment of salaries of probate judges.

Subd. 3. SERVICE NOT CONTINUOUS. In computing the period of service of any probate judge for retirement purposes 33 he the judge shall receive credit for all periods of time served in the armed forces of the United States during any period when the United States was at war and for any period he served in the Minnesota national guard when the same had been mustered into federal service and was engaged in the Mexican border service between May 9, 1916, and March 24, 1917. Such period of service as a probate judge need not be continuous. The service of any judge in World War I and in the Mexican border service shall be deemed service hereunder, even though such service may have been prior to the commencement of any service as probate judge.

No change for subd 4

MEMBERSHIP IN OTHER RETIREMENT PENSION FUNDS. The probate judges retirement pension as provided herein shall be reduced by the full amount of any retirement pension other than is herein provided received by a probate judge from the state, any political subdivision, or public employees retirement association, until the total reduction equals the amount of such other pension, if any, received prior to retirement as a probate judge plus the amount of the contribution, if any, made by the state or any political subdivision to fund any such other pension pursuant to section 54 353.27, subdivisions 3 and 3a, in connection with service as 55 probate judge or in any other capacity. The amount of each reduction shall be remitted by the county to each such contributing employer in proportion to its total contribution pursuant to section 353.27, subdivisions 3 and 3a. In the event the probate judge withdraws from any retirement pension fund other than as herein provided prior to his retirement as a probate judge, the amount contributed by the state or any political subdivision shall be computed and deducted from the probate judge's retirement over a five-year period commencing upon the date of such judge's retirement.

Subd. 6. EXTENSION OF TERM OF JUDGE NEAR RETIREMENT. When the term of any judge of the probate court would expire three years or less from the time when he the judge would become 68 eligible to retire under the provisions of this section, upon written application by such judge to the governor stating his an intention to retire upon eligibility, the governor shall forthwith make a written order accepting such retirement application, and extending his the judge's term of office for three years or such proportion thereof as may be necessary to make-him-eligible for eligibility for such retirement.

Subd. 7. Repealed, 1979 c 296 s 7

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Subd. 8. Repealed, 1979 c 296 s 7
       No change for subd 9
490 * #1215
       490.121 DEFINITIONS.
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        No change for subd 1 to 16
        Subd. 17. "Dependent child" means any natural or adopted
    child of a deceased judge who has not reached the age of 18
 7 years, or having reached the age of 18, is under age 22 and is a
 8 full time student throughout the normal school year, unmarried
    and actually dependent for more than one-half of his the child's
    support upon such judge for a period of at least 90 days prior
10
11 to the judge's death. It also includes any natural child of the
12 judge born after his the judge's death.
        No change for subd 18 to 21
13
490*#123S
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       490.123 JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND.
15
      No change for subd 1
16
        Subd. 2. TREASURER.
                               The state treasurer shall be ex
17 officio treasurer of the judges' retirement fund and his the
18 treasurer's general bond to the state shall be so conditioned as
19
     to cover all liability for his-acts acting as treasurer of this
20
    fund. All moneys received by him the treasurer pursuant to this
21
    section shall be set aside in the state treasury to the credit
22 of the judges' retirement fund. He The treasurer shall transmit
23 monthly to the executive director described in section 352.03,
24
    subdivision 5, a detailed statement of all amounts so received
25
    and credited by-him to the fund. He The treasurer shall pay out
26 the fund only on warrants issued by the commissioner of finance,
27
    upon vouchers signed by said executive director; provided that
28 vouchers for investment may be signed by the secretary of the
29 state board of investment.
30
       Subd. 3. INVESTMENT.
                                The director referred to in
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    subdivision 2 shall, from time to time, certify to the state
32 board of investment such portions of the judges' retirement fund
33 as in his the director's judgment may not be required for
34 immediate use. Assets from the judges' retirement fund shall be
35 transferred to the Minnesota post-retirement investment fund for
36
    retirement and disability benefits as provided in sections
    11A.18 and 352.119. The state board of investment shall thereupon invest and reinvest sums so transferred, or certified,
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   in such securities as are duly authorized legal investments for
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    such purposes under section 11A.24.
490*#124S
       490.124 MATURITY OF BENEFITS; RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS'
41
     ANNUITIES.
43
       No change for subd 1 to 2
   Subd. 3. EARLY RETIREMENT. The retirement annuity provided by subdivision 1 of any judge electing to retire at an
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46 early retirement date shall be reduced by one-half of one
47
   percent per month from his the retirement date to normal
48
    retirement date.
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       No change for subd 4 to 5
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       Subd. 6. PART-TIME JUDGES. Notwithstanding other
51 provisions of this section, except as provided herein, service
    by a judge who was not paid an annual salary or who served in a
53
    jurisdiction in which the judge was entitled to practice law
    while serving as a judge shall be credited only at one-half of
55 the regular rate. Any period of part time uncredited judicial
    service may be credited service for the purposes of sections
57
    490.121 to 490.132 only if:
       (a) The judge or his the judge's employer pays to the
58
59 judges' retirement fund a sum equal to the rate of employee tax
60
    specified in the Federal Insurance Contributions Act during the
61
    period of part time service applied to one-half of the average
62
    salary earned during the period of part time service, plus
63
   accrued interest thereon at the rate of five percent per year
64
    compounded annually from the period of service so credited to
    the date payment is made;
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66
      (b) The payment is made in not more than 36 monthly
67
    installments; and
68
       (c) The judge shall elect to make the payment and shall
69
    commence doing so within 90 days after the commencement of the
70
    judge's first term in office.
71
        Subd. 7. Repealed, 1977 c 432 s 49
72
        Subd. 8. EXCLUSIVE NORMAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS. Any
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judge who retires after December 31, 1973, shall be entitled to

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1 a retirement pension, retirement compensation or other
     retirement payment under statutes applicable solely to judges
     pursuant to this section only, except that any such judge in
     office prior to January 1, 1974, who retires at or after normal
 5 retirement age may then elect to receive during his the judge's
 6 lifetime a normal retirement annuity computed on the basis of
 7 retirement compensation provided for such judge under statutes
8 in effect on December 31, 1973, in lieu of the amount of normal
    retirement annuity otherwise computed under sections 490.121 to
10 490.132. For purposes of this subdivision, the conciliation
 11
     court of the city of Duluth shall be deemed to have been a court
12
     of record by the statutes in effect on December 31, 1973.
13
        Subd. 9. SURVIVORS' ANNUITY. Upon the death of a
14 judge prior to retirement, or upon the death of a person who has
    qualified for an annuity but who ceases to be a judge prior to
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     retirement and has not received a refund of contributions
17 pursuant to subdivision 12, his a surviving spouse or, if there
18 be no surviving spouse, his dependent children, shall receive an
annuity, payable monthly, equal to 60 percent of the normal retirement annuity which would have been payable to the judge or
    former judge had the date of his death been the normal
21
22 retirement date, provided that the surviving spouse or dependent
23
     children shall receive an annuity of not less than 25 percent of
     the judge's or former judge's final average compensation.
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25
        If a judge, whose surviving spouse was not entitled to
26
     survivors benefits provided solely for judges under statutes in
27 effect prior to January 1, 1974, shall have died prior to
28
     retirement on or after May 23, 1973 and before January 1, 1974,
    his a surviving spouse and dependent children, if any, shall be
29
     entitled to survivors benefits as provided hereunder as if such
31
    judge had died on January 1, 1974.
32
        No change for subd 10 to 11
33
        Subd. 12. REFUND. Any person who ceases to be a
34
     judge but who does not qualify for a retirement annuity or other
35.
     benefit under section 490.121 shall be entitled to a refund in
36 an amount equal to all his the person's contributions to the
    judges' retirement fund plus interest computed to the first day of the month in which the refund is processed based on fiscal
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     year balances at the rate of five percent per annum compounded
40
     annually.
490*#125S
        490.125 MANDATORY RETIREMENT.
41
        Subdivision 1. Except as otherwise provided in sections
43
     490.121 to 490.132, each judge shall retire on his the judge's
44
     mandatory retirement date.
45
       No change for subd 2
490*#1265
46
        490.126 PROCEDURES.
        No change for subd 1 to 2
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48
        Subd. 3. APPLICATION FOR ANNUITY OR REFUND.
49
    Application for an annuity or refund under sections 490.121 to
50
     490.132 may be made by the annuitant or by someone authorized to
51 act in-his-behalf for the annuitant. Every application for an annuity or refund, with proof of age and years of service when
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     required, shall be submitted to the governing body of the
54
    Minnesota state retirement system in a form prescribed by it.
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      Subd. 4. MANNER OF PAYMENT. Unless otherwise
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   specifically provided by statute or agreed upon by the annuitant
    and the governing body of the state retirement system, annuities
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58
    payable under sections 490.121 to 490.132 shall be paid in the
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    manner and at the intervals as prescribed by the executive
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     director of the state retirement system. The annuity shall
     cease with the last payment received by the annuitant in-his-or
61
    her-lifetime while living.
490*#15S
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        490.15 ESTABLISHMENT; COMPOSITION.
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        Subdivision 1. The board on judicial standards is
    established and consists of one judge of the court of appeals,
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    one judge of the district court, one judge of a municipal court,
     one judge of county court, two lawyers who have practiced law in
68
   the state for ten years and four citizens who are not judges,
     retired judges or lawyers. The executive secretary is appointed
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70
    by the governor. Commencing July 1, 1980, the board shall
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     appoint the executive secretary. All members shall be appointed
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     by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate except
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that senate confirmation shall not be required for the judicial

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members. No member shall serve more than two full four-year
   terms or their equivalent. Membership terminates if a member
 3 ceases to hold the position that qualified him the member for
     appointment.
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        No change for subd 2
490*#16S
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        490.16 POWERS.
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        Subdivision 1. A judge is disqualified from acting as a
     judge, without loss of salary, while there is pending an
 8
    indictment or any information charging him the judge with a
    crime punishable as a felony under Minnesota or federal law, or
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    a recommendation to the supreme court by the board on judicial
    standards for his the judge's removal or retirement.
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       Subd. 2. On recommendation of the board on judicial
    standards or on its own motion, the supreme court may suspend a
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    judge from office without salary when he the judge pleads guilty
     or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a
    felony under Minnesota or federal law or any other crime that
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    involves moral turpitude. If his the conviction is reversed,
18
    suspension terminates and he the judge shall be paid his a
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     salary for the period of suspension. If he the judge is
     suspended and his the conviction becomes final, the supreme
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     court shall remove him the judge from office.
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       Subd. 3. On recommendation of the board on judicial
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     standards, the supreme court may retire a judge for disability
     that seriously interferes with the performance of his duties and
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     is or is likely to become permanent, and censure or remove a
27
     judge for action or inaction that may constitute persistent
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     failure to perform his duties, incompetence in performing his
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    duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the
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    administration of justice that brings the judicial office into
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32
       The board is specifically empowered to reopen any matter
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    wherein any information or evidence was previously precluded by
    a statute of limitations or by a previously existing provision
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35
    of time limitation.
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       Subd. 4. A judge retired by the supreme court shall be
    considered to have retired voluntarily. A judge removed by the supreme court is ineligible for judicial office and the question
37
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39
    of his the removed judge's right to practice law in this state
40
    shall be referred to the proper authority for review.
41
        No change for subd 5
42
       Subd. 6. Sections 490.15 and 490.16, shall not affect the
43
    right of a judge who is suspended, retired or removed hereunder
44
     from qualifying for any pension or other retirement benefits to
45
     which he the judge would otherwise be entitled by law.
494*#01S
        494.01 COMMUNITY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAM.
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47
       No change for subd 1 to 2
        Subd. 3. GUIDELINES. The state court administrator
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    shall develop guidelines for use by community dispute resolution
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   programs and training programs for mediators and arbitrators for
51
     those community dispute resolution programs. The guidelines
52
    shall provide a method for insuring that participation in
53
    dispute resolution is voluntary and shall include procedures for
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    case processing and program certification criteria which must be
55
    met in order to receive court referrals. The guidelines shall
56
    include standards for training mediators and arbitrators to
57
    recognize matters involving violence against a person. Any
58
    guidelines developed under this subdivision shall be submitted
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    to the chairmen chair of the judiciary committees in the house
60
    of representatives and senate by February 1, 1985. The
61
    guidelines shall not constitute a rule nor shall they be a
62
    substantive or procedural law nor shall they take effect until
63
    the guidelines are enacted by the legislature. This shall not
64
    limit the existing authority of the state court administrator.
65
       No change for subd 4 to 5
500*#04S
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       500.04 CONVEYANCE BY OWNER OF FEE TAIL ESTATE.
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       Where lands, tenements, or hereditaments heretofore have
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    been devised, granted, or otherwise conveyed by a tenant in
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    tail, and the person to whom such devise, grant, or other
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    conveyance has been made, his or that person's heirs or assigns,
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    have from the time such devise took effect, or from the time
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such grant or conveyance was made, to the day of passing this

chapter, been in the uninterrupted possession of such lands,

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tenements, or hereditaments, and claiming and holding the same
 2 under or by virtue of such devise, grant, or other conveyance,
     they shall be deemed as good and legal to all intents and
    purposes as if such tenant in tail had, at the time of making
    such devise, grant, or other conveyance, been seized in fee
 6 simple of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, any law to
 7
    the contrary notwithstanding.
500*#05S
       500.05 DIVISION OF REALTY OR PERSONALTY.
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       Estates of inheritance and for life shall be denominated
10 estates of freehold; estates for years shall be denominated
    chattels real; and estates at will or by sufferance shall be
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12
    chattel interests, but shall not be liable as such to sale on
13 execution.
14
      An estate for the life of a third person, whether limited
15
   to heirs or otherwise, shall be deemed a freehold only during
16
    the life of the grantee or devisee, but after his the death of
    the grantee or devisee it shall be deemed a chattel real.
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500*#09S
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       500.09 REVERSIONS.
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       A reversion is the residue of an estate left in the
   grantor, or his the grantor's heirs, or in the heirs of a
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21
    testator, commencing in possession on the determination of a
22
   particular estate granted or devised.
500*#14S
       500.14 FUTURE ESTATES; CONSTRUCTION, VALIDITY, AND
23
     EFFECT OF CREATING INSTRUMENTS.
24
25
       Subdivision 1. FAILURE OF HEIRS OR ISSUE.
                                                    Unless a
26
    different intent is effectively manifested, whenever property is
    limited upon the death of any person without "heirs" or "heirs
27
28 of the body" or "issue" general or special, or "descendants" or
    "offspring" or "children" or any such relative described by
29
30
    other terms, the limitation is to take effect only when that
31
    person dies not having such relative living at the time of his
    the person's death, or in gestation and born alive thereafter,
32
   and is not a limitation to take effect upon the indefinite
33
   failure of such relatives; nor, unless a different intent is
34
    effectively manifested, does the limitation mean that death
35
36 without such relative is restricted in time to the lifetime of
37
    the creator of the interest.
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       No change for subd 2 to
                                  4
       Subd. 5. POSTHUMOUS CHILDREN AS REMAINDERMEN
39
    REMAINDERPERSONS. When a future estate is limited to heirs,
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41
    or issue, or children, posthumous children shall be entitled to
42
    take in the same manner as if living at the death of their
43
    parent.
44
       No change for subd 6
500*#195
45
       500.19 DIVISION.
      No change for subd 1 to 3
46
47
       Subd. 4. CONVERTING ESTATES. An owner of an interest
48 in real estate may convey the interest directly to himself that
    owner and one or more other persons as joint tenants.
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       No change for subd 5
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500*#2215
       500.221 RESTRICTIONS ON ACQUISITION OF TITLE.
51
       Subdivision 1. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this
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    section, "agricultural land" means land capable of use in the
   production of agricultural crops, livestock or livestock
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    products, poultry or poultry products, milk or dairy products,
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    or fruit and other horticultural products but does not include
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    any land zoned by a local governmental unit for a use other than
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    and nonconforming with agricultural use. For the purposes of
    this section, "interest in agricultural land" includes any
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    leasehold interest. For the purposes of this section, a
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    "permanent resident alien of the United States" is a natural
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   person who has been lawfully admitted to the United States for
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    permanent residence and in fact maintains his that person's
64 principal, actual dwelling place within the United States for at
65
    least six months out of every consecutive 12 month period
66
    without regard to intent. For the purposes of this section,
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    "commissioner" means the commissioner of agriculture.
      No change for subd la to 2a
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       Subd. 2b. INVESTIGATION BY COMMISSIONER. The
70 commissioner, upon the request of any person or upon receipt of
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71 any information which leads him the commissioner to believe that

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a violation of this section may exist, may issue subpoenas requiring the appearance of witnesses, the production of relevant records and the giving of relevant testimony. ## On concluding, as a result of his the investigation, the commissioner-concludes that a violation of this section may have occurred, he the commissioner shall provide the landowner or his the landowner's designee with the opportunity to meet with the commissioner or his the commissioner's designee in the county 8 9 where the land is located to exchange information relating to 10 the compliance with this section and any necessity for 11 divestiture. The commissioner shall have the power to issue 12 additional subpoenas for the meeting. The landowner and any person subpoenaed by the commissioner may be represented by 13 counsel. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 14, the 14 15 preliminary investigation and the meeting do not constitute a 16 contested case hearing. 17 Subd. 3. ENFORCEMENT. If,-after-investigation,-the 18 commissioner-has With reason to believe, after investigation, 19 that any person is violating this section, he the commissioner 20 shall commence an action in the district court in which any 21 agricultural land relative to the violation is situated, or if situated in two or more counties, in any county in which a 22 23 substantial part of the land is situated. The commissioner 24 shall file for record with the county recorder or the registrar 25 of titles of each county in which any portion of the land is 26 located a notice of the pendency of the action as provided in 27 section 557.02. If the court finds that the land in question is 28 being held in violation of subdivision 2, it shall enter an 29 order so declaring. The commissioner shall file for record any 30 order with the county recorder or the registrar of titles of 31 each county in which any portion of the land is located. 32 Thereafter, the natural person, corporation, partnership, 33 limited partnership, trustee or other business entity, shall 34 have a period of one year from the date of the order to divest 35 itself of the lands. The aforementioned one year limitation period shall be deemed a covenant running with the title to the 36 37 land against any grantee or assignee or successor corporation or 38 any noncorporation entity acting as agent, assignee, or 39 successor on behalf of a corporation. Any land not so divested 40 within the time prescribed shall be sold at public sale in the 41 manner prescribed by law for the foreclosure of a mortgage by 42 action. No title to land shall be invalid or subject to 43 forfeiture by reason of the alienage of any former owner or 44 person having a former interest therein. 45 No change for subd 3a to 5 500\*#245 500.24 CORPORATE FARMING. 46 47 No change for subd 1 to 4 Subd. 5. ENFORCEMENT. If-the-attorney-general-has With reason to believe that a corporation or pension or 48 49 50 investment fund is violating subdivision 3, he the attorney 51 general shall commence an action in the district court in which 52 any agricultural lands relative to such violation are situated, 53 or if situated in two or more counties, in any county in which a 54 substantial part of the lands are situated. The attorney 55 general shall file for record with the county recorder or the 56 registrar of titles of each county in which any portion of said 57 lands are located a notice of the pendency of the action as 58 provided in section 557.02. If the court finds that the lands 59 in question are being held in violation of subdivision 3, it 60 shall enter an order so declaring. The attorney general shall 61 file for record any such order with the county recorder or the 62 registrar of titles of each county in which any portion of said 63 lands are located. Thereafter, the pension or investment fund 64 or corporation owning such land shall have a period of five 65 years from the date of such order to divest itself of such 66 lands. The aforementioned five year limitation period shall be 67

73 addition, any prospective or threatened violation may be 74 enjoined by an action brought by the attorney general in the 75 manner provided by law.

corporation. Any lands not so divested within the time

by law for the foreclosure of a mortgage by action. In

the successor of such pension or investment fund or

deemed a covenant running with the title to the land against any

prescribed shall be sold at public sale in the manner prescribed

pension or investment fund or corporate grantee or assignee or

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500*#25S
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500.25 RIGHTS OF FARM TENANTS ON TERMINATION OF LIFE 1 ESTATES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. CONTINUATION OF TENANCY. Upon the death of a life tenant between March 2 and the following October 31, a farm tenancy granted by the life tenant shall continue until the earlier of the following March 1, the completion of harvest, or the expiration of the lease by its terms. If a life tenant dies 9 between November 1 and the following March 1, the farm tenancy 10 shall continue for the following crop year and shall terminate on the earlier of the March 1 following that crop year, the completion of harvest, or the expiration of the lease by its 13 terms. However, if the lease is binding upon the remainderman 14 remainderperson by specific commitment of the remainderman remainderperson, the lease shall terminate as provided by that commitment.

Subd. 3. RENTAL VALUE. A remainderman remainderperson who is required by subdivision 2 to continue a 19 tenancy shall be entitled to a rental amount equal to the prevailing fair market rental amount in the area. If the 21 parties cannot agree on a rental amount, either party may petition the district court for a declaratory judgment setting 23 the rental amount. The costs of the action shall be apportioned between the parties by the court. 501\*#03S

501.03 RIGHT OF POSSESSION AND PROFITS A LEGAL ESTATE. Every person who, by virtue of any grant, assignment, or devise, is entitled to the actual possession of lands, and the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, in law or equity, 29 shall be deemed to have a legal estate therein of the same 30 quality and duration, and subject to the same conditions, as his the person's beneficial interests. 501\*#09S

501.09 LIMITING THE EFFECT OF SECTION 501.07.

Section 501.07 shall not extend to cases where the alienee 34 named in the conveyance has taken the same as an absolute conveyance in his the alienee's own name, without the knowledge or consent of the person paying the consideration, or when such alienee, in violation of some trust, has purchased the lands so conveyed with moneys belonging to another person.

501\*#115

501.11 EXPRESS TRUSTS, PURPOSES.

Express trusts may be created for any of the following purposes:

- (1) To sell lands for the benefit of creditors;
- (2) To sell, mortgage, or lease lands for the benefit of legatees, or for the purpose of satisfying any charge thereon;
- (3) To receive the rents and profits of lands, and apply them to the use of any person, during the life of the person, or for any shorter term, subject to the rules prescribed in chapter 500;
- (4) To receive the rents and profits of lands, and to accumulate them, for either of the purposes, and within the limits prescribed in chapter 500;
- (5) To receive and take charge of any money, stocks, bonds, or valuable chattels of any kind and to invest and loan them for 54 the benefit of the beneficiaries of the express trust; and the district and county courts of the state shall, upon petition and hearing, have power to appoint a trustee for the purpose herein set forth, requiring the trustee to give a bond for the faithful 58 execution of the express trust as the court deems right and 59 proper; and express trusts created under the provisions of this paragraph shall be administered under the direction of the court;
- (6) For the beneficial interests of any person, whether the trust embraces real or personal property or both, when the trust is fully expressed and clearly defined on the face of the instrument creating it, provided that the trust shall not continue for a period longer than the life or lives of specified 66 persons in being at the time of its creation, and for 21 years after the death of the survivor of them, and that the free alienation of the legal estate by the trustee is not suspended 69 for a period exceeding the limit prescribed in chapter 500; 70 provided, however, that the aforesaid limitation on the period of continuance of trusts shall not apply to a trust forming a 72 part of a disability, medical, or other employee welfare plan or

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a part of a stock bonus, pension, or profit sharing plan of an employer or an employee organization for the exclusive benefit of some or all of his the employees or members of an employee organization, nor to a trust forming a part of a retirement plan created by and for the benefit of self-employed persons for the purpose of receiving their contributions thereunder and investing, accumulating, and distributing to those persons or their beneficiaries the corpus, profits, and earnings of the trust in accordance with the plan.

(7) Any city may receive, by grant, gift, devise, or bequest, and take charge of, invest, and administer, free from taxation, in accordance with the terms of the trust, real or personal property, or both, for the benefit of any public library, or any public cemetery, or any public park, located in, or within ten miles of, the city, or for the purpose of establishing or maintaining a school or institution of learning therein.

Provided that the city shall, with the approval of the district court of the county in which the city is located, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, freed of the provisions of the trust, any tract, lot, parcel, reserve, block, or subdivision of the platted part of the city, embraced within the area described in the grant, gift, devise, or bequest when the tract, lot, parcel, reserve, block, or subdivision of the platted part of the city is found to be unfit for the uses and purposes expressed in the grant, gift, devise or bequest.

The income realized from the sale, lease, or disposal of the trust property shall be credited to the funds of the trust of the city in which the property is located.

Each city in this state, in addition to the foregoing, may receive by grant, gift, devise, or bequest, and take charge of, convert, invest, and administer, free from taxation, in accordance with the terms of the trust, real or personal property, or both, of any kind or nature and wherever located, for any public or charitable purpose, or to provide, enlarge, improve, lease, and maintain for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the city, animal, bird, fish, game, and hunting preserves, public parks, public grounds, public waterways, public bath houses and grounds used in connection therewith, and 40 public playgrounds within or without the limits of the city, whether within or without this state, or for the support, medical treatment, and nursing of the worthy poor residing in the city.

501\*#12S

501.12 EXPRESS TRUSTS FOR CHARITABLE, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, AND OTHER PUBLIC USES.

No change for subd 1 to 2

LIBERAL INTERPRETATION; ADMINISTRATION. Such trust shall be liberally construed by the courts so that the intentions of the donor thereof shall be carried out when possible and no such trust shall fail solely because the donor has imperfectly outlined the purpose and object of such charity or the method of administration. When it shall appear to the district or county court of the proper county that the purpose and object of such charity is imperfectly expressed, or the method of administration is incomplete or imperfect, or that the circumstances have so changed since the execution of the instrument creating the trust as to render impracticable, inexpedient, or impossible a literal compliance with the terms of such instrument, such court may, upon the application and with the consent of the trustee, and upon such notice as the court may direct, make an order directing that such trust shall be administered or expended in such manner as in the judgment of the court will, as nearly as can be, accomplish the general purposes of the instrument and the object and intention of the donor without regard to, and free from any, specific restriction, limitation, or direction contained therein. No such order shall be made without the consent of the donor of the trust if he-is then living and mentally competent. The attorney general shall represent the beneficiaries in all cases arising under this section and it shall be-his-duty-to enforce such trusts by proper proceedings in the courts.

No change for subd 4

DETERMINATION OF TRUST, GIFT BEQUEST, DEVISE. Subd. 5. Where any gift or trust has been made or created by any living person or persons prior to April 15, 1927, or when any

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501\*#18S

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 1 gift, bequest, devise or trust has been made or created by or 2 under the will of any person whose decease occurred prior to April 15, 1927, and such gift, trust, bequest or devise has been made for any charitable, benevolent, educational, religious or 5 other public use or trust or upon a condition, limitation or 6 restriction of any kind that the property so given, bequeathed, devised, or entrusted be used only for the charitable, 8 benevolent, educational, religious or other public use or trust 9 therein expressed, the grantee, devisee, trustee or other holder 10 of such property may have determined in the district court the 11 legal rights and relationship of such holder, of the public, and 12 the grantor, his the grantor's heirs, representatives or assigns 13 in and to such property. Notice of the application for such 14 determination shall be personally served upon the donor, if living, and upon the attorney general. Service upon all other interested persons may be made by three weeks published notice, interested persons may be made by three weeks published notice, 17 provided however, that the court may direct personal service or 18 service by mail at the last known address of any person or 19 persons. If it shall appear to the court that circumstances 20 have so changed since the execution of the instrument as to 21 render impracticable, inexpedient or impossible a literal 24 performed, the court may make an order directing that the terms 25 of such instrument shall be performed and such property shall be 26 administered or expended in such manner as in the judgment of 27 the court will, as nearly as can be, accomplish the general purposes of the instrument and the object and intention of the donor without regard to, and free from any, specific

501\*#14S 501.14 TRUST PROFIT SURPLUS SUBJECT TO CREDITORS' RIGHTS. When a trust is created to receive the rents and profits of lands and no valid direction for accumulation is given, the surplus of such rents and profits, beyond the sum necessary for 37 the education and support of the person for whose benefit the 38 trust is created, shall be subject in equity to the claims of his creditors in the same manner as other personal property which cannot be reached by an execution at law.

30 restriction, limitation, condition, or direction therein

31 contained. No such order shall be made without the consent of the donor if he-is then living and mentally competent.

501.18 SECTION 501.17 QUALIFIED.

Section 501.17 shall not prevent any person creating a 43 trust from declaring to whom the lands to which the trust 44 relates shall belong in the event of the failure or termination 45 of the trust; nor shall-it-prevent-him from granting or devising 46 such lands, subject to the execution of the trust; -and. Every such grantee shall have a legal estate in the lands as against 48 all persons, except the trustees and those lawfully claiming 49 under them. 501\*#19S

501.19 REVERSION IN GRANTOR.

When an express trust is created, every estate and interest not embraced in the trust, and not otherwise disposed of, shall 53 remain in or revert to the person creating the trust, or his the creator's heirs, as a legal estate. 501\*#1955

501.195 REVERSIONARY INTERESTS; POSSIBILITIES OF REVERTER; RESULTING TRUSTS.

It is hereby declared to be the law of Minnesota that no 58 express trust of property, whether real or personal, heretofore 59 or hereafter created under the laws of this state shall under 60 any circumstances be deemed to give rise, by operation of law or otherwise, to any reversionary interest, possibility of reverter or resulting trust of the trust property or of any interest or or resulting trust of the trust property or of any interest or 63 estate therein in the settlor of the trust or the estate of the 64 settlor or the heirs at law of the settlor as such, if by the 65 terms of the controlling trust instrument the settlor manifested irrevocably his the intention to divest-himself be divested of all interest in said trust property or in said interest or 68 estate therein, as the case may be, or expressly and irrevocably 69 surrendered the right to revoke the trust and the right to make 70 the settlor or the estate of the settlor a beneficiary of said trust property, or of said interest or estate therein, as the 72 case may be. In any case where, but for the application of the

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l principles herein expressed, a reversionary interest, possibility of reverter or resulting trust would be recognized 3 in the settlor of the trust or the estate of the settlor or the heirs at law of the settlor as such, the subject matter thereof 5 shall be deemed to be held upon a resulting trust for the state 6 of Minnesota.

501\*#211S 501.211 DISCLAIMER OF INTERESTS PASSING BY DEED, 7 8 ASSIGNMENT, UNDER CERTAIN NON-TESTAMENTARY INSTRUMENTS OR UNDER CERTAIN POWERS OF APPOINTMENT.

Subdivision 1. As used in this section, unless otherwise clearly required by the context:

- (a) "Beneficiary" means and includes any person entitled, 13 but for his the person's disclaimer, to take an interest: as 14 grantee; as donee; under any assignment or instrument of conveyance or transfer; by succession to a disclaimed interest, other than by will, intestate succession or through the exercise 17 or nonexercise of a testamentary power of appointment; as beneficiary of an inter vivos trust or insurance contract; pursuant to the exercise or nonexercise of a nontestamentary power of appointment; as donee of a power of appointment created by a nontestamentary instrument; or otherwise under any nontestamentary instrument.
- (b) "Interest" means and includes the whole of any property, real or personal, legal or equitable, or any fractional part, share or particular portion or specific assets 26 thereof or any estate in any such property or power to appoint, consume, apply or expend property or any other right, power, privilege or immunity relating thereto;
  - (c) "Disclaimer" means a written instrument which declines, refuses, releases or disclaims an interest which would otherwise be succeeded to by a beneficiary, which instrument defines the nature and extent of the interest disclaimed thereby and which must be signed, witnessed and acknowledged by the disclaimant in the manner provided for deeds of real estate.
- Subd. 2. A beneficiary may disclaim any interest in whole or in part, or with reference to specific parts, shares, portions or assets thereof, by filing a disclaimer in court in the manner hereinafter provided. A guardian, executor, 39 administrator or other personal representative of the estate of a minor, incompetent, or deceased beneficiary, if-he-deems on deeming it in the best interests of those interested in the estate of such beneficiary and of those who take the 43 beneficiary's interest by virtue of the disclaimer and not detrimental to the best interests of the beneficiary, with or without an order of the probate court, may execute and file a disclaimer on behalf of the beneficiary within the time and in the manner in which the beneficiary himself could disclaim if he were living, of legal age and competent. A beneficiary likewise 49 may execute and file a disclaimer by agent or attorney so empowered.
- Subd. 3. Such disclaimer shall be filed at any time after the creation of the interest, but in all events within nine months after the effective date of the nontestamentary instrument creating the interest, or, if the disclaimant is not then finally ascertained as a beneficiary or his the 56 <u>disclaimant's</u> interest has not then become indefeasibly fixed both in quality and in quantity, such disclaimer shall be filed 58 not later than nine months after the event which would cause him the disclaimant so to become finally ascertained and his the interest to become indefeasibly fixed both in quality and quantity.

No change for subd 4

Subd. 5. Unless otherwise provided in the nontestamentary instrument creating the interest with reference to the possibility of a disclaimer by the beneficiary, the interest disclaimed shall be distributed or otherwise be disposed of in the same manner as if the disclaimant had died immediately preceding the death or other event which causes him the disclaimant to become finally ascertained as a beneficiary and his the interest to become indefeasibly fixed both in quality and quantity and, in any case, the disclaimer shall relate for all purposes to that date, whether filed before or after such death or other event. However, one disclaiming an interest in a non-residuary gift under a trust instrument or otherwise shall not be excluded, unless his the disclaimer so

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01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE 58 provides, from sharing in a gift of the residue even though, 2 through lapse, such residue includes the assets disclaimed. 3 Subd. 6. The right to disclaim otherwise conferred by this 4 section shall be barred if the beneficiary is insolvent at the time of the event giving rise to the right to disclaim. Any voluntary assignment or transfer of, or contract to assign or transfer, an interest in real or personal property, or written waiver of the right to disclaim the succession to any interest 8 9 in real or personal property, by any beneficiary or any sale or 10 other disposition of an interest in real or personal property 11 pursuant to judicial process, made before he the beneficiary has 12 disclaimed, as herein provided, bars the right otherwise hereby 13 conferred on such beneficiary to disclaim as to such interest. 14 Subd. 7. The right to disclaim granted by this section 15 shall exist irrespective of any limitation imposed on the 16 interest of the disclaimant in the nature of an express or 17 implied spendthrift provision or similar restriction. A 18 disclaimer, when filed as provided in this section, or a written 19 waiver of the right to disclaim, shall be binding upon the 20 disclaimant or beneficiary so waiving and all parties thereafter 21 claiming by, through or under him the disclaimant or waiving 22 beneficiary, except that a beneficiary so waiving may thereafter 23 transfer, assign or release his the waiving beneficiary's 24 interest if such is not prohibited by an express or implied 25 spendthrift provision. If an interest in real estate is 26 disclaimed and the disclaimer is duly filed in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 4, the spouse of the disclaimant, if such spouse has consented to the if such spouse has consented to the disclaimer in writing, shall 29 thereupon be automatically debarred from any spouse's statutory 30 or common law right or estate by curtesy or in dower or 31 otherwise in such real estate to which such spouse, except for 32 such disclaimer, would have been entitled. 33 No change for subd 8 to 10 34 501.22 TRUST ESTATES. 35 No change for subd 1 36 Subd. 2. SALE, MORTGAGE. The district or county court of the county wherein such property held in trust is 37 38 situate, may, by order, on such terms and conditions as seem 39 just and proper, authorize any such trustee, whether he the trustee be beneficially interested in such trust property or 40 41 not, to mortgage or sell such real property or any part thereof when it appears to the satisfaction of the court that it is for 42 43 the best interest of such estate, or that it is necessary or for the benefit of the estate or of the persons beneficially interested therein holding the first and present estate, 45 interest or use, and that it will do no substantial injury to 47 the heirs in tail, or others in expectancy, succession, 48 reversion, or remainder. 49 No change for subd 3 to 6 50 Subd. 7. FINAL ORDER; BOND. After taking proof of 51 the facts, either before the court or a referee, and hearing the parties and fully examining into the matter, the court must make 52 53 a final order upon the application. In case the application is granted the final order must authorize the real property 54 55 affected by the trust or some portion thereof, to be mortgaged, 56 sold, or leased upon such terms and conditions as the court may 5.7 prescribe. In case a mortgage or sale of any portion of such real property is authorized, the final order must direct the 58 disposition of the proceeds of such mortgage or sale and must 59 60 require the trustee to give bond in such amount and with such 61 sureties as the court directs, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his the trust and for the due accounting for all 62 63 moneys received by him the trustee pursuant to the order. If 64 the trustee elects not to give such bond, the final order must 65 require the proceeds of such mortgage or sale to be paid into

to the final order, the trustee must enter into an agreement therefor, subject to the approval of the court and report the 70 agreement to the court under oath. Upon the confirmation thereof, by order of the court he the trustee must execute, as 72 directed by the court, a mortgage, deed, or lease. No change for subd 8 to 9 Subd. 10. RIGHTS OF PURCHASER. A person who shall actually and in good faith pay a sum of money to a trustee,

court to be disposed of or invested as the court shall specially direct. Before a mortgage, sale, or lease can be made pursuant

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which the trustee is authorized to receive, shall not be responsible for the proper application of the money, according to the trust; and any right or title derived by him the person from the trustee in consideration of the payment shall not be 5 impeached or called in question in consequence of a misapplication by the trustee of the money paid. 501\*#235 7

501.23 SALE, MORTGAGE, PLEDGE, OR LEASE OF PROPERTY IN TRUST CREATED BY WRITTEN INSTRUMENT; VOID, WHEN; COURT POWERS. When any trust is expressed in the instrument creating the trust estate every sale, conveyance, or other act of the trustee in contravention of the trust shall be absolutely void, except as in sections 501.23 to 501.32 provided. The district or county court of the county wherein the property, whether real or personal, or any part thereof, held in trust is situate may, by 15 order, on such terms and conditions as seem just and proper, authorize any such trustee, whether he the trustee be beneficially interested in such trust property or not, to sell 18 or otherwise dispose of, mortgage, or pledge all or any part of such trust property, whether real or personal, when it appears to the satisfaction of the court that it is necessary, or for the best interest, or for the benefit of the trust estate, or of the person or persons beneficially interested therein holding the first and present estate, interest, or use, and that it will do no substantial injury to the heirs or next of kin, or others in succession, expectancy, reversion, or remainder, in respect of such property.

501\*#265

501.26 NOTICE OF HEARING; SERVICE.

Notice of such hearing stating the time and place thereof 28 and the objects of the petition shall be served upon all persons 30 named in the petition as having any right, title, interest, estate, or lien in or upon the trust property, or who, by the 31 terms of the instrument creating such trust, may, at any time 33 thereafter, have any such right, title, interest, estate, or 34 lien. Such notice shall be served, except as provided in 35 section 501.27, in the same manner as a summons in a civil action, at least ten days before such time of hearing. If any 37 such person, whose name is set out in the petition, be not a 38 resident of the state, or if his the person's place of residence 39 be unknown to the petitioner, then, upon the filing in the court of an affidavit of the petitioner, his the petitioner's agent or attorney, alleging that-he-believes belief that such person is 41 not a resident of the state, and that he the petitioner or the 42 43 petitioner's agent or attorney has mailed a copy of such notice 44 to him the person at his the last known place of residence, or 45 that his the person's place of residence is not known and cannot 46 be ascertained by the affiant, the service of such notice upon 47 such person may be made by publication thereof for two 48 successive weeks in a qualified newspaper. Service of such 49 notice may be had upon all persons named and described in such petition and notice, as unknown persons interested in the trust 51 property, by publication of such notice in the same manner and 52 for the same time, as in the case of non-residents whose names 53 are set out in the petition upon the filing in the court of an 54 affidavit by the petitioner, his the petitioner's agent or 55 attorney, stating that there are, or that affiant is informed or 56 believes there are, certain persons, in addition to those whose names are set out in such petition, who have, or claim to have, 57 or may have some right, title, interest, estate, or lien in or 59 upon the trust property, the nature of which is, as well as the 60 names and places of residence of whom are, to affiant unknown. 501\*#28S

501.28 HEARING; FINAL ORDER; REPORT OF SALE; CONVEYANCE BY TRUSTEE; DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS; BONDS.

Upon proof being filed of the service of such notice, the court, at the time and place therein fixed or to which the 65 hearing may be adjourned, shall hear all competent evidence offered for and against the granting of such petition, regulating the order of proof as it may deem best, and make and enter a final order upon the application. If the application is granted, the final order shall authorize the sale or other disposition, or the mortgaging, pledging, or leasing, as the case may be, of such trust property, or any part thereof, in manner and upon such terms as the court may prescribe. Any such sale or other disposition, mortgaging, pledging, or leasing of

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such trust property, by such trustee, shall be reported to the 2 court for confirmation and confirmed by the court, before the same shall become effective and valid. Upon such confirmation, 4 such trustee shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to such terms and conditions as the court in its order of confirmation 6 may impose, good and sufficient instruments of conveyance, 7 assignment, and transfer or mortgage, pledge, or lease, as the 8 case may be. On receipt by such trustee of the money or other 9 proceeds derived from any such sale or other disposition, or 10 mortgaging, pledging, or leasing of such trust property, such 11 money or other proceeds shall be held, administered, 12 distributed, or otherwise dealt with by such trustee under and pursuant to the terms of the deed, will, or other written 14 instrument creating the trust estate, but subject, at all times, 15 to the direction and order of the court. The court in its 16 discretion may require such trustee to give bond in such amount 17 and with such sureties as the court shall direct, conditioned 18 for accounting for all such money or other proceeds so received 19 by such trustee and for the faithful discharge of his the trust. 501\*#33S 20

501.33 TRUSTEE; CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENT; COURT JURISDICTION.

Upon petition of any person appointed as trustee of an express trust by any will or other written instrument, or upon 24 petition of any beneficiary of such trust, the district or county court of the county wherein such trustee resides or has 26 his a place of business, or the district or county court of the county wherein the will is being probated in the case of an 28 express trust by will, shall consider the application to confirm the appointment of the trustee and specify the manner in which he the trustee shall qualify. Thereafter such district or county court, or the court to which jurisdiction is transferred, shall have jurisdiction of such trust as a proceeding in rem. 501\*#35S

501.35 MAY APPLY TO COURT FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Any trustee of an express trust by will or other written instrument whose appointment has been confirmed, or any beneficiary of that trust, may petition the court then having jurisdiction of the trust as a proceeding in rem, and any 38 trustee of an express trust by will or other written instrument 39 whose appointment has not been confirmed, or any beneficiary of that trust, may petition the district or county court of the county in which the unconfirmed trustee resides or has his a place of business, for instructions in the administration of the trust, for the confirmation of any action taken by the trustee, for a construction of the trust instrument, or upon or after the filing of any account, for the settlement and allowance thereof. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall make an order fixing a time and place for hearing it, unless hearing has been waived in writing by the beneficiaries of the trust then in being. Notice of hearing shall be given by publishing a copy of the order one time in a legal newspaper of the county at least 20 days before the date of the hearing, and by mailing a copy of it to each beneficiary of the trust then in being, at his each beneficiary's last known address, at least ten days before the date of the hearing or in any other manner as the court orders. If the court deems further notice necessary, it shall be given in the manner specified in the order. At the hearing the court shall make such order as it deems appropriate. The order shall be final and conclusive as to all matters determined by it and binding in rem upon the trust estate and upon the interests of all beneficiaries, vested or contingent, even though unascertained or not in being, except that appeal may be taken in the manner provided in section 487.39.

501\*#36S 501.36 GUARDIAN MAY BE APPOINTED. 64

If any person upon whom the court has ordered that personal service be made is a minor or otherwise incompetent to act in his the person's own behalf and has no general guardian within 68 the state, or if any party in interest is unascertained or not in being, or unknown to the trustee or outside this state, the court shall be deemed to represent such person, but may, upon the application of the trustee, or any other person interested therein, appoint a guardian ad litem for any such minor or 73 incompetent person.

501\*#41S

501.41 TRUST TO VEST IN DISTRICT COURT ON DEATH OF TRUSTEE.

3 Upon the death of the surviving trustee of an express trust, the trust estate shall not descend to his the trustee's heirs, nor pass to his the trustee's personal representatives; 6 but the trust, if then unexecuted, shall vest in the district court with all the powers and duties of the original trustees, 8 and shall be executed by some person appointed for that purpose, 9 under the direction of the court.

501\*#42S

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501.42 RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEE.

Upon the petition of any trustee of an express trust, the 11 district or county court may accept his the trustee's 12 13 resignation and discharge him the trustee from the trust, under 14 such regulations as it shall establish for that purpose and upon 15 such terms as the rights and interests of the person interested in the execution of the trust require. 501\*#43S

501.43 REMOVAL OF TRUSTEE.

Any person interested in an express trust may petition the district or county court wherein a trustee resides or has his a 20 place of business for the removal of that trustee for cause at 21 any time. Upon filing of the petition the court shall fix a time and place for hearing. Notice shall be given to the trustee and other interested parties pursuant to the provisions of section 501.35 or as the court shall otherwise order.

Cause for removal exists when removal is in the best 26 interests of the trust estate, when the trustee has violated his the trust, has become incapable of discharging the duties of his office, or has mismanaged the trust estate. In determining the best interests of the trust estate, the trustee's compensation and fees, and administrative expenses, shall also be considered. 501\*#45S

501.45 FIDUCIARY POWERS, SUSPENSION DURING WAR SERVICE. Subdivision 1. DEFINITIONS. When used in this section unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "War service" includes the following, during the period the United States is engaged in war or other major military engagement with any foreign nation:
- (1) Active membership in the military, naval, or air forces of the United States or any of its allies;
- (2) Acceptance for membership in the military, naval, or air forces of the United States or any of its allies and awaiting induction into that service;
- (3) Participation in any work abroad in connection with a governmental agency of the United States or any of its allies, with the Red Cross, or with any other similar service;
- (4) Internment by an enemy or absence from the United States and inability to return;
- (5) Any service arising out of or in connection with the war or other major military engagement, which in the opinion of the court prevents the fiduciary from giving the proper attention to his duties.
- (b) "Fiduciary" refers to a trustee of a testamentary trust or of an express trust, a guardian of the person or estate of 53 any person, an executor of a will, an administrator of the estate of the decedent, or an advisor or consultant in a testamentary or express trust.

Subd. 2. POWERS OF FIDUCIARY MAY BE SUSPENDED; PETITION. Whenever any fiduciary contemplates entering war service, such fiduciary may petition, or whenever any fiduciary is engaged in war service, such fiduciary or cofiduciary or any 60 interested person may petition the proper court having 61 jurisdiction in matters of that nature for the suspension of the powers and duties of the fiduciary during the period of his war service and until the further order of the court, and in like manner any one of such persons may petition for the reinstatement of such fiduciary upon his the fiduciary's return.

No change for subd 3

Subd. 4. HEARING; ORDER. Upon a hearing on the petition or in the case of an executor, administrator, or guardian on the court's own motion, the court may:

(a) Order the suspension of the powers and duties of the fiduciary who is in war service for the period of the war service and until the further order of the court;

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(b) Appoint a successor fiduciary to serve for the period
2 of suspension of the powers and duties of the fiduciary and
3 until the further order of the court, if upon suspension of his
4 powers and duties, there is no fiduciary to exercise the powers
5 and duties of the fiduciary who is in war service, or if in the
    opinion of the court the appointment of a cofiduciary is
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- (c) Decree that the ownership and title to the trust res shall vest in the successor fiduciary or cofiduciary, as the case may be, and that the duties, powers and discretions, or such of the powers and discretions as are not personal to the 12 fiduciary, may be exercised by the cofiduciary or successor fiduciary; or
- (d) Make such further orders in the premises as the court 15 may deem advisable with respect to the trust estate or its 16 administration, and authorize a reasonable compensation to the successor fiduciary.
  - (e) Reserve jurisdiction for the entry of further orders and for the reinstatement of the fiduciary.

Upon a petition therefor, the court shall thereafter order the reinstatement of the fiduciary when his the fiduciary's war service has terminated if it appears that the trust is not fully executed or administration of the estate is not completed.

Subd. 5. RESPONSIBILITY OF FIDUCIARY. The fiduciary shall have no responsibility for the acts and doings of his the cofiduciary or successor fiduciary during the period of the suspension of his the fiduciary's powers and duties, but he is 28 not hereby relieved of responsibility for his the fiduciary's 29 own acts or doings in the administration of the trust fund or estate. A successor fiduciary appointed hereunder shall have no responsibility for the acts and doing of the predecessor fiduciary.

501\*#46S

501.46 TRUSTS FORMING PART OF RETIREMENT PLANS FOR PARTICIPATING MEMBERS.

In case of a trust forming part of a retirement plan created by and for the benefit of self-employed persons for the purpose of receiving their contributions thereunder and investing, accumulating, and distributing to such persons or their beneficiaries the corpus, profits, and earnings of the trust in accordance with the plan, the power of any person beneficially interested in such trust to sell, assign or transfer such beneficial interest, to anticipate payments thereunder, or to terminate the trust, may be limited or withheld in accordance with the provisions of the plan, whether or not he the person furnished consideration for the creation of the trust.

501\*#48S

501.48 UNIFORM PRINCIPAL AND INCOME ACT; DEFINITIONS. No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. "Remainderman Remainderperson" means the person entitled to principal, including income which has been 51 accumulated and added to principal.

No change for subd 5

501\*#49S

501.49 DUTY OF TRUSTEE AS TO RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE. Subdivision 1. A trust shall be administered with due regard to the respective interests of income beneficiaries and remaindermen remainderpersons. A trust is so administered with respect to the allocation of receipts and expenditures if a 58 receipt is credited or an expenditure is charged to income or 59 principal or partly to each

- (a) in accordance with the terms of the trust instrument,
- notwithstanding contrary provisions of sections 501.48 to 501.63; (b) in the absence of any contrary terms of the trust instrument, in accordance with the provisions of sections 501.48 to 501.63; or
- (c) if neither of the preceding rules of administration is applicable, in accordance with what is reasonable and equitable in view of the interests of those entitled to income as well as of those entitled to principal, and in view of the manner in which men persons of ordinary prudence, discretion and judgment would act in the management of their own affairs.

No change for subd 2 71

501\*#50S

72 501.50 INCOME; PRINCIPAL; CHARGES.

501\*#59S

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No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. Principal is the property which has been set
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     aside by the owner or the person legally empowered so that it is
     held in trust eventually to be delivered to a remainderman
     remainderperson while the return or use of the principal is in
     the meantime taken or received by or held for accumulation for
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     an income beneficiary. Principal includes
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       (a) consideration received by the trustee on the sale or
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     other transfer of principal or on repayment of a loan or as a
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     refund or replacement or change in the form of principal;
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        (b) proceeds of property taken on eminent domain
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     proceedings;
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        (c) proceeds of insurance upon property forming part of the
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    principal except proceeds of insurance upon a separate interest
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    of an income beneficiary;
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       (d) stock dividends, receipts on liquidation of a
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     corporation, and other corporate distributions as provided in
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     section 501.52;
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       (e) receipts from the disposition of corporate securities
     as provided in section 501.53;
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       (f) royalties and other receipts from disposition of
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     natural resources as provided in sections 501.55 and 501.56;
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       (g) receipts from other principal subject to depletion as
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    provided in section 501.57;
       (h) any profit resulting from any change in the form of
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     principal except as provided in section 501.58 on unproductive
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    property;
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       (i) receipts from disposition of unproductive property as
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     provided in section 501.58;
       (j) any allowances for depreciation established under
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     sections 501.54 and 501.59, subdivision 1, clause (b).
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       No change for subd 3
501*#51S
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       501.51 WHEN RIGHT TO INCOME ARISES; APPORTIONMENT OF
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     INCOME.
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        Subdivision 1. An income beneficiary is entitled to income
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     from the date specified in the trust instrument or, if none is
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     specified, from the date an asset becomes subject to the trust.
    In the case of an asset becoming subject to a trust by reason of
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     a will, it becomes subject to the trust as of the date of the
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     death of the testator or date of receipt in his the estate if
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     acquired after death, even though there is an intervening period
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     of administration of the testator's estate during which the
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    beneficiary may have no right to a distribution of the income.
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        No change for subd 2 to 3
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       Subd. 4. On termination of an income interest, the income
    beneficiary whose interest is terminated, or his the income
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    beneficiary's estate, is entitled to
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        (a) income undistributed on the date of termination;
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        (b) income due but not paid to the trustee on the date of
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     termination;
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       (c) income in the form of periodic payments other than
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     corporate distributions to stockholders, including rent,
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     interest, or annuities, not due on the date of termination,
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     accrued from day to day.
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       No change for subd 5
501*#55S
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       501.55 DISPOSITION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.
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        No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. If a-trustee,-on-January-1,-1970,-held holding an
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    item of depletable property of a type specified in this
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     section he on January 1, 1970, a trustee shall allocate receipts
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     from the property in the manner used before January 1, 1970, but
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    as to all depletable property acquired after January 1, 1970 by
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    an existing or new trust, the method of allocation provided
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    herein shall be used.
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       No change for subd
501*#585
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        501.58 UNPRODUCTIVE PROPERTY.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
       Subd. 3. An income beneficiary or his the income
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     beneficiary's estate is entitled to delayed income under this
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     section as if it accrued from day to day during-the-time-he-was
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    while a beneficiary.
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      No change for subd 4
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501.59 CHARGES AGAINST INCOME AND PRINCIPAL.

Subdivision 1. The following charges shall be made against

- (a) Ordinary expenses incurred in connection with the administration, management, or preservation of the trust property, including regularly recurring taxes assessed against any portion of the principal, water rates, premiums on insurance taken upon the interests of the income beneficiary, remainderman remainderperson, or trustee, interest paid by the trustee, and ordinary repairs;
- (b) A reasonable allowance for depreciation on property subject to depreciation under generally accepted accounting principles, but no allowance shall be made for depreciation of that portion of any real property used by a beneficiary as a residence or for depreciation of any property held by the trustee on January 1, 1970 for which the trustee is not then making an allowance for depreciation;
- (c) Court costs, attorney's fees, and other fees on 19 accountings or judicial proceedings if the matter primarily concerns the income interest, unless the court directs otherwise;
  - (d) Trustee's compensation for services performed for the income beneficiary or in the production of income and all expenses reasonably incurred for current management of principal and application of income;
  - (e) Any tax levied upon receipts defined as income under sections 501.48 to 501.63 or the trust instrument and payable by the trustee.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. The following charges shall be made against principal:

- (a) Trustee's compensation not chargeable to income under subdivision 1(d), expenses reasonably incurred in connection with principal, court costs and attorney's fees primarily concerning matters of principal, and trustee's compensation computed on principal as an acceptance, distribution, or termination fee;
- (b) Charges not provided for in subdivision 1, including the cost of investing and reinvesting principal, the payments on principal of an indebtedness, including a mortgage amortized by periodic payments of principal, expenses for preparation of property for rental or sale, and, unless the court directs otherwise, expenses incurred in maintaining or defending any action to construe the trust or protect it or the property or assure the title of any trust property;
- (c) Extraordinary repairs or expenses incurred in making a capital improvement to principal, including special assessments, but, a trustee may establish an allowance for depreciation out of income to the extent permitted by subdivision 1, clause (b), and by section 501.54;
- (d) Any tax levied upon profit, gain, or other receipts allocated to principal notwithstanding denomination of the tax as an income tax by the taxing authority;
- (e) If an estate or inheritance tax is levied in respect of a trust in which both an income beneficiary and a remainderman remainderperson have an interest, any amount apportioned to the trust, including interest and penalties, even though the income beneficiary also has rights in the principal.

No change for subd 4 501\*#66S

501.66 ENUMERATED POWERS OF TRUSTEE.

No change for subd 1 to 17

Subd. 18. The trustee may sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights, participate in foreclosures, reorganizations, consolidations, mergers or liquidations, and to consent, directly or through a committee or other agent, to corporate sales, leases and encumbrances. In the exercise of such powers the trustee shall be authorized, where he the trustee deems such course expedient, to deposit stocks, bonds or other securities with any protective or other similar committee, under such terms and conditions respecting the deposit thereof as the trustee may approve.

No change for subd 19 to 27

Subd. 28. The trustee may employ attorneys, accountants, investment advisors, agents or other persons, even if they are associated with the trustee, to advise or assist the trustee in the performance of his duties; to act without independent

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 investigation upon their recommendations; and instead of acting personally, to employ one or more agents to perform any act of administration, whether or not discretionary. 4 Subd. 29. The trustee may prosecute or defend actions, claims or proceedings for the protection of trust assets and of 6 the trustee in the performance of his duties. No change for subd 30 Subd. 31. The trustee may advance money for the protection 8 9 of the trust or its assets, and for all expenses and liabilities 10 sustained or incurred in or about the administration or 11 protection of the trust, or because of the holding or ownership 12 of any trust assets, for which advances with interest thereon the trustee shall have a lien on the trust assets, and may 13 14 reimburse-himself be reimbursed out of the trust assets. 15 No change for subd 32 to 33 501\*#76S 501.76 FILING OF ANNUAL REPORTS. 17 No change for subd 1 18

Subd. 2. SUSPENSION OF FILING. The attorney general may suspend the filing of reports as to a particular charitable 20 trust for a reasonable, specifically designated time upon written application of the trustee filed with the attorney general and if the attorney general files in the register of charitable trusts a written statement that the interests of the beneficiaries will not be prejudiced thereby and that annual reports are not required for proper supervision by his the attorney general's office.

501\*#78S

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501.78 INVESTIGATORY POWERS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL; CUSTODIANS TO FURNISH COPIES OF RECORDS.

Subdivision 1. The attorney general may conduct investigations reasonably necessary for the administration of sections 501.71 to 501.81 and for the purpose of determining whether the property held for charitable purposes is properly administered. In connection with an investigation under this section the attorney general may obtain discovery from any 35 agent, trustee, fiduciary, beneficiary, institution, association, corporation or other person regarding any matter, fact or circumstance, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the investigation, in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. The discovery may be obtained without commencement of a civil action and without leave of court, except as expressly required by the provisions of subdivision 2. The applicable protective provisions of rules 26.02, 30.02, 30.04 and 31.04 of the rules of civil procedure for the district court shall apply to any discovery procedures instituted pursuant to this section. The attorney general or any person to whom discovery is directed may apply to and obtain leave of the district court in order to reduce or extend the 48 time requirements of this subdivision, and upon a showing of good cause the district court shall order a reduction or extension. In order to obtain discovery, the attorney general

- (a) Serve written interrogatories on any person. Within 20 days after service of interrogatories, separate written answers and objections to each interrogatory shall be mailed to the attorney general.
- (b) Upon reasonable written notice of no less than 15 days, require any person to produce for inspection and copying any documents, papers, books, accounts, letters, photographs, objects, or tangible things which are in his the person's possession, custody, or control.
- (c) Upon reasonable written notice of no less than 15 days, take the testimony of any person by deposition as to any fact or opinion relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending investigation.

Subd. 2. If any person fails or refuses to answer interrogatories, to produce materials, or to be examined under oath, as required by the provisions of subdivision 1, the attorney general may give notice that he the attorney general will apply to the district court in the county where the person receiving it resides or is found, and the court, on a showing by the attorney general of cause therefor, may issue an order as may be required to compel compliance with the discovery procedures authorized by this section.

Subd. 3. The custodians of the records of a court having

PAGE 66 jurisdiction of probate matters or of charitable trusts, and any custodian of records of any department, agency or political 3 subdivision of this state shall furnish free of charge copies of papers, records and files of his the custodian's office relating 4 5 to the subject of sections 501.71 to 501.81 as the attorney 6 general requires. No change for subd 4 501\*#79S 501.79 BREACH OF TRUST; PROCEEDINGS TO SECURE COMPLIANCE. 8 9 Subdivision 1. The attorney general may institute 10 appropriate proceedings to secure compliance with the provisions 11 of sections 501.71 to 501.81 and to secure the proper administration of any charitable trust. The powers and duties 12 of the attorney general provided herein are in addition to his 13 14 existing powers and duties. No change for subd 2 to 3 15 16 Subd. 4. A judgment or order rendered in proceedings 17 without service of process and pleadings upon the attorney 18 general, are voidable, unenforceable, and may be set aside at 19 the option of the attorney general upon his the attorney 20 general's motion seeking relief. With respect to those proceedings, no compromise, settlement agreement, contract or 21 22 judgment agreed to by any or all of the parties having or 23 claiming to have an interest in any charitable trust is valid 24 unless the attorney general was made a party to the proceedings 25 and joined in the compromise, settlement agreement, contract or 26 judgment, or unless the attorney general, in writing waives his 27 the right to participate. The attorney general is expressly 28 authorized to enter into a compromise, settlement agreement, 29 contract or judgment as in his the attorney general's opinion 30 may be in the best interests of the people of the state and the 31 uncertain or indefinite beneficiaries. 32 No change for subd 5 33 Subd. 6. The failure of a trustee to register as required 34 by section 501.75, or to file annual reports as required by 35 section 501.76, or to administer and manage property held for 36 charitable purposes in accordance with law or consistent with 37 his fiduciary obligations constitutes a breach of trust. Subd. 7. The attorney general may institute a civil action 38 39 in order to remedy and redress a breach of trust, as described 40 in subdivision 6 or as otherwise provided by law, committed by a 41 trustee subject to the provisions of sections 501.71 to 501.81. 42 Whenever it appears to the attorney general that a breach of trust has been committed, he the attorney general is entitled to 43 44 sue for and have: 45 (a) Injunctive relief in any court of competent 46 jurisdiction against the breach of trust or threatened breach of 47 48 (b) The removal of a trustee who has committed or is 49 committing a breach of trust; 50 (c) The recovery of damages; and 51 (d) Any other appropriate remedy. 502\*#70S 52 502.70 POWERS OF CREDITOR OF DONEE. 53 When a donee is authorized either to appoint to himself the 54 <u>donee</u> or to appoint to his the donee's estate all or part of the 55 property covered by a power of appointment, a creditor of the 56 donee, during the life of the donee, may subject to his the 57 creditor's claim all property which the donee could then appoint 58 to himself the donee and, after the death of the donee, may 59 subject to his the creditor's claim all property which the donee 60 could at his death have appointed to his the donee's estate, but 61 only to the extent that other property available for the payment of his the creditor's claim is insufficient for such payment. 62 63 When a donee has exercised such a power by deed, the rules 64 relating to fraudulent conveyances shall apply as if the 65 property transferred to the appointee had been owned by the 66 donee. When a donee has exercised such a power by will in favor 67 of a taker without value or in favor of a creditor, a creditor of the donee or a creditor of his the donee's estate may subject such property to the payment of his the creditor's claim, but

72 502.71 EFFECT OF DEED.

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502\*#715

When the donee of a power of appointment makes a deed

of the claim is insufficient for such payment.

only to the extent that other property available for the payment

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purporting to transfer all of his the donee's property, the property covered by the power is included in such transfer unless it be shown that the donee did not so intend. 3 502\*#75S 502.75 POWER PASSES TO ASSIGNEE. 4 Under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, a 5 power of appointment in the assignor by which he the assignor is authorized to appoint the property to himself the assignor 8 passes to the assignee. 502\*#76S 9 502.76 POWER OF REVOCATION. 10 When the grantor in a conveyance personally reserves to 11 himself, for his the grantor's own benefit, an absolute power of revocation, such grantor is still the absolute owner of the 12 13 estate conveyed, so far as the rights of creditors and 14 purchasers are concerned. 502\*#79S 15 502.79 RELEASE OF POWERS OF PROPERTY HELD IN TRUST. 16 No change for subd 1 to 4 Subd. 5. The word "release" as used in subdivisions 2 to 5 17 18 shall include (a) an instrument wherein the person who executes it in substance states that he that person wholly releases, or 19 20 agrees in no respect to exercise or participate in the exercise 21 of, a power of appointment; and (b) an instrument wherein the person who executes it in substance states that he that person 22 23 releases all right to exercise, or participate in the exercise 24 of, a power of appointment otherwise than within the limits 25 therein defined, or agrees not to exercise, or participate in the exercise of, a power of appointment otherwise than within 27 the limits there defined. 28 No change for subd 6 504\*#025 29 504.02 CANCELATION OF LEASES IN CERTAIN CASES; 30 ABANDONMENT OR SURRENDER OF POSSESSION. In case of a lease of real property, when the landlord has 32 a subsisting right of reentry for the failure of the tenant to 33 pay rent he the landlord may bring an action to recover 34 possession of the property and such action is equivalent to a 35 demand for the rent and a reentry upon the property; but if, at 36 any time before possession has been delivered to the plaintiff 37 on recovery in the action, the lessee or his a successor in 38 interest as to the whole or any part of the property pays to the 39 plaintiff or brings into court the amount of the rent then in 40 arrears, with interest and costs of the action, and an 41 attorney's fee not exceeding \$5, and performs the other 42 covenants on the part of the lessee, he the lessee or successor may be restored to the possession and hold the property 43 44 according to the terms of the original lease. 45 If the lease under which the right of reentry is claimed is 46 a lease for a term of more than 20 years, reentry cannot be made 47 into the land or such action commenced by the landlord unless, 48 after default, he the landlord shall serve upon the tenant, also 49 upon all creditors having a lien of record legal or equitable 50 upon the leased premises or any part thereof, a written notice 51 that the lease will be canceled and terminated unless the 52 payment or payments in default shall be made and the covenants 53 in default shall be performed within 30 days after the service 54 of such notice, or within such greater period as the lessor 55 shall specify in the notice, and if such default shall not be 56 removed within the period specified within the notice, then the 57 right of reentry shall be complete at the expiration of the 58 period and may be exercised as provided by law. If any such 59 lease shall provide that the landlord, after default, shall give 60 more then 30 days' notice in writing to the tenant of his the 61 <u>landlord</u> intention to terminate the tenancy by reason of default 62 in terms thereof, then the length of the notice to terminate 63 shall be the same as provided for and required by the lease. 64 As to such leases for a term of more than 20 years, if at 65 any time before the expiration of six months after possession 66 obtained by the plaintiff by abandonment or surrender of 67 possession by the tenant or on recovery in the action, the lessee or his a successor in interest as to the whole or part of

plaintiff, or brings into court, the amount of rent then in arrears, with interest and the costs of the action, and performs

the property, or any creditor having a lien legal or equitable

upon the leased premises or any part thereof, pays to the

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the other covenants on the part of the lessee, he the lessee or
2 successor may be restored to the possession and hold the
3 property according to the terms of the original lease. The
4 provisions of this section shall not apply to any action or
   proceeding now pending in any of the courts of this state.
    Upon recovery of possession by the landlord in the action a
  certified copy of the judgment shall be recorded in the office
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8 of the county recorder of the county where the land is situated if unregistered land or in the office of the registrar of titles 10 of such county if registered land and upon recovery of 11 possession by the landlord by abandonment or surrender by the tenant an affidavit by the landlord or his the landlord's 13 attorney setting forth such fact shall be recorded in a like 14 manner and such recorded certified copy of such judgment or such recorded affidavit shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein in reference to the recovery of possession by such landlord.

504\*#03S

504.03 TENANT MAY NOT DENY TITLE; EXCEPTION.

When any person enters into the possession of real property under a lawful lease he the person shall not while so in 21 possession deny the title of his the landlord in an action brought by such landlord, or any person claiming under him the landlord, to recover possession of the property; but such estoppel shall not apply to any lessee who, at and prior to the lease, is in possession of the premises under a claim of title adverse or hostile to that of the lessor.

504\*#045 504.04 PERSON IN POSSESSION LIABLE FOR RENT; EVIDENCE. Every person in possession of land out of which any rent is due, whether it was originally demised in fee, or for any other 30 estate of freehold or for any term of years, shall be liable for the amount or proportion of rent due from the land in his possession, although it be only a part of the land originally demised. Such rent may be recovered in a civil action, and the 34 deed, demise, or other instrument showing the provisions of the lease may be used in evidence by either party to prove the 36 amount due from the defendant. Nothing herein contained shall 37 deprive landlords of any other legal remedy for the recovery of 38 rent, whether secured to them by their leases or provided by law. 504\*#05S

504.05 RENT LIABILITY; DESTROYED UNTENANTABLE TENEMENTS. The lessee or occupant of any building which, without the fault or neglect on-his-part of that lessee or occupant, is destroyed or is so injured by the elements or any other cause as to be untenantable or unfit for occupancy, is not liable thereafter to pay rent to the lessor or owner thereof, unless otherwise expressly provided by written agreement; and the lessee or occupant may thereupon quit and surrender possession of such premises.

504\*#08S

48 504.08 NOTICE TO BE GIVEN OF VACAITOR OF THE STATE OF and the 15th day of April following, remove from, abandon, or vacate any building, or part thereof, occupied by him, or in his the possession, of that person as tenant, except upon the termination of his the tenancy, and which contains any plumbing, water, steam, or other pipe liable to injury from freezing, without first giving to the landlord, owner, or agent in charge of such building three days' notice of his intention so to remove shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

504\*#09S 504.09 NOTICE OF CANCELATION OF LEASES.

When a notice of the cancelation or termination of a lease of real property, or a copy of the notice, with proof of service thereof, and the affidavit of the lessor, his or the lessor's agent or attorney, showing that the lessee has not complied with the terms of the notice, shall be presented for recording at the office of the county recorder in which the lease has been duly recorded, it shall be the duty of the county recorder to record the notice, proof of service thereof and affidavit, and the record thereof shall be prima facie evidence of the facts 68 therein stated.

504\*#185

504.18 COVENANTS OF LESSOR OR LICENSOR. 69

70 Subdivision 1. In every lease or license of residential

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premises, whether in writing or parol, the lessor or licensor
   covenants:
      (a) That the premises and all common areas are fit for the
    use intended by the parties.
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      (b) To keep the premises in reasonable repair during the
    term of the lease or license, except when the disrepair has been
   caused by the willful, malicious, or irresponsible conduct of
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   the lessee or licensee or a person under his the direction or
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control of the lessee or licensee. (c) To maintain the premises in compliance with the applicable health and safety laws of the state and of the local units of government where the premises are located during the term of the lease or license, except when violation of the health and safety laws has been caused by the willful, malicious, or irresponsible conduct of the lessee or licensee or 16 a person under his the direction or control of the lessee or licensee.

The parties to a lease or license of residential premises 18 may not waive or modify the covenants imposed by this section. 19 No change for subd 2 to 6

504\*#20S

504.20 INTEREST ON SECURITY DEPOSITS; WITHHOLDING SECURITY DEPOSITS; DAMAGES.

No change for subd 1 to 4

Subd. 5. Upon termination of the landlord's interest in the premises, whether by sale, assignment, death, appointment of receiver or otherwise, the landlord or his the landlord's agent shall, within a reasonable time, do one of the following acts, either of which shall relieve him the landlord or agent of further liability with respect to such deposit:

- (a) Transfer such deposit, or any remainder after any 31 lawful deductions made under subdivision 3, with interest 32 thereon as provided in subdivision 2, to the landlord's successor in interest and thereafter notify the tenant of such transfer and of the transferee's name and address; or
  - (b) Return such deposit, or any remainder after any lawful deductions made under subdivision 3, with interest thereon as provided in subdivision 2, to the tenant.

No change for subd 6

Subd. 7. The bad faith retention by a landlord of the 40 deposit, the interest thereon, or any portion thereof, in violation of this section shall subject the landlord to punitive damages not to exceed \$200 in addition to the damages provided in subdivision 4. If the landlord has failed to comply with the provisions of subdivision 3, his retention of the deposit shall be presumed to be in bad faith unless he the landlord returns the deposit within two weeks after the commencement of any action for the recovery of the deposit.

No change for subd 7a to 9

504\*#21S

504.21 RESTRICTION ON AUTOMATIC RENEWALS OF LEASES. Notwithstanding the provisions of any lease of real property used for residential purposes, no person shall have the right to enforce any automatic renewal clause of a lease of an original term of two months or more which states, in effect, that the term thereof shall be deemed renewed for a specified additional period of time of two months or more unless the lessee or tenant gives notice to the lessor of his an intention to quit the premises at the expiration of the term due to expire, unless the lessor or his the lessor's agent, within 15 days prior to the time that the lessee or tenant is required to furnish notice of his an intention to quit, but not more than 30 days prior thereto, shall give to the tenant written notice, served personally or by certified mail, directing the lessee's or tenant's attention to the automatic renewal provision of the lease.

504\*#22S 504.22 DEFINITIONS, DISCLOSURE AND ACTIONS.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. If subdivisions 2 and 3, except for the provision requiring posting of a notice stating the availability of a summary of landlord-tenant law provided in section 504.22, 70 subdivision 3, have not been complied with and a person desiring to make service of process upon or give a notice or demand to the owner does not know the name and address of the owner or his

the owner's agent, as that term is used in subdivision 2, then a

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GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 01/17/86 PAGE 1 caretaker or manager of the premises or an individual to whom rental payments for the premises are made shall be deemed to be an agent authorized to accept service of process and receive and 4 give receipt for notices and demands on behalf of the owner. In 5 case of service of process upon or receipt of notice or demand by a person who is deemed to be an agent pursuant to this subdivision, this person shall give the process, notice, or 8 demand, or a copy thereof, to an owner personally or shall send 9 it by certified mail, return receipt requested, to an owner at 10 the owner's last known address. 11 No change for subd 4a to 504\*#24\$ 12 504.24 PROPERTY ABANDONMENT. 13 No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. If a landlord, his an agent or other person 14 15 acting under the landlord's direction or control, in possession 16 of a tenant's personal property, fails to allow the tenant to 17 retake possession of the property within 24 hours after written 18

demand by the tenant or his the tenant's duly authorized 19 representative or within 48 hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, after written demand by the tenant or his a duly authorized representative when the landlord, his the landlord's agent or person acting under the landlord's direction or control has removed and stored the personal property in accordance with 24 subdivision 1 in a location other than the premises, the tenant shall recover from the landlord punitive damages not to exceed \$300 in addition to actual damages and reasonable attorney's 26 fees. In determining the amount of punitive damages the court shall consider (a) the nature and value of the property; (b) the 29 effect the deprivation of the property has had on the tenant; (c) if the landlord, his an agent or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control unlawfully took possession of the tenant's property; and (d) if the landlord, his an agent 33 or other person under the landlord's direction or control acted in bad faith in failing to allow the tenant to retake possession of the property. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to personal property which has been sold or otherwise disposed of by the landlord in accordance with subdivision 1, or to landlords who are housing authorities, created or authorized to be created by sections 462.415 to 462.705, and their agents and employees, in possession of a tenant's personal property, except that housing authorities must allow the tenant to retake possession of the property in accordance with this subdivision.

Subd. 3. If the landlord, his an agent or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control has unlawfully taken possession of a tenant's personal property the landlord shall be responsible for paying the cost and expenses relating to the removal, storage or care of the property. 504\*#25S

504.25 UNLAWFUL OUSTER OR EXCLUSION; PENALTY.

A landlord, agent of the landlord or person acting under the landlord's direction or control who unlawfully and intentionally removes or excludes a tenant from lands or tenements or intentionally interrupts or causes the interruption of electrical, heat, gas or water services to the tenant with intent to unlawfully remove or exclude the tenant from lands or tenements is guilty of a misdemeanor. In any trial under this subdivision, it shall be presumed that the landlord, agent or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control interrupted or caused the interruption of the service with intent to unlawfully remove or exclude the tenant from lands or tenements, if it is established by evidence that the landlord, his an agent or a other person acting under the landlord's 62 direction or control intentionally interrupted or caused the interruption of the service to the tenant. The burden is upon the landlord to rebut the presumption. 504\*#255S

65 504.255 UNLAWFUL OUSTER OR EXCLUSION; DAMAGES.

If a landlord, his an agent, or a other person acting under the landlord's direction or control, unlawfully and in bad faith 68 removes or excludes a tenant from a residential premises, the 69 tenant may recover from the landlord up to treble damages and reasonable attorney's fees. 504\*#265

71 504.26 UNLAWFUL TERMINATION OF UTILITIES.

Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, if a

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landlord, his an agent or a other person acting under the 2 landlord's direction or control, interrupts or causes the 3 interruption of electricity, heat, gas, or water services to the tenant, the tenant may recover from the landlord treble damages and reasonable attorney's fees. It is a defense to any action brought under this subdivision that the interruption was the result of the deliberate or negligent act or omission of a 8 tenant or anyone acting under his the direction or control of 9 the tenant. The tenant may recover only actual damages under this subdivision if: 10

- (a) the tenant has not given the landlord, his an agent or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control, notice of the interruption; or
- (b) the landlord, his an agent or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control, after receiving notice of the interruption from the tenant and within a reasonable period of time after the interruption, taking into account the nature 18 of the service interrupted and the effect of the interrupted service on the health, welfare and safety of the tenants, has 20 reinstated or made a good faith effort to reinstate the service or has taken other remedial action; or
- (c) the interruption was for the purpose of repairing or 23 correcting faulty or defective equipment or protecting the health and safety of the occupants of the premises involved and the service was reinstated or a good faith effort was made to reinstate the service or other remedial action was taken by the landlord, his an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control within a reasonable period of time, taking into account the nature of the defect, the nature of the service interrupted and the effect of the interrupted service on the health, welfare and safety of the tenants. 505\*#01S

505.01 PLATS, DONATIONS.

Plats of land may be made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and, when so made and recorded, every donation to the public or any person or corporation noted thereon shall operate to convey the fee of all land so donated, for the uses and purposes named or intended, with the same effect, upon the donor and his the donor's heirs, and in favor of the donee, as though such land were conveyed by warranty deed. Land donated for any public use in any municipality shall be held in the corporate name in trust for the purposes set forth or intended. 505\*#03S

505.03 INSTRUMENTS OF DEDICATION; SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE. Subdivision 1. On the plat shall be written an instrument of dedication, which shall be signed and acknowledged by the owner of the land. All signatures on the plat shall be written with black ink (not ball point). The instrument shall contain a full and accurate description of the land platted and set forth what part of the land is dedicated, and also to whom, and for what purpose these parts are dedicated. The surveyor shall certify on the plat that the plat is a correct representation of the survey, that all distances are correctly shown on the plat, that all monuments have been correctly placed in the ground as shown, that the outside boundary lines are correctly designated on the plat. If there are no wet lands or public highways to be designated in accordance with section 505.02, he the surveyor shall so state. The certificate shall be sworn to before any officer authorized to administer an oath. The plat shall, except in cities whose charters provide for official supervision of plats by municipal officers or bodies, together with an abstract and certificate of title, be presented for approval to the council of the city or town board of towns wherein there reside over 5,000 people in which the land is located; and, if the land is located outside the limits of any city, or such town, then to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the land is located.

Subd. 2. Any proposed preliminary plat which includes lands abutting upon any existing or established trunk highway or proposed highway which has been designated by a centerline order filed in the office of the county recorder shall first be 70 presented to the commissioner of transportation for his written comments and recommendations. Where any preliminary plat 72 includes land abutting upon an existing or established county or county state aid highway, it shall first be submitted to the county engineer for his written comments and recommendations.

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1 Preliminary plats involving both a trunk highway and a highway under county jurisdiction shall be submitted to the commissioner of transportation and the county highway engineer. Plats shall be submitted for review at least 30 days prior to the home rule 5 charter or statutory city, town or county taking final action on 6 the preliminary plat. The commissioner of transportation and/or the county highway engineer shall submit the written comments 8 and recommendations to the city, town, or county within 30 days 9 after receipt by them of such a plat. Final action on such plat 10 by the city, town, or county shall not be taken until after 11 these required comments and recommendations have been received 12 or until the 30 day period has elapsed. A legible preliminary 13 drawing or print of a proposed preliminary plat shall be 14 acceptable for purposes of review by the commissioner of 15 transportation or the county highway engineer. To such drawing 16 or print there shall be attached a written statement describing; 17 (1) the outlet for and means of disposal of surface waters from 18 the proposed platted area, (2) the land use designation or 19 zoning category of the proposed platted area, (3) the locations of ingress and egress to the proposed platted area, and (4) a 20 21 preliminary site plan for the proposed platted area, if one has 22 been prepared. Failure to obtain the written comments and 23 recommendations of the commissioner of transportation or the 24 county highway engineer shall in no manner affect the title to 25 the lands included in the plat or the platting of said lands. 26 certificate or other evidence shall be required to or upon the plat for filing in the office of the county recorder or 28 registrar of titles as to the submission of or the obtaining of 29 such written comments and recommendations. The home rule 30 charter or statutory city, town or county shall provide the 31 certificate or other evidence to the county recorder or 32 registrar of titles. 33 No change for subd 505\*#06S

Any statutory city plat which has been heretofore filed in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the statutory city is located, but not recorded, but has been and has remained on file in the office of the county recorder for more than 15 years prior to the passage of this section, shall, upon the request of any property owner whose property is affected by or included in the plat, and upon the payment of his legal fees therefor, be recorded by the county recorder; and, to entitle any such plat to be so recorded, it shall not be necessary to have the same approved by the council of such statutory city, nor shall it be necessary to have the certificate of the recorder of such statutory city or the auditor of such county to or upon the plat or to have any

49 plat was so filed in the office of the county recorder.
505\*#08S
50 505.08 PREPARATION OF PLAT; FILING; CERTIFICATION; FEES;

certificate upon such plat, not on the same at the time such

Subdivision 1. All plats shall be of either of two standard sizes measuring 20 by 30 or 30 by 40 inches from outer edge to outer edge. A border line shall be placed one-half inch inside the outer edges of the plat on the top, bottom, and right hand side of the plat; a border line shall be placed two inches inside the outer edge on the left hand side of the plat. A north arrow and the scale of the plat shall be shown on the plat, which scale shall be of such dimension that the plat may be easily interpreted. A plat shall consist of one or more sheets, and if more than one sheet, the sheets shall be numbered progressively. Two or more identical copies of each plat shall be prepared in black on white mat surface photographic card stock with double cloth back mounting, or material of equal quality. One plat shall be labelled "Official Plat" and each other copy shall be labelled "copy". One exact transparent reproductible copy shall be prepared, by a reproduction print on linen tracing cloth by a photographic process, or on material of equal quality. Every official plat when duly certified, signed, witnessed, and acknowledged, as provided in section 505.03, shall be filed in the office of the county recorder, together with an exact copy and an exact transparent reproductible copy thereof. When the plat includes both registered and

nonregistered land, the official plat, and the exact transparent

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reproductible copy together with two exact copies shall be filed with the county recorder. The official plat and said transparent reproductible copy shall be placed under the direct supervision of the county recorder and open to inspection only in the presence of the county recorder or his the recorder's representative. Upon request of the county auditor of the county wherein the land is situated, the county recorder shall 8 cause a reproduction copy of the official plat, or of the exact reproductible copy, to be made and filed with such county 10 auditor, at the expense of the county.

Subd. 2. The copies of the official plat or of the exact reproductible copy shall be compared and certified to by the county recorder in the manner in which certified copies of records are issued in his the recorder's office, and the copy thereof shall be bound in a proper volume for the use of the general public and anyone shall have access to and may inspect 17 such certified copy at their pleasure. When the plat includes both registered and nonregistered land two copies thereof shall 18 be so certified and bound, one for such general public use in each of the offices of the county recorder and registrar of titles; provided, however, that only one such copy so certified 22 and bound shall be provided for general public use in those counties wherein the office quarters of the county recorder and registrar of titles are one and the same. When the copy, or any part thereof, shall become unintelligible from use or wear or otherwise, at the request of the county recorder it shall be the duty of the county surveyor to make a reproduction copy of the 28 official plat, or the exact transparent reproductible copy under the direct supervision of the county recorder, who shall compare the copy, certify that it is a correct copy thereof, by proper certificate as above set forth, and it shall be bound in the volume, and under the page, and in the place of the discarded copy. In counties not having a county surveyor the county recorder shall employ a registered land surveyor to make such reproduction copy, at the expense of the county. The county recorder shall receive as a fee for filing these plats, as aforesaid described, 50 cents per lot, but shall receive not less than \$30 for any plat filed in his the recorder's office. Reproductions from the exact transparent reproductible copy shall be available to any person upon request and the cost of such reproductions shall be paid by the person making such request. If a copy of the official plat is requested the county recorder shall have-the-same-prepared prepare it and duly certified-by-him certify that it is a copy of the official plat and the cost of such copy shall be paid by the person making such request.

No change for subd 2a to 3 505\*#09S

> 505.09 COUNTY BOARD TO CONTROL PLATTING OF LAND. Subdivision 1. The county board of any county shall have power to control and regulate the platting of subdivision of land and the laying out of streets and other public ways without the boundaries of municipalities. The board shall not approve any plat of land lying in any town which has appointed a planning and zoning commission unless and until such zoning commission shall have approved such plat and the laying of streets and other public ways shown thereon, which approval shall be endorsed thereon and signed by the chairman chair and secretary of such commission.

No change for subd 2 505\*#14S

505.14 VACATION.

Upon the application of the owner of land included in any plat, and upon proof that all taxes assessed against such land have been paid, and the notice hereinafter provided for given, the district court may vacate or alter all, or any part, of such plat, and adjudge the title to all streets, alleys, and public grounds to be in the persons entitled thereto; but streets or alleys connecting separate plats or lying between blocks or lots, shall not be vacated between such lots, blocks, or plats as are not also vacated, unless it appears that the street or alley or part thereof sought to be vacated is useless for the purpose for which it was laid out. The petitioner shall cause two weeks published and posted notice of such application to be given, the last publication to be at least ten days before the term at which it shall be heard; and the petitioner shall also

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serve personally, or cause to be served personally, notice of such application, at least ten days before the term at which the 3 application shall be heard, upon the mayor of the city, the president of the statutory city, or the chairman chair of the town board of the town where such land is situated. The court shall hear all persons owning or occupying land that would be affected by the proposed vacation, and if, in the judgment of 8 the court, the same would be damaged, the court may determine 9 the amount of such damage and direct its payment by the 10 applicant before the vacation or alteration shall take effect. A certified copy of the order of the court shall be filed with 11 the county auditor, and recorded by the county recorder. The 13 district court shall not vacate or alter any street, alley, or public ground dedicated to the public use in or by any such plat 15 in any city or town organized under a charter or special law which provides a method of procedure for the vacation of streets 17 and public grounds by the municipal authorities of such city or 18 505\*#1765

505.176 APPROVAL OF CERTIFICATES; FILING AND RECORDING. When the certificate has been approved by the governing body of the area involved and a certificate stating that said plat certificate has been approved by the governing body signed by the clerk of said body is attached to said plat certificate, the county recorder of the county in which the land so platted or subdivided is located shall accept each such certificate for filing and recording in his the recorder's office upon payment of a fee therefor commensurate with the length of the certificate. Neither witnesses nor an acknowledgment shall be required on any such certificate, but it shall be signed by the registered surveyor and shall state following his the signature that he the surveyor is a registered surveyor in the state of Minnesota. The county recorder shall make suitable notations on his the record of the plat or subdivision to which such certificate refers to direct the attention of anyone examining such plat or subdivision to the record of such certificate. 505\*#1792S

505.1792 STREETS, ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND RIGHTS OF WAY. Subdivision 1. In order to give supplemental information to the public as to the location of streets, county roads, county state-aid highways, and town roads and the right of way thereof, the governing body of any city, town, or county may file for record in the office of the county recorder and the registrar of titles of said county such maps or plats showing such information as the governing body shall determine necessary. The map or plat shall be subscribed by the mayor or chairman chair of the governing body and the county surveyor, together with a certified copy of the resolution of the governing body setting forth the necessity for said plat, and shall be entitled to record without compliance with the provisions of this chapter. Any amendments, alterations, or vacations of such maps or plats so filed may be entitled to record in like manner.

Subd. 2. Said plats shall be uniform in size measuring 20 by 30 inches from outer edge to outer edge. A border line shall be placed one-half inch inside the outer edges of the plat or map on the top, bottom, and right hand side; a border line shall be placed two inches inside the outer edge on the left hand side. A north arrow and scale of the plat shall be shown on the plat which scale shall be of such dimension that the plat may be easily interpreted. The plat may consist of more than one sheet but if more than one sheet, they shall be numbered progressively and match lines of the right of way shall be indicated on each sheet. An official and one or more identical copies of each plat shall be prepared in black on white mat photographic card stock with double cloth back mounting or material of equal quality. One exact reproducible copy of the official plat shall be prepared on linen tracing cloth by a photographic process or on material of equal quality. The plat on white card stock shall be labeled "Official Plat" and the reproducible copy shall be labeled "Reproducible Copy of Official Plat". The reproducible copy shall be compared with the official plat and certified to by the county recorder in the manner in which certified copies of records are issued in his the recorder's office, and the copies shall be bound in a proper volume for the use of the general public. The official plat may be inspected

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1 by any member of the public but only in the presence of the county recorder or the registrar of titles or his a deputy. Any member of the public may have made a copy of the official plat by paying to the proper officer the cost of reproduction together with a fee of 50 cents for certification by the filing officer. Reproductions from the exact transparent reproducible copy shall be available to any person upon request and the cost 8 of such reproductions shall be paid by the person making such request. If the abutting property is abstract property the plat shall be filed with the county recorder; if registered property, 10 with the registrar of titles; if both registered and 11 12 nonregistered property, then with both the county recorder and 13 the registrar of titles, and when so filed with the registrar of titles he, the registrar shall enter a reference to said plat as 14 15 a memorial on all certificates of title of registered lands 16 which abut the right of way shown on the map or plat filed. 17 In counties having microfilming capabilities, a plat may be prepared on sheets of suitable mylar or on linen tracing cloth 18 19 by photographic process or on material of equal quality. The 20 plat shall be labeled "Official Plat". Notwithstanding any other 21 provisions of this subdivision to the contrary, no other copies of the plat need to be filed. 22 No change for subd 3 to 23 505\*#31S 505.31 ENTRY UPON LAND; NOTICE. 24 25 It is lawful for any surveyor to enter upon any land for 26 the purpose of locating existing survey or reference monuments 27 or landmarks, provided, however, such surveyor shall be 28 responsible to the landowner for any and all damages as a result 29 of such entry, and no surveyor may enter upon any land unless he 30 shall first notify notifying the owner or occupant of his the 31 intended entry for such purpose. 507\*#02S 32 507.02 CONVEYANCES BY HUSBAND-AND-WIFE SPOUSES; POWERS 33 OF ATTORNEY. If the owner is married, no conveyance of the homestead, 34 35 except a mortgage for purchase money unpaid thereon, a 36 conveyance between spouses pursuant to section 500.19, 37 subdivision 4, or a severance of a joint tenancy pursuant to 38 section 500.19, subdivision 5, shall be valid without the 39 signatures of both husband-and-wife spouses. A husband and wife, by their joint deed, may convey the 40 41 real estate of either. The-husband A spouse, by his separate deed, may convey any real estate owned by him that spouse, 42 43 except the homestead, subject to the rights of his-wife the 44 other spouse therein; and-the-wife,-by-her-separate-deed,-may 45 convey-any-real-estate-owned-by-her,-except-the-homestead, subject-to-the-rights-of-her-husband-therein; and either husband 46 47 or-wife spouse may, by separate conveyance, relinquish his-or her all rights in the real estate so conveyed by the other 49 spouse. Subject to the foregoing provisions, either husband-or 50 wife spouse may separately appoint an attorney to sell or convey 51 any real estate owned by such-husband-or-wife that spouse, or join in any conveyance made by or for the other spouse. A minor 53 husband-or-wife spouse has legal capacity to join in a conveyance of real estate owned by his-or-her the other spouse, 54 55 so long as the minor husband-or-wife spouse is not incapacitated 56 because of some reason other than his-or-her that spouse's minor 57 age. 507\*#021S 58

507.021 CONVEYANCES RECORDED 15 YEARS VALIDATED.

When a deed, assignment, or other instrument affecting the title to real estate shall have been filed or recorded in the office of the county recorder of any county, or in any public office authorized to receive such instrument for filing or recording, and shall have continued on record for 15 years and such instrument does not affirmatively show whether the grantor or assignor or person who executed the instrument was married such filing or recording and continuance thereof for such 15-year period shall be prima facie evidence that such grantor or assignor or person who executed the instrument was an unmarried person at the time of the making and delivery of such 70 instrument, unless prior to January 1, 1924, any person claiming any estate in the land affected by such instrument, by, through or under such person or his-or-her the person's spouse, heirs or

devisees, shall commence an action to recover such estate and

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1 shall file a notice of lis pendens at the time of the
  2 commencement of the action in the office of the county recorder
       in the county where such land is situated.
  507*#03S
         507.03 PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGE; NON-JOINDER OF SPOUSE.
  5
        When a husband-or-wife spouse purchases land during
     coverture and mortgages his-or-her the estate in such land to
      secure the payment of the purchase price or any portion thereof
  8 the surviving spouse shall not be entitled to any inchoate or
  9 contingent right in such land as against the mortgagee or those
  10 claiming under the mortgagee although such survivor did not join
  11
       in such mortgage.
  507*#04S
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          507.04 CONVEYANCE, SPOUSE OF INSANE OR INCOMPETENT
  13
      PERSON.
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         Subdivision 1. The husband-or-wife spouse of any person
  15 who is adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be
     insane or incompetent to transact his-or-her business or manage
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      his-or-her that person's estate, and for whose person or estate,
      or both, a guardian is appointed by a probate court of this
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      state, may, with the guardian's approval, by separate deed
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  20 convey any real estate, the title to which is in such husband-or
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      wife spouse, as fully as he-or-she the spouse could do if
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     unmarried. A duly certified copy of the letters of guardianship
  23 of the guardian shall be recorded in the office of the county
  24 recorder of the county in which the real estate is situated.
  25
     The approval of the conveyance by the guardian shall be in
  26 writing, after being first authorized to do so by an order of
      the probate court, and shall be endorsed on the instrument of
  27
  28 the conveyance. Without the approval of the guardian, a
  29 conveyance by the husband-or-wife competent spouse does not
  30 affect the rights of the insane or incompetent spouse.
  31
      Subd. 2. Where no guardian has been appointed of the
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     person or estate of such insane or incompetent spouse and such
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      insanity or incompetency has existed or may exist for three
34 years subsequent to the adjudication of the insanity or
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      incompetency of the insane or incompetent spouse, the husband-or
      wife spouse of the insane or incompetent person may convey any
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     real estate, the title to which is in the husband-or-wife
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     spouse, as fully as he-or-she the spouse could do if unmarried.
         No change for subd 3 to 6
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  507*#07S
         507.07 WARRANTY AND QUITCLAIM DEEDS; FORMS.
         Warranty and quitclaim deeds may be substantially in the
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     following forms:
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        WARRANTY DEED
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         A.B., grantor, of (here insert the place of residence), for
  45 and in consideration of (here insert the consideration), conveys
  46 and warrants to C.D., grantee, of (here insert the place of
  47
      residence), the following described real estate in the county of
  48
      ....., in the state of Minnesota: (here
  49 describe the premises).
       Dated this ..... day of ..... 19....
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  51
         (Signature) ......
        Every such instrument, duly executed as required by law,
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     shall be a conveyance in fee simple of the premises described to
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  54
     the grantee, his the grantee's heirs and assigns, with covenants
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      on the part of the grantor, his the grantor's heirs and personal
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      representatives, that he the grantor is lawfully seized of the
     premises in fee simple and has good right to convey the same;
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      that the premises are free from all encumbrances; that he the
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      grantor warrants to the grantee, his the grantee's heirs and
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      assigns, the quiet and peaceable possession thereof; and that he
      the grantor will defend the title thereto against all persons
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      who may lawfully claim the same. Such covenants shall be
      obligatory upon any grantor, his the grantor's heirs and
  64
      personal representatives, as fully and with like effect as if
  65 written at length in such deed.
  66 QUITCLAIM DEED
         A.B., grantor, of (here insert the place of residence), for
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      the consideration of (here insert the consideration), conveys
     and quitclaims to C.D., the grantee, of (here insert the place
  69
  70
     of residence), all interest in the following described real
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      estate in the county of ....., in the state
  72
     of Minnesota: (here describe the premises).
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Dated this ...... day of ...... 19.....

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(Signature) .....
        Every such instrument, duly executed, shall be a conveyance
 3
    to the grantee, his the grantee's heirs and assigns, of all
    right, title, and interest of the grantor in the premises
     described, but shall not extend to after acquired title, unless
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    words expressing such intention be added.
507*#10S
        507.10 CERTIFIED COPIES OF FORMS TO BE PRESERVED.
 7
       The board of county commissioners of each county in this
    state shall provide the county recorder and the judge of probate
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10
     of the county with one copy of each form so approved, a copy of
     sections 507.09 to 507.14, a copy of the certificate of the
11
    Minnesota uniform conveyancing blanks commission contained in
13
    the book of forms filed in the office of the commissioner of
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    commerce, and a copy of his the filing certificate, to be
15 certified as herein provided. Upon presentation to him the
   commissioner of commerce of sufficient number of true copies of
16
   such forms, laws, and certificates in book form to carry out
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     this provision, the commissioner of-commerce shall, without
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19
    charge, certify the same to be true copies thereof. Each county
    recorder and each judge of probate shall thereafter preserve one
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    such certified copy on file in their respective offices for the
22
    convenient use of the public.
507*#15S
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       507.15 UNIFORM SHORT FORM MORTGAGE.
24
       No change for subd 1 to 5
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        Subd. 6. All the obligations of the mortgagor as set forth
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    in this section shall be construed as applying to his the
27
    mortgagor's heirs, executors, and administrators or successors;
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    and all the rights and powers of the mortgagee shall inure for
    the benefit of and may be exercised by his the mortgagee's
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     executors, administrators, successors, or assigns.
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      No change for subd 7 to 8
507*#195
32
       507.19 CONVEYANCE BY TENANT FOR LIFE OR YEARS; NO
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    FORFEITURE.
      A conveyance made by a tenant for life or years, purporting
34
35 to grant a greater estate than he the tenant possessed or could
   lawfully convey, shall not work a forfeiture of his the estate
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37
    of a tenant for life or years, but shall pass to the grantee all
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    the estate which such tenant could lawfully convey.
507*#20S
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       507.20 GRANTOR TO MAKE KNOWN ENCUMBRANCE.
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       In all conveyances by deed or mortgage of real estate upon
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    which any encumbrance exists, the grantor, whether he-executes
    executing the same in his the grantor's own right, or as
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   executor, administrator, assignee, trustee, or otherwise by
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    authority of law, shall, before the consideration is paid, by
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    exception in the deed or otherwise, make known to the grantee
  the existence and nature of such encumbrance, so far as he the
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    grantor has knowledge thereof.
507*#215
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       507.21 LIABILITY OF GRANTOR WHO COVENANTS AGAINST
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    ENCUMBRANCES.
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       Whoever conveys real estate by deed or mortgage containing
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    a covenant that it is free from all encumbrances, when an
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   encumbrance, whether known to him the person conveying or not,
   appears of record to exist thereon, but does not exist in fact,
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    shall be liable in an action of contract to the grantee, his the
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   grantee's heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or
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    assigns, for all damages sustained in removing the same.
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        507.23 INCOMPLETE CONVEYANCE, HOW PROVEN.
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       When any grantor dies, or departs from or resides out of
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    the state, not having acknowledged his the grantor's conveyance,
   the execution thereof may be proved before any court of record
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    by proving the handwriting of the grantor.
507*#31S
       507.31 RAILROAD LANDS.
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       Subdivision 1. CERTIFIED LISTS FILED IN COUNTIES.
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   Every railroad company to whom lands have been or shall be
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    conveyed by the state to aid in the construction of its road
   shall prepare, at its own expense, separate lists of such lands lying within the several counties, according to the government
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surveys, which lists shall be compared by the commissioner of 'finance with the original lists in his the commissioner's office

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I received from the interior department of the general government; and each list when corrected by him the commissioner shall have 3 appended thereto his a certificate that the same is a correct 4 and complete list of the lands in the county certified to the state and by it conveyed to such company. Such lists so 6 certified shall be filed by the companies with the county recorders of the respective counties where such lands lie, who 8 shall keep the same as public records, and they shall be prima 9 facie evidence of the title of such companies. In all cases 10 where any railroad company has failed to comply with the 11 provisions of this section, the board of county commissioners of any county in this state is hereby authorized to direct the 12 13 county recorder of the county to transcribe directly from the original patents or approved lists from the United States 14 government to the state of Minnesota and the record of deeds 16 from the state of Minnesota to the railroad company receiving such lands. Such original patents and record of deeds being on 17 file in the commissioner of finance's office, the commissioner 18 of finance shall offer the needed conveniences to any county 20 recorder who desires to make a transcript as herein provided. 21 The county board shall furnish the county recorder with the 22 necessary books and records. It shall be the duty of the 23 commissioner of finance to carefully compare such transcribed 24 copies of patents, approved lists or deeds with the original 25 instruments and records on file in his the commissioner's 26 office, and when compared he-shall to so duly certify to each 27 instrument. Such transcribed records duly certified by the 28 commissioner of finance when deposited with the county recorder 29 of any county shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein 30 set forth and of the original instruments so recorded; and an official transcript therefrom shall be admissible as evidence in 31 32 all the courts of the state. The commissioner of finance shall 33 receive no fees for his services rendered. The county recorder shall receive the same fees as allowed by law for recording 35 original instruments in his the county recorder's office, which sum shall be paid by the county upon the approval of the board of county commissioners. 37 Subd. 2. Repealed, 1984 c 618 s 61 38 507\*#32S 39 507.32 RECORD, WHEN NOTICE TO PARTIES; ASSIGNMENT OF 40 MORTGAGE. The record, as herein provided, of any instrument properly 41 42 recorded shall be taken and deemed notice to parties. The 43 record of an assignment of a mortgage shall not in itself be 44 notice of such assignment to the mortgagor, his the mortgagor's 45 heirs or personal representatives, so as to invalidate any 46 payment made by either of them to the mortgagee. 507\*#34S 47 507.34 UNRECORDED CONVEYANCES VOID IN CERTAIN CASES. 48 Every conveyance of real estate shall be recorded in the 49

office of the county recorder of the county where such real estate is situated; and every such conveyance not so recorded 51 shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser in good faith and for a valuable consideration of the same real estate, or any part thereof, whose conveyance is first duly recorded, and as against any attachment levied thereon or any judgment lawfully obtained at the suit of any party against the person in whose name the title to such land appears of record prior to the recording of such conveyance. The fact that such first recorded conveyance is in the form, or contains the terms of a deed of quitclaim and release shall not affect the question of good faith of such subsequent purchaser or be of itself notice to him the subsequent purchaser of any unrecorded conveyance of the same real estate or any part thereof. 507\*#385

507.38 WHEN DEED NOT DEFEATED BY DEFEASANCE.

When a deed purports to be an absolute conveyance but is made or intended to be made defeasible by force of an instrument of defeasance the original conveyance shall not thereby be defeated or affected as against any person other than the maker of the defeasance, or his the maker's heirs or devisees, or persons having actual notice thereof, unless the instrument of defeasance is recorded in the county where the lands lie. 507\*#40S

71 507.40 MORTGAGES, HOW DISCHARGED.

72 A mortgage may be discharged by filing for record a

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certificate of its satisfaction executed and acknowledged by the mortgagee, his the mortgagee's personal representative, or assignee, as in the case of a conveyance. The county recorder shall enter the number of such certificate and the book and page of its record upon the record of the mortgage or on a microfilm card whenever possible. If a mortgage be recorded in more than one county and discharged of record in one of them, a certified copy of such discharge may be recorded in another county with the same effect as the original. If the discharge be by marginal entry, heretofore made, such copy shall include the 10 record of the mortgage. In all cases the discharge shall be 11 12 entered in the reception book and indexes as conveyances are 13 entered. 507\*#41S 507.41 PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO DISCHARGE. 14

When any mortgagee, his mortgagee's personal representative, or assignee, upon full performance of the conditions of the mortgage, shall fail to discharge the same within ten days after being thereto requested and after tender of his the mortgagee's reasonable charges therefor, he that mortgagee shall be liable to the mortgagor, his the mortgagor's heirs or assigns, for all actual damages thereby occasioned; and a claim for such damages may be asserted in an action for discharge of the mortgage. If the defendant be not a resident of the state, such action may be maintained upon the expiration of 60 days after the conditions of the mortgage have been performed, without such previous request or tender. 508\*#03S

508.03 APPLICATION.

An application for registration may be made by any of the following persons:

- (1) The person or persons who singly or collectively own the land; tenants in common shall join in the application;
- (2) The person or persons who singly or collectively have the power of disposing of the land;
- (3) Infants and other persons under disability, by their guardian .ly appointed by the proper court in this state;
- (4) A corporation, by its proper officer, or by an agent duly authorized by the board of directors;
- (5) Any executor, administrator or personal representative duly appointed by the proper court in this state;
- (6) A municipal corporation, by its mayor and city clerk, in the case of a city, after a resolution passed by its city council so directing, and by the county auditor and chairman chair of the county board, in the case of a county, after a resolution passed by its county board so directing;
- (7) Any person may make application when, for at least 15 years, the land has been in the adverse possession of the applicant or those through whom he the applicant claims title;
  - (8) A partnership by one or more of its general partners;
- (9) The state of Minnesota, by the county auditor and chairman chair of the county board of the county in which the land is located, at the direction of the county board of such county, in the case of lands forfeited to the state for taxes, and held by it in trust for its taxing districts, or otherwise.

54 This provision is in addition to all other laws by which 55 the state may register the title to land. 508\*#05S

508.05 APPLICATION, HOW SIGNED AND VERIFIED.

The application shall be in writing and signed and verified by the applicant, or by his an agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing. If the application is signed and verified by any agent, except an officer of a corporation, the authority of such agent shall be executed and acknowledged in the manner required for the execution and acknowledgment of a deed and recorded with the county recorder for the county wherein the land is situated before the filing of the application. If the application is made by a corporation, it shall be verified by some officer of the corporation. If the applicant is married, the husband-or-wife spouse of the applicant may assent thereto in writing by a duly acknowledged endorsement thereon, or by a separate instrument duly acknowledged and filed with the application, but otherwise the spouse shall be made a defendant and served with summons. 508\*#06S

508.06 CONTENTS OF APPLICATION; RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF

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## 1 CLAIMANTS.

The application shall set forth substantially:

- (1) The full name, age, and residence of the applicant; if the application is made by any person acting in behalf of another, the application shall likewise state the full name and residence of the person so acting, and the capacity in which he that person acts;
- (2) Whether the applicant is or is not married and, if married, the full name and residence of the husband-or-wife spouse; it shall state whether or not the applicant is under any legal disability, and if so, the nature of the disability; and whether the applicant has ever been divorced and, if so, when, where, and by what court the divorce was granted;
- (3) A correct description of the land, together with the 15 estimated market value of the fee simple interest therein, 16 exclusive of improvements, according to the last official assessment; the description of an appurtenant easement shall be 18 accompanied by a description of the fee simple estate to which it is appurtenant;
- (4) The estate or interest of the applicant in the land, 21 and whether or not it is subject to an estate of homestead;
- (5) The names of all persons or parties, except the 23 applicant, who appear of record, or who are known to the 24 applicant to have or to claim any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in the land and the nature and character of it;
- (6) Whether the land is occupied or unoccupied; if occupied 27 by any other person than the applicant, it shall state the full name and address of each occupant and the nature of the estate, interest, lien, or charge which the occupant or occupants have, or claim to have, in the land;
- (7) Whether the land is subject to any lien or encumbrance, 32 recorded or unrecorded, together with the character and amount 33 of it, and the name and post office address of each holder of it; if recorded, it shall state the place, book, and page of record:
  - (8) If the application is on behalf of a minor, it shall state the age of the minor and that a duly certified copy of the letters of guardianship has been recorded with the county recorder in the county in which the land is situated;
  - (9) When the place of residence of any person whose residence is required to be given is unknown to the applicant, it may be so stated in the application and also that, after due and diligent search, the applicant has been unable to ascertain
- (10) If it is desired to fix and establish the boundary lines of the land, the full names and post office addresses of all owners of adjoining lands which are in any manner affected 48 by it shall be fully stated.

Any person having or claiming any right, title, interest, or estate in land, or any lien or charge upon or against it, may assent in writing to its registration . The person assenting 52 need not be named as a defendant in the registration proceeding 53 or, if already named as a defendant in it, need not be served with the summons in it. The assent shall be executed and acknowledged in the manner required by law for the execution and acknowledgment of a deed and filed with the clerk of the court. 508\*#07S

## 508.07 NONRESIDENT APPLICANT; AGENT.

If the-applicant-is not a resident of the state, he the applicant shall file for record with the county recorder a written agreement, duly executed and acknowledged, appointing an agent residing in the state. He The applicant shall state therein the full name and post office address of this agent and therein agree that the service of any legal process in 64 proceedings under or growing out of any application shall be of the same legal effect when made on this agent as if made on the 66 applicant within the state. If the agent so appointed dies or removes from the state, the applicant shall at once appoint 68 another agent in like manner and, if-he-fails on failing so to do, the court may in its discretion dismiss the application. In any subsequent application made by-the-applicant, he the 71 applicant may refer to such written authority so recorded, provided the same is sufficiently comprehensive to include such subsequent application.

508\*#11S

508.11 APPLICATION FILED WITH CLERK; DOCKET; ABSTRACT.

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The application shall be filed with the clerk, who shall docket the same in a book to be known as the "Land Registration Docket". All orders, judgments, and decrees of the court in the 3 proceeding shall be minuted in such docket. All final orders or decrees shall be recorded by the clerk and proper reference made thereto in such docket. At the time of the filing of the application with the clerk, a copy thereof, duly certified by 8 him the clerk, shall be filed for record with the county recorder, and shall be notice forever to purchasers and 10 encumbrancers of the pendency of the proceeding and of all 11 matters referred to in the court files and records pertaining to 12 the proceeding. The applicant shall file with the clerk, as 13 soon after the filing of the application as is practicable, an 14 abstract of title to the land described in the application, satisfactory to the examiner. If required so to do by the examiner, the applicant shall likewise cause the land to be 15 17 surveyed by some competent surveyor, and file with the clerk a plat of the land duly certified by such surveyor. 508\*#12S

## 508.12 EXAMINERS OF TITLES.

Subdivision 1. EXAMINER AND DEPUTY EXAMINER. The judges of the district court shall appoint a competent attorney in each county within their respective districts to be an examiner of titles and legal adviser to the registrar in said county, and may appoint one deputy examiner who shall act in the name of the examiner and under his the examiner's supervision and control, and his the deputy's acts shall be the acts of the examiners. The examiner of titles shall hold office subject to the will and discretion of the district court by which-he-is whom appointed. His The examiner's compensation and that of his the examiner's deputies shall be fixed and determined by the court and paid in the same manner as the compensation of other county employees is paid except that in all counties having less than 75,000 inhabitants, and in Stearns county and Dakota county the fees and compensations of the examiners for services as legal adviser to the registrar shall be determined by the judge of the district court and, paid in the same manner as the compensation of other county employees is paid, but in every other instance shall be paid by the person applying to have his the person's title registered or for other action or relief which requires the services, certification or approval of the examiner.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. DEPUTY EXAMINERS IN THE SECOND AND FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. In the second judicial district the judges of the district court may appoint not more than three full time deputy examiners, in addition to the deputy examiner above provided for; and in the fourth judicial district the judges of the district court may appoint not more than five full time deputy examiners, in addition to the deputy examiner above provided for; or, in the event any said full time deputy examiners provided for in this paragraph or the paragraph immediately above are not appointed, two part time deputy examiners may be appointed for each such full time deputy examiner not so appointed. All deputy examiners shall be competent attorneys and shall act in the name of the examiner and under his the examiner's supervision and control and their acts shall be the acts of the examiner. All deputies shall hold office subject to the will and discretion of the district court by which they are appointed and their compensation shall be fixed and determined by the court and paid in the same manner as the compensation of other county employees is paid. 508\*#13S

508.13 REFERENCES TO EXAMINERS; POWERS; REPORTS.

Immediately after the filing of the abstract of title, the court shall enter an order referring the application to an examiner of titles, who shall proceed to examine into the title of the land described in the application, and into the truth of all matters set forth therein. He The examiner shall ascertain whether or not the land is occupied, and, if occupied, he shall ascertain the nature thereof, and by what right the occupation is held. He The examiner shall also ascertain whether or not any judgments exist which may be a lien upon the land. He The examiner shall search all public records, and fully investigate all facts pertaining to the title which may be brought to his the examiner's notice, and shall file in the case a full report

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thereof, together with his the examiner's opinion upon the title. The court shall not be bound by any report of the examiner of titles, but may require further or other proof. An examiner of titles shall have full power to administer oaths and examine witnesses concerning any matter involved in his the examiner's investigation of titles. When, in the opinion of the examiner, the state has any interest in, or lien upon, the land, 8 he the examiner shall state the nature and character thereof in his the examiner's report, and in such cases, the state shall 10 be joined as a party, and named in the summons as a party 11 thereto, in order that its interest, estate or lien may be 12 defined and preserved. The clerk shall give notice to the applicant of the filing of such report. If the report of the 13 14 examiner is adverse to the applicant, he the applicant shall have a reasonable time in which to proceed further, or to 15 16 withdraw his the application. This election shall be made in 17 writing and filed with the clerk. Examiners shall, upon the 18 request of the registrar, advise him the registrar upon any act 19 or duty pertaining to the conduct of his the office, or prepare 20 the form of any memorial to be made or entered by the registrar. 21

In all cases where under the provisions of this chapter application is made to the court for any order or decree, the court may refer the matter to the examiner of titles for hearing and report in like manner as herein provided for the reference of the initial application for registration. 508\*#14S

## 508.14 SURVEY IN CERTAIN COUNTIES.

In any county of this state having more than 200,000 inhabitants, the county surveyor thereof shall, at the request of the examiner of titles for such county, make a survey of the plat described in any application for registration under this chapter, and file with the clerk of the district court of such county a plat of such land, duly certified, showing the dimensions of the land, the location of all structures, fences, and other improvements thereon and such other facts as may be required by the examiner. The surveyor shall also at the request of the registrar of titles of such county, make a survey of any registered land designated by him the registrar and file with such registrar a plat of such land, duly certified showing its dimensions and such other facts as the registrar may require. Such plat shall be numbered and entered as a memorial on the original owner's duplicate certificate of such land and transferred with each subsequent certificate affecting such land. In any county in which the county surveyor receives fees in lieu of a salary, he the county surveyor shall be paid such 45 compensation for his services as the county board may determine; in all other counties, he the county surveyor shall receive no other compensation than the salary paid him for other county work. 508\*#16S

# 508.16 FORM OF SUMMONS; SERVICE.

Subdivision 1. The summons shall be subscribed by the clerk, directed to the defendants, and require them to appear and answer the application of the applicant, within 20 days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of such service. It shall be served in the manner as provided by law for the service of a summons in civil actions in the district court, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall be served upon the state by delivering a copy thereof to the attorney 58 general, a deputy attorney general or an assistant attorney general who shall transmit the same to the county attorney of the county in which the land described therein is situated, and thereupon such county attorney shall appear in such proceeding, and represent the state therein. It shall be served upon a domestic corporation governed by chapter 302A whose charter has terminated by dissolution, expiration, or otherwise, by delivering a copy of it to a person, known to the applicant, who held office in the corporation at the time of dissolution and can be found in the state or, if no officer known to the applicant can be found in the state, by publishing the summons in a newspaper printed and published in the county where the application is filed, once each week for three consecutive weeks. It shall be served upon all persons not personally served who are not residents of the state or who cannot be found therein, and upon domestic corporations not governed by chapter

302A whose charter has terminated by dissolution, expiration, or

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otherwise more than three years prior to the commencement of the
     action, and upon unknown successors in interests of such
     corporations, and upon "all other persons or parties unknown
     claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in the real
     estate described in the application herein" by publishing the
     same in a newspaper printed and published in the county wherein
 6
    the application is filed, once each week for three consecutive
 8
     weeks; provided, if the order for summons or a supplemental
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     order of the court, filed before, during or after the
    publication of the summons, shall so direct, the summons may be
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    personally served without the state upon any one or more of the
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     defendants who are nonresidents of the state or who cannot be
    found therein, in like manner and with like effect as such
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     service in a summons in a civil action in the district court;
14
15
    and provided further, that any nonresident defendant, natural or
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     corporate, who can be found in the state of Minnesota and can be
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     personally served therein, may be served personally. The clerk
     shall also, at least 20 days before the entry of the decree
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     which shall be entered in the matter, send a copy of the summons
20
     by mail to all defendants not served personally who are not
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     residents of the state, and whose place of address is known to
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     applicant or stated in the application, or in the order
     directing the issuance of the summons. The certificate of the
24
    clerk that he the clerk has mailed the summons, as herein
     provided, shall be conclusive evidence thereof. Other or
     further notice of the application for registration may be given
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    in such manner and to such persons as the court or any judge
     thereof may direct. The summons shall be served at the expense
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     of the applicant and proof of the service shall be made in the
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     same manner as in civil actions. The summons shall be
    substantially in the following form:
32
       SUMMONS IN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF LAND
33
        State of Minnesota
34
       SS.
        County of .....
35
36
        District Court ..... Judicial District.
37
        In the matter of the application of (name of applicant) to
38
     register the title to the following described real estate
39
     situated in ..... county, Minnesota, namely:
40
    (description of land) ......
41
        Applicant,
42
        (names of defendants) and "all other persons or parties
43
44
     unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in
45
     the real estate described in the application herein."
46
47
        THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:
48
        You are hereby summoned and required to answer the
49
     application of the applicant in the above entitled proceeding
50
     and to file your answer to the said application in the office of
51
     the clerk of said court, in said county, within 20 days after
52
     service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such
53
     service, and, if you fail to answer the application within the
54
     time aforesaid, the applicant in this proceeding will apply to
55
     the court for the relief demanded therein.
56
       Witness ...... clerk of said court, and the seal thereof,
57
     at ..... in said county, this ..... day of .....,
58
     19...
59
       (Seal)
60
61
62
                                                      Clerk
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       No change for subd 2
508*#17S
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       508.17 ANSWER.
65
        Any person claiming any right, title, estate, or interest
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     in or lien upon the land, whether named in the summons or not,
67
    may file an answer therein, within the time named in the
68
    summons, or within such further time as may be allowed by the
69
    court. The answer shall state all objections to the
70
     application, set forth the right, title, estate, interest, or
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    lien claimed by the party filing the same, and be signed and
    verified by the defendant, or by some person in his the
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    defendant's behalf.
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508.22 DECREE OF REGISTRATION; EFFECT.

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If, after hearing, the court finds the applicant has a 2 title proper for registration, whether as stated in his the application or otherwise, it shall make and file its decree therein, confirming the title of the applicant and ordering its 5 registration. Except as herein otherwise provided, every decree 6 of registration shall bind the land described in it, forever quiet the title to it, and be forever binding and conclusive 8 upon all persons, regardless of whether they were mentioned in 9 the application or in the report of the examiner or whether they application or in the report of the examiner, whether they were mentioned by name in the support mentioned by name in the summons, or included in the phrase, 13 "all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, 14 estate, lien, or interest in the real estate described in the 15 application herein." The decree shall not be opened, vacated, 16 or set aside by reason of the absence, infancy, or other 17 disability of any person affected by it, nor by any proceeding reversing judgments and decrees, except as herein especially provided. The decree shall formula 18 at law or in equity for opening, vacating, setting aside, or conclude all the right, title, interest, estate, or lien in the 21 22 land described in it of the husband-or-wife spouse of any 23 defendant acquired or growing out of the marriage relation as though the husband-or-wife spouse had been expressly named in 24 the decree. 25 508\*#235 26

508.23 CONTENTS OF DECREE; COPY FILED.

Subdivision 1. Every decree of registration shall bear the date, hour, and minute of its entry and be signed by one of the judges of the district court. It shall state the age of the 30 owner of the land, and whether married, or unmarried, and, if married, the name of the husband-or-wife spouse; if the owner of the land is under disability, it shall state the nature 33 thereof. It shall contain an accurate description of the land as finally determined by the court, and set forth the estate of the owner and also, in such manner as to show their relative priority, all particular estates, mortgages, easements, liens, attachments, and other encumbrances, including spousal rights of 38 husband-and-wife, if any, to which the land or the owner's estate is subject, and any other facts properly to be determined 40 by the court. Immediately upon the filing of the decree of registration, the clerk shall file a certified copy thereof with 42 the registrar.

No change for subd la to 2 508\*#245

508.24 REGISTRATION RUNS WITH LAND; WITHDRAWAL.

Subdivision 1. The obtaining of a decree of registration, and the receiving of a certificate of title shall be deemed as an agreement running with the land and binding upon the applicant and his successors in the title that the land shall be and forever remain registered land, unless withdrawn therefrom as hereinafter provided, and subject to the provisions of this chapter and to all acts amendatory thereof. All dealings with the land, or any estate or interest therein, and all liens, 53 encumbrances, and charges upon the same, after the land has been registered, and while it remains registered, shall be expressly subject to the terms and provisions of this chapter.

Subd. 2. PETITION; NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES. The registered owner of land in counties not containing a city of the first class may apply by verified petition to the district court of the county wherein the land is situated for its withdrawal from registration. The application shall be heard by the district court on not less than 20 days' written notice to all persons appearing of record or known to the petitioner to have or claim an interest in the property. The notice shall be served in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons in a civil action in the district court unless otherwise 66 specified by the court. At the hearing any person interested in any manner in the land or who may be affected by its withdrawal from registration, may appear and be heard in favor of or in opposition to the application. After hearing the court may order that the land be withdrawn from registration, subject to encumbrances, liens, and other incidents of title then existing, and if so ordered shall require that a certified copy of the order, a certified copy of the original decree of registration, and certified copies of all undischarged instruments

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70 71 memorialized on the certificate of title, be recorded in the office of the county recorder at the expense of the petitioner. In its order the court shall reconcile any differences in description of the land as originally registered and as described in the last certificate of title. Upon the recording

of the instruments and upon filing a certified copy of the order 7 in the office of the registrar of titles, and surrender to  $h\pm m$ 8 the registrar of the duplicates of the last certificate of 9 title, the land shall be withdrawn from registration and become

10 unregistered property.

#### 508\*#26S 11 508.26 OPENING DECREE.

Any person having any right, title, or interest in or lien upon the land upon whom the summons has not been actually served, and who had no notice or knowledge of the filing of the application or of the pendency of such proceeding prior to the entry of the decree therein, may at any time within 60 days after the entry of such decree, and not afterwards, file his a duly verified petition setting forth such facts and praying for leave to file his an answer therein. If the court is satisfied of the truth of the matter set forth in such verified petition, it shall make an order permitting such petitioner to answer the application. Upon the filing of such answer, and upon not less than ten days' notice to the applicant, and to such other persons or parties as the court may order, and in such manner as it may direct, the court shall proceed to review the case, and, if satisfied that its decision or decree ought to be opened, it shall so order. Thereupon the court shall proceed to hear and try the case de novo and to make such further order, decision, or decree therein as shall be according to equity. 508\*#31S

## 508.31 REGISTRAR'S BOND.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, the registrar of titles shall execute a bond to the state for such amount and with such sureties as may be determined by the county board. Such bond shall be approved by the district court, filed in the office of the county recorder, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. A copy of the bond shall be filed and entered upon the records of the court. 508\*#32S

## 508.32 UNDER CONTROL OF COURT; AFFIXING SEAL.

The registrar of titles shall be at all times under the control of the court, which may adopt such rules governing the conduct of his office as it may deem wise. Every registrar of titles shall have an official seal and affix the same to all documents requiring his the registrar's official signature. Provided, however, that instead of affixing his the said official seal to certificates of title he the registrar may use a printed facsimile thereof at all points in said certificate where his the official seal is required. 508\*#33S

# 508.33 DEPUTIES.

The registrar of titles may,-in-his-discretion, appoint one or more deputy registrars of titles, who may also be deputy county recorders, to act in his the registrar's stead. Deputy registrars shall act in the name of the registrar and their acts shall be his the registrar's acts. The registrar shall be liable for any neglect or omission of a deputy to the same extent as for his the registrar's own neglect or omission. The registrar may, with the consent of the county board, employ such clerks as may be required to properly perform the duties of his office. In all counties in which the county recorder does not receive the fees of the office in lieu of a salary, the county board shall fix the compensation of all deputy registrars and clerks appointed or employed by the registrar which shall be paid out of any county funds not otherwise appropriated. 508\*#34S

# 508.34 REGISTER OF TITLES.

Immediately upon the filing of the decree of registration with the registrar, he the registrar shall proceed to register the title pursuant to the terms of the decree in the manner herein provided. He The registrar shall keep a book known as the "Register of Titles," wherein-he and shall enter all first and subsequent certificates of title by binding or entering them therein in the order of their numbers, beginning with number one. The entering of the certificate of title in the register

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  1 of titles shall constitute the act of registration. The term
  2 "certificate of title" shall be deemed to include all memorials
3 and notations thereon, and each certificate of title shall
  4 contain proper blanks for the entry of the memorials and
   5 notations thereon. Each certificate shall constitute a separate
     page of such book, and all memorials and notations that may be
  7
      entered by the registrar shall be entered by him the registrar
  8 upon the page whereon the latest certificate of title is entered.
  508*#35S
  9
         508.35 FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
  10
        The certificate of title shall contain the name and
 11 residence of the owner, a description of the land, and of the
  12 estate of the owner therein, and shall by memorial contain a
  13
      description of all encumbrances, liens, and interests in which
 14 the estate of the owner is subject. It shall state his the
 15 owner's age and, if under disability, the nature of it. It
 16 shall also state whether or not the owner is married and, if
  17
      married, the name of the husband-or-wife spouse. In case the
 18
      land is held in trust or subject to any condition or limitation,
      it shall state the nature and character of it. It shall be
 19
 20 substantially in the following form:
 21
22
       CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
        First certificate of title, pursuant to the order of the
 23 district court, ...... judicial district, county of 24 ....., and state of Minnesota, date.....
 25
     19....
     REGISTRATION
 26
                                      )
 27
        State of Minnesota
 28
 29
      County of .....
 30
       This is to certify that ..... of the
 31
      ..... of ....., county of
 32 ....., and state of ....., is now
 33 the owner of an estate, to-wit, ..... of and
  34
      in the following described land situated in the county of
35
      ..... and state of Minnesota, to-wit,
 36 .....
 37
        Subject to the encumbrances, liens, and interest noted by
 38
     the memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon; and subject to the
 39
 following rights or encumbrances subsisting, as provided in Laws 1905, chapter 305, section 24, namely:
 41
       (1) Liens, claims, or rights arising under the laws or the
 42
     Constitution of the United States, which the statutes of this
 43
     state cannot require to appear of record;
 44
        (2) Any real property tax or special assessment for which a
 45
     sale of the land has not been had at the date of the certificate
 46 of title;
 47
        (3) Any lease for a period not exceeding three years, when
 48 there is actual occupation of the premises under the lease;
 49
        (4) All rights in public highways upon the land;
 50
 51 application as is allowed by law;
52 (6) The right-
        (5) Such right of appeal or right to appear and contest the
        (6) The rights of any person in possession under deed or
 53 contract for deed from the owner of the certificate of title;
 54
      (7) Any outstanding mechanics lien rights which may exist
     under sections 514.01 to 514.17.
 55
 56
       That the said ..... is of the
 57
     age of ..... years, is ..... married
 58
      ...., and is under
     ..... disability.
 59
 60
        In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and
 61
      affixed the seal of my office, this ...... day of
 62
      ..... 19......
 63
        64
         Registrar of Titles, in and for the county of
        ..... and State of Minnesota.
 65
      All certificates issued subsequent to the first certificate
 66
    of title shall be in like form except that they shall be
 67
 68
      entitled "Transfer from number (here give the number of the next
 69 'previous certificate relating to the same land)," and shall also
 70 contain the words "Originally registered (date, volume, and page
     of registration)."
 71
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The original certificate of title in the registrar of 74 titles, any copy of it duly certified by the registrar, or by

508.36 CERTIFICATES AND COPIES AS EVIDENCE.

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his a deputy, and authenticated by his the registrar's seal, and \* likewise the owner's duplicate certificate of title shall be received in evidence in all the courts of this state and be conclusive evidence of all matters and things contained in it. In case of variance between the owner's duplicate certificate and the original certificate of title, the original certificate shall prevail. Deeds, mortgages, leases, or other conveyances of real estate, and all instruments in any manner affecting the title to registered land, together with any notations, 9 10 endorsements, or memorials upon the same made by the registrar 11 of titles, as required by law, heretofore or hereafter filed 12 with the registrar, shall be received in evidence in all the courts of this state, without further or other proof, and be 13 14 prima facie evidence of the contents of it. Duly authenticated 15 copies of these instruments, or any of them, may likewise be 16 received in evidence in any court in this state with like force and effect as the original instruments. 17 508\*#375 18

508.37 TRACT INDEXES, RECEPTION BOOKS.

Subd. la. BOOKS. The registrar shall likewise keep tract indexes, in which  $\frac{1}{100}$  the registrar shall enter an accurate description of all registered land, together with the names of the respective owners thereof, and a reference to the volume and page of the register of titles in which the same is registered. The registrar shall keep two books, to be known as the grantors' and grantees' reception books respectively.

The grantors' reception book shall be a grantors' index of instruments filed with the registrar. Each page shall be divided into columns. The surname and given name of the grantor shall be entered under the first column and under the succeeding columns there shall be entered respectively the name of the grantee; the date of registration, specifying the month, day, year and hour and whether ante meridian or post meridian; the number of the instrument; the book and page of the register of titles where the land is registered; the type of instrument; and a description of the property by lot or section, block or

township, range, addition and other pertinent information.

The grantees' reception book shall be a grantees' index of instruments filed with the registrar. E-h page shall be divided into columns. The surname and given name of the grantee shall be entered under the first column and under the succeeding columns there shall be entered respectively the name of the grantor; the date of registration, specifying the month, day, year and hour and whether ante meridian or post meridian; the number of the instrument; the book and page of the register of titles where the land is registered; the type of instrument; and a description of the property by lot or section, block or township, range, addition and other pertinent information.

Subd. 2. The registrar shall enter in each of these books in the order and manner aforesaid, and as soon as the same are received, all instruments affecting the title to land which are filed with him the registrar and, as far as may be the particulars of the instruments in the appropriate column of these books. The pages of each of the reception books shall be lettered in alphabetical order, a convenient number of consecutive pages being allotted to each letter of the alphabet, and each entry shall be made in the grantors' reception book under the initial letter of the grantor's surname, and in the grantees' reception book, under the initial letter of the grantee's surname, and all the entries under each letter shall appear in the order as to time in which the instruments were filed.

508\*#38S 508.38 FORMS OF RECORDS ADOPTED.

Every instrument affecting the title to land, filed with the registrar, shall be numbered by him the registrar consecutively, and he the registrar shall endorse upon the same the number thereof, together with the date, hour, and minute when the same is filed, and a reference to its proper certificate of title. Every such instrument shall be retained by him the registrar and regarded as registered from the time of filing except that such instruments may be copied or reproduced as provided by section 15.17, as amended, and the copies or reproductions thereof substituted for the originals with the equal force and effect of the same, which originals may be then destroyed as provided by said section 15.17. When the memorial

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1 of any instrument is made upon any certificate, the date, 2 number, and time of filing thereof shall likewise be endorsed upon such certificate. All records and papers relating to registered land in the office of the registrar, shall be open to 5 the inspection of the public at such times and under such conditions as the court may prescribe. Duplicates of all instruments, voluntary or involuntary, filed and registered with 8 the registrar, may be presented with the originals, and shall thereupon be attested and sealed by him the registrar, and 10 endorsed with the file number, and other memoranda on the 11 originals, and returned to the person presenting the same. The 12 registrar shall furnish certified copies of the instruments 13 filed and registered in his the registrar's office, upon payment 14 of a fee as provided in section 357.18. The court shall adopt 15 general forms of memorials and notations to be used by the 16 registrars in registering the common forms of conveyance and 17 other instruments. 508\*#39S 18

508.39 NOTICES AFTER REGISTRATION; SERVICE.

All notices required by this law, after the original 20 registration, either by the registrar or by the court, shall be served on the persons to be notified in the following manner: The notice shall be served upon a resident of the state in the manner now provided by law for the service of a summons in a 24 civil action, and the same proof of such service shall be made. It shall be served upon a person who is not a resident of the 26 state by sending the same by mail to such person at his the person's post office address, as stated in the certificate or in any registered instrument on file with the registrar. The 29 certificate of the registrar or clerk that any notice has been mailed as aforesaid shall be conclusive proof of the service of such notice, but the court may, in any case, order different or other service thereof by publication or otherwise. 508\*#405

508.40 OWNER'S DUPLICATE RECEIPT.

At the time the original certificate of title is entered, the registrar shall make a duplicate thereof, endorsing across the face of such duplicate the words "Owner's Duplicate Certificate" and deliver the same to the owner or his an 38 authorized attorney. The registrar shall, in every case, when it is practicable so to do, take from such owner a receipt for such duplicate certificate, which shall be signed by the owner in person. In the case of multiple owners the receipt may be executed by any one of such owners. Such receipt, when signed and delivered in the office of the registrar, shall be witnessed 44 by him the registrar or his the registrar's deputy. If such receipt is signed elsewhere, it shall be acknowledged in the same manner as a deed. Such receipt shall be prima facie evidence of the genuineness of such signature. 508\*#445

48 508.44 LOSS OF DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. In lieu of the court directive to the registrar to issue a new duplicate certificate under subdivision 1, the registrar of titles shall issue such a duplicate certificate when directed to do so by the examiner of titles. The directive of the examiner shall be in writing after posting a notice addressed "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN" fixing a time when he the examiner shall direct the issuance of a new duplicate certificate of title unless valid objections thereto are delivered to his the examiner's office prior to the specified time. The notice shall be posted on a bulletin board provided for the posting of legal notices at the courthouse at least seven days prior to the date fixed for the issuance of the 62 directive. No such directive shall be issued by the examiner unless all persons in interest have signed and verified a statement setting forth the facts relating to the reasons why the duplicate certificate cannot be produced, the statement is 66 memorialized upon the certificate of title and there is satisfactory evidence as to the identity of the signers and the facts relating to the loss or destruction of the duplicate certificate of title. Persons in interest in the case of an owner's duplicate certificate are the registered owners or their probate representatives, and in the case of the mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate certificate the persons in interest are the

registered owners of the mortgage or lease, as the case may be,

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1 or their probate representative. 508\*#455

508.45 COURT MAY ORDER DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE PRODUCED. 2 3 If the registrar of titles is requested to enter a new certificate in pursuance of an instrument which purports to be 4 executed by the registered owner, or by reason of any instrument or proceeding which divests the title of the registered owner 7 against his the registered owner's consent, and the outstanding 8 owner's duplicate certificate is not presented for cancelation 9 when such request is made, the registrar of titles shall not 10 enter a new certificate, until authorized so to do by order of 11 the district court. The person who claims to be entitled 12 thereto may make application therefor to the district court, and 13 after due notice and hearing, the court may order the registered 14 owner, or any person withholding the duplicate certificate, to 15 surrender it, and direct the entry of a new certificate upon 16 such surrender. If the person withholding the duplicate certificate is not amenable to the process of the court, or if 17 18 for any reason the outstanding owner's duplicate certificate 19 cannot be delivered up, the court may by decree annul it, and 20 order a new certificate of title to be entered. If an outstanding mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate certificate is not 21 22 produced and surrendered when the mortgage or lease is 23 discharged, assigned, or extinguished, the same proceedings may be had to obtain registration as in the case of the 24 25 non-production of an owner's duplicate. 508\*#47S

508.47 REGISTERED LANDS; TRANSFER, SURVEYS.

Subdivision 1. CONVEYANCES. An owner of registered land may convey, mortgage, lease, charge, or otherwise deal with the same as fully as if it had not been registered. He An owner of registered land may use any form of deed, mortgage, lease, or other voluntary instrument sufficient in law for the purpose intended. No voluntary instrument of conveyance purporting to convey or affect registered land, except a will, and a lease for a term not exceeding three years, shall take effect as a conveyance, or bind or affect the land, but shall operate only as a contract between the parties, and as authority to the registrar to make registration. The act of registration shall be the operative act to convey or affect the land.

No change for subd 2 to 3

Subd. 4. SURVEY; REQUISITES; FILING; COPIES. The registered land survey shall correctly show the legal description of the parcel of unplatted land represented by said registered land survey and the outside measurements of the parcel of unplatted land and of all tracts delineated therein, the direction of all lines of said tracts to be shown by angles or bearings or other relationship to the outside lines of said registered land survey, and the surveyor shall place monuments in the ground at appropriate corners, and all tracts shall be lettered consecutively beginning with the letter "A." A registered land survey which delineates multilevel tracts shall include a map showing the elevation view of the tracts with their upper and lower boundaries defined by elevations referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum, 1929 adjustment. None of said tracts or parts thereof may be dedicated to the public by said registered land survey. Except in counties having microfilming capabilities, a reproduction copy of the registered land survey shall be delivered to the county auditor. The registered land survey shall be on paper, mounted on cloth, shall be a black on white drawing, the scale to be not smaller than one inch equals 200 feet, and shall be certified to be a correct representation of said parcel of unplatted land by a registered surveyor. The mounted drawing shall be exactly 17 inches by 14 inches and not less than 2-1/2inches of the 14 inches shall be blank for binding purposes, and such survey shall be filed in triplicate with the registrar of titles. Before filing, however, any such survey shall be approved in the manner required for the approval of subdivision plats, which approval shall be endorsed thereon or attached thereto.

At the time of filing, a certificate from the treasurer that current taxes have been paid must be presented before the survey is accepted by the registrar for filing.

In counties having microfilming capabilities, the survey may be prepared on sheets of suitable mylar or on linen tracing

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cloth by photographic process or on material of equal quality. Notwithstanding any provisions of subdivision 5 to the contrary, no other copies of the survey need be filed.

The registrar shall <u>duly certify and</u> furnish to any person a copy of said registered land survey, duly-certified-by-him, which shall be admissible in evidence.

Subd. 5. FILING REGISTERED LAND SURVEY. registered land survey shall be filed in the office of the registrar of titles, who shall number each registered land survey, the numbers to run consecutively beginning with the number "1". One copy of each registered land survey shall be retained by the registrar of titles as a master copy, one copy filed in a registered land survey register in his the registrar's office and made available to the public, and one copy delivered to the county auditor which-he who may thereafter refer to it in connection with the tax descriptions when he finds-it convenient. Thereafter the tracts in each registered land survey shall be known as Tract ...., registered land survey No. ...., files of registrar of titles, county of ...., and all conveyances shall describe said property accordingly; but the registrar shall not accept for filing and registration any conveyance of unplatted registered land if the land is described in the conveyance according to a registered land survey which has not been approved as provided in subdivision 4 unless the approval of the body authorized to approve subdivision plats is endorsed thereon or attached thereto.

27 No change for subd 6 to 7

508\*#51S

508.51 OWNER'S DUPLICATE PRESENTED; EXCEPTION.

No new certificate of title shall be entered or issued, and no memorial shall be made upon any certificate of title in pursuance of any deed or other voluntary instrument, unless the owner's duplicate is presented therewith, except in cases provided for in this law or upon the order of the court. When such order is made, a memorial thereof shall be entered, or a new certificate issued as directed thereby. When any voluntary instrument is presented for registration the production of the owner's duplicate certificate shall authorize the registrar to enter a new certificate or to make a memorial of registration in accordance with such instrument, and the new certificate or memorial shall be binding upon the registered owner and upon all persons claiming under him the registered owner in favor of every purchaser for value and in good faith. In all cases of registration which are procured by fraud, the owner may pursue all his legal and equitable remedies against the parties to such fraud, without prejudice to the rights of any innocent holder for value of a certificate of title. 508\*#52S

508.52 CONVEYANCE; CANCELATION OF OLD AND ISSUANCE OF NEW CERTIFICATE.

An owner of registered land who desires to convey the land, or a portion thereof, in fee, shall execute a deed of conveyance, and file the deed, together with his the owner's duplicate certificate, with the registrar. The registrar shall require an affidavit by the grantee, or some person in his the grantee's behalf, which affidavit shall set forth the name, age, and residence of the grantee, and whether the grantee is or is not under legal disability, whether or not married, and, if married, the name of the husband-or-wife spouse. The deed of conveyance shall be filed and endorsed with the number and place of registration of the owner's certificate. Before canceling the outstanding certificate of title the registrar shall show by memorial thereon the registration of the deed on the basis of which it is canceled. The encumbrances, claims, or interests adverse to the title of the registered owner shall be stated upon the new certificate, except so far as they may be simultaneously released or discharged. The owner's duplicate certificate and the original certificate of title shall be marked "Canceled" by the registrar, who shall enter in the register a new certificate of title to the grantee, and prepare and deliver to the grantee a new owner's duplicate certificate. If a deed in fee is for a portion of the land described in a certificate of title, the memorial of the deed entered by the registrar shall include the legal description contained in the deed and the registrar shall enter a new certificate of title to

the grantee for the portion of the land conveyed and, except as

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otherwise provided in this section, issue a residue certificate of title to the grantor for the portion of the land not conveyed. The registrar shall prepare and deliver to each of the parties a new owner's duplicate certificate for their respective certificates. In lieu of canceling the grantor's certificate of title and issuing a residue certificate and owner's duplicate certificate to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the grantor for the portion 7 8 of the land not conveyed, the registrar may,-in-his-discretion if the grantor's deed does not divide a parcel of unplatted 9 10 land, and in the absence of a request to the contrary by the registered owner, mark by the land description on both the 11 12 owner's duplicate certificate of title and the original certificate of title "Part of land conveyed, see memorials". 13 14 The fee for a residue certificate of title shall be paid to the 15 registrar only when the grantor's certificate of title is canceled after the conveyance by the grantor of a portion of the land described in his the grantor's certificate of title. When 17 two or more successive conveyances of the same property are 19 filed for registration on the same day the registrar may7-in-his 20 discretion, enter a certificate in favor of the grantee or 21 grantees in the last of the successive conveyances, and the memorial of the previous deed or deeds entered on the prior 23 certificate of title shall have the same force and effect as though the prior certificate of title had been entered in favor 24 of the grantee or grantees in the earlier deed or deeds in the 25 26 successive conveyances. The fees for the registration of the 27 earlier deed or deeds shall be the same as the fees prescribed for the entry of memorials. The registrar of titles in-his discretion, with the consent of the transferee, may mark "See 28 29 memorials for new owner(s)" by the names of the registered 31 owners on both the original certificate of title and the owner's duplicate certificate of title and also add to the memorial of 33 the transferring conveyance a statement that the memorial shall serve in lieu of a new certificate of title in favor of the 35 grantee or grantees therein noted and may refrain from canceling 36 the certificate of title until the time it is canceled by a 37 subsequent transfer, and the memorial showing such transfer of 38 title shall have the same effect as the entry of a new 39 certificate of title for the land described in the certificate 40 of title; the fee for the registration of a conveyance without 41 cancellation of the certificate of title shall be the same as 42 the fee prescribed for the entry of a memorial. 508\*#555 43

508.55 REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGE; MEMORIAL ENTERED ON CERTIFICATE.

The registration of a mortgage shall be made in the following manner: The owner's duplicate certificate shall be presented to the registrar, together with the mortgage deed, or other instrument to be registered, and the registrar shall enter upon the original certificate of title and also upon the owner's duplicate certificate a memorial of the purport of the instrument registered, the exact time of filing, and its file number. He The registrar shall also note upon the registered instrument the time of filing and a reference to the volume and page where it is registered. The registrar shall also, at the request of the mortgagee or his assignee of the mortgagee, make and deliver to him the mortgagee or assignee a duplicate certificate of title like the owner's duplicate certificate, except that the words "Mortgagee's Duplicate" shall be written or printed diagonally across its face in large letters. A memorandum of the issuance of the mortgagee's duplicate shall be made upon the original certificate of title. 508\*#57S

508.57 FORECLOSURE; NOTICE.

Mortgages upon registered land may be foreclosed in the same manner as mortgages upon unregistered land. Where the mortgage is upon registered land it shall be sufficient to authorize the foreclosure thereof by advertisement, if such mortgage and all assignments thereof shall have been registered, and a memorial thereof duly entered upon the certificate of title. When a mortgage upon registered land is foreclosed by advertisement, the notice of foreclosure shall state the date of the mortgage, when and where registered, and the fact of registration. All laws relating to the foreclosure of mortgages upon unregistered land shall apply to mortgages upon registered land, or any estate or interest therein, except as herein

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provided, and except that a notice of the pendency of any suit or proceeding to enforce or foreclose the mortgage or other 3 charge upon the land shall be filed with the registrar, and a 4 memorial thereof entered on the register at the time of or prior 5 to the commencement of such action or proceeding. A notice so filed and registered shall be notice to the registrar and to all 6 7 persons thereafter dealing with the land or any part thereof. 8 When a mortgagee's duplicate certificate has been issued it 9 shall be presented to the registrar at the time of filing and a memorial thereof entered therein. In all such foreclosures all 10 certificates and affidavits permitted or required by law to be 11 12 recorded with the county recorder shall be filed with and registered by the registrar and-registered-by-him. 13 508\*#58S

508.58 REGISTRATION AFTER FORECLOSURE; NEW CERTIFICATE. Any person who has, by an action or other proceeding to enforce or foreclose a mortgage, lien, or other charge upon registered land, become the owner in fee of the land, or any part thereof, may have his the title registered. He The owner shall apply by duly verified petition to the court for a new certificate of title to such land, and the court shall thereupon, after due notice to all parties in interest and upon such hearing as the court may direct, make an order or decree for the issuance of a new certificate of title to the person entitled thereto, and the registrar shall thereupon enter a new certificate of title to the land, or of the part thereof to which the applicant is entitled, and issue an owner's duplicate as in the case of a voluntary conveyance. 508\*#59S

508.59 REGISTRATION OF JUDGMENT OR FINAL DECREE.

A judgment or decree affecting registered land shall be registered upon the presentation of a certified copy thereof to the registrar, who shall enter a memorial thereof upon the original certificate of title, and upon the owner's duplicate, and upon any outstanding mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate, if practicable so to do. When the registered owner of such land is by such judgment or decree divested of his an estate in fee therein, or of any part thereof, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a new certificate of title for the land, or so much thereof as may be described in the judgment and decree, and the 39 registrar shall enter such new certificate of title and issue a new owner's duplicate certificate as in the case of a voluntary conveyance. No such new certificate shall be entered except upon the written certification of the examiner of titles as to the legal sufficiency of the documents presented for filing for the purpose of issuance of a new certificate or upon the order of the district court directing the issuance thereof. 508\*#61S

508.61 TRUST AND OTHER DEEDS OF LIMITATION; NEW TRUSTEE; CORPORATE DISSOLUTION.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. When a new trustee of registered land is 50 appointed a new certificate of title shall be entered in his the new trustee's name upon presentation to the registrar of a certified copy of the decree or other instrument appointing him 53 the new trustee and the surrender of the owner's duplicate certificate.

Subd. 3. Where a corporate owner did adopt a resolution for voluntary dissolution pursuant to chapter 301, the registrar of titles shall enter a new certificate of title in the name of the trustee in dissolution upon the surrender of the owner's duplicate certificate and the presentation of a certified copy of the certificate setting forth the adoption of the resolution together with the certificate of the secretary of state that said certificate of dissolution has been filed for record in his the secretary's office.

No change for subd 4

508\*#625

508.62 TRUSTEE'S CONVEYANCE.

No instrument executed by an owner whose fee title to registered land is held in trust which transfers or plats the land, shall be registered except upon the written certification of the examiner of titles that the instrument is executed in accordance with a power conferred in the instrument of trust or is authorized by law, or upon the order of the district court directing its registration. The examiner shall not certify any

such instrument unless the trust is administered by the court or unless the document creating the trust, or a certified copy of it, is registered as a memorial upon the certificate of title. The certified copy of the certificate setting forth the adoption of the resolution for voluntary dissolution of a corporate registered owner together with the certificate of the secretary of state that said certificate of dissolution has been filed for record in his the secretary's office shall be deemed the 8 document creating the trust. 508\*#65S

508.65 PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY; NAME AND ADDRESS ENDORSED; 10 11 NOTICE.

The name and address of the attorney for the party giving the notice shall be endorsed upon the instrument which is registered pursuant to section 508.64. He The attorney shall be deemed to be the attorney for that party until the party files a written notice as a memorial upon the certificate of title stating that the designated attorney has ceased to be the party's attorney.

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508.67 ACQUIRING TITLE BY ACTION; NEW CERTIFICATE. Upon the expiration of the time allowed by law for redemption of registered land, after it has been set off, or sold on execution, or taken or sold for the enforcement of any lien, or charge of any nature, the person who claims under such execution, or under any certificate, deed, or other instrument made in the course of proceedings to enforce such execution or lien, may apply to the court for an order directing the entry of a new certificate to him that person, and upon such notice, the court may require, the petition shall be heard and a proper order or decree rendered therein. In case the claim of title is based upon a tax certificate, tax or assessment deed, the petition or application shall be filed with the clerk of the court, who shall docket the same in the land registration docket, and a copy thereof, certified by the clerk, shall, by the petitioner, be filed with the registrar who shall enter upon the register a memorial thereof, which shall have the force and effect of a lis pendens. Such an application of the petitioner shall be referred to the examiner of titles for examination and report in like manner as herein provided for the reference of initial applications for registration. The summons shall be issued in the form and served in the manner as in initial applications. Such an application shall be heard by the court and the applicant shall be required to show affirmatively that all the requirements of the statute to entitle him the applicant to register his the title have been complied with. The decree shall show the condition of the title to such land and who is the owner thereof. It shall provide, if the applicant is found to be the owner, for the cancellation of the outstanding certificate and the registrar shall issue a new certificate for the land in lieu and in place of the outstanding certificate upon presentation to  $h\pm m$  the registrar of a duly certified copy of such decree, according to its terms. If the applicant is not adjudged to be the owner then the decree shall provide for the cancellation of the memorial of the registration of the certified copy of the application. 508\*#671S

508.671 DETERMINATION OF BOUNDARIES.

56 Subdivision 1. PETITION. An owner of registered land 57 may apply by a duly verified petition to the court to have all 58 or some of the boundary lines judicially determined. The petition shall contain the full names and post office addresses 60 of all owners of adjoining lands which are in any manner 61 affected by the boundary determination. At the time of the 62 filing of the petition with the clerk, a copy of it, duly certified by him the clerk, shall be filed for record with the 63 64 county recorder. If any of the adjoining lands are registered, 65 the certified copy of the petition also shall be filed with the 66 registrar of titles and entered as a memorial on the certificate 67 of title for those lands. When recorded or filed, the certified 68 copy of the petition shall be notice forever to purchasers and 69 encumbrancers of the pendency of the proceeding and of all 70 matters referred to in the court files and records pertaining to the proceeding. The owner shall have the premises surveyed by a registered land surveyor and shall file in the proceedings a 73 plat of the survey showing the correct location of the boundary

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line or lines to be determined. There also shall be filed with the clerk a memorandum abstract, satisfactory to the examiner, 2 3 showing the record owners and encumbrancers of the adjoining lands which are in any manner affected by the boundary line 4 5 determination. The petition shall be referred to the examiner of titles for examination and report in the manner provided for 7 the reference of initial applications for registration. Notice 8 of the proceeding shall be given to all interested persons by 9 the service of a summons which shall be issued in the form and served in the manner as in initial applications. 10 No change for subd 2 to 3 11

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508.68 DEATH OF OWNER; ISSUANCE OF NEW CERTIFICATES. When the owner of registered land, or of any estate or 14 interest therein, dies, having devised the same by will, the 15 persons entitled thereto may file with the registrar a certified copy of such will and the personal representative's deed of distribution together with any order of distribution, if there 18 be one, or certified copy of any final decree, if there be one, 19 assigning the same, and the duplicate certificate issued to the testator, and thereupon the registrar shall cancel the duplicate certificate issued to the testator and issue a new duplicate certificate to the persons designated. When the owner of 23 registered land, or of any estate or interest therein, dies, not having devised the same, the persons entitled thereto by law may file with the registrar the personal representative's deed of distribution together with a certified copy of any order of distribution, if there be one, or a certified copy of any final decree of the court assigning the same, together with the duplicate certificate issued to the intestate, and thereupon the registrar shall cancel the duplicate certificate issued to the intestate and issue a new duplicate certificate to the persons entitled thereto. Unless restricted by letters of testamentary or letters of administration, a personal representative may sell, convey, or mortgage registered land in the same manner as if the land were registered in his the representative's name. Such personal representative shall first file with the registrar a certified copy of any will of the decedent and a certified copy of his the representative's letters. 508\*#69S

508.69 JURISDICTION OF COURT NOT IMPAIRED.

A personal representative may sell, mortgage or lease any real property of the estate as authorized by section 524.3-715. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair or affect the jurisdiction of the court to license any personal representative, conservator or guardian to sell or mortgage registered land. A purchaser or mortgagee receiving a deed or mortgage executed by a personal representative, conservator or guardian shall be entitled to register his the title and to the entry of a new certificate of title or memorial of registration in the same manner as upon any similar voluntary transfer of registered land. No certificate shall be issued pursuant to the provisions of this section or of section 508.68 except upon the written certification of the examiner of titles as to the legal sufficiency of the documents presented for filing for the purpose of issuance of a new certificate or upon the order of the district court directing the issuance thereof. 508\*#70S

508.70 SUBSEQUENT ADVERSE CLAIM, HOW REGISTERED; COSTS. Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in registered land adverse to the registered owner thereof arising subsequent to the date of the original registration, may, if no other provision is made in this chapter for registering the same, file with the registrar his a verified statement in writing setting forth fully his the alleged right or interest, and how or from whom it was acquired, and a reference to the volume and page of the certificate of title of the registered owner, together with a description of the land, the adverse claimant's residence, and designating a place at which all 67 notices may be served upon him the adverse claimant. Such statement shall be entitled to registration as an adverse claim, and the court, upon the petition of any party in interest, shall grant a speedy hearing upon the validity of such adverse claim and enter such decision and decree therein as justice and equity may require. If the adverse claim is adjudged to be invalid, the registration thereof shall be canceled. The court may, in

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1 any case, award such costs and damages, including a reasonable
     attorney's fee, as it may deem just.
508*#71S
        508.71 ALTERATIONS ON REGISTER; ORDER OF COURT;
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     DIRECTIVE OF EXAMINER; NEW CERTIFICATES.
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        No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. COURT ORDER. A registered owner or other
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     person in interest may, at any time, apply by petition to the
 8 court, upon the ground that (1) registered interests of any
 9 description, whether vested, contingent, expectant, or inchoate,
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     have terminated and ceased; (2) new interests have arisen or
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    been created which do not appear upon the certificate; (3) any
12 error or omission was made in entering a certificate or any
13 memorial thereon, or on any duplicate certificate; (4) the name
    of any person on the certificate has been changed; (5) the
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15 registered owner has married, or, if registered as married, that
16 the marriage has been terminated; (6) a corporation which owned
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    registered land and has been dissolved has not conveyed it
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     within three years after its dissolution; or (7), upon any
19 reasonable ground, that any other alteration or adjudication
20 should be made. The court may hear and determine the petition
21 after notice given to all parties in interest, as determined by
the examiner of titles, by a summons issued in the form and
served in the manner as in initial applications or by an order
24 to show cause, as the court may deem appropriate. After notice
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     has been given as ordered, the court may order the entry of a
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     new certificate, the entry, amendment, or cancellation of a
27
     memorial upon a certificate, or grant any other relief upon the
28 terms, requiring security if necessary, as it may consider
29 proper. The provisions of this section shall not give the court
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    authority to open the original decree of registration, and
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    nothing shall be done or ordered by the court which shall impair
-32 the title or other interest of a purchaser who holds a
33 certificate for value and in good faith, or of his the
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    purchaser's heirs or assigns without his-or-their written
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     consent of the purchaser or heirs or assigns. A certified copy
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   of the petition may be filed as a memorial on any appropriate
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    certificate of title which shall be notice forever to purchasers
  and encumbrancers of the pendency of the proceeding and all matters referred to in the court files and records pertaining to
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    the proceeding.
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        Subd. 3. DIRECTIVE BY EXAMINER. At the request of a
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    registered owner or other person in interest, the examiner of
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    titles by a written directive may order the amendment or
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     cancellation of a memorial relating to racial restrictions,
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    rights which are barred by a statute or rights which have
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    expired by the terms of the instrument creating the rights. The
    registrar of titles may register the directives of the examiner
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    of titles upon the certificates of title, and he shall give full
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     faith to the directives.
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       No change for subd 4 to 6
508*#72S
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        508.72 AGENCY; POWER TO BE REGISTERED.
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        Any act which may legally be done or performed by any
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     person under this chapter may be done and performed by his an
     agent when duly authorized in writing. The instrument or power
of attorney shall be filed with and registered by the registrar
    and-registered-by-him if it is executed and acknowledged as
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     required by law in the case of a deed. Any instrument revoking
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    the power of attorney may be filed and registered if it is
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    executed and acknowledged in the same way. A written instrument
60 of revocation of an unregistered power of attorney, executed and
61
    acknowledged by a person having a registered interest in land,
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     may be filed for registration as a memorial upon the certificate
    of title.
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508*#73S
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       508.73 EMINENT DOMAIN; REVERSION.
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        If the land of a registered owner, or any right, title,
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   interest, or estate therein is taken by eminent domain, the
    state or body politic, or other authority which exercises such
68
    right, shall file for registration a written instrument
69
    containing a description of the land so taken, together with the
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    name of each owner thereof, and referring to each certificate of
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    title by its number and place of registration in the register of
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titles, and stating what estate or interest in the land is

taken, and for what purpose. A memorial of the right, title,

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interest, or estate thus taken shall be made upon each 2 certificate of title by the registrar, and if the fee is taken, a new certificate shall be entered in the name of the owner for 4 the land remaining to him the owner after such taking. If the owner has a lien for damages upon the land thus taken for-his damages, this fact shall be stated in the memorial of 7 registration. All fees on account of any memorial of registration or entry of new certificates for land thus taken 8 9 shall be paid by the state or body politic or other authority which takes the land. If land which was taken for public use 10 11 reverts, by operation of law, to the owner or to his the owner's heirs or assigns, the district court, upon the application of 12 13 the person entitled to the benefit of such reversion, and after 14 due notice and hearing, may order the entry of a new certificate 15 of title to the person entitled thereto. 508\*#75S 16

508.75 ASSURANCE FUND; INVESTMENT.

All money received by the registrar under the provisions of sections 508.74 and 508.82, clause (1) shall be paid quarterly by him the registrar or the county treasurer to the state treasurer and placed in the real estate assurance account as an assurance fund. There is annually appropriated to the state treasurer from the real estate assurance account sums sufficient to pay claims ordered by a district court. 508\*#76S

508.76 DAMAGES THROUGH ERRONEOUS REGISTRATION; ACTION. Any person who, without negligence on his that person's part, sustains any loss or damage by reason of any omission, mistake or misfeasance of the registrar or his the registrar's deputy, or of any examiner or of any clerk of court, or of his a deputy of the clerk or examiner, in the performance of their 30 respective duties under this law, and any person who, without negligence on his that person's part, is wrongfully deprived of any land or of any interest therein by the registration thereof, 33 or by reason of the registration of any other person, as the owner of such land, or by reason of any mistake, omission, or misdescription in any certificate of title, or in any entry or memorial, or by any cancelation, in the register of titles, and who, by the provisions of this law, is precluded from bringing an action for the recovery of such land, or of any interest therein, or from enforcing any claim or lien upon the same, may institute an action in the district court to recover compensation out of the assurance fund for such loss or damage. 508\*#77S

508.77 PARTIES DEFENDANT; JUDGMENT; EXECUTION.

If such action is brought to recover any loss or damage occasioned solely by the registration of such land, or solely by the registration of any other person as the owner thereof, or if such action be brought for the recovery of any loss or damage occasioned solely by the omission, mistake or misfeasance of the registrar or his the registrar's deputy, or of any examiner or of any clerk of court, or his a deputy of the clerk or examiner, in the performance of their respective duties, the state 50 treasurer, in his the treasurer's official capacity, shall be the sole defendant. If such action be brought to recover for 53 any loss or damage occasioned either wholly, or in part, by the 54 fraud or wrongful act of some person other than the officers herein named, or to recover for any loss or damage caused jointly by the fraud or wrongful act, and by the omission, mistake or misfeasance of the officers above named, or any of them, and of some other person, the state treasurer, in his the treasurer's official capacity, and such other person shall be joined as defendants therein. In any action where there are defendants other than the state treasurer, no execution shall issue against such treasurer until execution against all other 63 defendants against whom judgment has been recovered has been returned unsatisfied, either in whole or in part. An officer returning such execution shall certify thereon that the amount still due upon the execution cannot be collected from them. Thereupon the court, being satisfied as to the truth of the return, shall order the state treasurer to pay the amount due upon such execution out of the assurance fund. If the assurance fund is insufficient to pay the amount of any judgment in full, the unpaid balance thereof shall bear interest at the legal rate and be paid out of the first moneys coming into the assurance

fund. The attorney general or, at the request of either the

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1 attorney general or the board of county commissioners of the county in which the land or a major part of it lies, the county attorney of that county shall defend the state treasurer in all such actions. 508\*#79S

508.79 LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Any action or proceeding pursuant to section 508.76 to recover damages out of the assurance fund, shall be commenced within six years from the time when the right to commence the same accrued, and not afterwards. If at the time the right accrued or thereafter within the six year period, the person entitled to bring such action or proceeding is a minor, or insane, or imprisoned, or absent from the United States in its service or the service of the state, such person, or anyone claiming under him that person, may commence such action or proceeding within two years after such disability is removed. 508\*#81S

508.81 CLERK'S FEES; NOTICES.

In counties having a population of less than 600,000 and 17 containing a city of the first class, on the filing of any 18 application for registration, the applicant shall pay the clerk 20 of the court the sum of \$3, which shall be in full of all clerk's fees and charges in such proceedings on his the 21 applicant's behalf. Any defendant on entering his an appearance 22 shall pay a like sum, which shall be in full of all clerk's fees 23 24 on his the defendant's behalf. When any number of defendants enter their appearance jointly but one fee shall be paid. Every 25 publication in a newspaper required by this law shall be paid 26 27 for by the party on whose application the publication is made. 28 The party at whose request any notice is issued shall pay for 29 the service of the same, except when sent by mail by the clerk or by the registrar. In all other counties the fees of the clerk of the district court for services performed in connection 30 31 32 with his duties in proceedings for the registration of a land 33 title shall be governed by the provisions of section 357.021. 508\*#82S

508.82 REGISTRAR'S FEES.

The fees to be paid to the registrar shall be as follows:

- (1) of the fees provided herein, five percent of the fees collected under clauses (3), (4), (11), (13), (14), (15), (17), and (18) for filing or memorializing shall be paid to the state treasurer and credited to the real estate assurance account;
- (2) for registering each original certificate of title, and issuing a duplicate of it, \$20;
- (3) for registering each instrument transferring the fee simple title for which a new certificate of title is issued and for the issuance and registration of the new certificate of
- title, \$20;
  (4) for the entry of each memorial on a certificate and endorsements upon duplicate certificates, \$10;
  - (5) for issuing each mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate, \$10;
  - (6) for issuing each residue certificate, \$20;
- (7) for exchange certificates, \$10 for each certificate canceled and \$10 for each new certificate issued;
- (8) for each certificate showing condition of the register,
- (9) for any certified copy of any instrument or writing on file in his the registrar's office, the same fees allowed by law to county recorders for like services;
- (10) for a noncertified copy of any instrument or writing on file in the office of the registrar of titles, or any specified page or part of it, an amount as determined by the county board for each page or fraction of a page specified. If computer or microfilm printers are used to reproduce the instrument or writing, a like amount per image;
- (11) for filing two copies of any plat in the office of the registrar, \$30;
- (12) for any other service under this chapter, such fee as the court shall determine;
- (13) for issuing a duplicate certificate of title pursuant to the directive of the examiner of titles in counties in which the compensation of the examiner is paid in the same manner as the compensation of other county employees, \$50, plus \$10 to memorialize:
- (14) for issuing a duplicate certificate of title pursuant to the directive of the examiner of titles in counties in which

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the compensation of the examiner is not paid by the county or
pursuant to an order of the court, $10;
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- (15) for filing a condominium floor plan or an amendment to it in accordance with chapter 515, \$30;
- (16) for a copy of a condominium floor plan filed pursuant to chapters 515 and 515A, the fee shall be \$1 for each page of the floor plan with a minimum fee of \$10;
- (17) for filing a condominium declaration and floor plans or an amendment to it in accordance with chapter 515A, \$10 for each certificate upon which the document is registered and \$30 for the filing of the floor plans or an amendment thereto;
- (18) for the filing of a certified copy of a plat of the survey pursuant to section 508.23 or 508.671, \$10;
- (19) for filing a registered land survey in triplicate in accordance with section 508.47, subdivision 4, \$30;
- (20) for furnishing a certified copy of a registered land 16 .17 survey in accordance with section 508.47, subdivision 4, \$10. 508\*#845

508.84 INSTRUMENTS OF ENCUMBRANCE; DISPOSAL.

The registrar of titles is hereby authorized to destroy instruments of encumbrance which have been satisfied of record or extinguished by operation of law for a period of five years together with the assignments and satisfactions thereof. the discharge of an encumbrance is by virtue of a judicial or 24 statutory sale, the instruments evidencing the encumbrance of the foreclosure thereof, shall not be destroyed until six months 26 after entry of an unappealed order for issuance of a new certificate of title to the purchaser at such sale or to his the purchaser's assignee. Nothing herein contained shall relieve such registrar from maintaining the books and index records required under sections 508.34 and 508.37.

508A#01S 31 508A.01 REGISTRATION; PURPOSE; DEFINITION.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. DEFINITION. For the purposes of sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, the term "possessory estate in land" means a fee simple estate held by an owner who (1) has been found on examination by the examiner of titles pursuant to section 508A.13 to be the record owner of the land described; (2) has satisfied the examiner of titles that he the owner and his predecessors in title have had actual or constructive possession of the land described for a period of not less than 15 consecutive years prior to the date of entry of the first CPT; and (3) has paid the taxes on the land described for at least five consecutive years during the 15 year period. 508A#06S

508A.06 CONTENTS OF APPLICATION; RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF CLAIMANTS.

The application shall set forth substantially:

- (1) The full name, age, and residence of the applicant; if the application is made by any person acting in behalf of another, the application shall likewise state the full name and residence of the person so acting, and the capacity in which he the person acts;
- (2) Whether the applicant is or is not married and if married, the full name and residence of the husband-or-wife spouse; it shall state whether or not the applicant is under any legal disability, and if so the nature of the disability; and whether the applicant has ever been divorced and if so, when, where, and by what court the divorce was granted;
- (3) A correct description of the land, together with the estimated market value of the fee simple interest in it, exclusive of improvements, according to the last official assessment;
- (4) The estate or interest of the applicant in the land, and whether or not it is subject to an estate of homestead;
- (5) The names of all persons or parties, except the applicant, who appear of record, or who are known to the applicant to have or to claim any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in the land and the nature and character of it;
- (6) Whether the land is occupied or unoccupied; if occupied 69 by any other person than the applicant, it shall state the full name and address of each occupant and the nature of the estate, interest, lien, or charge which the occupant or occupants have, or claim to have, in the land;
  - (7) Whether the land is subject to any lien or encumbrance,

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recorded or unrecorded, together with the character and amount of the same, and the name and post office address of each holder thereof; if recorded, it shall state the place, book, and page of record;

- (8) If the application is on behalf of a minor, it shall state the age of the minor and that a duly certified copy of the letters of guardianship has been recorded with the county recorder in the county in which the land is situated;
- (9) When the place of residence of any person whose residence is required to be given inknown to the applicant, it shall be so stated in the applicant and also that, after due and diligent search, the applicant has been unable to ascertain it:
- 14 (10) The facts supporting applicant's claim to a possessory 15 estate in land as defined in section 508A.01, subdivision 3. 508A#07S

508A.07 NONRESIDENT APPLICANT; AGENT.

If the-applicant-is not a resident of the state, he the 17 18 applicant shall file for record with the county recorder a written agreement, duly executed and acknowledged, appointing an agent residing in the state. He The applicant shall state in it 20 21 the full name and post office address of this agent and agree in 22 it that the service of any legal process in proceedings under or 23 growing out of any application shall be of the same legal effect when made on this agent as if made on the applicant within the 24 25 state. If the agent so appointed dies or removes from the 26 state, the applicant shall at once appoint another agent in like manner and, if he-fails failing so to do, the examiner of titles may in-his-discretion dismiss the application. In any 28 subsequent application made by-the-applicant, he the applicant 29 may refer to the written authority so recorded, provided it is 30 31 sufficiently comprehensive to include the subsequent application. 508A#13S

508A.13 EXAMINER'S REPORTS.

EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTS. After the Subdivision 1. filing of the application for a CPT, the examiner of titles shall proceed to prepare a full written report to the applicant or his the applicant's attorney based upon his the examiner's examination of the application, abstract of title, and the public records.

Subd. 2. REPORT. The examiner's report shall set forth all rights, titles, estates, liens, and interests in the real property. When in the opinion of the examiner the state has any interest in or lien upon the real property, this shall be fully set forth. The report shall be mailed to the applicant or his the applicant's attorney and a copy shall be retained by the examiner.

SUSPENSION OF PROCEEDINGS. The proceeding Subd. 3. shall be suspended so long as the report of the examiner is adverse to the applicant or so long as valid written objections are still outstanding. The examiner shall mail written notice of the suspension to the applicant or his the applicant's attorney.

MAILED NOTICE. The applicant or his the Subd. 4. applicant's attorney shall furnish the examiner on a prescribed form a list of the names and addresses of the persons listed by the examiner as having any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in the land sought to be registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85. If the addresses of any of these persons cannot be ascertained after a due and diligent search, the applicant or his the applicant's attorney shall certify that fact.

There also shall be furnished to the examiner stamped envelopes addressed to those parties listed by the examiner whose addresses can be ascertained and a copy of the notice for each of these parties in the form prescribed in subdivision 5. The examiner shall then send by mail a copy of the notice to each of these parties. The certificate of the examiner that he the examiner has mailed the notice shall be conclusive proof of mailing and shall be retained as a part of his the examiner's files.

No change for subd 5

Subd. 6. DUTY TO ADVISE REGISTRAR. The examiner, upon the request of the registrar, shall advise him the registrar upon any act or duty pertaining to the conduct of his office, and prepare the form of any memorial to be entered by

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the registrar.
508A#21S
        508A.21 WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FOR CPT; CONVERSION TO
 3
     A FULL REGISTRATION.
        At any time prior to the issuance of the first CPT, the
 5
     applicant or his successor in interest may withdraw the
   application by filing for record in the office of the county
    recorder a verified statement of withdrawal, and a duplicate of
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     it shall be delivered to the examiner of titles. The applicant
9
     may convert his the application to a full registration pursuant
10
     to chapter 508, at any time provided-that-he-comply on complying
11 with all of the requirements of it. If any proceeding has been
12
     suspended as provided in section 508A.13, subdivision 3, for
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     more than 30 days, the examiner may file in the office of the
14
     county recorder a notice of termination of the proceeding.
508A#22S
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        508A.22 EXAMINER'S DIRECTIVE; SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECTIVES;
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        Subdivision 1. DIRECTIVE. The examiner of titles,
     upon being satisfied that the applicant is entitled to a CPT,
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     but not earlier than 20 days from the date of mailing of the
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     notice required by section 508A.13, shall issue a written
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     directive to the registrar of titles directing that the first
22 CPT be issued and entered in the name of the applicant, subject
23
     only to the following: (a) the exceptions set out in section
508A.25; (b) all outstanding rights, titles, estates, liens, and interests set forth in the examiner's report; and (c) the rights
26 of persons in possession, if any, and any rights which would be
27
     disclosed by a survey. The examiner's directive shall contain
28 an accurate description of the land and shall set forth the
29
     address of the applicant and, if the applicant be an individual,
30
     his the applicant's age and whether married or unmarried, and if
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    married, the name of the husband-or-wife spouse; if the
32
    applicant is under disability, the nature of it shall be
33
     stated. From the date of filing the examiner's directive with
    the registrar of titles, all instruments affecting title to the
34
35 land which are registered shall be filed in the office of the
36
     registrar of titles and be memorialized upon the CPT.
37
       Subd. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECTIVE. When the directive
38
     has been issued pursuant to subdivision 1, the abstract of title
39 shall be continued through the date the directive was filed with
40
     the registrar of titles and then delivered to the examiner. ##
     the-examiner-determines On determining that the applicant is the record owner after an examination of the continued abstract and
41
42
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     the public records, he the examiner shall issue a supplemental
44 directive to the registrar of titles directing him the registrar
45
     to show by memorial that the five year statute of limitations
46
    provided by section 508A.17 will begin on the date the
47
     supplemental directive is filed on the CPT, to show as memorials
48
    any additional liens, encumbrances, or other interests affecting
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    the land, and to delete the memorials of any liens, encumbrances
50 or other interests which were satisfied, released or discharged
51
    prior to the issuance of the CPT. The supplemental directive of
52 the examiner shall then be filed as a memorial upon the CPT.
53 Each additional lien, encumbrance, or other interest noted in
54
    the supplemental directive shall be shown as a separate memorial
55
    on the CPT in addition to the memorial of the supplemental
56 directive. The abstract of title shall be delivered to the
57
    registrar of titles and-be-retained-by-him who shall retain it,
58 but it shall not be entered as a memorial on the CPT. Until the
   abstract of title has been delivered to the registrar of titles,
59
60 he the registrar shall not deliver the owner's duplicate CPT to
61
     the registered owner nor shall-he accept for filing any
62
     instrument executed by the registered owner.
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       No change for subd 3
508A#24S
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        508A.24 REGISTRATION RUNS WITH LAND.
        The receiving of a CPT shall be deemed to be an agreement
65
66 running with the land and binding upon the applicant and his
67 successors in the possessory title to the effect that the land
provisions of sections 508A.01 to 508A.85. All dealings with the land, or any estate or interest.
68
    shall be and forever remain registered land, subject to the
     the land, or any estate or interest in it, after the land has
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    been registered shall be expressly subject to the terms and
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provisions of sections 508A.01 to 508A.85.

508A#27S

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508A.27 TITLE ACQUIRED PENDING ISSUANCE OF EXAMINER'S
    SUPPLEMENTAL DIRECTIVE.
     If, after the issuance of a CPT in favor of the applicant,
 4 the records disclose that the applicant's estate in the land has
 5
    been transferred to another person prior to the issuance of the
 6 CPT, the examiner shall not issue his a supplemental directive
   until an application by the transferee has been filed in the
 8 manner provided in sections 508A.01 to 508A.85. Upon the filing
   of the application and being satisfied that the transferee is
 9
   entitled to a CPT, the examiner shall issue a supplemental directive pursuant to section 508A.22, subdivision 2, which
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   shall further direct the registrar to cancel the outstanding CPT
    and issue a new CPT to the transferee.
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508A#31S
       508A.31 REGISTRAR'S BOND.
14
      Before entering upon the duties of his office, the
15
16 registrar of titles shall execute a bond to the state for an
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    amount and with sureties as may be determined by the county
18 board. The bond shall be approved by the district court, filed
19 in the office of the county recorder, and conditioned for the
20 faithful discharge of his duties. A copy of the bond shall be
     filed and entered upon the records of the court.
21
508A#32S
       508A.32 UNDER CONTROL OF COURT; AFFIXING SEAL.
22
       The registrar of titles shall be at all times under the
23
    control of the district court, which may adopt rules governing
24
    the conduct of his office as it may deem wise. Every registrar
25
    of titles shall have an official seal and affix it to all
27 documents requiring his the registrar's official signature.
    Provided, however, that instead of affixing his the registrar's
28
29 official seal to CPTs he, the registrar may use a printed
30 facsimile of it at all points in the CPT where his the official
31 seal is required.
508A#33S
       508A.33 DEPUTIES.
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       The registrar of titles may,-in-his-discretion, appoint one
34 or more deputy registrars of titles, who may also be deputy
35 county recorders, to act in his the registrar's stead. Deputy
36
    registrars shall act in the name of the registrar and their acts
37
    shall be his the registrar's acts. The registrar shall be
38 liable for any neglect or omission of a deputy to the same
39 extent as for his the registrar's own neglect or omission. The
40
    registrar may, with the consent of the county board, employ
   clerks as may be required to properly perform the duties of his
41
42 office. In all counties in which the county recorder does not
43
    receive the fees of the office in lieu of a salary, the county
43 receive the rees of the office in field and a shall fix the compensation of all deputy registrars and
45 clerks appointed or employed by the registrar which shall be
46
   paid out of any county funds not otherwise appropriated.
508A#35S
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       508A.35 FORMS OF CPT.
48
       The CPT shall contain the name and residence of the owner,
49 a description of the land and of the estate of the owner, and
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    shall by memorial contain a description of all encumbrances,
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    liens, and interests known to the owner to which the estate of
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    the owner is subject. It shall state his the owner's age and if
53 under disability, the nature of it. It shall also state whether
54 or not the owner is married and if married, the name of
55
    the husband-or-wife spouse. In case the land is held in trust
56
    or subject to any condition or limitation, it shall state the
   nature and character of it. It shall be in substantially the
57
58
   following form:
59
       CERTIFICATE OF POSSESSORY TITLE (CPT)
60
       First Certificate of Possessory Title, pursuant to the
61 Directive of the Examiner of Titles, County of ....., and
62
   State of Minnesota, date ....., 19...
63
       Registration of Possessory Title
64
       State of Minnesota
65
66
   County of .....)
67
      This is to certify that ....., of the
68
     ..... Of ...... County of .....
69 and State of ....., is now the owner of a fee
    simple estate, to-wit, ......
70
71
    Subject to the encumbrances, liens, and interests noted by the
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    memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon; and subject to the
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- (1) Liens, claims, or rights arising under the laws of the Constitution of the United States, which the statutes of this state cannot require to appear of record;
- 5 (2) Any real property tax or special assessment for which a 6 sale of the land has not been had at the date of the CPT;
  - (3) Any lease for a period not exceeding three years, when there is actual occupation of the premises under the lease;
    - (4) All rights in public highways upon the land;
  - (5) The rights, titles, estates, liens, and interests of any person who has acquired an interest set forth in the Examiner's Supplemental Directive issued pursuant to section 508A.22, subdivision 2;
  - (6) The rights of any person in possession under deed or contract for deed from the owner of the CPT;
  - (7) Any claims that may be made pursuant to section 508A.17 within five years from the date the Examiner's Supplemental Directive is filed on the CPT; and
- (8) Any outstanding mechanics lien rights which may exist 20 under sections 514.01 to 514.17.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, this ..... day of 

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Registrar of Titles, in and for the County of ..... and State of Minnesota.

All CPTs issued subsequent to the first shall be in like form except that they shall be entitled "Transfer from number 30 (here give the number of the next previous CPT relating to the same land)," and shall also contain the words "Originally 32 registered (date, volume, and page of registration)."

CPTs shall be indexed and maintained in the same manner as provided for certificates of title under chapter 508.

508A#38S

508A.38 FORMS OF RECORDS ADOPTED.

Every instrument affecting the title to land, filed with the registrar pursuant to sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, shall be numbered by him, and he the registrar who shall endorse upon it the number of it, together with the date, hour, and minute when the same is filed, and a reference to its proper CPT. Every instrument shall be retained by him the registrar and regarded as registered from the time of filing except that the instruments may be copied or reproduced as provided by section 44 15.17, and the copies or reproductions of them substituted for 45 the originals with the equal force and effect as they have. The originals may be then destroyed as provided by section 15.17. When the memorial of any instrument is made upon any CPT, the date, number, and time of filing of it shall also be endorsed upon the CPT. All records and papers relating to registered land in the office of the registrar shall be open to the inspection of the public at the times and under the conditions as the court may prescribe. Duplicates of all instruments, voluntary or involuntary, filed and registered with the registrar, may be presented with the originals, and shall thereupon be attested and sealed by him the registrar, and endorsed with the file number, and other memoranda on the originals, and returned to the person presenting it. The registrar shall furnish certified copies of the instruments filed and registered in his the registrar's office, upon payment 60 of a fee as provided in section 357.18. The court shall adopt general forms of memorials and notations to be used by the registrars in registering the common forms of conveyance and other instruments.

508A#39S

508A.39 NOTICES AFTER REGISTRATION; SERVICE.

All notices required by sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, after the original registration, either by the registrar or by the court, shall be served on the persons to be notified in the 68 following manner: The notice shall be served upon a resident of the state in the manner now provided by law for the service of a summons in a civil action, and the same proof of service shall be made. It shall be served upon a person who is not a resident of the state by sending the same by mail to the person at his the person's post office address, as stated in the CPT or in any registered instrument on file with the registrar. The

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certificate of the registrar or clerk that any notice has been mailed as required shall be conclusive proof of the service of the notice, but the court may, in any case, order different or other service of it by publication or otherwise. 508A#40S

508A.40 OWNER'S DUPLICATE RECEIPT.

6 At the time the first CPT is entered, the registrar shall make a duplicate of it, endorsing across the face of the 8 duplicate the words "Owner's Duplicate CPT" and deliver it to 9 the owner or his the owner's authorized attorney. The registrar shall, in every case, when it is practicable so to do, take from 10 11 the owner a receipt for the duplicate CPT, which shall be signed 12 by the owner in person. In the case of multiple owners the 13 receipt may be executed by any one of the owners. The receipt, 14 when signed and delivered in the office of the registrar, shall 15 be witnessed by him the registrar or his the registrar's 16 deputy. If the receipt is signed elsewhere, it shall be 17 acknowledged in the same manner as a deed. The receipt shall be 18 prima facie evidence of the genuineness of the signature. 508A#44S

508A.44 LOSS OF DUPLICATE CPTS.

No change for subd 1

20 21 Subd. 2. ALTERNATE PROCEEDING. In lieu of the court directive to the registrar to issue a new duplicate CPT under 22 23 subdivision 1, the registrar of titles shall issue a duplicate 24 CPT when directed to do so by the examiner of titles. The 25 directive of the examiner shall be in writing after posting a notice addressed "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN" fixing a time when he 26 27 the examiner shall direct the issuance of a new duplicate CPT 28 unless valid objections to it are delivered to his the 29 examiner's office prior to the specified time. The notice shall 30 be posted on a bulletin board provided for the posting of legal 31 notices at the courthouse at least seven days prior to the date 32 fixed for the issuance of the directive. No directive shall be issued by the examiner unless all persons in interest have 33 34 signed and verified a statement setting forth the facts relating 35 to the reasons why the duplicate CPT cannot be produced, the statement is memorialized upon the CPT and there is satisfactory 36 37 evidence as to the identity of the signers and the facts 38 relating to the loss or destruction of the duplicate CPT. 39 Persons in interest in the case of an owner's duplicate CPT are 40 the registered owners or their probate representatives; and in 41 the case of the mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate CPT, the 42 persons in interest are the registered owners of the mortgage or 43 lease, as the case may be, or their probate representative. 508A#45S

508A.45 COURT MAY ORDER DUPLICATE CPT PRODUCED.

If the registrar of titles is requested to enter a new CPT in pursuance of an instrument which purports to be executed by the registered owner, or by reason of any instrument or proceeding which divests the title of the registered owner against his the registered owner's consent, and the outstanding owner's duplicate CPT is not presented for cancelation when the 51 request is made, the registrar of titles shall not enter a new CPT until authorized so to do by order of the district court. The person who claims to be entitled to it may apply for it to 54 the district court, and after due notice and hearing, the court may order the registered owner, or any person withholding the duplicate CPT, to surrender it, and direct the entry of a new CPT upon the surrender. If the person withholding the duplicate CPT is not amenable to the process of the court, or if for any reason the outstanding owner's duplicate CPT cannot be delivered up, the court may by decree annul it, and order a new CPT to be entered. If an outstanding mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate CPT is not produced and surrendered when the mortgage or lease 63 is discharged, assigned, or extinguished, the same proceedings may be had to obtain registration as in the case of the non-production of an owner's duplicate.

508A#47S

508A.47 REGISTERED LANDS; TRANSFER, SURVEYS. 66 67 Subdivision 1. CONVEYANCES. An owner of land 68 registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 may convey, 69 mortgage, lease, charge, or otherwise deal with the same as 70 fully as if it had not been registered. He The owner may use 71 any form of deed, mortgage, lease, or other voluntary instrument sufficient in law for the purpose intended. No voluntary

PAGE instrument of conveyance purporting to convey or affect the registered land, except a will, and a lease for a term not 2 exceeding three years, shall take effect as a conveyance, or 4 bind or affect the land, but shall operate only as a contract 5 between the parties, and as authority to the registrar to make 6 registration. The act of registration shall be the operative act to convey or affect the land. 7 8 No change for subd 2 to 3 9 Subd. 4. SURVEY; REQUISITES; FILING; COPIES. The 10 registered land survey shall correctly show the legal description of the parcel of unplatted land represented by the 11 12 registered land survey and the outside measurements of the 13 parcel of unplatted land and of all tracts delineated therein, 14 the direction of all lines of the tracts to be shown by angles 15 or bearings or other relationship to the outside lines of the 16 registered land survey, and the surveyor shall place monuments in the ground at appropriate corners, and all tracts shall be 17 18 lettered consecutively beginning with the letter "A." A 19 registered land survey which delineates multilevel tracts shall 20 include a map showing the elevation view of the tracts with their upper and lower boundaries defined by elevations 21 22 referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum, 1929 23 adjustment. None of the tracts or parts of them may be 24 dedicated to the public by the registered land survey. Except 25 in counties having microfilming capabilities, a reproduction 26 copy of the registered land survey shall be delivered to the 27 county auditor. The registered land survey shall be on paper, 28 mounted on cloth, shall be a black on white drawing, the scale 29 to be not smaller than one inch equals 200 feet, and shall be 30 certified to be a correct representation of the parcel of 31 unplatted land by a registered surveyor. The mounted drawing 32 shall be exactly 17 inches by 14 inches and not less than 2-1/2inches of the 14 inches shall be blank for binding purposes. 33 The survey shall be filed in triplicate with the registrar of 34 35 titles. Before filing, however, any survey shall be approved in 36 the manner required for the approval of subdivision plats, which 37 approval shall be endorsed on it or attached to it. 38 In counties having microfilming capabilities, the survey 39 may be prepared on sheets of suitable mylar or on linen tracing 40 cloth by photographic process or on material of equal quality. 41 Notwithstanding any provisions of subdivision 5 to the contrary, 42 no other copies of the survey need be filed. 43 The registrar shall duly certify and furnish to any person 44 a copy of the registered land survey, -duly-certified-by-him. The copy shall be admissible in evidence. 45 46 Subd. 5. FILING REGISTERED LAND SURVEY. The 47 registered land survey shall be filed in the office of the 48 registrar of titles, who shall number each registered land survey, the numbers to run consecutively beginning with the number "1." One copy of each registered land survey shall be 49 50 51 retained by the registrar of titles as a master copy, one copy 52 filed in a registered land survey register in his the 53 registrar's office and made available to the public, and one 54 copy delivered to the county auditor which-he who may thereafter 55 refer to it in connection with the tax descriptions when he 56 finds-it convenient. Thereafter the tracts in each registered 57 land survey shall be known as Tract ...., registered land 58 survey No. ..., files of registrar of titles, county of ...., 59 and all conveyances shall describe said property accordingly; 60 but the registrar shall not accept for filing and registration 61 any conveyance of unplatted registered land if the land is 62 described in the conveyance according to a registered land 63 survey which has not been approved as provided in subdivision 4 64 unless the approval of the body authorized to approve 65 subdivision plats is endorsed on it or attached to it. 66 No change for subd 6 to 7 508A#51S 67 508A.51 OWNER'S DUPLICATE PRESENTED; EXCEPTION. 68 No new CPT shall be entered or issued, and no memorial shall be made upon any CPT in pursuance of any deed or other 69 70 voluntary instrument, unless the owner's duplicate is presented

71 with it, except in cases provided for in sections 508A.01 to 72 508A.85, or upon the order of the court. When an order or 73 directive is made, a memorial of it shall be entered, or a new 74 CPT issued as directed. When any voluntary instrument is 75 presented for registration, the production of the owner's

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duplicate CPT shall authorize the registrar to enter a new CPT or to make a memorial of registration in accordance with the instrument, and the new CPT or memorial shall be binding upon the registered owner and upon all persons claiming under him the registered owner in favor of every purchaser for value and in good faith. In all cases of registration which are procured by fraud, the owner may pursue all his legal and equitable remedies against the parties to the fraud, without prejudice to the rights of any innocent holder for value of a CPT.

508A#52S

508A.52 CONVEYANCE; CANCELATION OF OLD AND ISSUANCE OF

NEW CPT. 11 12 An owner of land registered under sections 508A.01 to 13 508A.85 who desires to convey the land, or a portion of it, in 14 fee, shall execute a deed of conveyance, and file the deed, 15 together with his the owner's duplicate CPT, with the registrar. 16 The registrar shall require an affidavit by the grantee, or some 17 person in  $\frac{1}{100}$  the grantee's behalf, which affidavit shall set 18 forth the name, age, and residence of the grantee, and whether 19 the grantee is or is not under legal disability, whether or not 20 married, and if married, the name of the husband-or-wife 21 spouse. The deed of conveyance shall be filed and endorsed with 22 the number and place of registration of the owner's CPT. Before 23 canceling the outstanding CPT, the registrar shall show by 24 memorial on it the registration of the deed on the basis of 25 which it is canceled. The encumbrances, claims, or interests 26 adverse to the title of the registered owner shall be stated upon the new CPT, except so far as they may be simultaneously 27 28 released or discharged. The owner's duplicate CPT and the original CPT shall be marked "Canceled" by the registrar, who 29 30 shall enter in the register a new CPT to the grantee, and prepare and deliver to the grantee a new owner's duplicate CPT. 31 If a deed in fee is for a portion of the land described in a 32 33 CPT, the memorial of the deed entered by the registrar shall include the legal description contained in the deed and the 34 35 registrar shall enter a new CPT to the grantee for the portion of the land conveyed and, except as otherwise provided in this section, issue a residue CPT to the grantor for the portion of 37 38 the land not conveyed. The registrar shall prepare and deliver 39 to each of the parties a new owner's duplicate CPT for their respective CPTs. In lieu of canceling the grantor's CPT and 40 41 issuing a residue CPT and owner's duplicate CPT to him the 42 grantor for the portion of the land not conveyed, the registrar 43 may,-in-his-discretion if the grantor's deed does not divide a parcel of unplatted land, and in the absence of a request to the 44 45 contrary by the registered owner, mark by the land description 46 on both the owner's duplicate CPT and the original CPT "Part of land conveyed, see memorials." The fee for a residue CPT shall 47 48 be paid to the registrar only when the grantor's CPT is canceled 49 after the conveyance by the grantor of a portion of the land described in  $h \pm s$  the grantor's CPT. When two or more successive conveyances of the same property are filed for registration on 50 51 52 the same day the registrar may7-in-his-discretion7 enter a CPT 53 in favor of the grantee or grantees in the last of the 54 successive conveyances, and the memorial of the previous deed or 55 deeds entered on the prior CPT shall have the same force and effect as though the prior CPT had been entered in favor of the 56 57 grantee or grantees in the earlier deed or deeds in the 58 successive conveyances. The fees for the registration of the 59 earlier deed or deeds shall be the same as the fees prescribed 60 for the entry of memorials. The registrar of titles in-his discretion, with the consent of the transferee, may mark "See 61 memorials for new owner(s)" by the names of the registered 62 63 owners on both the original CPT and the owner's duplicate CPT 64 and also add to the memorial of the transferring conveyance a 65 statement that the memorial shall serve in lieu of a new CPT in

508A#55S 73 508A.55 REGISTRATION OF MORTGAGE; MEMORIAL ENTERED ON 74 CERTIFICATE.

the fee prescribed for the entry of a memorial.

favor of the grantee or grantees noted in it and may refrain

subsequent transfer, and the memorial showing the transfer of

title shall have the same effect as the entry of a new CPT for

the land described in the CPT. The fee for the registration of

a conveyance without cancelation of the CPT shall be the same as

from canceling the CPT until the time it is canceled by a

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The registration of a mortgage shall be made in the following manner: The owner's duplicate CPT shall be presented 3 to the registrar, together with the mortgage deed, or other instrument to be registered, and the registrar shall enter upon 5 the original CPT and also upon the owner's duplicate CPT a 6 memorial of the purport of the instrument registered, the exact 7 time of filing, and its file number. He The registrar shall also note upon the registered instrument also note upon the registered instrument the time of filing and 9 a reference to the volume and page where it is registered. The 10 registrar shall also, at the request of the mortgagee or his assignee of the mortgagee, make and deliver to him the mortgagee 11 or assignee a duplicate CPT like the owner's duplicate CPT, except that the words "Mortgagee's Duplicate" shall be written 13 14 or printed diagonally across its face in large letters. A 15 memorandum of the issuance of the mortgagee's duplicate shall be 16 made upon the original CPT. 508A#57S

508A.57 FORECLOSURE; NOTICE.

Mortgages upon land registered under sections 508A.01 to 19 508A.85 may be foreclosed in the same manner as mortgages upon 20 unregistered land. Where the mortgage is upon registered land it shall be sufficient to authorize the foreclosure of it by 22 advertisement, if the mortgage and all assignments of it have 23 been registered, and a memorial of it duly entered upon the 24 CPT. When a mortgage upon the registered land is foreclosed by 25 advertisement, the notice of foreclosure shall state the date of the mortgage, when and where registered, and the fact of registration. All laws relating to the foreclosure of mortgages 28 upon unregistered land shall apply to mortgages upon land 29 registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, or any estate or 30 interest therein, except as herein provided, and except that a notice of the pendency of any suit or proceeding to enforce or foreclose the mortgage or other charge upon the land shall be 33 filed with the registrar, and a memorial of it entered on the 34 register at the time of or prior to the commencement of the 35 action or proceeding. A notice so filed and registered shall be notice to the registrar and to all persons thereafter dealing with the land or any part of it. When a mortgagee's duplicate 38 CPT has been issued it shall be presented to the registrar at 39 the time of filing and a memorial of it entered. In all foreclosures, all certificates and affidavits permitted or required by law to be recorded with the county recorder shall be filed with the registrar and-registered-by-him who shall 43 register them.

508A#58S

508A.58 REGISTRATION AFTER FORECLOSURE; NEW CPT. Any person who has, by an action or other proceeding to enforce or foreclose a mortgage, lien, or other charge upon land 47 registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, become the owner in fee of the land, or any part of it, may have his the title 49 registered. He The person shall apply by duly verified petition 50 to the court for a new CPT to the land, and the court shall then, after due notice to all parties in interest and upon the hearing as the court may direct, make an order or decree for the 53 issuance of a new CPT to the person entitled thereto, and the 54 registrar shall then enter a new CPT to the land, or of the part 55 of it to which the applicant is entitled, and issue an owner's duplicate as in the case of a voluntary conveyance. 508A#59S

508A.59 REGISTRATION OF JUDGMENT OR FINAL DECREE. A judgment or decree affecting land registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 shall be registered upon the presentation of a certified copy of it to the registrar, who 61 shall enter a memorial of it upon the original CPT, and upon the owner's duplicate, and upon any outstanding mortgagee's or 63 lessee's duplicate, if practicable so to do. When the registered owner of the land is by the judgment or decree 65 divested of his an estate in fee in it, or of any part of it, 66 the prevailing party shall be entitled to a new CPT for the land, or so much of it as is described in the judgment and decree. The registrar shall enter the new CPT and issue a new 69 owner's duplicate CPT as in the case of a voluntary conveyance. 70 No new CPT shall be entered except upon the written certification of the examiner of titles as to the legal sufficiency of the documents presented for filing for the

73 purpose of issuance of a new CPT or upon the order of the

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district court directing the issuance of it.
508A#61S
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        508A.61 TRUST AND OTHER DEEDS OF LIMITATION; NEW
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     TRUSTEE; CORPORATE DISSOLUTION.
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. NEW TRUSTEE. When a new trustee of land
     registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 is appointed, a new
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     CPT shall be entered in his the new trustee's name upon
 8 presentation to the registrar of a certified copy of the decree
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    or other instrument appointing him the new trustee and the
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     surrender of the owner's duplicate CPT.
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       Subd. 3. VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION. Where a corporate
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     owner did adopt a resolution for voluntary dissolution pursuant
     to chapter 301, the registrar of titles shall enter a new CPT in
     the name of the trustee in dissolution upon the surrender of the
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     owner's duplicate CPT and the presentation of a certified copy
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     of the certificate setting forth the adoption of the resolution
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     together with the certificate of the secretary of state that the
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    certificate of dissolution has been filed for record in his the
     secretary's office.
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       No change for subd 4
508A#62S
       508A.62 TRUSTEE'S CONVEYANCE.
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       No instrument executed by an owner, whose fee title to land
    is registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 and is held in
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    trust, which transfers or plats the land, shall be registered
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    except upon the written certification of the examiner of titles
    that the instrument is executed in accordance with a power
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     conferred in the instrument of trust or is authorized by law, or
28 upon the order of the district court directing the registration
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    of it. The examiner shall not certify any instrument unless the
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    trust is administered by the court or unless the document
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     creating the trust, or a certified copy thereof, is registered
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    as a memorial upon the CPT. The certified copy of the
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    certificate setting forth the adoption of the resolution for
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    voluntary dissolution of a corporate registered owner together
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    with the certificate of the secretary of state that the
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    certificate of dissolution has been filed for record in his the
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    secretary's office shall be deemed the document creating the
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    trust.
508A#65S
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       508A.65 PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY; NAME AND ADDRESS ENDORSED;
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     NOTICE.
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        The name and address of the attorney for the party giving
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     the notice shall in all cases be endorsed upon the instrument
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    which is registered pursuant to section 508A.64. He The
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     attorney shall be deemed to be the attorney for that party until
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    the party files a written notice as a memorial upon the CPT
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     stating that the designated attorney has ceased to be the
     party's attorney.
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508A#67S
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        508A.67 ACQUIRING TITLE BY ACTION; NEW CPT.
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        Upon the expiration of the time allowed by law for
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     redemption of land registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85,
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    after it has been set off, or sold on execution, or taken or
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     sold for the enforcement of any lien, or charge of any nature,
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     the person who claims under the execution, or under any
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     certificate, deed, or other instrument made in the course of
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    proceedings to enforce the execution or lien, may apply to the
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    court for an order directing the entry of a new CPT to h \pm m the
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     person, and upon the notice the court may require, the petition
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     shall be heard and a proper order or decree rendered therein.
508A#68S
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        508A.68 DEATH OF OWNER; ISSUANCE OF NEW CPTS.
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        When the owner of land registered under sections 508A.01 to
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     508A.85, or of any estate or interest in it, dies, having
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     devised the same by will, the persons entitled to it may file
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     with the registrar a certified copy of the will and the personal
    representative's deed of distribution together with any order of
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     distribution, if there is one, or certified copy of any final
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     decree, if there is one, assigning it, and the duplicate CPT
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    issued to the testator. The registrar shall then cancel the
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     duplicate CPT issued to the testator and issue a new duplicate
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     CPT to the persons designated. When the owner of land
    registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, or of any estate
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or interest therein, dies, not having devised it, the persons

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entitled to it by law may file with the registrar the personal representative's deed of distribution together with a certified 3 copy of any order of distribution, if there be one, or a 4 certified copy of any final decree of the court assigning it, together with the duplicate CPT issued to the intestate. The 5 registrar shall then cancel the duplicate CPT issued to the 6 intestate and issue a new duplicate CPT to the persons entitled 8 to it. Unless restricted by letters of testamentary or letters 9 of administration, a personal representative may sell, convey, 10 or mortgage land registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 in the same manner as if the land were registered in his the 11 12 representative's name. The personal representative shall first file with the registrar a certified copy of any will of the 13 14 decedent and a certified copy of his the representative's

### 508A#69S

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508A.69 JURISDICTION OF COURT NOT IMPAIRED.

A personal representative may sell, mortgage or lease any real property of the estate as authorized by section 524.3-715. Nothing contained in sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 shall impair or 20 affect the jurisdiction of the court to license any personal representative, conservator or guardian to sell or mortgage land registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85. A purchaser or mortgagee receiving a deed or mortgage executed by a personal 24 representative, conservator or guardian shall be entitled to register his the title and to the entry of a new CPT or memorial of registration in the same manner as upon any similar voluntary transfer of registered land. No CPT shall be issued pursuant to 28 the provisions of this section or of section 508A.68 except upon 29 the written certification of the examiner of titles as to the legal sufficiency of the documents presented for filing for the purpose of issuance of a new CPT or upon the order of the district court directing its issuance. 508A#70S

508A.70 SUBSEQUENT ADVERSE CLAIM, HOW REGISTERED; COSTS+ Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in land registered under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 adverse to the 36 registered owner of it arising subsequent to the date of the CPT, may, if no other provision is made in sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 for registering the same, file with the registrar his a 39 verified statement in writing setting forth fully his the 40 alleged right or interest, and how or from whom it was acquired, and a reference to the volume and page of the CPT of the registered owner, together with a description of the land, the adverse claimant's residence, and designating a place at which all notices may be served upon him the adverse claimant. The statement shall be entitled to registration as an adverse claim, and the court, upon the petition of any party in interest, shall grant a speedy hearing upon the validity of the adverse claim and enter a decision and decree therein as justice and equity may require. If the adverse claim is adjudged to be invalid, the registration of it shall be canceled. The court may, in any case, award costs and damages, including a reasonable attorney's fee, as it may deem just.

# 508A#71S

508A.71 ALTERATIONS ON REGISTER; ORDER OF COURT; DIRECTIVE OF EXAMINER; NEW CERTIFICATES.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. CANCELATION OF MEMORIAL. At the request of a registered owner or other person in interest the examiner of titles by a written directive may order the amendment or 59 cancelation of a memorial relating to racial restrictions, 60 rights which are barred by a statute or rights which have expired by the terms of the instrument creating the rights. The registrar of titles shall register the directives of the examiner of titles upon the CPTs, and he shall give full faith 64 to the directives.

No change for subd 4 to 6

## 508A#72S

508A.72 AGENCY; POWER TO BE REGISTERED.

Any act which may legally be done or performed by any 68 person under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85 may be done and performed by his an agent when duly authorized in writing. The instrument or power of attorney shall be filed with the 69 71 registrar and registered by him the registrar if it is executed and acknowledged as required by law in the case of a deed. Any

- instrument revoking the power of attorney may be filed and registered if it is executed and acknowledged in the same way.
- A written instrument of revocation of an unregistered power of
- attorney, executed and acknowledged by a person having a
- registered interest in land, may be filed for registration as a
- memorial upon the certificate of title.

## 508A#73S

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508A.73 EMINENT DOMAIN; REVERSION.

If the land of a registered owner, or any right, title, interest, or estate in it is taken by eminent domain, the state or body politic, or other authority which exercises the right, shall file for registration a written instrument containing a description of the land taken, together with the name of each owner of it, and referring to each CPT by its number and place of registration in the register of titles, and stating what estate or interest in the land is taken, and for what purpose. A memorial of the right, title, interest, or estate thus taken shall be made upon each CPT by the registrar. If the fee is taken, a new CPT shall be entered in the name of the owner for the land remaining to him the owner after the taking. If the owner has a lien for damages upon the land thus taken for-his damages, this fact shall be stated in the memorial of registration. All fees on account of any memorial of registration or entry of new CPTs for land thus taken shall be paid by the state or body politic or other authority which takes the land. If land which was taken for public use reverts, by 25 operation of law, to the owner or to his heirs or assigns, the district court, upon the application of the person entitled to the benefit of the reversion, and after due notice and hearing, may order the entry of a new CPT to the person entitled to it. 508A#76S

508A.76 DAMAGES THROUGH ERRONEOUS REGISTRATION; ACTION. Any person who, without negligence on his that person's part, sustains any loss or damage by reason of any omission, mistake or misfeasance of the registrar or his the registrar's deputy, or of any examiner or of any clerk of court, or of his a deputy of the clerk or examiner, in the performance of their respective duties under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, and any person who, without negligence on his that person's part, is wrongfully deprived of any land or of any interest in it by the registration of it, or by reason of the registration of any other person, as the owner of the land, or by reason of any mistake, omission, or misdescription in any CPT, or in any entry or memorial, or by any cancelation, in the register of titles, and who, by the provisions of sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, is precluded from bringing an action for the recovery of the land, or of any interest in it, or from enforcing any claim or lien upon the same, may institute an action in the district court to recover compensation out of the assurance fund for the loss or damage.

## 508A#77S

508A.77 PARTIES DEFENDANT; JUDGMENT; EXECUTION.

If an action is brought to recover any loss or damage occasioned solely by the registration of the land, or solely by the registration of any other person as the owner thereof, or if the action be brought for the recovery of any loss or damage occasioned solely by the omission, mistake or misfeasance of the registrar or his the registrar's deputy, or of any examiner or of any clerk of court, or his of a deputy of the clerk or examiner, in the performance of their respective duties, the state treasurer, in his the treasurer's official capacity, shall be the sole defendant. If the action is brought to recover for any loss or damage occasioned either wholly, or in part, by the fraud or wrongful act of some person other than the officers herein named, or to recover for any loss or damage caused jointly by the fraud or wrongful act, and by the omission, mistake or misfeasance of the officers above named, or any of them, and of some other person, the state treasurer, in his the treasurer's official capacity, and the other person shall be joined as defendants in it. In any action where there are defendants other than the state treasurer, no execution shall issue against the treasurer until execution against all other defendants against whom judgment has been recovered has been returned unsatisfied, either in whole or in part. An officer

returning the execution shall certify on it that the amount

still due upon the execution cannot be collected from them. The

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court, being satisfied as to the truth of the return, shall then 2 order the state treasurer to pay the amount due upon the execution out of the assurance fund. If the assurance fund is insufficient to pay the amount of any judgment in full, the unpaid balance on it shall bear interest at the legal rate and be paid out of the first moneys coming into the assurance fund. The attorney general or, at the request of either the attorney general or the board of county commissioners of the county in which the land or a major part of it lies, the county attorney

11 actions. 508A#79S

508A.79 LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Any action or proceeding pursuant to section 508A.76 to recover damages out of the assurance fund shall be commenced within six years from the time when the right to commence the same accrued, and not afterwards. If at the time the right accrued or thereafter within the six year period, the person entitled to bring the action or proceeding is a minor, or insane, or imprisoned, or absent from the United States in its service or the service of the state, the person, or anyone claiming under him the person, may commence the action or proceeding within two years after the disability is removed. 508A#82S

of that county shall defend the state treasurer in all these

508A.82 REGISTRAR'S FEES.

The fees to be paid to the registrar shall be as follows:

- (1) of the fees provided herein, five percent of the fees collected under clauses (3), (4), (11), (13), (14), (15), and (17) for filing or memorializing shall be paid to the state treasurer and credited to the real estate assurance account;
- (2) for registering each original CPT, and issuing a duplicate of it, \$20;
- (3) for registering each instrument transferring the fee simple title for which a new CPT is issued and for the issuance and registration of the new CPT, \$20;
- (4) for the entry of each memorial on a certificate and endorsements upon duplicate CPTs, \$10;
  - (5) for issuing each mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate, \$10:
  - (6) for issuing each residue CPT, \$20;
- (7) for exchange CPTs, \$10 for each CPT canceled and \$10 for each new CPT issued;
- (8) for each certificate showing condition of the register, \$10;
- (9) for any certified copy of any instrument or writing on file in his the registrar's office, the same fees allowed by law to county recorders for like services;
- (10) for a noncertified copy of any instrument or writing on file in the office of the registrar of titles, or any specified page or part of it, an amount as determined by the county board for each page or fraction of a page specified. If computer or microfilm printers are used to reproduce the 50 instrument or writing, a like amount per image;
  - (11) for filing two copies of any plat in the office of the registrar, \$30;
  - (12) for any other service under sections 508A.01 to 508A.85, the fee the court shall determine;
  - (13) for issuing a duplicate CPT pursuant to the directive of the examiner of titles in counties in which the compensation of the examiner is paid in the same manner as the compensation of other county employees, \$50, plus \$10 to memorialize;
  - (14) for issuing a duplicate CPT pursuant to the directive of the examiner of titles in counties in which the compensation of the examiner is not paid by the county or pursuant to an order of the court, \$10;
  - (15) for filing a condominium floor plan or an amendment to it in accordance with chapter 515, \$30;
  - (16) for a copy of a condominium floor plan filed pursuant to chapters 515 and 515A, the fee shall be \$1 for each page of the floor plan with a minimum fee of \$10;
  - (17) for filing a condominium declaration and floor plans or an amendment to it in accordance with chapter 515A, \$10 for each certificate upon which the document is registered and \$30 for the filing of the floor plans or an amendment to it;
  - (18) in counties in which the compensation of the examiner of titles is paid in the same manner as the compensation of other county employees, for each parcel of land contained in the

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misdemeanors.

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     application for a CPT, as the number of parcels is determined by
    the examiner, $50;
      (19) for filing a registered land survey in triplicate in
     accordance with section 508A.47, subdivision 4, $30;
      (20) for furnishing a certified copy of a registered land
 6 survey in accordance with section 508A.47, subdivision 4, $10.
508A#84S
 7
       508A.84 INSTRUMENTS OF ENCUMBRANCE; DISPOSAL.
 8
       The registrar of titles is authorized to destroy
 9 instruments of encumbrance which have been satisfied of record
10 or extinguished by operation of law for a period of five years,
11 together with the assignments and satisfactions of them.
    the discharge of an encumbrance is by virtue of a judicial or
12
13 statutory sale, the instruments evidencing the encumbrance of
14
   the foreclosure of it, shall not be destroyed until six months
15
    after entry of an unappealed order for issuance of a new CPT to
    the purchaser at the sale or to his the purchaser's assignee.
16
    Nothing herein contained shall relieve the registrar from
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   maintaining the books and index records required under sections
19
    508A.34 and 508A.37.
508A#85S
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       508A.85 CHANGEOVER FROM CPT TO CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.
21
       Subdivision 1. OWNER'S ELECTION. The owner of an
22 outstanding CPT, at his the owner's election, may apply to the
    district court at any time to commence a registration in
23
    accordance with the provisions of chapter 508.
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       No change for subd 2 to 5
509*#01S
       509.01 RECORDATION.
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       Any person engaged in, or any corporation or association
28 whose members are engaged in, manufacturing, bottling, or
29 selling soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale,
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   cider, ginger ale, small beer, lager beer, Weiss beer, beer,
31 white beer, malt extract, other beverages, milk, cream, ice
32 cream, or butter in any kind of receptacle having the name of
33 such person, corporation, or association, or other mark or
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    device printed, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed,
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riveted, or otherwise produced or permanently fixed upon the same, may file in the office of the secretary of state for 36 record a description of the name, mark, or device so used and 38 cause such description to be printed once in each week for three successive weeks in a newspaper published in the county in which the principal place of business of such person, corporation, or 41 association is located, or if the principal place of business of 42 such person, corporation, or association is located in another 43 state, then in the county wherein the principal office or depot within this state is located. It shall be the duty of the 44 45 secretary of state to issue to the person, corporation, or 46 association so filing for record a description of such name, 46 association so filing for record a description of such name, 47 mark, or device in his the office of the secretary of state a 48 duly attested certificate of the record of the same for-which-he 49 shall-receive upon receipt of a fee of \$10. Such certificate in 50 all prosecutions under sections 509.01 to 509.06 shall be prima facie evidence of the adoption of such name, mark, or device and of the right of the person, corporation, or association named therein to adopt and use the same. 509\*#04S

509.04 RECOVERY OF RECEPTACLES; SEARCH WARRANT.

54 55 When any person who has filed for record any name, mark, or 56 device or who has acquired from the owner in writing the 57 ownership of the name, mark, or device or the right to the 58 exclusive use of it, or anyone representing the person, swears 59 before any judge that he the person has reason to believe and 60 does believe that any receptacle bearing the name, mark, or 61 device is being unlawfully used or filled or possessed by any 62 person, the judge shall issue a search warrant to discover and 63 obtain the receptacle. The judge may also cause the person 64 possessing the receptacle to be brought before him7-he the court 65 and shall then inquire into the circumstances of possession. If the-person-is found guilty of violating any provisions of 67 sections 509.01 to 509.06, he the person shall be punished as 68 prescribed and the possession of the property taken upon the 69 warrant shall be awarded to its owner. The remedy provided by 70 this section is not exclusive, and violators of any provision of 71 those sections may also be prosecuted as in case of other

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE 112 510\*#01S 510.01 HOMESTEAD DEFINED; EXEMPT; EXCEPTION. 1 The house owned and occupied by a debtor as his the debtor's dwelling place, together with the land upon which it is 4 situated to the amount hereinafter limited and defined, shall 5 constitute the homestead of such debtor and his the debtor's 6 family, and be exempt from seizure or sale under legal process 7 on account of any debt not lawfully charged thereon in writing, 8 except such as are incurred for work or materials furnished in the construction, repair, or improvement of such homestead, or 10 for services performed by laborers or servants. 510\*#05S 510.05 LIMITATIONS. 11 12 Such homestead exemption shall not extend to any mortgage 13 lawfully obtained thereon, to any valid lien for taxes or 14 assessments, to a claim filed pursuant to section 256B.15 or 15 section 246.53 or to any charge arising under the laws relating 16 to laborers or materialmen's material suppliers' liens. 510\*#07S 510.07 SALE OR REMOVAL PERMITTED; NOTICE. 17 The owner may sell and convey the homestead without 19 subjecting it, or the proceeds of such sale for the period of 20 one year after sale, to any judgment or debt from which it was exempt in his the owner's hands. He The owner may remove 21 22 therefrom without affecting such exemption, if he-do the owner 23 <u>does</u> not thereby abandon the same as his the place of abode. If 24 he the owner shall cease to occupy such homestead for more than 25 six consecutive months he the owner shall be deemed to have 26 abandoned the same unless, within such period, he the owner shall file with the county recorder of the county in which it is 27 28 situated a notice, executed, witnessed, and acknowledged as in 29 the case of a deed, describing the premises and claiming the 30 same as his the owner's homestead. In no case shall the 31 exemption continue more than five years after such filing, 32 unless during some part of the term the premises shall have been 33 occupied as the actual dwelling place of the debtor or his the 34 debtor's family. 510\*#08S 35 510.08 SELECTION AFTER LEVY. 36 If the premises so owned and occupied by the debtor or claimed under him the debtor by another as exempt shall exceed 37 38 the area herein prescribed, and the homestead shall not have 39 been set apart as such and its boundaries defined, an attachment 40 or execution may be levied upon the whole. Thereupon the person 41 entitled to the benefits of such exemption shall deliver to the 42 officer making the levy a description of the part claimed as 43 exempt, and the remainder only shall be subject to the levy so 44

made. 513\*#03S

513.03 GRANTS OF TRUST, WHEN VOID.

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Every grant or assignment of any existing trust in goods or things in action, unless the same is in writing, subscribed by 48 the party making the same, or by his the party's lawfully authorized agent, shall be void. 513\*#04S

513.04 CONVEYANCE OF ESTATE OR INTEREST IN LAND; CERTAIN LEASES EXCEPTED.

No estate or interest in lands, other than leases for a 53 term not exceeding one year, nor any trust or power over or 54 concerning lands, or in any manner relating thereto, shall 55 hereafter be created, granted, assigned, surrendered, or declared, unless by act or operation of law, or by deed or 57 conveyance in writing, subscribed by the parties creating, 58 granting, assigning, surrendering, or declaring the same, or by their lawful agent thereunto authorized by writing. This 60 section shall not affect in any manner the power of a testator 61 in the disposition of his real estate by will; nor prevent any 62 trust from arising or being extinguished by implication or operation of law. 513\*#05S

513.05 LEASES; CONTRACTS FOR SALE OF LANDS.

65 Every contract for the leasing for a longer period than one 66 year or for the sale of any lands, or any interest in lands, 67 shall be void unless the contract, or some note or memorandum thereof, expressing the consideration, is in writing and 68 69 subscribed by the party by whom the lease or sale is to be made,

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or by his the party's lawful agent thereunto authorized in
     writing; and no such contract, when made by an agent, shall be
     entitled to record unless the authority of such agent be also
     recorded.
513*#07S
        513.07 LOGS; EXTENSION OF TIME OF PAYMENT FOR LABOR.
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        Every agreement extending the time of payment for manual
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     labor, performed or to be performed in cutting, hauling,
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    banking, or driving logs, beyond the time of the completion of
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    such labor, shall be void, unless such agreement, expressing the
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     consideration, be in writing subscribed by the party to be
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    charged therewith, and unless, at the time of making such
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   agreement or completing such labor, the person for whom it is to
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     be or has been performed deliver to such laborer his a
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    negotiable promissory note for payment of the agreed
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    compensation, with interest. Every lien allowed by law on
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    account of such labor shall pass by the transfer of such note,
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     and be enforceable by the holder thereof.
513*#08S
        513.08 VOID WHEN MADE TO DEFRAUD, EXCEPTION.
19
        Every conveyance of any estate or interest in lands, or the
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     rents and profits thereof, and every charge upon lands, or upon
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    the rents and profits thereof, made or created with the intent
    to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers for a valuable
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   consideration of the same lands, rents, or profits, as against
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    any such purchasers, shall be void; but no conveyance or charge
25 shall be deemed fraudulent, in favor of a subsequent purchaser
    who had actual or constructive notice thereof at the time of his
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   purchase, unless it appears that the grantee in such conveyance,
    or the person to be benefited by such charge, was privy to the
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29
     intended fraud.
513*#115
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        513.11 PREMATURE CONVEYANCE.
31
       If a conveyance to a purchaser under either section 513.09
     or 513.10 is made before the person making the same is entitled
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    to execute his power of revocation, it shall nevertheless be
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    valid from the time the power of revocation actually vests in
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     such person, in the same manner and to the same extent as if
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     then made.
513*#20S
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        513.20 DEFINITIONS.
        In sections 513.20 to 513.32 "assets" of a debtor means
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     property not exempt from liability for his debts. To the extent
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   that any property is liable for any debts of the debtor, such
   property shall be included in his the debtor's assets.
42
        "Conveyance" includes every payment of money, assignment,
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   release, transfer, lease, mortgage or pledge of tangible or
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     intangible property, and also the creation of any lien or
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   encumbrance.
        "Creditor" is a person having any claim, whether matured or
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     unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, absolute, fixed or
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     contingent.
        "Debt" includes any legal liability, whether matured or
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    unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, absolute, fixed or
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    contingent.
513*#215
        513.21 INSOLVENCY DEFINED.
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53
        (1) A person is insolvent when the present fair salable
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     value of his the person's assets is less than the amount that
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    will be required to pay his probable liability on his the
    person's existing debts as they become absolute and matured.
57
       (2) In determining whether a partnership is insolvent there
    shall be added to the partnership property the present fair
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    salable value of the separate assets of each general partner in
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    excess of the amount probably sufficient to meet the claims of
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    his the partner's separate creditors, and also the amount of any
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    unpaid subscription to the partnership of each limited partner,
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     provided the present fair salable value of the assets of such
    limited partner is probably sufficient to pay his debts,
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65
     including such unpaid subscription.
513*#235
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        513.23 CONVEYANCE BY INSOLVENT.
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        Every conveyance made and every obligation incurred by a
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    person who is or will be thereby rendered insolvent is
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fraudulent as to creditors without regard to his the person's

actual intent if the conveyance is made or the obligation is

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   incurred without a fair consideration.
513*#245
       513.24 SPECIFICATIONS OF LEGAL FRAUD.
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      Every conveyance made without fair consideration when the
    person making it is engaged or is about to engage in a business
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    or transaction for which the property remaining in-his-hands on
 6 hand after the conveyance is an unreasonably small capital, is
 7
    fraudulent as to creditors and as to other persons who become
 8
    creditors during the continuance of such business or transaction
 9 without regard to his the person's actual intent.
513*#25S
       513.25 CONVEYANCE BY A PERSON ABOUT TO INCUR DEBTS.
10
11
       Every conveyance made and every obligation incurred without
12 fair consideration when the person making the conveyance or
13 entering into the obligation intends or believes-that-he
14 will expects to incur debts beyond-his-ability-to-pay that
   cannot be paid as they mature, is fraudulent as to both present
15
16
    and future creditors.
513*#275
17
      513.27 CONVEYANCE OF PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.
18
     Every conveyance of partnership property and every
19 partnership obligation incurred when the partnership is or will
   be thereby rendered insolvent, is fraudulent as to partnership
20
21
   creditors, if the conveyance is made or obligation is incurred:
22
      (1) To a partner, whether with or without a the partner's
23
    promise by-him to pay partnership debts, or
24
     (2) To a person not a partner without fair consideration to
25 the partnership as distinguished from consideration to the
    individual partners.
26
513*#285
       513.28 RIGHTS OF CREDITORS WHOSE CLAIMS HAVE MATURED.
27
28
       (1) Where a conveyance or obligation is fraudulent as to a
29 creditor, such creditor, when his the claim has matured, may, as
30
    against any person except a purchaser for fair consideration
    without knowledge of the fraud at the time of the purchase, or
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32 one who has derived title immediately or mediately from such a
33 purchaser:
34
     (a) Have the conveyance set aside or obligation annulled to
35
    the extent necessary to satisfy his the claim, or
     (b) Disregard the conveyance and attach or levy execution
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37
    upon the property conveyed.
38
     (2) A purchaser who without actual fraudulent intent has
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    given less than a fair consideration for the conveyance or
40
   obligation, may retain the property or obligation as security
41
    for repayment.
513*#295
       513.29 RIGHTS OF CREDITORS WHOSE CLAIMS HAVE NOT MATURED.
42
4.3
       Where a conveyance made or obligation incurred is
44 fraudulent as to a creditor whose claim has not matured he, the
45 <u>creditor</u> may proceed in a court of competent jurisdiction
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   against any person against whom he the creditor could have
    proceeded had his the claim matured, and the court may:
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48
    (1) Restrain the defendant from disposing of his the
49 property;
    (2) Appoint a receiver to take charge of the property;
50
51
       (3) Set aside the conveyance or annul the obligation; or
       (4) Make any order which the circumstances of the case may
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53
    require.
514*#011S
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       514.011 NOTICE.
       Subdivision 1. CONTRACTORS. Every person who enters
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    into a contract with the owner for the improvement of real
    property and who has contracted or will contract with any
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     subcontractors or materialmen material suppliers to provide
59 labor, skill or materials for the improvement shall include in
60 any written contract with the owner the notice required in this
61
    subdivision and shall provide the owner with a copy of the
    written contract. If no written contract for the improvement is
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63
   entered into, the notice must be prepared separately and
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69 typewritten and must state as follows: (a) persons or companies furnishing labor or materials for

improvement is agreed upon. The notice, whether included in a

delivered personally or by certified mail to the owner or his the owner's authorized agent within ten days after the work of

written contract or separately given, must be in at least 10-point bold type, if printed, or in capital letters, if

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1 the improvement of real property may enforce a lien upon the improved land if they are not paid for their contributions, even if the parties have no direct contractual relationship with the owner;

(b) Minnesota law permits the owner to withhold from his the owner's contractor as much of the contract price as may be necessary to meet the demands of all other lien claimants, pay directly the liens and deduct the cost of them from the contract price, or withhold amounts from his the owner's contractor until the expiration of 120 days from the completion of the improvement unless the contractor furnishes to the owner waivers 12 of claims for mechanics' liens signed by persons who furnished 13 any labor or material for the improvement and who provided the 14 owner with timely notice.

A person who fails to provide the notice shall not have the lien and remedy provided by this chapter.

The notice required by this subdivision is not required of 18 any person who is an owner of the improved real estate, to any corporate contractor of which the owner of the improved real estate is an officer or controlling shareholder, to any 21 contractor who is an officer or controlling shareholder of a corporation which is the owner of the improved real estate, or to any corporate contractor managed or controlled by substantially the same persons who manage or control a 25 corporation which is the owner of the improved real estate.

Subd. 2. SUBCONTRACTOR TO GIVE NOTICE. Every person who contributes to the improvement of real property so as to be 28 entitled to a lien pursuant to section 514.01, except a party under direct contract with the owner must, as a necessary prerequisite to the validity of any claim or lien, cause to be given to the owner or his the owner's authorized agent, either by personal delivery or by certified mail, not later than 45 days after the lien claimant has first furnished labor, skill or materials for the improvement, a written notice in at least 10-point bold type, if printed, or in capital letters, if typewritten, which shall state:

"Please take notice that persons or companies furnishing labor or materials for the improvement of real property may enforce a lien upon the improved land if they are not paid for their contributions, even if the parties have no direct contractual relationship with the owner.

We ...... (name and address of subcontractor)

have been hired by your contractor ..... (name of your contractor)

to provide ...... or ..... for (type of service) (material)

use in improving your property. We estimate our charges will be .....

(value of service or material)

If we are not paid by your contractor, we can file a claim against your property for the price of our services unless, prior to your receipt of this notice, you have paid to your contractor the full amount of all improvements furnished.

To protect yourself, Minnesota law permits you, as the owner, to withhold from your contractor as much of the contract price as may be necessary to meet our demands, pay us directly and deduct the cost of them from the contract price, or withhold the amount of our claim from your contractor until the expiration of 120 days from the completion of the improvement unless your contractor furnishes to you a waiver of claim for mechanics' liens signed by me (us)."

Subd. 3. MATERIALMEN MATERIAL SUPPLIERS, MAY REQUEST A contractor who contracts with any INFORMATION. subcontractors or materialmen material suppliers to provide labor, skill or materials for the improvement shall upon request provide the subcontractor or materialman material supplier with the name and address of the owner within 10 days of the initial request. Any contractor who fails to supply the information requested pursuant to this subdivision, is liable for any actual damages sustained or expenses incurred by the subcontractor or material supplier because of the contractor's failure to provide the information, plus reasonable attorney fees and costs.

Subd. 4. Repealed, 1981 c 213 s 4

75 No change for subd 4a to 5

514\*#02S

514.02 NONPAYMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT; PENALTY. Subdivision 1. ACTS CONSTITUTING. Whoever If a 3 person, on any improvement to real estate within the meaning of section 514.01, fails to use the proceeds of any payment made 5 to him that person on account of such improvement by the owner 6 of such real estate or person having any improvement made, for the payment for labor, skill, material, and machinery 7 8 contributed to such improvement, knowing that the cost of any such labor performed, or skill, material, or machinery furnished 10 for such improvement remains unpaid, and who has not furnished 11 to the person making such payment either a valid lien waiver as 12 to any unpaid labor performed, or skill, material, or machinery 13 furnished for such improvement, or a payment bond in the basic 14 amount of the contract price for such improvement, conditioned 15 for the prompt payment to any person or persons entitled thereto 16 for the performance of labor or the furnishing of skill, 17 material, or machinery for the improvement, shall be guilty of 18 theft of the proceeds of such payment and upon conviction shall 19 be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. 20 Subd. 2. NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT. Notice of nonpayment 21 22 of the cost of labor, skill, material, and machinery 23 contributing to the improvement of the real estate to the person 24 paid for such improvement may be given by the person who made payment for such improvement, or by any person furnishing the labor, skill, material, or machinery contributing to the 27 improvement and who has not been paid for his the contribution. 28 Notice may be given in any reasonable manner. Notice shall be in writing and in any terms that identify the real estate 29 30 improved and the nonpayment complained of. 31 No change for subd 3 514\*#035 32 514.03 EXTENT AND AMOUNT OF LIEN. 33 Subdivision 1. With respect to any contract or improvement 34 as to which notice is not required by section 514.011, the lien 35 shall be as follows: (a) If the contribution is made under a contract with the 36 37 owner and for an agreed price, the lien as against him the owner 38 shall be for the sum agreed upon. (b) In all other cases, it shall be for the reasonable 39 value of the work done, and of the skill, material, and 40 41 machinery furnished. 42 Subd. 2. With respect to any contract or improvement as to 43 which notice is required by section 514.011, the lien shall be as follows: 44 45 (a) If the contribution is made under a contract with the 46 owner and for an agreed price, the lien as against him the owner 47 shall be for the sum agreed upon; 48 (b) In all other cases, it shall be for the reasonable 49 value of the work done, and of the skill, material, and machinery furnished. Provided, however: 50 51 (c) The total sum of all liens, whether the contribution is 52 made under a contract with the owner or otherwise, shall not 53 exceed the total of said contract price plus the contract price 54 or reasonable value of any additional contract or contracts 55 between the owner and the contractor or additional work ordered 56 by the owner, less the total of the following: 57 (i) Payments made by the owner or his the o (i) Payments made by the owner or his the owner's agent to 58 the contractor prior to receiving any notice prescribed by 59 section 514.011, subdivision 2; 60 (ii) Payments made by the owner or his the owner's agent to discharge any lien claims as authorized by section 514.07; and 61 62 (iii) Payments made by the owner or his the owner's agent 63 pursuant to presentation of valid lien waivers from persons or 64 companies contributing to the improvement who have previously 65 given the notice required by section 514.011, subdivision 2. 66 No change for subd 3 514\*#05S 514.05 WHEN LIEN ATTACHES; NOTICE. 67 All such liens, as against the owner of the land, shall 68 69 attach and take effect from the time the first item of material 70 or labor is furnished upon the premises for the beginning of the

encumbrance not then of record, unless the lienholder had actual notice thereof. As against a bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, or encumbrancer without notice, no lien shall attach prior to the

improvement, and shall be preferred to any mortgage or other

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actual and visible beginning of the improvement on the ground, but a person having a contract for the furnishing of labor, skill, material, or machinery for such improvement, may file for record with the county recorder of the county within which the premises are situated, or, if claimed under section 514.04, with the secretary of state, a brief statement of the nature of such 7 contract, which statement shall be notice of his that person's lien. Engineering or land surveying services with respect to 9 real estate shall not constitute the actual and visible beginning of the improvement on the ground referred to in this 10 11 section, except when such engineering or land surveying services include a visible staking of the premises. No lien shall attach for engineering or land surveying services rendered with respect 13 to a purchaser for value if the value of those services does not 15 exceed \$250.

514\*#06S

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514.06 TITLE OF VENDOR OR CONSENTING OWNER, SUBJECT TO. When land is sold under an executory contract requiring the vendee to improve the same, and such contract is forfeited or surrendered after liens have attached by reason of such improvements, the title of the vendor shall be subject thereto; but he the vendor shall not be personally liable if the contract was made in good faith. When improvements are made by one person upon the land of another, all persons interested therein otherwise than as bona fide prior encumbrancers or lienors shall be deemed to have authorized such improvements, in so far as to subject their interests to liens therefor. Any person who has not authorized the same may protect his that person's interest from such liens by serving upon the persons doing work or otherwise contributing to such improvement within five days after knowledge thereof, written notice that the improvement is not being made at his that person's instance, or by posting like notice, and keeping the same posted, in a conspicuous place on the premises. As against a lessor no lien is given for repairs made by or at the instance of his the lessee. 514\*#07S

## 514.07 PAYMENTS WITHHELD; LIEN WAIVERS.

The owner may withhold from his the owner's contractor as much of the contract price as may be necessary to meet the demands of all persons, other than the contractor, having a lien upon the premises for labor, skill, or material furnished for the improvement, and for which the contractor is liable. He The owner may pay and discharge all these liens and deduct the cost of them from the contract price. No owner shall be required to pay his the owner's contractor until the expiration of 120 days from the completion of the improvement, except to the extent that the contractor furnishes to the owner waivers of claims for mechanics' liens signed by persons who furnished labor, skill or material for the improvement and who have given the notice required by section 514.011, subdivision 2. The owner, within 15 days after the completion of the contract, may require any person having a lien hereunder, by written request therefor, to furnish to him the owner an itemized and verified account of his the person's lien claim, the amount of it, and his the person's name and address. No action or other proceeding may be commenced for the enforcement of the lien until ten days after the statement is furnished. The word "owner," as used in this section, includes any person interested in the premises other than as a lienor.

514\*#085

514.08 STATEMENT; NOTICE; NECESSITY FOR RECORDING; CONTENTS.

Subdivision 1. NOTICE REQUIRED. The lien ceases at the end of 120 days after doing the last of the work, or furnishing the last item of skill, material, or machinery, unless within this period:

- (1) a statement of the claim is filed for record with the county recorder of the county in which the improved premises are situated, or, if the claim is made under section 514.04, with the secretary of state; and
- (2) a copy of the statement is served personally or by certified mail on the owner or his the owner's authorized agent or the person who entered into the contract with the contractor.

Subd. 2. Such statement shall be made by or at the instance of the lien claimant, be verified by the oath of some person shown by such verification to have knowledge of the facts

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stated, and shall set fortn:

- (1) A notice of intention to claim and hold a lien, and the amount thereof;
- (2) That such amount is due and owing to the claimant for labor performed, or for skill, material, or machinery furnished, and for what improvement the same was done or supplied;
- (3) The names of the claimant, and of the person for or to whom performed or furnished;
  - (4) The dates when the first and last items of the claimant's contribution to the improvement were made;
- (5) A description of the premises to be charged, identifying the same with reasonable certainty;
- (6) The name of the owner thereof at the time of making 14 such statement, according to the best information then had;
  - (7) The post office address of the claimant. (The failure to insert such post office address shall not invalidate the lien statement);
- (8) That a copy of such statement has been served or mailed to the owner, his the owner's authorized agent or the person who 20 entered into the contract with the contractor as provided herein; and
- 22 (9) That notice as required by section 514.011, subdivision 23 2, if any, was given.

514.09 TWO OR MORE BUILDINGS.

A lienholder who has contributed to the erection, alteration, removal, or repair of two or more buildings or other 27 improvements situated upon or removed to one lot, or upon or to 28 adjoining lots, under or pursuant to the purposes of one general contract with the owner, may file one statement for his the entire claim, embracing the whole area so improved; or, if he so elect electing, he the lienholder may apportion his the 32 demand between the several improvements, and assert a lien for a proportionate part upon each, and upon the ground appurtenant to each, respectively.

514\*#10S

514.10 FORECLOSURE OF LIENS.

Such liens may be enforced by action in the district court of the county in which the improved premises or some part 38 thereof are situated, or, if claimed under section 514.04, of 39 any county through or into which the railway or other line 40 extends, which action shall be begun and conducted in the same manner as actions for the foreclosure of mortgages upon real estate, except as herein otherwise provided, but the owner or 43 any person or party having an interest in or lien upon the 44 property against which a lien has been filed under the provisions of this chapter may bring an action to remove the lien in the nature of an action to determine adverse claims and subject to all the provisions of law regarding actions to determine adverse claims.

When an action has been brought, either by the lien 50 claimant to enforce his the lien or by the owner, person or party having an interest in or a lien upon the property against which a lien claim has been filed to :etermine adverse claims, 53 as provided herein, application may be made at any time after such action has been commenced by any of the persons or parties above mentioned to have the property affected by any such lien, 56 released from the lien by giving ten days' notice, or such other and shorter notice as the court may order and direct, to the lien claimant, or his the lien claimant's attorney, of intention to apply to the district court for the release of such lien and 59 60 of the time and place of hearing. Upon a hearing upon an application the court shall fix a sum of money to be deposited by the applicant with the clerk of the district court, which sum shall not be less than the aggregate amount of, (1) the amount claimed in the lien statement, (2) \$18 for every \$100 or 65 fraction thereof, to cover interest, (3) the probable disbursements in an action to enforce the claim for which the lien statement was filed, (4) an amount not less than double the 68 amount of attorneys' fees allowed upon the foreclosure under 69 section 582.01, to cover any allowance the court may make upon the trial for costs and attorneys' fees in the action or upon appeal. Upon making a deposit in the amount so fixed in the order of court, an order shall be made by the court releasing 73 the premises described in the statement thereof from the effect

of such lien. The lien claimant shall have the same right of

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lien against such money deposit that-he-had as against the property released. The order releasing the lien may be filed in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles, if registered land, of the county in which the lien statement is recorded or filed, and thereupon the premises affected shall be released therefrom. The court shall by the same order discharge 6 any notice of lis pendens filed in any action in which such lien may be asserted if it appears that all mechanics' liens filed or 9 recorded against the property covered by the lis pendens have 10 been released.

After the release of the property affected, the judgment ordered in any action either to enforce such lien or determine adverse claims and remove such lien, in the event that the lien is established, shall provide that it be paid, and it shall be paid without further proceedings out of the deposit made as provided herein. The judgment of the district court establishing a lien, unless a written notice of intention to appeal therefrom is served on the clerk of the district court within 30 days from the entry of such judgment, shall be authority to such clerk to pay the amount specified in such judgment to the persons entitled thereto, or their attorney of record in the action. The balance of deposits, if any, shall be returned to the depositor. If the lien was not a valid and enforceable one, the judgment shall direct the return of the whole deposit to the depositor unless the claimant obtains judgment against such depositor personally and in such case the judgment shall be paid as hereinbefore specified. 514\*#11S

## 514.11 COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION; PROCEEDINGS.

The action may be commenced by any lienholder who has filed his a lien statement for record and served a copy thereof on the owner pursuant to section 514.08, and all other such lienholders shall be made defendants therein. The summons shall state that the complaint has been filed with the clerk and shall be of no effect unless such complaint be in fact so filed. It shall contain a notice that the action is brought to foreclose a lien, giving the amount thereof, and a brief description of the premises affected, and of the improvement out of which the lien arose, and shall require each defendant to file his an answer to the complaint with the clerk within 20 days after service on him the defendant. Such answer, in addition to all other matters proper to be pleaded, shall set up any lien claimed by the defendant, and demand the enforcement thereof. No copies of such complaint or answer need be served on any party, upon demand or otherwise, and all averments of the answer shall be taken as denied without further pleading. 514\*#12S

# 514.12 NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. ONE-YEAR LIMITATION. No lien shall be enforced in any case unless the holder thereof shall assert the same, either by complaint or answer, within one year after the date of the last item of his the claim as set forth in the 52 recorded lien statement; and, as to a bona fide purchaser, mortgagee, or encumbrancer without notice, the absence from the record of a notice of lis pendens of an action after the expiration of the year in which the lien could be so asserted shall be conclusive evidence that the lien may no longer be enforced and, in the case of registered land, the registrar of titles shall refrain from carrying forward to new certificates of title the memorials of lien statements when no such notice of lis pendens has been registered within the period; nor shall any person be bound by the judgment in such action unless he-is made a party thereto within the year. 514\*#13S

## 514.13 BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Each lienholder shall attach to and file with his a complaint or answer a bill of the items of his the lienholder's claim, verified by the oath of some person having knowledge thereof, and shall file such further and more particular account, as the court may at any time direct. Upon his failure to file such original or further bill, his the lienholder's pleading shall be stricken out and his that claim disallowed. No failure to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall affect the right of any person to recover, in an ordinary civil action, from the party with whom he-has-contracted  $\underline{a}$ 

73 the property.

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contract was made.
514*#145
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       514.14 POSTPONEMENT, JUDGMENT, SUBROGATION.
      If upon the trial of such action, or at any time before the
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   execution of final judgment therein, it shall transpire that any
    proper party who may still be brought in has been omitted, or
     that any party then entitled to answer has not yet appeared, or
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   that for any other reason the trial or judgment should be
 8 delayed, or the judgment as ordered or entered be modified, the
9 court may postpone the trial, or make such other or further order in the premises as shall be such other or further
    order in the premises as shall be just. If it be found that any
    indebtedness for which a lien is demanded be not then due, the
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    same shall be allowed for the amount of its present worth.
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13 Judgment shall be given in favor of each lienholder for the
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    amount demanded and proved by-him, with costs and disbursements
15 to be fixed by the court at the trial, and such amount shall not
16 be included in the lien of any other party; but if, after
    judgment, a lienholder who is personally indebted for the amount
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    of any lien so adjudged in favor of another shall pay such
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    indebtedness, he the lienholder shall thereby become subrogated
   to the rights of the person so paid.
514*#185
    514.18 RETAINING.
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        Subdivision 1. MECHANICS' LIEN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY;
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23 PROPERTY IN POSSESSION. Whoever, at the request of the owner
24 or legal possessor of any personal property, shall store or care
for or contribute in any of the modes mentioned in section
514.19 to its preservation, care, or to the enhancement of its
27 value, shall have a lien upon such property for the price or
28 value of such storage, care, or contribution, and for any legal
29 charges against the same paid by such person to any other
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    person, and the right to retain possession of the property in
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    his-possession until such lien is lawfully discharged.
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      Subd. 2. NONPOSSESSORY LIEN; NOTICE. Notwithstanding
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    the voluntary surrender or other loss of possession of the
property on which the lien is claimed, the person entitled
thereto may preserve the lien, -if upon giving notice of the lien
36 at any time within 60 days after the surrender or loss of
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    possession he-gives-notice-of-his-lien, by filing in the
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    appropriate filing office under the uniform commercial code,
39 Minnesota Statutes, section 336.9-401 a verified statement and
40 notice of his intention to claim a lien. The statement shall
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   contain a description of the property upon which the lien is
42 claimed, the work performed or materials furnished and the
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    amount due.
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     Subd. 3.
                  PRIORITY; SECURITY; INTEREST; FORECLOSURE.
45 The lien shall be valid against everyone except a purchaser or
46 encumbrancer in good faith without notice and for value whose
    rights were acquired prior to the filing of the lien statement
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     and who has filed a statement of his interest in the appropriate
49 filing office. The lien shall be considered a security interest
50 under the uniform commercial code and foreclosure thereon shall
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    be in the manner prescribed for security interests under article
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   9 of the uniform commercial code.
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       No change for subd 4
514*#19S
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       514.19 RIGHT OF DETAINER.
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       A lien and right of detainer exists for:
       (1) Transporting property from one place to another but not
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57 as a carrier under article 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code;
      (2) Keeping or storing property as a bailee but not as a
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     warehouseman warehouse operator under article 7 of the Uniform
60 Commercial Code;
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      (3) Keeping, feeding, pasturing, or otherwise caring for
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    domestic animals or other beasts, including medical or surgical
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    treatment and shoeing;
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       (4) The use and storage of molds and patterns in the
65 possession of the fabricator belonging to the customer for the
66 balance due from the customer for fabrication work;
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      (5) Making, altering or repairing any article, or expending
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     any labor, skill or material on it.
69
       The liens embrace all lawful charges against the property
70 paid to any other person by the person claiming the lien, and
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    the price or value of the care, storage or contribution and all
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reasonable disbursements occasioned by the detention or sale of

#### 514\*#21S

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514.21 SALE, WHEN AND WHERE MADE; NOTICE.

The sale herein provided for shall be made at public auction between nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in 3 the afternoon in the county where the property or some part thereof is situated. A notice stating the time and place of sale, the amount which will be due on the date of sale exclusive 7 of the expenses of advertising and sale, and the grounds of the 8 lien, giving a general description of the property to be sold, shall be served personally upon the owner of the property if he 10 the owner can be found within the county in which the property 11 is stored, and if he-cannot not, then it shall be mailed to the owner thereof at least three weeks before the time fixed for 12 13 such sale if the place of residence or post office address of 14 such owner is known to-him by, or with due diligence can be 15 learned by, the person claiming such lien, and shall be 16 published once in each week for three successive weeks in a newspaper printed and published in the county where the 17 18 property, or some part thereof, is situated, the last 19 publication of such notice to be at least one week prior to the 20 date of sale; or, if there is no newspaper printed and published 21 in the county, then the notice of sale shall be posted in three 22 of the most public places in the county at least three weeks before the time of sale. In case neither the place of residence nor the post office address of such owner is known to the person 23 24 claiming such lien and cannot with reasonable diligence be 25 26 learned, the publication or posting of notice, as herein 27 provided, shall be sufficient to authorize such sale. 514\*#22S

# 514.22 CONDUCT OF SALE.

The property sold, as herein provided, shall be in view at the time of the sale. Under the power of sale hereby given enough of the property may be sold to satisfy the amount due at the time of sale, including expenses, and the property, if under cover, may be offered for sale and sold in the original packages in the form and condition that the same was received by the lienholder; but, after sufficient property has been so sold to satisfy the amount so due, no more shall be sold. The lienholder, his the lienholder's representatives or assigns, may fairly and in good faith purchase any property sold under the provisions of sections 514.18 to 514.22, provided the sale is conducted by the sheriff, his the sheriff's deputy, or any constable of the county where such sale is made. 514\*#23S

# 514.23 LIEN UPON ANIMAL.

Every person who shall shoe or cause to be shod by his the person's employees any horse, mule, ox, or other animal shall have a lien upon the animal shod for his the reasonable charge for the shoeing of the same, and each lien conferred by sections 514.23 to 514.34 shall take precedence of all other claims or liens thereon, not duly recorded prior to the recording of the claim of lien, as provided in sections 514.24 to 514.34, but such lien shall not attach where the property has changed ownership prior to the filing of such lien. 514\*#245

# 514.24 STATEMENT AND NOTICE, WHEN AND WHERE FILED.

Any person desiring to secure the benefit of sections 514.23 to 514.34, shall, within six months after the shoeing of such horse, mule, ox, or other animal, or in case he the person has shod such animal more than once within that time, then within six months of the last shoeing, file in the appropriate filing office under the uniform commercial code, Minnesota Statutes, Section 336.9-401, a statement made under oath by the claimant, or someone in his the claimant's behalf, and a notice of his intention to claim a lien upon such animal for his the charges for the shoeing of the same. 514\*#26S

## 514.26 SUCCESSIVE LIENS.

Any person may file successive liens upon the same animal for charges for shoeing the same, and he may include in any one claim of lien his the charges for any number of times of shoeing such animal; provided, that no lien shall be had for any shoeing of any animal done more than six months prior to the filing of the notice of lien.

514\*#27S 514.27 DUTY OF FILING OFFICER.

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It shall be the duty of the filing officer, upon the presentation to him the officer of any such statement and notice 3 of lien, to file the same in his the office of the filing officer in the same manner as provided by law for the filing of 5 financing statements under the uniform commercial code. 514\*#295 514.29 ACTION TO ENFORCE; NOTICE. 6 Within six months after the date of filing the lien 7 8 statement, the person having a lien shall commence suit for the 9 recovery of the charges by summons, in the usual form, before 10 the appropriate court against the person liable for the payment. 11 Before any-tien-ctaimant-commences commencing any action to 12 foreclose it, he a lien claimant shall give the person against 13 whom he the claimant proposes to bring the action at least 20 days' notice in writing of his intention to foreclose it. 14 514\*#41S 15 514.41 LIEN STATEMENT, FILING; ASSIGNMENT OF LIEN. 16 If the indebtedness so due be not paid within five days 17 after demand therefor made upon the debtor in person, or upon some agent or clerk of the debtor at his the debtor's business 18 19 office, the lienholder may file for record with the commissioner 20 of natural resources a statement, verified by the oath of some 21 person having knowledge of the facts, setting forth his the lienholder's post office address, the dates of beginning and 22 23 ending the labor or service, the rate of compensation agreed 24 upon or claimed, the sums, if any, paid thereon, the amount then 25 due, a description of the logs or other timber on which the lien 26 is claimed, and the fact of such claim. If such labor or 27 service be terminated by the direction or act of the employer, 28 or by the completion of the work in which the employee is 29 engaged, then no demand for payment shall be necessary, and the 30 lien statement may be filed at once. If no mark or description 31 of such logs or other timber be filed for record with the 32 commissioner of natural resources, the lien statement shall be 33 filed, not with him the commissioner, but with the clerk of the 34 district court of the county, in which the labor or service was 35 performed. Any person having a claim upon logs, cross-ties, 36 poles, or other timber, as provided in section 514.40, may assign the same in writing to any person either before or after 37 38 the making and filing of the statement therefor as provided in 39 this section; and the person to whom such claim may be assigned, 40 his or that person's agent or attorney, may make and file for 41 record the statement for lien therefor required by this section, 42 in case no such statement has been filed. When such statement and assignment have been made and filed in the office of the 43 commissioner of natural resources or in the office of the clerk 44 45 of the district court, in case such statement is filed in the 46 office of the clerk of the district court, the person to whom 47 the assignment is made shall be subrogated to all the rights of 48 the original claimant, and is hereby authorized to enforce the lien against the logs, cross-ties, poles, and all other timber 19 in his the assignee's own name, in the same manner and with the 50 51 same effect as the original claimant could have done had not 52 such assignment been made; and any person holding the title to 53 the logs or timber, or any lien by mortgage or otherwise 54 thereon, as security for payment of any sum as stumpage thereon, 55 may in like manner purchase and take an assignment of any or all 56 such claims for labor, or may pay and discharge the same, and in 5.7 either case may tack the same to his that person's original claim and hold the same as an additional encumbrance thereon, and may enforce the payment of the same, with interest, in like 58 59 60 manner as his that person's original claim thereon, but in no 61 any case shall he not be required to pay more than the 62 reasonable and current value of such labor. 514\*#455 514.45 CONTENTS AND LEVY OF WRIT. 63 64 Such writ shall contain a description of the property, 65 substantially as set forth in the lien statement and shall require the sheriff or other proper officer to attach and safely 67 keep the same, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to 68 satisfy the plaintiff's demand, with such costs, disbursements, 69 and charges as he the plaintiff may recover. If the levy be 70 made upon logs or other timber, the marks whereof have been

filed with the commissioner of natural resources, the officer

73 a copy of the writ and of his the officer's return thereon,

shall file for record with the commissioner of natural resources

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which return shall specify such marks and the quantity
     attached. In all cases a copy of such writ and return shall be
     filed with the clerk of the court in which the action is
 4 brought. No other filing or service thereof shall be necessary
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     to perfect such levy.
514*#46S
        514.46 LOGS SCALED TO OFFICER; WHERE HELD; FEES.
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        The officer serving such writ, if necessary to save the
     property from loss, shall have such logs or other timber scaled to him the officer in any boom to which they may have arrived,
but he the officer shall not delay the driving thereof to their destination, if within the state. The boomage and scalage fees
    may be paid by the attaching officer, and the amount so paid
    returned as a part of his the officer's charges. Whether paid
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   before or after judgment, the amount of boomage and scalage
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     shall be collected out of the property, as other costs and
    disbursements are collected.
514*#48S
        514.48 DISCHARGE OF ATTACHMENT; BOND.
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        The defendant, or any person entitled to defend, upon
     presenting an affidavit showing that-he-has a valid defense to
20 the whole or some part of the plaintiff's claim, and upon paying
    into court such part thereof as he the defendant admits, with
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    costs and disbursements then incurred, may have the attachment
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    dissolved by giving a bond, to be approved by the judge,
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     conditioned for the payment of any sum that may be recovered in
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     the action. At least five days' notice shall be given of the
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     application for such dissolution, and at the hearing thereof the
27
     judge--in-his-discretion, may require the sureties to justify
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     orally at such time and place as he the judge may direct. The
29 bond so approved, the affidavit and notice, and the order of
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     dissolution shall be filed with the clerk, whereupon the
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     property shall be released.
514*#49S
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        514.49 FINDINGS, JUDGMENT, COSTS.
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        Upon the trial of such action the court or jury, in
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     addition to finding the sum due to plaintiff, shall find how
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    much thereof is due for labor or service upon the property
    described in the complaint, and how much of such property is
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    subject to plaintiff's lien. The judgment entered thereon shall
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    include costs and disbursements as follows:
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       (1) The costs allowed in ordinary actions in the district
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    court, and in addition an attorney's fee of $20;
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       (2) The disbursements made by or in behalf of the plaintiff
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     in enforcing the lien including all scalage, boomage, and
     officers' fees;
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        (3) If the plaintiff be the original lienholder his the
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     plaintiff's fees and mileage as a witness.
514*#50S
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        514.50 EXECUTION SALE.
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       The judgment shall be enforced by execution sale of the
     property found subject to the lien, if any there be; if not,
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     execution shall issue in ordinary form for the amount
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    recovered. If a part only of the recovery be secured by the
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     lien, separate executions may issue as the case shall require.
52 The levy upon property covered by the lien shall be made in the
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     manner provided for the levy of the attachment, and notice of
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    the sale shall be given as in the case of ordinary execution
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     sales, except that such notice shall also be posted in the
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   office of the commissioner of natural resources; and if the sale
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    be made in the county wherein the office of the commissioner of
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    natural resources is situated, it shall take place at his the
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     commissioner's office. The officer making the sale shall
     give his the certificate thereof to the purchaser, which shall
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     vest in him the purchaser the title of all parties to the
    action, and entitle him the purchaser to a scale bill for such
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     part of the property as is described by recorded marks.
514*#51S
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        514.51 OBSTRUCTING OR INTERMIXED LOGS.
       Any person desiring to float logs or other timber in any of
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     the streams or waters of this state, and being hindered or
    obstructed in so doing by the logs or timber of another, or any
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    person whose logs or timber shall become so intermingled therein
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     with those of another as to make it difficult to separate his
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own them without floating all to other waters, may drive all

such obstructing or mingled logs or timber, with his the

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514\*#53S

1 person's own, to some point where the same can conveniently be 2 assorted and his the person's own separated from the mass. He 3 The person shall have a lien upon the logs or timber so driven for the reasonable value of his the person's services in driving the same, which shall be asserted and enforced as in the case of other liens. 514\*#52S

514.52 SUBMERGED, BURIED OR SUNKEN LOGS; BOND; LIEN; CONVERSION.

Any person desiring to raise or float any submerged, buried or sunken logs or other timber owned by him that person in any of the waters of this state and being hindered or obstructed in so doing by the logs or timber of another, and any person whose logs are sunken, buried, or submerged, and so intermingled with those of another as to make it difficult to raise or float his the person's own without raising and floating all, and who shall have filed in the office of the commissioner of natural resources a bond in the amount and with sureties approved by such commissioner of natural resources conditioned that such person will, on demand and on payment of any lien he that person may have thereon, deliver to the owner thereof at the nearest convenient place of separation, or the nearest advantageous market, all submerged, buried, or sunken logs raised or floated by him that person in pursuance hereof, or in case such delivery be not so demanded, pay to the owner thereof, in pursuance of and according to the provisions of this section, and who shall from time to time renew such bond or give such additional bond as the commissioner of natural resources shall require, may raise and float all such obstructing or mingled logs or timber 29 with h + s the person's own and transport the same to some safe point where the same may be conveniently sorted and separated or advantageously marketed. He The person shall have a lien upon the logs or timber so raised or floated for the reasonable value of his services in raising and floating the same, which shall be asserted and enforced as in the case of other liens upon logs and timber. Any person who shall convert to his the person's own use any logs or timber of another upon which he the person has a lien under the provisions of this section, and the delivery of which has not been demanded by the owner thereof, shall be liable to the owner of the logs or timber so converted for the full value thereof at the time of such conversion, with interest, less the amount of such lien and payment of the amount of such liability shall be full compensation for all logs or timber so converted.

514.53 SCALING AND MARKING OF SUBMERGED LOGS; DUTY OF COMMISSIONER OF NATURAL RESOURCES; FEES.

Every person who shall engage in raising or floating logs or timber under the provisions of section 514.52 shall cause all logs and other timber raised or floated by him that person to be scaled at time of such raising or floating by the commissioner of natural resources, and shall place on each log and piece of 51 timber so raised a suitable log mark, which mark shall only be used on logs or timber so raised or floated. The commissioner of natural resources shall attend in person or by deputy at the raising and floating of such logs or timber, and promptly scale 55 the same, recording the size, kind, and all marks on each piece thereof. For such service said commissioner of natural resources shall receive in addition to all fees now allowed by 58 law the further sum of \$5 for each day's attendance under the 59 provisions of sections 514.40 to 514.58, and such fees shall be paid by the person so employing him the commissioner and shall be taken and held to be a part of the cost of raising and 62 floating such logs and timber. No such work shall be performed within the limits of any operating boom company organized under the laws of this state, except under the supervision and direction of some representative of the boom company within whose limits such work is being carried on. 514\*#54S

514.54 TIMBER CUT IN OTHER STATES.

If such logs or other timber are cut in another state, and are thence rafted or otherwise transported into this state, any person who has performed labor or service thereon for which he 71 the person would have been entitled to a lien if the same had been performed in Minnesota shall have the same lien therefor, and may enforce it at any place where the logs or timber may be

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found, to the same extent and with like effect as though the 2 same had accrued in this state. 514\*#57S 514.57 COMMISSIONER OF NATURAL RESOURCES; LIEN FOR 3 4 CHARGES. To secure the payment of his fees, mileage, and other 5 charges for official services relating to logs, timber, and 6 lumber, the commissioner of natural resources shall have a lien upon the same, which he the commissioner may retain by affixing to the scale bill of such logs, timber, or lumber a statement of 10 the amount due him, with a declaration that he the commissioner 11 claims and is entitled to such lien, and by taking actual 12 possession of a quantity of such logs, timber, or lumber 13 sufficient to pay such amount, with the expenses of seizure and 514\*#58S 15 514.58 SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS. If the amount of such lien be not paid within 60 days after 16 delivery of the scale bill and statement aforesaid, the property 17 18 so seized may be sold at auction by the sheriff or any constable 19 of the county upon ten days posted notice. One copy of the 20 notice shall be posted in the office of the commissioner of natural resources who may become a purchaser at the sale. Out 21 22 of the proceeds of the sale the officer making the same shall 23 retain his fees and charges therefor, and pay to the 24 commissioner of natural resources the amount of his the commissioner's lien and all expenses lawfully incurred by-him in 25 enforcing the same. The remainder, if any, shall be paid to the 26 27 owner or other person entitled thereto. 514\*#59S 514.59 WAGES, LIEN AS AGAINST SEIZURE. Every employee has a lien upon all the property of his that 29 person's employer, as against any attachment or execution levied thereon, for the security of the employee's wages earned within 31 32 the six months last preceding, to an amount not exceeding \$1,000 33 or five weeks net wages, whichever is greater, subject to a 34 maximum of \$3,000. The lien shall not be affected by any 35 agreement with the employer to waive the lien, and shall be 36 preferred to mortgages, judgments, and other liens which attach 37 after the beginning of the labor or services by which the wages 38 were earned. 514\*#60S 39 514.60 NOTICE TO SHERIFF; PROPERTY HELD. 40 Within five days after such levy the lienholder shall give 41 to the officer making the same a written notice of the amount 42 and grounds of his the lienholder's claim; whereupon the officer shall hold the property, or the proceeds thereof in case of 43 44 sale, subject to such claim until the same is determined by 45 agreement of the parties concerned or by the judgment of a 46 court. The lien shall cease unless such agreement be reached, or an action to determine the claim be commenced, within 30 days 47 48 after such notice was served. Upon a sale of the property by. 49 the officer holding the sale he shall pay the liens, in the 50 order of the giving of the notices, out of the moneys derived 51 therefrom. 514\*#61S 52 514.61 DEATH OR DISSOLUTION OF EMPLOYER. 53 The lien shall also exist, as against all other creditors, in case of the death, dissolution, or insolvency of the 55 employer. The notice provided for in section 514.60 shall, in 56 such case, be given to the personal representative of the 57 decedent, or to the receiver or other officer of court entitled to possession of the assets of the employer, within five days 59 after his qualification as such, and the lien shall cease unless 60 determined or sued upon as prescribed in section 514.60. 514\*#63S 61 514.63 PRESERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF LIEN. 62 To preserve the lien created by section 514.62 the holder 63 thereof, within six months after such service, shall file in the appropriate filing office under the uniform commercial code, 65 Minnesota Statutes, Section 336.9-401, a verified statement containing a description of the female and stating the time and

lienholder to take possession of the offspring at any time within one year after its birth and to foreclose his the lien

place of the service and the amount due therefor. A certified copy of such statement shall be sufficient to authorize the

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE 1 thereon in the manner prescribed for security interests under 2 article 9 of the uniform commercial code. 514\*#66S 3 514.66 PRESERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF LIEN. Within 15 days after such threshing, clover hulling, corn 5 picking, corn shelling or shredding, or hay baling, or grain drying is completed the claimant of such lien shall file in the appropriate filing office under the uniform commercial code, 8 Minnesota Statutes, Section 336.9-401, a verified statement of 9 the amounts and kinds of grain threshed, clover hulled, corn 10 picked, corn shelled or shredded, or hay baled, or grain dried, the time and place of doing the same, giving the first and last . 11 days thereof, the rates per bushel, per day, per hour or other 12 13 terms of the contract and the total charge therefor, the amounts paid thereon, if any, and the balance due, the name of the reputed owner and of the person requesting the work to be of reputed owner and of the person requesting the work to be done, 16 and a notice that a lien is claimed for the amount remaining 17 unpaid. Within six months after the filing of the lien 18 statement but not thereafter the lien claimant may foreclose his 19 the lien in the manner prescribed for security interests under 20 article 9 of the uniform commercial code. Any person secreting 21 or disposing of property covered by such lien, without the consent of the lienholder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. 22 23 The minimum penalty thereof shall be a fine of \$25. 514\*#70S 514.70 CLERK TO PROVIDE RECORD. 24 25 The clerk of court shall endorse thereon the date and hour of filing and, at the expense of the county, shall provide a 26 hospital lien book with proper index in which he the clerk shall 27 28 enter the date and hour of such filing, the names and addresses 29 of such hospital, the operators thereof and of such patient, the 30 amount claimed and the names and addresses of those claimed to be liable for damages. He The clerk of court shall be paid \$1 as  $\frac{1}{100}$  fee for such filing. 31 32 514\*#73S 514.73 LIENS ASSIGNABLE. 33 All liens given by this chapter are assignable and may be 34 35 asserted and enforced by the assignee, or by the personal representative of any holder thereof in case of his the holder's death. 37 514\*#74S 514.74 INACCURACIES IN LIEN STATEMENT. 38 39 In no case shall the liens given by this chapter be 40 affected by any inaccuracy in the particulars of the lien statement; but, as against all persons except the owner of the 41 property, the lien claimant shall be concluded by the dates 42 therein given, showing the first and last items of his the 43 44 claimant's account. In no case shall a lien exist for a greater 45 amount than the sum claimed in the lien statement, nor for any 46 amount, if it be made to appear that the claimant has knowingly 47 demanded in the statement more than is justly due. 514\*#76S 48 514.76 SATISFACTION; PENALTY FOR REFUSAL. 49 Every lien claimed under any provision of this chapter 50 shall be satisfied of record, at the expense of the claimant, 51 upon payment or tender to him the claimant of the amount 52 actually due thereon, or upon written demand made at any time 53 after expiration of the time within which it may be asserted in 54 an action or other proceeding to enforce the same, if it has not 55 been so asserted. Refusal to cause satisfaction to be entered 56 within ten days after such payment, tender, or demand shall 57

render the party so refusing liable in a civil action, to any 58 person interested, for \$25 as liquidated damages if the lien was claimed upon real estate; otherwise, \$10; and in either case for any further damages which the plaintiff may have suffered therefrom.

514\*#78S 62

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514.78 NOTIFICATION OF OWNER; SALE.

When possession of any of the articles of wearing apparel, bedding, linens, flatwork and household furnishings, embraced in section 514.77, has continued for 90 days after the charges accrue, and the charges so due have not been paid, it shall be the duty of the persons so holding said articles to notify the owner of these charges, by certified mail at his the owner's last known address. On the owner's failure to pay these charges 70 within ten days after such notice has been given, the persons so

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holding said wearing apparel, bedding, linens, flatwork and
    household furnishings shall then be authorized to sell said
    wearing apparel, bedding, linens, flatwork and household
 4 furnishings. Said sale may be public or private and the
    proceeds of the same shall be applied toward the payment of the
    charges and any balance shall be paid over to the person
    entitled to the same. If the owner's residence is beyond the
    state, or is unknown, the person holding said wearing apparel,
    bedding, linens, flatwork and household furnishings shall not be
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    required to give such notice before proceeding to sell.
514*#79S
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514.79 BALANCE OF PROCEEDS OF SALE; PAYMENT OF. If the persons who are legally entitled to receive the balance mentioned in sections 514.77 to 514.79 are not known or have removed from the state or county in which such repairing, altering, dyeing, cleaning, pressing and laundering was done, the person, firm, or corporation which held said property shall pay the balance resulting from any sale to the treasurer of the county in which said articles were held and take his the treasurer's receipt therefor. Whenever such balance shall remain in the possession of the county treasurer for a period of two years unclaimed by the party legally entitled to the same, such balance shall become a part of the general funds of the county in which the articles were sold. 514\*#92S

514.92 LIEN; STATEMENT OF CLAIM; FORECLOSURE. Subdivision 1. Every duly licensed and registered veterinarian shall have a lien for all veterinary services over \$25 rendered upon any animal or animals at the request of the owner or lawful possessor of same, including but not limited to surgical procedures, vaccines, antisera, virus, antibiotics, or other veterinary treatment, from the date of filing the lien. Within 180 days from the day on which the treatment was completed, the claimant of the lien shall file in the appropriate filing office under the Uniform Commercial Code, Minnesota Statutes, section 336.9-401, a verified lien statement setting forth the kind and number of animals treated, the reasonable value for the treatment or services rendered, or the price contracted between the parties, the name of the person for whom the treatment was done, the reasonable identification of the animal or group of animals treated, dates when the treatment was commenced and was completed, the name of the owner, or reputed owner, of the animals, the name and address of the veterinarian claiming the lien. Within one year after the date the last service was rendered, but not thereafter, the lien claimant may foreclose his the lien in the manner prescribed for security interests under article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

No change for subd 2 514\*#93S

> 514.93 SUMMARY SALE OF UNCLAIMED ANIMALS; TIME OF SALE; NOTICE; DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS; RECORD OF SALE.

Any unclaimed animal held by a veterinarian for more than ten days after the completion of veterinary care and treatment requested by the owner or lawful possessor of said animal may be summarily sold by the veterinarian for the reasonable value of said animal upon compliance with the procedures set forth in this section. Written notice of the completion of care and treatment and written notice of the proposed sale of said animal shall be given to the owner or lawful possessor of said animal by certified mail. If the whereabouts of the owner or lawful possessor of the animal cannot be ascertained with reasonable diligence, a notice of the proposed sale shall be published in a legal newspaper circulated in the county where the animal is located at least ten days preceding the sale. The notice shall state the amount due and the date, place and time of sale. The proceeds of such sale shall first be used to reimburse the veterinarian for an amount equal to the reasonable value of the veterinary care and treatment plus any other care and board given said animal; the excess amount, if any, from such sale shall be paid to the owner or lawful possessor of said animal or to other persons legally entitled thereto. Any veterinarian making a sale hereunder shall make a record in writing verified by his the veterinarian's oath, setting forth the kind and number of animals sold, the amount realized from any such sale, the amount claimed due by the veterinarian, the name of the

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1 former owner or lawful possessor requesting the care and
 2 treatment performed by the veterinarian on the animal or animals
 3 sold, the dates when the treatment was commenced and was
     completed, the date or dates when notice of the proposed sale
 5 was given the owner or lawful possessor of the animal or animals
   sold, the description of the animal or animals sold, and if
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     branded, the brand thereon, the name and address of the
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    veterinarian making the sale and the name and address of
 9 purchaser or purchasers of the animal or animals sold. The
10 record so made shall be filed within five days of the sale in
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    the office of the county recorder of the county in which such
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     sale is made.
515*#05S
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        515.05 OWNERSHIP OF APARTMENTS.
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        Each apartment owner shall be entitled to the exclusive
     ownership and possession of his the apartment.
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515*#07S
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        515.07 COMPLIANCE WITH COVENANTS, BYLAWS AND
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   ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.
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      Each apartment owner shall comply strictly with the bylaws
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    and with the administrative rules and regulations adopted
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   pursuant thereto, as either of the same may be lawfully amended
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   from time to time, and with the covenants, conditions, and
   restrictions set forth in the declaration or in the <u>owner's</u> deed
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   to his the apartment. Failure to comply with any of the same shall be ground for an action to recover sums due, for damages
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     or injunctive relief or both maintainable by the manager or
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    board of directors on behalf of the association of apartment
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     owners or, in a proper case, by an aggrieved apartment owner.
515*#095
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        515.09 LIENS AGAINST APARTMENTS; REMOVAL FROM LIEN;
     EFFECT OF PART PAYMENT.
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        Subdivision 1. Subsequent to recording the first
     conveyance of the first apartment which is conveyed, and while
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    the property remains subject to this act, no lien shall
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    thereafter arise or be effective against the property. During
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    such period liens or encumbrances shall arise or be created only
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     against each apartment and the percentage of undivided interest
   in the common areas and facilities, appurtenant to such
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    apartment, in the same manner and under the same conditions in
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    every respect as liens or encumbrances may arise or be created
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    upon or against any other separate parcel of real property
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    subject to individual ownership; provided that no labor
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     performed or materials furnished with the consent or at the
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     request of an apartment owner or his an owner's agent or-his.
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     contractor or subcontractor shall be the basis for the filing of
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     a lien pursuant to the lien law against the apartment or any
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     other property of any other apartment owner not expressly
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    consenting to or requesting the same, except that such express
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    consent shall be deemed to be given by the owner of any
    apartment in the case of emergency repairs thereto.
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     performed or materials furnished for the common areas and
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     facilities, if duly authorized by the association of apartment
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    owners, the manager or board of directors in accordance with
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     sections 515.01 to 515.29, the declaration or bylaws, shall be
    deemed to be performed or furnished with the express consent of
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     each apartment owner and shall be the basis for the filing of a
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     lien pursuant to the lien law against each of the apartments and
     shall be subject to the provisions of subdivision 2 hereunder.
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       Subd. 2. In the event a lien against two or more
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     apartments becomes effective, the apartment owners of the
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     separate apartments may remove their apartment and the
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     percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and
    facilities appurtenant to such apartment from the lien by
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    payment of the fractional or proportional amounts attributable
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    to each of the apartments affected. Such individual payment
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     shall be computed by reference to the percentages appearing on
65
    the declaration. Subsequent to any such payment, discharge or
66 other satisfaction the apartment and the percentage of undivided
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     interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant thereto
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     shall thereafter be free and clear of the lien so paid,
    satisfied or discharged. Such partial payment, satisfaction or
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    discharge shall not prevent the lienor from proceeding to
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    enforce his rights against any apartment and the percentage of
    undivided interest in the common areas and facilities
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appurtenant thereto not so paid, satisfied or discharged.

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515*#215
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515.21 WAIVER OF USE OF COMMON AREAS AND FACILITIES; ABANDONMENT OF APARTMENT.

No apartment owner may is exempt himself from liability for his that owner's contribution towards the common expenses by 5 waiver of the use or enjoyment of any of the common areas and facilities or by abandonment of his that owner's apartment. 515\*#2155

7 515.215 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

No change for subd 1 to 2

9 Subd. 3. Any vendor referred to in subdivision 1 who, in 10 disclosing the information required pursuant to subdivisions 1 11 and 2, makes any untrue statement of a material fact, or omits 12 to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of circumstances under which they 13 14 were made, not misleading, shall be liable to any person 15 purchasing an apartment from him that vendor. However, no 16 action may be maintained to enforce any liability created under this section unless brought within three years after the date of 17 18 closing.

Subd. 4. The rights of purchasers under this section may not be waived in the purchase agreement and any attempted waiver is void. However, if any purchaser who proceeds to closing,-his terminates any right under this section to rescind is-terminated.

No change for subd 5

Subd. 6. (a) A purchaser has an unconditional right to rescind a purchase agreement at any time within five days after the date the purchaser receives all the information contained in subdivision 1.

(b) Each purchase agreement shall prominently contain upon its face the following notice printed in bold type, stating: "Notice to Purchaser

You are entitled to rescind this agreement at anytime within five days from the day you actually receive the information required by law. Such rescission must be in writing and mailed to the vendor or his the vendor's agent or his lender at the address stated in this document. Upon rescission, you will receive a refund of all moneys paid."

(c) Rescission occurs when the purchaser gives written 38 notice of rescission to the vendor, or his agent of the vendor or the lender at the address stated in the purchase agreement. Notice of rescission, if given by mail, is effective when it is deposited in a mailbox properly addressed and postage prepaid.

42 No change for subd 7

# 515\*#24S

515.24 JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY OF GRANTOR AND 43 GRANTEE FOR UNPAID COMMON EXPENSES. 44

In a voluntary conveyance the grantee of an apartment shall be jointly and severally liable with the grantor for all unpaid assessments against the latter for his the grantor's share of the common expenses up to the time of the grant or conveyance, without prejudice to the grantee's right to recover from the grantor the amounts paid by the grantee therefor. However, any such grantee shall be entitled to a statement from the manager or board of directors, as the case may be, setting forth the amount of the unpaid assessments against the grantor and such grantee shall not be liable for, nor shall the apartment conveyed be subject to a lien for any unpaid assessments against the grantor in excess of the amount therein set forth. 515\*#25S

## 515.25 INSURANCE.

58 The manager or the board of directors shall have the 59 authority to and shall obtain insurance for the property against loss or damage by fire and such other hazards as are covered 60 61 under standard extended coverage provisions for the full insurable replacement costs of the common areas and facilities 63 and the apartments. Such insurance coverage shall be written on the property in the name of, and the proceeds thereof shall be payable to, such manager or the board of directors of the 65 66 association of apartment owners, as trustee for each of the 67 apartment owners in the percentages established in the 68 declaration. Premiums shall be common expenses. Provision for 69 such insurance shall be without prejudice to the right of each 70 apartment owner to insure his that owner's own apartment for his that owner's benefit.

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515A.1-103 DEFINITIONS.

In the declaration and bylaws, unless specifically provided otherwise or the context otherwise requires, and in sections 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117:

- (1) "Additional real estate" means real estate that may be added to a flexible condominium.
- (2) "Affiliate of a declarant" means any person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a declarant. A person "controls" a declarant if the person (i) is a general partner, officer, director, or employer of the declarant or (ii) directly or indirectly or acting in concert with one or more other persons, or through one or more 13 subsidiaries, owns, controls, holds with power to vote, or holds proxies representing, more than 20 percent of the voting interest in the declarant, or (iii) controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors of the declarant, or (iv) has contributed more than 20 percent of the capital of the declarant. A person "is controlled by" a declarant if the declarant (i) is a general partner, officer, director, or employer of the person or (ii) directly or indirectly or acting in concert with one or more other persons, or through one or more subsidiaries, owns, controls, holds with power to vote, or holds proxies representing, more than 20 percent of the voting interest in the person, or (iii) controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors of the person, or (iv) has contributed more than 20 percent of the capital of the person. Control does not exist if the powers described in this paragraph are held solely as security for an obligation and are not exercised.
  - (3) "Association" or "unit owners association" means the unit owners association organized under section 515A.3-101.
  - (4) "Common element" means all portions of a condominium other than the units.
  - (5) "Common expenses" means expenditures made or liabilities incurred by or on behalf of the association, together with any allocations to reserves.
  - (6) "Common expense liability" means the liability for common expenses allocated to each unit pursuant to section 515A.2-108.
  - (7) "Condominium" means real estate, portions of which are designated for separate ownership and the remainder of which is designated for common ownership solely by the owners of those portions. Real estate is not a condominium unless the undivided interests in the common elements are vested in the unit owners.
  - (8) "Conversion condominium" means a condominium in which a building was at any time before the recording of the declaration wholly or partially occupied by persons other than purchasers and persons who occupied with the consent of the purchasers.
    - (9) "Declarant" means:
  - (a) if the condominium has been created, (1) any person who has executed a declaration or an amendment to a declaration to add additional real estate, other than persons holding interests in the real estate solely as security for an obligation, persons whose interests in the real estate will not be conveyed to unit owners, or, in the case of a leasehold condominium, a lessor who possesses no special declarant rights and who is not an affiliate of a declarant who possesses special declarant rights, or (2) any person who succeeds under section 515A.3-104 to any special declarant rights; or
  - (b) any person who has offered prior to creation of a condominium to dispose of his the person's interest in a unit to be created and not previously disposed of.
    - (10) "Dispose" or "disposition" means a voluntary transfer of any legal or equitable interest in a unit, other than as security for an obligation.
    - (11) "Flexible condominium" means a condominium to which additional real estate may be added.
  - (12) "Leasehold condominium" means a condominium in which all of the real estate is subject to a lease, the expiration or termination of which will terminate the condominium.
  - (13) "Limited common element" means a portion of the common elements allocated by the declaration or by operation of section 515A.2-102(2) or (4) for the exclusive use of one or more but fewer than all of the units.
  - (14) "Person" means a natural person, corporation, partnership, trust, or other entity, or any combination thereof.

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(15) "Purchaser" means any person, other than a declarant,
   who prior to creation of the condominium enters into a purchase
   agreement with a declarant or who by means of a voluntary
   transfer after creation of the condominium holds a legal or
  equitable interest in a unit, other than (i) a leasehold
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   interest (including renewal options) of less than three years,
   or (ii) as security for an obligation.
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- (16) "Real estate" means any leasehold for three years or 8 more or other estate or interest in, over, or under land, including structures, fixtures, and other improvements and interests which by custom, usage, or law pass with a conveyance of land though not described in the contract of sale or instrument of conveyance. "Real estate" includes parcels with or without upper or lower boundaries.
  - (17) "Security for an obligation" means the vendor's interest in a contract for deed, mortgagee's interest in a mortgage, purchaser's interest under a sheriff's certificate of sale during the period of redemption, or the holder's interest in a lien.
  - (18) "Special declarant rights" means rights reserved for the benefit of a declarant to complete improvements indicated on floor plans (section 515A.2-110); to add additional real estate to a flexible condominium (section 515A.2-111); to subdivide or convert a unit (section 515A.2-115); to maintain sales offices, management offices, signs advertising the condominium, and models (section 515A.2-117); to use easements through the common elements for the purpose of making improvements within the condominium or any additional real estate (section 515A.2-118); or to appoint or remove any board member during any period of declarant control (section 515A.3-103(a)).
  - (19) "Unit" means a portion of the condominium, whether or not contained solely or partially within a building, designated for separate ownership, the boundaries of which are described pursuant to section 515A.2-110.
- (20) "Unit owner" means a declarant who owns a unit, a person to whom ownership of a unit has been conveyed or transferred, or in a leasehold condominium a lessee of a unit whose lease expires simultaneously with any lease the expiration or termination of which will remove the unit from the condominium, but does not include a holder of an interest as security for an obligation. 515A1-112

515A.1-112 UNCONSCIONABLE AGREEMENT OR TERM OF CONTRACT.

- (a) The court, upon finding as a matter of law that a contract or contract clause to which the declarant or the affiliate of a declarant is a party was unconscionable at the time the contract was made, may refuse to enforce the contract, enforce the remainder of the contract without the unconscionable clause, or limit the application of any unconscionable clause in order to avoid an unconscionable result.
- (b) Whenever it is claimed, or appears to the court that such a contract or contract clause is or may be unconscionable, the parties, in order to aid the court in making the determination, shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present evidence as to:
  - (1) the commercial setting of the negotiations;
- (2) whether a party has knowingly taken advantage of the inability of the other party reasonably to protect his the other party's interests by reason of physical or mental infirmity, illiteracy, or inability to understand the language of the agreement or similar factors;
  - (3) the effect and purpose of the contract or clause; and
- (4) if a sale, any gross disparity, at the time of contracting, between the amount charged for the real estate and the value of the real estate measured by the price at which similar real estate was readily obtainable in similar transactions, but a disparity between the contract price and the value of the real estate measured by the price at which similar real estate was readily obtainable in similar transactions does not, of itself, render the contract unconscionable. 515A2-107
  - 515A.2-107 LEASEHOLD CONDOMINIUMS.
- 71 (a) Any lease the expiration or termination of which may 72 terminate the condominium shall be recorded and the declaration 73 shall include, in addition to the matters specified in section 74 515A.2-105:

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- (1) the county of recording and recorder's document number 2 for the lease;
  - (2) the date on which the lease is scheduled to expire;
  - (3) any right of the unit owners to purchase the lessor's interest in the real estate and the manner whereby those rights may be exercised, or a statement that they do not have those rights;
  - (4) any right of the unit owners to remove any improvements within a reasonable time after the expiration or termination of the lease, or a statement that they do not have those rights;
  - (5) any rights of the unit owners to renew the lease and the conditions of any renewal, or a statement that they do not have those rights.
  - (b) After the declaration for a leasehold condominium is recorded, neither the lessor nor his a successor in interest may terminate the leasehold interest of a unit owner who makes timely payment of his the unit owner's share of the rent which shall be the same portion thereof as that of his that unit owner's common area expense and who otherwise complies so far as practicable with his a share of all other covenants which, if 22 violated, would entitle the lessor to terminate the lease. No unit owner's leasehold interest is affected by failure of any 24 other person to pay rent or fulfill any other covenant.
  - (c) Acquisition of the leasehold interest of any unit owner by the lessor does not merge the leasehold and fee simple 26 27 interests and the lessor shall hold the title to the unit subject to the declaration unless the leasehold interests of all unit owners subject to the lease are so acquired.

515A2-110

- 515A.2-110 FLOOR PLANS.
- (a) Floor plans are a part of the declaration. The floor plans shall contain a certification by a registered professional engineer, surveyor or architect that the floor plans accurately 34 depict all information required by this section.
  - (b) Each floor plan shall show:
  - (1) the number of the condominium, and the boundaries and dimensions of the land included in the condominium;
- (2) the dimensions and location of all existing structural 39 improvements and roadways;
  - (3) the intended location and dimensions of any contemplated common element improvements to be constructed within the condominium labeled either "MUST BE BUILT" or "NEED NOT BE BUILT";
  - (4) the location and dimensions of any additional real estate, labeled as such;
  - (5) the extent of any encroachments by or upon any portion of the condominium;
- (6) the location and dimensions of all recorded easements within the condominium serving or burdening any portion of the 50 condominium;
  - (7) the distance between noncontiguous parcels of real estate;
- (8) the location and dimensions of limited common elements, including porches, balconies and patios, other than limited 55 common elements described in section 515A.2-102(2) and (4);
  - (9) the location and dimensions of the vertical boundaries of each unit, and that unit's identifying number;
  - (10) the location and dimensions of the horizontal unit boundaries with reference to established or assumed datum, and that unit's identifying number;
  - (11) any units which may be converted by the declarant to create additional units or common elements (section 515A.2-115) identified separately.
  - (c) When adding additional real estate (section 515A.2-111), the declarant shall record supplemental floor plans for that real estate conforming to the requirements of subsection (b). If less than all additional real estate is being added, the supplemental floor plans shall also show the location and dimensions of the remaining portion.
- (d) If a declarant subdivides or converts any unit into two or more units, common elements or limited common elements (section 515A.2-115), he the declarant shall record an amendment 73 to the floor plans showing the location and dimensions of any new units, common elements and limited common elements thus

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515A2-111
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1 515A.2-111 EXPANSION OF FLEXIBLE CONDOMINIUMS.

- (a) To add additional real estate pursuant to an option reserved under section 515A.2-106(1), all persons having an 3 interest in the additional real estate, excepting any holder of an easement or any holder of an interest to secure an obligation which interest was recorded or created subsequent to the recording of the declaration, shall prepare and execute and, 8 after notice as provided in subsection (b), record an amendment to the declaration. The amendment to the declaration shall 9 10 assign an identifying number to each unit formed in the additional real estate, and reallocate common element interests, 11 votes in the association, and common expense liabilities 12 13 according to section 515A.2-108. The amendment shall describe 14 or delineate any limited common elements formed out of the 15 additional real estate, showing or designating the unit to which 16 each is allocated to the extent required by section 515A.2-109 17 (Limited Common Elements).
  - (b) The declarant shall serve notice of his an intention to add additional real estate as follows:
  - (1) To the association in the same manner as service of summons in a civil action in district court at least 30 days prior to recording the amendment. The amendment shall be attached to the notice and shall not thereafter be changed so as to materially affect the rights of unit owners.
  - (2) To the occupants of each unit by notice given in the manner provided in section 515A.1-115 not less than 20 days prior to recording the amendment addressed to "Occupant Entitled to Legal Notice" at each unit. Attached to the notice shall be a statement that the amendment has been served on the association.
- 31 (3) Proof of service upon the association and the occupants 32 shall be attached to the recorded amendment. 515A2-113

515A.2-113 ALTERATIONS OF UNITS.

Subject to the provisions of the declaration and other provisions of law, a unit owner:

- (1) may make any improvements or alterations to his the unit that do not impair the structural integrity or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the condominium;
- (2) after acquiring an adjoining unit or an adjoining part of an adjoining unit, may with consent of the association and first mortgagees of the affected units, remove or alter any intervening partition or create apertures therein, even if the partition in whole or in part is a common element, if those acts do not impair the structural integrity or mechanical systems or lessen the support of any portion of the condominium. The adjoining unit owners shall have the exclusive license to use the space occupied by the common elements, but the use shall not create an easement or vested right. Removal of partitions or creation of apertures under this paragraph is not an alteration of boundaries. The association may reasonably require that the owner or owners of units affected replace or restore any such partition.

515A2-117

515A.2-117 USE FOR SALES PURPOSES.

If the declaration so provides and specifies the rights of a declarant with regard to their number, size, location and relocation, a declarant may maintain sales offices, management offices, and models in the condominium. Any sales office, management office, or model not designated a unit by the declaration is a common element, and if a declarant ceases ceasing to be a unit owner, he ceases to have any rights with regard thereto unless it is removed promptly from the condominium in accordance with a right to remove reserved in the declaration. Subject to any limitations in the declaration, a declarant may maintain signs on the common elements advertising the condominium.

515A2-120 66 5

515A.2-120 TERMINATION OF CONDOMINIUM.

(a) Except in the case of a taking of all the units by eminent domain (section 515A.1-107), a condominium may be terminated only by agreement of unit owners of units to which at least 80 percent of the votes in the association are allocated, and 80 percent of the first mortgagees of the units (each mortgagee having one vote per unit financed), or any larger

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I percentage the declaration specifies. The declaration may 2 specify a smaller percentage only if all of the units in the condominium are restricted exclusively to nonresidential uses.

- (b) An agreement of unit owners and mortgagees to terminate 5 a condominium must be evidenced by their execution of a 6 termination agreement or ratification thereof. If, pursuant to 7 a termination agreement, the real estate constituting the condominium is to be sold following termination, the termination agreement shall set forth the terms of the sale. A termination 10 agreement and all ratifications thereof shall be effective upon 11 recording in every county in which a portion of the condominium is situated.
- 13 (c) If the termination agreement provides that the real 14 estate constituting the condominium is to be sold following termination, title to that real estate, upon termination, vests in the association as trustee for the holders of all interests in the units. The association as trustee thereafter has all 18 powers necessary and appropriate to effect the sale. Until the sale has been concluded and the proceeds thereof distributed, the association continues in existence with all powers and responsibilities it had before termination whether under the 22 declaration or otherwise. Unless the termination agreement otherwise provides, proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the association as trustee and shall be distributed to the unit owners and holders of an interest as security for an obligation 26 as their interests may appear and according to the priority 27 enjoyed prior to termination in proportion to the respective interests of unit owners as provided in subsection (f). Any 29 interest as security for an obligation formerly affecting a unit 30 shall constitute a claim against the proceeds in the amount 31 existing at the time of termination plus interest and other amounts accrued until distribution. Except as otherwise 33 specified in the termination agreement, as long as the 34 association as trustee holds title to the real estate, each unit 35 owner and his successors in interest have the right to use the real estate that formerly constituted the common elements and have an exclusive right to occupancy of the portion of the real 38 estate that formerly constituted his the unit and limited common 39 elements. During the period of such occupancy, each unit owner 40 and his successors in interest remain liable for all assessments and other obligations imposed on unit owners by sections 42 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117, the declaration, or the termination 43 agreement.
- (d) If the real estate constituting the condominium is not 45 to be sold following termination, title to the real estate, upon termination, vests in the unit owners as tenants in common in proportion to their respective interests as provided in 48 subsection (f). Any interests held as security for an obligation and the respective instruments formerly affecting a unit shall be deemed to be an interest affecting the resulting 51 undivided interest in the same manner as they formerly affected the unit. As long as the tenancy in common exists, each unit owner and his successors in interest have an exclusive right to occupancy of the portion of the real estate that formerly 55 constituted his that unit owner's unit and limited common elements. Unless the termination agreement otherwise provides during the period of tenancy in common, the cotenants and the association shall have the rights and obligations under sections 59 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117, the declaration and bylaws and the termination agreement.
- (e) Following termination of the condominium, and after payment of or provision for the claims of the association's 63 creditors, the assets of the association shall be distributed to 64 unit owners and holders of an interest as security for an 65 obligation in proportion to their respective interests as provided in subsection (f). The proceeds of sale described in subsection (c) and held by the association as trustee are not subsection (c) and held by the association as trustee are not 68 assets of the association.
  - (f) The respective interests of unit owners referred to in subsections (c), (d), and (e) are as follows:
- (1) except as provided in paragraph (2), the respective interests of unit owners are the fair market values of their 73 units, limited common elements, and common element interests 74 immediately before the termination, as determined by one or more independent appraisers selected by the association. The 76 decision of the independent appraisers shall be delivered in the

manner provided in section 515A.1-115 addressed to the "Occupant Entitled to Legal Notice" at each unit and the first mortgagee of each unit at its last known address and becomes final unless disapproved within 30 days after delivery by unit owners of units to which 25 percent of the votes in the association are allocated or by 25 percent of the first mortgagees, each 7 mortgagee having one vote per unit financed. The proportion of 8 any unit owner's interest to that of all unit owners is 9 determined by dividing the fair market value of his that unit 10 owner's interest by the total fair market values of the 11 interests of all unit owners.

(2) if any unit is destroyed to the extent that an appraisal of the fair market value thereof prior to destruction cannot be made and there is not satisfactory evidence to afford such an appraisal, the interests of all unit owners are their respective common element interests immediately before the termination.

515A2-121

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515A.2-121 RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF AN INTEREST AS SECURITY FOR AN OBLIGATION.

- (a) Nothing in sections 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117 unless expressly stated diminishes the rights of holders of an interest as security for an obligation or prevents the declaration from requiring that all or a specified number or percentage of holders of an interest as security for an obligation affecting the units approve specified actions of the unit owners or the association as a condition to the effectiveness of those actions, but no requirement for approval may operate to (1) deny or delegate control over the general administrative affairs of the association by the unit owners, or (2) prevent the association from commencing, intervening in or settling any litigation or proceeding, or receiving and distributing any insurance proceeds pursuant to section 515A.3-112.
- (b) Foreclosure or enforcement of an interest as security for an obligation against the entire condominium does not of itself terminate the condominium. Foreclosure or enforcement of an interest as security for an obligation against a portion of the condominium without redemption withdraws that portion from the condominium unless (i) the interest is recorded subsequent to the recording of the declaration or is otherwise subordinate to the declaration, or (ii) the holder or his the holder's predecessor has issued a release or deed for a unit. 515A3-103

515A.3-103 BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

- (a) The declaration may provide for a period of declarant control of the association, during which period a declarant, or persons designated by him the declarant, may elect the members of the board of directors. Any period of declarant control extends from the date of the first conveyance of a unit to a unit owner other than a declarant for a period not exceeding five years in the case of a flexible condominium or three years in the case of any other condominium. Regardless of the period provided in the declaration, a period of declarant control terminates upon surrender of control by the declarant or no later than 60 days after conveyance of 75 percent of the units to unit owners other than a declarant.
- (b) Not later than 60 days after conveyance of 50 percent of the units to unit owners other than a declarant not less than 33-1/3 percent of all of the members of the board of directors shall be elected by unit owners other than the declarant.
- (c) Not later than the termination of the period of declarant control and thereafter the unit owners shall elect a board of directors of at least three members, at least a majority of whom shall be unit owners or the individual nominees of unit owners other than individuals. The board of directors shall elect the officers. The persons elected shall take office upon election.
- (d) In determining whether the period of declarant control has terminated under subsection (a), or whether unit owners other than a declarant are entitled to elect members of the board of directors under subsection (b), the percentage of the units which has been conveyed is presumed to be that percentage which would have been conveyed if all the units which the declarant has built or reserved the right to build in the declaration were included in the condominium.

515A3-104

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515A.3-104 TRANSFER OF SPECIAL DECLARANT RIGHTS.

(a) No special declarant rights (section 515A.1-103(18)) 3 created or reserved under sections 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117 may 4 be transferred except by an instrument evidencing the transfer recorded in every county where any portion of the condominium is 6 located. The instrument shall be recordable and is not effective unless executed by the transferor and transferee. additional real estate is transferred by the declarant, the transferee shall be deemed to receive all special declarant rights with respect thereto and shall be subject to any obligations imposed by the declaration respecting the additional real estate so transferred.

- (b) Upon transfer of any special declarant right, the liability of a transferor declarant is as follows:
- (1) a transferor is not relieved of any obligation or 16 liability which arose before the transfer, and remains liable for warranty obligations imposed on-him by sections 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117. Lack of privity does not deprive any unit owner of standing to bring an action to enforce any obligation of the transferor;
- (2) if a transferor retains any special declarant right, or if a successor to any special declarant right is an affiliate of a declarant (section 515A.1-103(2)), the transferor is subject 24 to liability for all obligations and liabilities imposed on a declarant by sections 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117 or by the declaration arising after the transfer and is jointly and severally liable with the successor for the liabilities and obligations of the successor which relate to the condominium;
- (3) a transferor who retains no special declarant right has no liability for any act or omission or any breach of a 32 contractual or warranty obligation arising from the exercise of a special declarant right by a successor declarant who is not an affiliate of the transferor.
- (c) In case of foreclosure of a mortgage or cancellation of a contract for deed or sale under the bankruptcy act or receivership proceeding or the foreclosure of any other lien 38 against any unit owned by a declarant in the condominium, a person first acquiring title to all the units being cancelled, foreclosed or sold, succeeds to all then existing special declarant rights except the special declarant rights with respect to additional real estate, unless the mortgage or other instrument or proceeding also covers additional real estate.
  - (d) The liabilities and obligations of persons who succeed to special declarant rights are as follows:
  - (1) A successor to any special declarant right who is an affiliate of a declarant is subject to all the obligations and liabilities imposed on any declarant by sections 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117 or by the declaration.
- (2) A successor to any special declarant right, other than a successor described in paragraphs (3) or (4) of this subsection, who is not an affiliate of a declarant, is subject to all obligations and liabilities imposed on a declarant by sections 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117 or the declaration, except that he the successor is not subject to liability for misrepresentations or warranty obligations on improvements made by any previous declarant, or made before the condominium was 58 created, or for a breach of fiduciary obligation by any previous declarant.
- (3) A successor to only a right reserved in the declaration to maintain models, sales offices, and signs (section 515A.2-117), if he the successor is not an affiliate of a 63 declarant, may not exercise any other special declarant right, and is not subject to any liability or obligation as a declarant, except the obligation to provide a disclosure statement and any liability arising as a result thereof.
  - (4) A successor to all special declarant rights, who is not an affiliate of a declarant and who succeeded to those rights pursuant to a deed in lieu of foreclosure or by reason of subsection (c), may declare his an intention in a recorded instrument to hold those rights solely for transfer to another person. Thereafter, until transferring all special declarant rights to any person acquiring title to any unit owned by the successor, or until recording an instrument permitting exercise of all those rights, that successor may not exercise any of those rights other than the right to control the board of

directors in accordance with the provisions of section 515A.3-103 for the duration of any period of declarant control, 3 and any attempted exercise of those rights is void. So long as any successor declarant may not exercise special declarant rights under this subsection, he the successor declarant is not subject to any liability or obligation as a declarant other than 7 liability for his acts and omissions under section 515A.3-103.

(e) Nothing in this section subjects any successor to a special declarant right to any claims against or other obligations of a transferor declarant, other than claims and obligations arising under sections 515A.1-101 to 515A.4-117 or the declaration.

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515A.3-107 UPKEEP OF THE CONDOMINIUM.

Except to the extent otherwise provided by the declaration or section 515A.3-112(d), the association is responsible for maintenance, repair, and replacement of the common elements and each unit owner is responsible for maintenance, repair, and replacement of his the owner's unit. Each unit owner shall afford to the association and the other unit owners, and to their agents or employees, access through his the unit reasonably necessary for those purposes.

If damage is inflicted on the common elements or any unit through which access is taken, the unit owner responsible for the damage, or the association if it is responsible, is liable for the prompt repair thereof.

515A3-111

515A.3-111 TORT AND CONTRACT LIABILITY.

- (a) If a tort or breach of contract occurred during any period of declarant control (section 515A.3-103), the declarant shall indemnify the association for all liability incurred by the association as a result of that tort or breach of contract, including legal fees. Any statute of limitation affecting the association's right of action under this section is tolled until 33 the period of declarant control terminates.
- (b) No unit owner shall have tort liability arising out of his ownership of the common elements provided that the association has liability insurance coverage on the occurrence in an amount not less than \$1,000,000. 515A3-112

515A.3-112 INSURANCE.

- (a) Commencing not later than the time of the first conveyance of a unit to a unit owner other than a declarant, the association shall maintain, to the extent reasonably available:
- (1) Property insurance on the common elements and units, exclusive of land, excavations, foundations, and other items normally excluded from property policies, insuring against all risks of direct physical loss. The total amount of insurance after application of any deductibles shall be not less than 80 percent of the full insurable replacement cost of the insured property. The association or its authorized agent may enter a unit at reasonable times upon reasonable notice for the purpose of making appraisals for insurance purposes.
- (2) Comprehensive general liability insurance, in an amount determined by the board of directors but not less than any amount specified in the declaration, covering all occurrences commonly insured against for death, bodily injury, and property damage arising out of or in connection with the use, ownership, or maintenance of the common elements.
- (b) If the insurance described in subsection (a) is not maintained, the association shall immediately cause notice of that fact to be sent postage prepaid by United States mail to all unit owners at their respective units and other addresses provided to the association. The declaration may require the association to carry any other insurance, and the association in any event may carry any other insurance it deems appropriate to protect the association or the unit owners.
- (c) Insurance policies carried pursuant to subsection (a) shall provide that:
- (1) Each unit owner and holder of a vendor's interest in a contract for deed is an insured person under the policy with respect to liability arising out of his ownership of an undivided interest in the common elements;
- (2) The insurer waives its right to subrogation under the policy against any unit owner of the condominium or members of his the unit owner's household and against the association and

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- (3) No act or omission by any unit owner or holder of an interest as security for an obligation, unless acting within the scope of his authority on behalf of the association, shall void 5 the policy or be a condition to recovery under the policy; and
- (4) If, at the time of a loss under the policy, there is other insurance in the name of a unit owner covering the same 8 property covered by the policy, the policy is primary insurance not contributing with the other insurance.
- (d) Any loss covered by the property policy under 11 subsection (a)(1) shall be adjusted with the association, but the insurance proceeds for that loss shall be payable to any insurance trustee designated for that purpose, or otherwise to the association. The insurance trustee or the association shall 15 hold any insurance proceeds in trust for unit owners and holders of an interest as security for an obligation as their interests 17 may appear. The proceeds shall be disbursed first for the 18 repair or restoration of the damaged common elements and units, 19 and unit owners and holders of an interest as security for an obligation are not entitled to receive payment of any portion of the proceeds unless there is a surplus of proceeds after the 22 common elements and units have been completely repaired or 23 restored, or the condominium is terminated.
- (e) An insurance policy issued to the association does not prevent a unit owner from obtaining insurance for his-own 26 personal benefit.
- (f) An insurer that has issued an insurance policy under this section shall issue certificates or memoranda of insurance, upon request, to any unit owner, or holder of an interest as 30 security for an obligation. The insurance may not be cancelled until 30 days after notice of the proposed cancellation has been 32 mailed to the association and to each unit owner and holder of an interest as security for an obligation to whom certificates of insurance have been issued.
- (g) Any portion of the condominium damaged or destroyed 37 (1) the condominium is terminated and the association votes not to repair or replace all or rectain. 36 shall be promptly repaired or replaced by the association unless to repair or replace all or part thereof, (2) repair or replacement would be illegal under any state or local health or owners, including every owner and first mortgagee of a unit or assigned limited common planest which assigned limited common element which will not be rebuilt, vote 43 not to rebuild. The cost of repair or replacement of a unit or 44 the common area in excess of insurance proceeds and reserves shall be a common expense. If less than the entire condominium is repaired or replaced, (1) the insurance proceeds attributable 47 to the damaged common elements shall be used to restore the 48 damaged area to a condition compatible with the remainder of the 49 condominium, (2) the insurance proceeds attributable to units and limited common elements which are not rebuilt shall be distributed to the owners of those units and the holders of an 52 interest as security for an obligation of those units and the 53 owners and holders of an interest as security for an obligation 54 of the units to which those limited common elements were assigned, as their interests may appear, and (3) the remainder 56 of the proceeds shall be distributed to all the unit owners and holders of an interest as security for an obligation as their interests may appear in proportion to their common element interest. In the event the unit owners vote not to rebuild a 60 unit, that unit's entire common element interest, votes in the association, and common expense liability are automatically reallocated upon the vote as if the unit had been condemned under section 515A.1-107(a), and the association shall promptly 64 prepare, execute and record an amendment to the declaration reflecting the reallocations. Notwithstanding the provisions of 66 this subsection, if the condominium is terminated, insurance proceeds not used for repair or replacement shall be distributed in the same manner as sales proceeds pursuant to section 69 515A.2-120.
- 70 (h) The provisions of this section may be varied or waived 71 in the case of a condominium all of the units of which are 72 restricted to nonresidential use.

515A3-115

- 73 515A.3-115 LIEN FOR ASSESSMENTS.
- 74 (a) The association has a lien on a unit for any assessment 75 levied against that unit from the time the assessment becomes

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payable. The association's lien may be foreclosed as provided by the laws of this state as if it were a lien under a mortgage 3 containing a power of sale but the association shall give reasonable notice of its action to all lienholders of the unit whose interest would be affected. The rights of the parties shall be the same as those provided by law except that the period of redemption for unit owners shall be six months from the date of sale. Unless the declaration otherwise provides, fees, charges, late charges, and interest charges pursuant to section 515A.3-102(8), (9) and (12) are enforceable as assessments under this section.

- (b) A lien under this section is prior to all other liens 13 and encumbrances on a unit except (1) liens and encumbrances recorded before the recordation of the declaration, (2) any recorded mortgage on the unit securing a first mortgage holder, and (3) liens for real estate taxes and other governmental assessments or charges against the unit. This subsection does not affect the priority of mechanics' or materialmen's material suppliers' liens.
  - (c) Recording of the declaration constitutes record notice and perfection of the lien, and no further recordation of any claim of lien for assessment under this section is required.
  - (d) Proceedings to enforce an assessment must be instituted within three years after the last installment of the assessment becomes payable.
  - (e) Unit owners at the time an assessment is payable are personally liable to the association for payment of the assessments.
  - (f) A foreclosure sale, judgment or decree in any action, proceeding or suit brought under this section shall include costs and reasonable attorney's fees for the prevailing party.
- (g) The association shall furnish to a unit owner or his the owner's authorized agent upon written request of the unit owner or his the authorized agent a recordable statement setting forth the amount of unpaid assessments currently levied against his the owner's unit. The statement shall be furnished within ten business days after receipt of the request and is binding on the association and every unit owner. 515A3-116

515A.3-116 ASSOCIATION RECORDS. 39

The association shall keep financial records sufficiently detailed to enable the association to comply with section 515A.4-107. All financial records shall be made reasonably available for examination by any unit owner and his the unit owner's authorized agents.

515A4-102

515A.4-102 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT; GENERAL PROVISIONS.

A disclosure statement shall fully disclose:

- (a) The name and principal address of the declarant and the address and the name, if any, and number, if available, of the condominium;
- (b) A general description of the condominium; including without limitation the types and number of all buildings, units and amenities, and declarant's schedule of commencement and completion of construction thereof;
- (c) The total number of additional units that may be included in the condominium and whether the declarant intends to rent or market blocks of units to investors;
- (d) A copy of the declaration other than the floor plans, floor plans for the particular unit, bylaws, articles of incorporation, rules and regulations, and any contracts and leases to which the unit owners or association will be subject and which may not be cancelled upon 30 days notice by the association;
- (e) Any current balance sheet and a projected budget for the association for the first full or partial year during which a unit is conveyed to a unit owner other than a declarant and any projected budget for future years which the association has adopted, and a statement of who prepared the balance sheet, projected budget or budget. The budget or projected budget shall include, without limitation:
- (1) a statement of the amount, or a statement that there is no amount, included in the budget as a reserve for repairs and replacement;
  - (2) a statement of any other reserves;
  - (3) the projected common expense assessment by category of

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expenditures for the association;

- (4) the projected monthly common expense assessment for each type of unit;
- (f) Any supplies and services not reflected in the budget or projected budget which the declarant provides, or expenses which he the declarant pays, and which he the declarant expects 7 may become at any subsequent time a common expense of the association and the projected common expense assessment 9 attributable to each of those services or expenses for the association and for each type of unit;
  - (g) Any initial or special fee due from the purchaser to the declarant or the association at closing, together with a description of the purpose and method of calculating the fee;
  - (h) A description of any liens, defects, or encumbrances on or affecting the title to the condominium after the contemplated conveyance;
    - (i) A description of any financing offered by the declarant;
- (j) The terms of any warranties provided by the declarant, including the warranties set forth in sections 515A.4-111 and 20 515A.4-112, and limitations imposed by the declarant on the 21 enforcement thereof;
  - (k) A statement that:
- (1) within 15 days after receipt of a disclosure statement, a purchaser may, prior to conveyance, cancel any purchase 25 agreement of a unit from a declarant;
  - (2) if a declarant fails to provide a disclosure statement to a purchaser before conveying a unit, that purchaser may recover from the declarant an amount not to exceed five percent of the sales price of the unit, and
  - (3) if a purchaser received the disclosure statement more than 15 days before he-signs signing a purchase agreement, he the purchaser cannot cancel the agreement;
  - (1) A statement disclosing, to the extent of the actual knowledge of the declarant or an affiliate of the declarant after reasonable inquiry, any judgments against the association, the status of any pending suits to which the association is a party, and the status of any pending suits material to the condominium;
  - (m) A statement that any earnest money paid in connection with the purchase of a unit will be held in an escrow account until closing and will be returned to the purchaser if the purchaser cancels the purchase agreement pursuant to section 515A.4-106;
  - (n) A description of the insurance coverage to be provided for the benefit of unit owners;
  - (o) Any current or expected fees or charges to be paid by unit owners for the use of the common elements and other facilities related to the condominium; and
- (p) Whether financial arrangements have been provided for 50 completion of all improvements labeled "MUST BE BUILT" pursuant to section 515A.4-117 (Declarant's Obligation to Complete and Restore).

515A4-106

- 515A.4-106 PURCHASER'S RIGHT TO CANCEL.
- (a) Unless delivery of a disclosure statement is not required under section 515A.4-101(b), a declarant shall provide at least one of the purchasers of a unit with a copy of a disclosure statement not later than the date of any purchase agreement. Unless a purchaser is given the disclosure statement more than 15 days prior to execution of a purchase agreement for the unit, the purchaser may, prior to the conveyance, cancel the agreement within 15 days after receiving the disclosure statement.
- If the conveyance occurs within 15 days after the date of the execution of the purchase agreement by the purchaser, any purchaser may waive in writing all rights to receive a disclosure statement under this section.
- (b) ## A purchaser who elects to cancel a purchase agreement pursuant to subsection (a), he may do so by hand delivering notice thereof to the declarant or by mailing notice 70 thereof by postage prepaid United States mail to the declarant or to his the declarant's agent for service of process. Cancellation is without penalty, and all payments made by the purchaser pursuant to the purchase agreement shall be refunded promptly.
  - (c) If a declarant fails to provide a purchaser to whom a

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unit is conveyed with a disclosure statement and all amendments thereto as required by subsections (a) and (d), that purchaser, in addition to any rights to damages or other relief, is entitled to receive from the declarant an amount not to exceed five percent of the sales price of the unit.

(d) The disclosure statement and any information furnished in connection therewith may be amended prior to conveyance if the amendment is delivered to the purchaser to whom the disclosure statement was delivered. If the amendment materially 10 adversely affects a purchaser, then the purchaser shall have 15 days after delivery of the amendment to cancel the purchase agreement in accordance with this section. 515A4-107

13 515A.4-107 RESALES OF UNITS.

- (a) In the event of a resale of a unit by a unit owner other than a declarant, the unit owner shall furnish to a purchaser before execution of any purchase agreement for a unit, or otherwise before conveyance, a copy of the declaration, other than the floor plans, the bylaws, the rules and regulations of the association, and any amendments thereto, and a certificate dated not more than 90 days prior to the date of the purchase agreement or otherwise before conveyance, containing:
- (1) a statement disclosing any right of first refusal or other restraint on the free alienability of the unit contained in the declaration, bylaws, rules and regulations, or any amendment thereof;
- (2) a statement setting forth the amount of periodic installments of common expense assessments and special assessments and any unpaid common expense or special assessment currently payable;
  - (3) a statement of any other fees payable by unit owners;
- (4) a statement of any capital expenditures approved by the association for the current and next succeeding two fiscal years;
- (5) a statement that a copy of the floor plans and any amendments thereof are available in the office of the association for inspection;
- (6) a statement of the amount of any reserves for capital expenditures and of any portions of those reserves designated by the association for any specified projects;
  - (7) the most recent regularly prepared balance sheet and income and expense statement, if any, of the association;
    - (8) the current budget of the association;
  - (9) a statement of any judgments against the association and the status of any pending suits to which the association is a party;
  - (10) a statement describing any insurance coverage provided for the benefit of unit owners.
- (b) The association shall, within seven days after a 48 request by a unit owner or his the unit owner's authorized agent, furnish a certificate containing the information necessary to enable the unit owner to comply with this section. A unit owner without actual knowledge providing a certificate pursuant to subsection (a) shall have no liability to the purchaser for any erroneous information provided by the association and included in the certificate.
- (c) A purchaser is not liable for any unpaid assessment or fee existing as of the date of the certificate greater than the amount set forth in the certificate prepared by the association. A unit owner is not responsible to a purchaser for the failure or delay of the association to provide the certificate in a timely manner. 515A4-1075

515A.4-1075 PURCHASER'S RIGHT TO CANCEL.

- (a) The information required to be delivered by section 515A.4-107 shall be delivered to a purchaser not later than the date of any purchase agreement. Unless a purchaser is given the information more than 15 days prior to the execution of the purchase agreement for the unit the purchaser may, prior to the conveyance, cancel the agreement within 15 days after receiving the information.
- (b) If A purchaser who elects to cancel a purchase agreement pursuant to subsection (a), he may do so by hand delivering notice thereof to the seller or his the seller's agent or by mailing notice thereof by postage prepaid United States mail to the seller or his the agent. Cancellation is without penalty and all payments made by the purchaser shall be

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1 refunded promptly.
515A4-109
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515A.4-109 RELEASE OF INTERESTS AS SECURITY FOR AN 2 3 OBLIGATION.

- (a) Before conveying a unit to a purchaser other than a declarant, the seller shall furnish to the purchaser releases for that unit and its common element interest of all interests as security for an obligation affecting more real estate than 8 that unit and its common element interest, or if the purchaser 9 expressly agrees, a policy of title insurance insuring against 10 loss or damage by reason of such interests. Failure to furnish loss or damage by reason of such interests. Failure to furnish the releases does not of itself invalidate the lien or the 12 conveyance. This subsection does not apply to conveyance of all of the units in the condominium or to deeds in lieu of foreclosure.
- (b) Whether perfected before or after creation of the 16 condominium, if a lien other than a mortgage, including a lien attributable to work performed or materials supplied before creation of the condominium, becomes effective against two or more units, the unit owner of such a unit may pay to the 20 lienholder the amount of the lien attributable to his that owner's unit, and the lienholder, upon receipt of payment, shall 22 promptly deliver a release of the lien covering that unit and its common element interest. The amount of the payment shall be 24 proportionate to the ratio which that unit owner's common 25 expense liability bears to the common expense liabilities of all unit owners whose units are subject to the lien. After payment, the association may not assess or have a lien against that unit 28 owner's unit for any portion of the common expenses incurred in 29 connection with that lien.
- (c) Labor performed or materials furnished for the common elements, if duly authorized by the association, shall be deemed 32 to be performed or furnished with the express consent of each 33 unit owner and shall be the basis for the filing of a lien pursuant to the lien law against each of the units and shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section. 515A4-112

## 515A.4-112 IMPLIED WARRANTIES.

- (a) A declarant warrants to a purchaser that a unit will be in at least as good condition at the earlier of the time of the 39 conveyance or delivery of possession as it was at the time of contracting, reasonable wear and tear excepted.
- (b) A declarant warrants to a purchaser that a unit and the common elements in the condominium are structurally suitable for the ordinary uses of real estate of its type and that any 44 improvements or repairs made or contracted for by him the declarant or made by any person in contemplation of the creation of the condominium, will be:
  - (1) free from defective materials; and
- (2) constructed in accordance with applicable law, according to sound engineering and construction standards, and 50 in a workmanlike manner.
  - (c) A declarant warrants to a purchaser of a unit which may be used for residential use that the residential use does not violate applicable law at the earlier of the time of conveyance or delivery of possession.
  - (d) Warranties imposed by this section may be excluded or modified as specified in section 515A.4-113.
  - (e) For purposes of this section, improvements made or contracted for by an affiliate of a declarant (section 515A.1-103(2)) are made or contracted for by the declarant.
- 60 (f) Any conveyance of a unit transfers to the purchaser all 61 of any declarant's implied warranties. 517\*#03S

## 517.03 PROHIBITED MARRIAGES.

The following marriages are prohibited:

- (a) A marriage entered into before the dissolution of an earlier marriage of one of the parties becomes final, as provided in section 518.145 or by the law of the jurisdiction where the dissolution was granted;
- (b) A marriage between an ancestor and a descendant, or between a brother and a sister, whether the relationship is by 70 the half or the whole blood or by adoption;
  - (c) A marriage between an uncle and a niece, between an aunt and a nephew, or between first cousins, whether the relationship is by the half or the whole blood, except as to

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marriages permitted by the established customs of aboriginal cultures: 3 provided, however, that mentally retarded persons committed to the guardianship of the commissioner of human services and 4 mentally retarded persons committed to the conservatorship of the commissioner of human services in which the terms of the 7 conservatorship limit the right to marry, may marry on receipt 8 of written consent of the commissioner. The commissioner shall 9 grant consent unless it appears from his the commissioner's 10 investigation that the marriage is not in the best interest of 11 the ward or conservatee and the public. The clerk of the district court in the county where the application for a license 12 is made by the ward or conservatee shall not issue the license 13 unless he the clerk has received a signed copy of the consent of 14 15 the commissioner of human services. 517\*#04S 16 517.04 SOLEMNIZATION. Marriages may be solemnized throughout the state by a judge 17 18 of a court of record, a clerk of court, a former court commissioner so long as he-continues-to-be employed by the court 19 20 system, the residential school administrators of the Minnesota school for the deaf and the Minnesota braille and sight-saving 21 22 school, a licensed or ordained minister of any religious 23 denomination, or by any mode recognized in section 517.18. 517\*#06S 517.06 PARTIES EXAMINED. 24 25 Every person authorized by law to perform the marriage ceremony, before solemnizing a marriage, may examine the parties 26 on oath, which oath he the person is authorized to administer, 27 as to the legality of the intended marriage, and no person shall 28 solemnize a marriage unless he-is satisfied that there is no 30 legal impediment to it. 517\*#08S 517.08 APPLICATION FOR LICENSE. 31 32 Subd. la. Application for a marriage license shall be made 33 upon a form provided for the purpose and shall contain the following information: 35 the full names of the parties, their post office addresses and county and state of 36 residence, 37 38 their full ages, 39 if either party has previously been married, his the party's married name, and the date, place and court in which the 40 41 marriage was dissolved or annulled or the date and place of 42 death of the former spouse, 43 if either party is a minor, the name and address of the 44 minor's parents or guardian, 45 whether the parties are related to each other, and, if so, 46 their relationship, 47 the name and date of birth of any child of which both 48 parties are parents, born before the making of the application, 49 unless their parental rights and the parent and child 50 relationship with respect to the child have been terminated, 51 address of the bride and groom after the marriage to which 52 the clerk shall send a certified copy of the marriage 53 certificate, 54 and the full names the parties will have after marriage. 55 Subd. 1b. TERM OF LICENSE; FEE. The clerk shall 56 examine upon oath the party applying for a license relative to 57 the legality of the contemplated marriage. If at the expiration 58 of a five-day period, he-is on being satisfied that there is no 59 legal impediment to it, he the clerk shall issue the license, containing the full names of the parties before and after 60 61 marriage, and county and state of residence, with the district 62 court seal attached, and make a record of the date of issuance. 63 The license shall be valid for a period of six months. 64 of emergency or extraordinary circumstances, a judge of the 65 county court or a judge of the district court of the county in 66 which the application is made, may authorize the license to be 67 issued at any time before the expiration of the five days. The clerk shall collect from the applicant a fee of \$45 for 68 administering the oath, issuing, recording, and filing all 70 papers required, and preparing and transmitting to the state 71 registrar of vital statistics the reports of marriage required

by this section. If the license should not be used within the

period of six months due to illness or other extenuating

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1 circumstances, it may be surrendered to the clerk for
 2 cancellation, and in that case a new license shall issue upon
     request of the parties of the original license without fee. A
 4 clerk who knowingly issues or signs a marriage license in any
 5 manner other than as provided in this section shall pay to the
 6 parties aggrieved an amount not to exceed $1,000.
       No change for subd 1c
517*#10S
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        517.10 CERTIFICATE; WITNESSES.
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        The person solemnizing a marriage shall prepare under-his
    hand and sign three certificates thereof. Each certificate
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     shall contain the full names before and after marriage and
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    county and state of residences of the parties and the date and
12
13 place of the marriage. Each certificate shall also contain the
signatures of at least two of the witnesses present at the marriage who shall be at least 16 years of age. The person
     marriage who shall be at least 16 years of age. The person
16 solemnizing the marriage shall give each of the parties one such
17 certificate, and shall immediately make a record of such
marriage, and file one such certificate with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the license was issued
     district court of the county in which the license was issued
20 within five days after the ceremony. The clerk shall record
    such certificate in a book kept for that purpose.
517*#101S
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        517.101 CERTIFIED COPIES OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.
       Within ten days of receipt of the certificate and after
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24 recording the certificate the clerk shall prepare two certified
25 copies of the certificate of-which-he-shall-mail-one: one to be
\underline{\mathtt{mailed}} to the married parties and the other to the person
27
     solemnizing the marriage. The person solemnizing the marriage
28 may indicate at the time he-files of filing the certificate with
29 the clerk that he the person does not wish to receive a
30
    certified copy.
517*#15S
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      517.15 UNAUTHORIZED PERSON PERFORMING CEREMONY.
32
       A person who knowingly undertakes to solemnize a marriage,
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    knowing-that-he-is-not-lawfully-authorized without lawful
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     authority to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
517*#18S
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        517.18 MARRIAGE SOLEMNIZATION.
36
       No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. Marriages may be solemnized among members of the
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   Baha'i faith by the chairman chair of an incorporated local
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    Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is, according to the form and
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    usage of such society.
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       No change for subd 3
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        Subd. 4. Marriages may be solemnized among American
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   Indians according to the form and usage of their religion by an
44 Indian Mide' or holy man person chosen by the parties to the
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    marriage.
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       No change for subd 5
518*#04S
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        518.04 INSUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR ANNULMENT.
48
      No marriage shall be adjudged a nullity on the ground that
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    one of the parties was under the age of legal consent if it
     appears that the parties had voluntarily cohabited together as
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51 husband and wife after having attained such age; nor shall the
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   marriage of any insane person be adjudged void after his
53
     restoration to reason, if it appears that the parties freely
54
    cohabited together as husband and wife after such restoration.
518*#055
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        518.05 ANNULMENT; WHEN TO BRING.
56
       An annulment may be sought by any of the following persons
    and must be commenced within the times specified, but in no
57
     event may an annulment be sought after the death of either party
59
    to the marriage:
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       (a) For a reason set forth in section 518.02, clause (a),
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     by either party or by the legal representative of the party who
62
     lacked capacity to consent, no later than 90 days after the
63 petitioner obtained knowledge of the described condition;
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       (b) For the reason set forth in section 518.02, clause (b),
65
     by either party no later than one year after the petitioner
66
    obtained knowledge of the described condition;
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(c) For the reason set forth in section 518.02, clause (c),

before the time the underaged party reaches the age at which he the party could have married without satisfying the omitted

by the underaged party, his the party's parent or guardian,

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requirement.
518*#055S
        518.055 PUTATIVE SPOUSE.
        Any person who has cohabited with another to whom he the
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     person is not legally married in the good faith belief that he
     the person was married to that-person the other is a putative
     spouse until knowledge of the fact that he the person is not
    legally married terminates his the status and prevents
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    acquisition of further rights. A putative spouse acquires the
     rights conferred upon a legal spouse, including the right to maintenance following termination of his the status, whether or
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11 not the marriage is prohibited or declared a nullity. If there
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    is a legal spouse or other putative spouses, rights acquired by
    a putative spouse do not supersede the rights of the legal
14 spouse or those acquired by other putative spouses, but the
15 court shall apportion property, maintenance, and support rights
16 among the claimants as appropriate in the circumstances and in
17
    the interests of justice.
518*#131S
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        518.131 TEMPORARY ORDERS AND RESTRAINING ORDERS.
19
        No change for subd 1 to 7
        Subd. 8. Temporary orders shall be made solely on the
   basis of affidavits and argument of counsel except upon demand
21
22 by either party in his a motion or responsive motion made within
23
   the time limit for making and filing a responsive motion that
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     the matter be heard on oral testimony before the court, or if
25 the court in its discretion orders the taking of oral testimony.
26
       No change for subd 9 to 10
518*#14S
27
        518.14 COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND ATTORNEY'S FEES.
28
        In a proceeding brought either for dissolution or legal
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    separation under this chapter, the court, from time to time,
30 after considering the financial resources of both parties, may
31
    require one party to pay a reasonable amount necessary to enable
    the other spouse to carry on or to contest the proceeding, and
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    to pay attorney's fees, including sums for legal services
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   rendered and costs incurred prior to the commencement or after
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   entry of judgment. The court may adjudge costs and
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    disbursements against either party. The court may authorize the
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    collection of money awarded by execution, or out of property
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    sequestered, or in any other manner within the power of the
    court. An award of attorney's fees made by the court during the pendency of the proceeding or in the final judgment survives the
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     proceeding and if not paid by the party directed to pay the same
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    may be enforced as above provided or by a separate civil action
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    brought by-the-attorney in his the attorney's own name. If the
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    proceeding is dismissed or abandoned prior to determination and
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    award of attorney's fees, the court may nevertheless award
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    attorney's fees upon the attorney's motion. The award shall
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     also survive the proceeding and may be enforced in the same
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     manner as last above provided.
518*#156S
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        518.156 COMMENCEMENT OF CUSTODY PROCEEDING.
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        Subdivision 1. In a court of this state which has
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     jurisdiction to decide child custody matters, a child custody
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    proceeding is commenced:
       (a) By a parent
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       (1) By filing a petition for dissolution or legal
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    separation; or
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        (2) Where a decree of dissolution or legal separation has
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    been entered or where none is sought, by filing a petition or
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    motion seeking custody of the child in the county where the
    child is permanently resident or where he the child is found or
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     where an earlier order for custody of the child has been
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     entered; or
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        (b) By a person other than a parent, by filing a petition
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    or motion seeking custody of the child in the county where the
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     child is permanently resident or where he the child is found or
     where an earlier order for custody of the child has been entered.
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        No change for subd 2
518*#166S
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        518.166 INTERVIEWS.
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        The court may interview the child in chambers to ascertain
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     the child's reasonable preference as to his custodian, if the
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court deems the child to be of sufficient age to express

preference. The court shall permit counsel to be present at the

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interview and shall permit counsel to propound reasonable questions to the child either directly or through the court. The court shall cause a record of the interview to be made and to be made part of the record in the case unless waived by the parties.

In contested custody proceedings, and in other custody proceedings if a parent or the child's custodian requests, the court may seek the recommendations of professional personnel whether or not they are employed on a regular basis by the 10 court. The recommendations given shall be in writing and shall 11 be made available by the court to counsel upon request. Counsel may call for cross-examination of professional personnel consulted by the court.

518\*#167S

518.167 INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. PREPARATION. In preparing his a report 17 concerning a child, the investigator may consult any person who may have information about the child and his the potential custodial arrangements except for persons involved in mediation efforts between the parties. Mediation personnel may disclose 21 to investigators and evaluators information collected during 22 mediation only if agreed to in writing by all parties. Upon order of the court, the investigator may refer the child to 24 professional personnel for diagnosis. The investigator may 25 consult with and obtain information from medical, psychiatric, 26 school personnel, or other expert persons who have served the 27 child in the past after obtaining the consent of the parents or the child's custodian or guardian.

Subd. 3. AVAILABILITY TO COUNSEL. The court shall 30 mail the investigator's report to counsel and to any party not 31 represented by counsel at least ten days before the hearing. The investigator shall maintain and, upon request, make 33 available to counsel and to a party not represented by counsel 34 the investigator's file of underlying data and reports, complete texts of diagnostic reports made to the investigator pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 2, and the names and addresses of 37 all persons whom the investigator has consulted. 38 investigator and any person the investigator has consulted is 39 subject to other pretrial discovery in accordance with the requirements of the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure. Mediation proceedings are not subject to discovery without 42 written consent of both parties. A party to the proceeding may call the investigator and any person whom he the investigator has consulted for cross-examination at the hearing. A party may not waive his the right of cross-examination before the hearing. No change for subd 4

518\*#17S

518.17 CUSTODY AND SUPPORT OF CHILDREN ON JUDGMENT. Subdivision 1. THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD. "The best interests of the child" means all relevant factors to be considered and evaluated by the court including:

- (a) The wishes of the child's parent or parents as to his custody;
- (b) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient age to express preference;
- (c) The interaction and interrelationship of the child with his a parent or parents, his siblings, and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interests;
- (d) The child's adjustment to his home, school, and community;
- (e) The length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining 62 continuity;
  - (f) The permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or proposed custodial home;
  - (g) The mental and physical health of all individuals involved:
  - (h) The capacity and disposition of the parties to give the child love, affection, and guidance, and to continue educating and raising the child in his the child's culture and religion or creed, if any; and
    - (i) The child's cultural background.

The court shall not consider conduct of a proposed custodian that does not affect his the custodian's relationship to the child.

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in accordance with clause (c).

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        No change for subd 2 to
        Subd. 4. CHILD SUPPORT. The court may order either
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     or both parents owing a duty of support to a child of the
    marriage to pay an amount reasonable or necessary for his
    support, without regard to marital misconduct, after considering
    all relevant factors including:
 6
        (a) The financial resources and needs of the child;
        (b) The financial resources and needs of the custodial
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    parent;
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       (c) The standard of living the child would have enjoyed had
11
     the marriage not been dissolved;
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       (d) The physical and emotional condition of the child, and
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     his the child's educational needs; and
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      (e) The financial resources and needs of the noncustodial
15
     parent.
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       No change for subd 5
518*#175S
        518.175 VISITATION OF CHILDREN AND NONCUSTODIAL PARENT.
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        Subdivision 1. In all proceedings for dissolution or legal
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     separation, subsequent to the commencement of the proceeding and
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20
   continuing thereafter during the minority of the child, the
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    court shall, upon the request of the noncustodial parent, grant
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     such rights of visitation as will enable the child and the
    noncustodial parent to maintain a child to parent relationship
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    that will be in the best interests of the child. If the court
25
     finds, after a hearing, that visitation is likely to endanger
    the child's physical or emotional health or impair his the
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     child's emotional development, the court may restrict visitation
     by the noncustodial parent as to time, place, duration, or
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     supervision and may deny visitation entirely, as the
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    circumstances warrant. The court shall consider the age of the
31
     child and the child's relationship with the noncustodial parent
32
    prior to the commencement of the proceeding. A parent's failure
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     to pay support because of the parent's inability to do so shall
34
    not be sufficient cause for denial of visitation.
35
       No change for subd 2 to 4
       Subd. 5. The court may modify an order granting or denying
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37
     visitation rights whenever modification would serve the best
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    interests of the child, but the court shall not restrict a
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     parent's visitation rights unless it finds that the visitation
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    is likely to endanger the child's physical or emotional health
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     or impair his the child's emotional development. If the
    custodial parent makes specific allegations that visitation
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     places the custodial parent in danger of harm, the court shall
    hold a hearing at the earliest possible time to determine the
45
    need to modify the order granting visitation rights. The court
46
    may require a third party, including the county welfare board,
47
    to supervise the visitation or may restrict a parent's
     visitation rights if necessary to protect the custodial parent
48
49
    from harm.
518*#176S
       518.176 JUDICIAL SUPERVISION.
50
51
       Subdivision 1. Except as otherwise agreed by the parties
52
    in writing at the time of the custody order, the custodian may
53
     determine the child's upbringing, including his education,
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     health care, and religious training, unless the court after
55
    hearing, finds, upon motion by the noncustodial parent, that in
56
     the absence of a specific limitation of the custodian's
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    authority, the child's physical or emotional health is likely to
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    be endangered or his the child's emotional development impaired.
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       Subd. 2. If both parents or all contestants agree to the
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    order, or if the court finds that in the absence of the order
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    the child's physical or emotional health is likely to be
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     endangered or his the child's emotional development impaired,
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    the court may order the county welfare board or the department
64
    of court services to exercise continuing supervision over the
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    case under guidelines established by the court to assure that
66
    the custodial or visitation terms of the decree are carried out.
518*#185
67
       518.18 MODIFICATION OF ORDER.
68
       (a) Unless agreed to in writing by the parties, no motion
     to modify a custody order may be made earlier than one year
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    after the date of the entry of a decree of dissolution or legal
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    separation containing a provision dealing with custody, except
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(b) If a motion for modification has been heard, whether

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518.552 MAINTENANCE.

No change for subd 1

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or not it was granted, unless agreed to in writing by the
     parties no subsequent motion may be filed within two years after
     disposition of the prior motion on its merits, except in
     accordance with clause (c).
        (c) The time limitations prescribed in clauses (a) and (b)
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    shall not prohibit a motion to modify a custody order if the
     court finds that there is persistent and wilful denial or
    interference with visitation, or has reason to believe that the
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    child's present environment may endanger his the child's
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    physical or emotional health or impair his the child's emotional
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    development.
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      (d) If the court has jurisdiction to determine child
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   custody matters, the court shall not modify a prior custody
    order unless it finds, upon the basis of facts that have arisen
14
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    since the prior order or that were unknown to the court at the
16 time of the prior order, that a change has occurred in the
17 circumstances of the child or his the custodian and that the
18
   modification is necessary to serve the best interests of the
    child. In applying these standards the court shall retain the
19
20 custodian established by the prior order unless:
21
       (i) The custodian agrees to the modification;
22
        (ii) The child has been integrated into the family of the
23
    petitioner with the consent of the custodian; or
24
        (iii) The child's present environment endangers his the
25 child's physical or emotional health or impairs his the child's
26
    emotional development and the harm likely to be caused by a
27
    change of environment is outweighed by the advantage of a change
28
    to the child.
518*#185S
       518.185 AFFIDAVIT PRACTICE.
29
30
       A party seeking a temporary custody order or modification
31
    of a custody order shall submit together with his moving papers
  an affidavit setting forth facts supporting the requested order
32
33
    or modification and shall give notice, together with a copy of
34 his the affidavit, to other parties to the proceeding, who may
35
     file opposing affidavits.
518*#245
36
        518.24 SECURITY; SEQUESTRATION; CONTEMPT.
37
        In all cases when maintenance or support payments are
     ordered, the court may require sufficient security to be given
38
39 for the payment of them according to the terms of the order.
40
    Upon neglect or refusal to give security, or upon failure to pay
41
    the maintenance or support, the court may sequester the
42
    obligor's personal estate and the rents and profits of real
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    estate of the obligor, and appoint a receiver of them.
44
    court may cause the personal estate and the rents and profits of
45
    the real estate to be applied according to the terms of the
46
    order. If the obligor has an income from a source sufficient to
47
     enable-him to pay the maintenance or support and he the obligor
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   fails to pay the same, the court shall order him the obligor to
49 pay it. If A person or party who disobeys the order,-he may be
50
    punished by the court as for contempt.
518*#54S
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       518.54 DEFINITIONS.
52
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. CHILD. "Child" means an individual under 18
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    years of age, an individual under age 20 who is still attending
55 secondary school, or an individual who, by reason of his
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   physical or mental condition, is unable-to-support-himself
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    incapable of self-support.
58
       No change for subd 3 to
518*#551S
59
        518.551 MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS MADE TO WELFARE
60
     AGENCIES.
61
       No change for subd 1 to 7
                 HEALTH INSURANCE OR PLAN. The court shall
62
        Subd. 8.
63 also include in the requirements for each child support order a
64 provision naming the child as a beneficiary on whatever medical,
     hospitalization or dental insurance or plan is available to the
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66
    obligor on a group basis through his-or-her the obligor's
    employer or union.
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68
       No change for subd 9
518*#552S
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Subd. 2. The maintenance order shall be in amounts and for

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1 periods of time, either temporary or permanent, as the court deems just, without regard to marital misconduct, and after considering all relevant factors including:

- (a) the financial resources of the party seeking maintenance, including marital property apportioned to the party, and the party's ability to meet his-or-her needs independently, including the extent to which a provision for support of a child living with the party includes a sum for that party as custodian;
- (b) the time necessary to acquire sufficient education or training to enable the party seeking maintenance to find appropriate employment, and the probability, given the party's age and skills, of completing education or training and becoming fully or partially self-supporting;
  - (c) the standard of living established during the marriage;
- (d) the duration of the marriage and, in the case of a homemaker, the length of absence from employment and the extent to which any education, skills, or experience have become outmoded and earning capacity has become permanently diminished;
- (e) the loss of earnings, seniority, retirement benefits, and other employment opportunities forgone by the spouse seeking spousal maintenance;
- (f) the age, and the physical and emotional condition of the spouse seeking maintenance;
- (g) the ability of the spouse from whom maintenance is sought to meet his needs while meeting those of the spouse seeking maintenance; and
- (h) the contribution of each party in the acquisition, preservation, depreciation, or appreciation in the amount or value of the marital property, as well as the contribution of a spouse as a homemaker or in furtherance of the other party's employment or business.

33 No change for subd 3

518\*#58S

518.58 DIVISION OF MARITAL PROPERTY.

Upon a dissolution of a marriage, an annulment, or in a proceeding for disposition of property following a dissolution of marriage by a court which lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse or lacked jurisdiction to dispose of the property and which has since acquired jurisdiction, the court shall make a just and equitable division of the marital property of the parties without regard to marital misconduct, after making findings regarding the division of the property. The court shall base its findings on all relevant factors including the length of the marriage, any prior marriage of a party, the age, health, station, occupation, amount and sources of income, vocational skills, employability, estate, liabilities, needs, opportunity for future acquisition of capital assets, and income of each party. The court shall also consider the contribution of each in the acquisition, preservation, depreciation or appreciation in the amount or value of the marital property, as well as the contribution of a spouse as a homemaker. It shall be conclusively presumed that each spouse made a substantial contribution to the acquisition of income and property while they were living together as husband and wife. The court may also award to either spouse the household goods and furniture of the parties, whether or not acquired during the marriage.

If the court finds that either spouse's resources or property, including his the spouse's portion of the marital property as defined in section 518.54, subdivision 5 are so inadequate as to work an unfair hardship, considering all relevant circumstances, the court may, in addition to the marital property, apportion up to one-half of the property otherwise excluded under section 518.54, subdivision 5, clauses (a) to (d) to prevent the unfair hardship. If the court apportions property other than marital property, it shall make findings in support of the apportionment. The findings shall be based on all relevant factors including the length of the marriage, any prior marriage of a party, the age, health, station, occupation, amount and sources of income, vocational skills, employability, estate, liabilities, needs, and opportunity for future acquisition of capital assets and income of each party.

If the court finds that it is necessary to preserve the marital assets of the parties, the court may order the sale of the homestead of the parties or the sale of other marital

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2 pendency of a proceeding for a dissolution of marriage or an 3 annulment. If the court orders assets, as the individual circumstances may require, during the annulment. If the court orders a sale, it may further provide 4 for the disposition of the funds received from the sale during the pendency of the proceeding. 518\*#61S

518.61 TRUSTEE.

- (a) Upon its own motion or upon motion of either party, the court may appoint a trustee, when it is deemed expedient, to 9 receive any money ordered to be paid as maintenance or support money for remittance to the person entitled to receive the payments. The trustee may also receive property which is part of an award under section 518.58, upon trust to invest the same, 13 and pay over the income in the manner the court directs, or to pay over the principal sum in the proportions and at the times the court orders. The court shall have regard in all cases to the situation and circumstances of the recipient, and the children, if there are any. The trustee shall give a bond, as the court requires, for the faithful performance of his the trust. If it appears that the recipient of money ordered to be paid as support will receive public assistance, the court shall appoint as trustee the public authority responsible for support enforcement.
  - (b) The trustee shall maintain records listing the amount of payments, the date when payments are required to be made, and the names and addresses of the parties affected by the order.
- (c) The parties affected by the order shall inform the trustee of a change of address or of other conditions that may 28 affect the administration of the order.
- (d) If a required payment of support or of maintenance and 30 support combined is not made within ten days after the due date, the trustee shall send by first class mail notice of the arrearage to the obligor. If payment of the sum due is not received by the trustee within ten days after sending notice, the trustee shall certify the amount due to the public authority responsible for support enforcement, whenever that authority is not the trustee. If the public authority responsible for support enforcement refers the arrearage to the county attorney, the county attorney may initiate enforcement proceedings against 39 the obligor for support or for maintenance and support combined.
  - (e) The public authority responsible for support enforcement may represent a person entitled to receive support or maintenance or both in court proceedings initiated under this section to enforce compliance with a support order or combined maintenance and support orders.
- (f) If the person obligated to pay support or maintenance is beyond the jurisdiction of the court, the county attorney may institute any proceeding available under state or federal law for the enforcement of duties of support or maintenance. 518A#02S

518A.02 DEFINITIONS.

As used in sections 518A.01 to 518A.25:

- (a) "Contestant" means a person, including a parent, who claims a right to custody or visitation rights with respect to a
- (b) "Custody determination" means a court decision and court orders and instructions providing for the custody of a child, including visitation rights, but does not include a decision relating to child support or any other monetary obligation of any person.
- (c) "Custody proceeding" includes proceedings in which a custody determination is one of several issues, such as an action for dissolution, divorce or separation, and includes child neglect and dependency proceedings.
- (d) "Decree" or "custody decree" means a custody determination contained in a judicial decree or order made in a custody proceeding, and includes an initial decree and a modification decree.
- (e) "Home state" means the state in which the child immediately preceding the time involved lived with his the child's parents, a parent, or a person acting as parent, for at least six consecutive months, and in the case of a child less 71 than six months old the state in which the child lived from birth with any of the persons listed. Periods of temporary absence of any of the named persons are counted as part of the six month or other period.

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1 (f) "Initial decree" means the first custody decree concerning a particular child.
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- (g) "Modification decree" means a custody decree which modifies or replaces a prior decree, whether made by the court which rendered the prior decree or by another court.
- 6 (h) "Physical custody" means actual possession and control 7 of a child.
  - (i) "Person acting as parent" means a person, other than a parent, who has physical custody of a child and who has either been awarded custody by a court or claims a right to custody.
- (j) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

518A#03S

518A.03 JURISDICTION.

Subdivision 1. A court of this state which is competent to decide child custody matters has jurisdiction to make a child custody determination by initial or modification decree if:

- (a) this state (1) is the home state of the child at the time of commencement of the proceeding, or (2) had been the child's home state within six months before commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from this state because of his removal or retention by a person claiming his custody or for other reasons, and a parent or person acting as parent continues to live in this state; or
- (b) it is in the best interest of the child that a court of this state assume jurisdiction because (1) the child and his the parents, or the child and at least one contestant, have a significant connection with this state, and (2) there is available in this state substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training, and personal relationships; or
- (c) the child is physically present in this state and (1) the child has been abandoned or (2) it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because he the child has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse or is otherwise neglected or dependent; or
- (d) (1) it appears that no court in another state would have jurisdiction under prerequisites substantially in accordance with clauses (a), (b), or (c), or a court of another state has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that a court of this state is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child, and (2) it is in the best interest of the child that a court of this state assume jurisdiction.
- Subd. 3. Physical presence of the child, while desirable, is not a prerequisite for jurisdiction to determine his custody. 518A#07S

518A.07 INCONVENIENT FORUM.

No change for subd 2

No change for subd 1 to 2

- Subd. 3. In determining if it is an inconvenient forum, the court shall consider if it is in the interest of the child that another state assume jurisdiction. For this purpose it shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to the following:
- (a) if another state is or recently was the child's home state;
- (b) if another state has a closer connection with the child and his the child's family or with the child and one or more of the contestants;
- (c) if substantial evidence concerning the child's present or future care, protection, training, and personal relationships is more readily available in another state;
- (d) if the parties have agreed on another forum which is no less appropriate; and
- (e) if the exercise of jurisdiction by a court of this state would contravene any of the purposes stated in section 518A.01.

No change for subd 4

Subd. 5. If the court finds that it is an inconvenient forum and that a court of another state is a more appropriate forum, it may dismiss the proceedings, or it may stay the proceedings upon condition that a custody proceeding be promptly commenced in another named state or upon any other conditions which may be just and proper, including the condition that a moving party stipulate his consent and submission to the

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jurisdiction of the other forum.
        No change for subd 6 to 9
518A#09S
 3
        518A.09 INFORMATION UNDER OATH TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE
     COURT.
       Subdivision 1. The court shall, upon motion or request of
 6 a party or upon its own initiative require a party to a custody
    proceeding to provide information under oath by affidavit or
8
     otherwise as to the child's present address, the places where
 9 the child has lived within the last five years, the names and
10 present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived
11 during that period, and whether the party:
17
       (a) he has participated as a party, witness, or in any
13 other capacity in any other litigation concerning the custody of
14 the same child in this or any other state;
15
      (b) he has information of any custody proceeding concerning
16
     the child pending in a court of this or any other state; and
17
      (c) he knows of any person not a party to the proceedings
18 who has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody
19 or visitation rights with respect to the child.
No change for subd 2
Subd. 3. Each party has a continuing duty to inform the
22 court of any custody proceeding concerning the child in this or
23 any other state of which he the party obtained information
24
     during this proceeding.
518A#10S
        518A.10 ADDITIONAL PARTIES.
25
       If the court learns from information furnished by the
26
     parties pursuant to section 518A.09 or from other sources that a
27
28 person not a party to the custody proceeding has physical
29 custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation
30 rights with respect to the child, it shall order that person to
31
     be joined as a party and to be duly notified of the pendency of
     the proceeding and of his the joinder as a party. If the person
32
33 joined as a party is outside this state he that person shall be
34
    served with process or otherwise notified in accordance with
35
     section 518A.05.
518A#11S
       518A.11 APPEARANCE OF PARTIES AND THE CHILD.
36
37
       Subdivision 1. The court may order any party to the
38 proceeding who is in this state to appear personally before the
    court. If that party has physical custody of the child the
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40
     court may order that he the party appear personally with the
41 child.
42
       No change for subd 2 to 3
518A#15S
        518A.15 FILING AND ENFORCEMENT OF CUSTODY DECREE OF
43
44
     ANOTHER STATE.
45
       No change for subd 1
46
        Subd. 2. A person violating a custody decree of another
47 state which makes it necessary to enforce the decree in this
48 state may be required to pay necessary travel and other
49 expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by the party
50
    entitled to the custody or his to the entitled party's witnesses.
518A#16S
51
        518A.16 REGISTRY OF OUT OF STATE CUSTODY DECREES AND
52 PROCEEDINGS.
53
     The clerk of each court having jurisdiction of child
54 custody matters shall maintain a registry in-which-he-shall to
55 enter the following:
56
       (a) certified copies of custody decrees of other states
57 received for filing:
58
      (b) communications as to the pendency of custody
59 proceedings in other states;
60
       (c) communications concerning a finding of inconvenient
61 forum by a court of another state; and
62
      (d) other communications or documents concerning custody
63
     proceedings in another state which may affect the jurisdiction
64
     of a court of this state or the disposition to be made by it in
65
    a custody proceeding.
518A#20S
66
        518A.20 ASSISTANCE TO COURTS OF OTHER STATES,
        No change for subd 1
67
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        Subd. 2. A person within this state may voluntarily give
     his testimony or statement in this state for use in a custody
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70 proceeding outside this state.

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No change for subd 3
518B#01S
       518B.01 DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT.
      No change for subd 1 to 3
       Subd. 4. ORDER FOR PROTECTION. There shall exist an
 5 action known as a petition for an order for protection in cases
    of domestic abuse.
       (a) A petition for relief under this section may be made by
    any family or household member on-behalf-of-himself-or-herself
 9 personally or on behalf of minor family or household members.
10
      (b) A petition for relief shall allege the existence of
11
    domestic abuse, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit made
12
    under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances from
13
    which relief is sought.
14
       (c) A petition for relief may be made regardless of whether
15
    or not there is a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition or other
16
    action between the parties.
      (d) The court shall provide simplified forms and clerical
17
18
    assistance to help with the writing and filing of a petition
19
    under this section.
20
       (e) The court shall advise a petitioner under clause (d) of
21
    the right to file a motion and affidavit and to sue in forma
22
   pauperis pursuant to section 563.01 and shall assist with the
23
    writing and filing of the motion and affidavit.
24
       No change for subd 5 to 9
25
       Subd. 10. RIGHT TO APPLY FOR RELIEF. (a) A
26
   person's right to apply for relief shall not be affected by his
27
    or-her the person's leaving the residence or household to avoid
28
      (b) The court shall not require security or bond of any
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30
    party unless it deems necessary in exceptional cases.
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       No change for subd 11 to 13
32
       Subd. 14. VIOLATION OF AN ORDER FOR PROTECTION.
                                                          (a)
33
    Whenever an order for protection is granted pursuant to this
34
    section, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of
35
    the order, violation of the order for protection is a
36
    misdemeanor.
37
       (b) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take
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    into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause
39
    to believe has violated an order granted pursuant to this
40
    section restraining the person or excluding the person from the
41
     residence, if the existence of the order can be verified by the
42
43
     (c) A violation of an order for protection shall also
44
    constitute contempt of court and be subject to the penalties
45
     therefor.
46
       (d) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner or
47
    any peace officer, alleging that the respondent has violated any
48
    order for protection granted pursuant to this section, the court
49
    may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent
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    to appear and show cause within 14 days why he the respondent
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    should not be found in contempt of court and punished therefor.
52
    The hearing may be held by the court in any county in which the
53
    petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at
    the time of the alleged violation.
55
       A peace officer is not liable under section 609.43, clause
56
     (1), for a failure to perform a duty required by clause (b) of
57
     this subdivision.
       No change for subd 15 to 16
518C#06S
59
       518C.06 CONTENTS AND FILING OF PETITION FOR SUPPORT;
60
    VENUE.
       Subdivision 1. CONTENTS. The petition shall be
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62
    verified and shall state the name and, so far as known to the
    obligee, the address and circumstances of the obligor and the
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64
    persons for whom support is sought, and all other pertinent
65
    information. The obligee may include in or attach to the
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   petition any information that may help in locating, or
67
    identifying, the obligor, including a photograph of the obligor,
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    a description of any distinguishing marks on his the obligor's
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    person, other names and aliases by which he the obligor has been
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    or is known, the name of his the obligor's employer, his the
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518C.09 DUTY OF INITIATING COURT.

No change for subd 2

obligor's fingerprints and his social security number.

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518C#09S

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 01/17/86 PAGE If the initiating court finds that the petition sets forth 2 facts from which it may be determined that the obligor owes a duty of support, and that a court of the responding state may 3 1 obtain jurisdiction of the obligor or his the obligor's 5 property, it shall so certify and cause three copies of the 6 petition and its certificate and one copy of sections 518C.01 to 518C.36 to be sent to the responding court. Certification shall 7 8 be in accordance with the requirements of the initiating state. If the name and address of the responding court are unknown and 9 the responding state has an information agency comparable to 10 ll that established in the initiating state, it shall cause the 12 copies to be sent to the state information agency or other 13 proper official of the responding state, with a request that the agency or official forward them to the proper court and that the 14 15 court of the responding state acknowledge their receipt to the 16 initiating court. 518C#11S 17 518C.11 JURISDICTION BY ARREST. 18 If the court of this state believes that the obligor may 19 flee it may: 20 (1) As an initiating court, request in its certificate that 21 the responding court obtain the person of the obligor by 22 appropriate process; or 23 (2) As a responding court, obtain the person of the obligor 24 by appropriate process. 25 Thereupon, it may release him the obligor either upon his 26 own personal recognizance or upon his the giving of a bond in 27 an amount set by the court to assure his the obligor's 28 appearance at the hearing. 518C#12S 29 518C.12 DUTY OF THE COURT AND THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY 30 OF THIS STATE AS RESPONDING STATE. 31 Subdivision 1. DOCKETING CASE. After the responding 32 court receives copies of the petition, the certificate and the substantially similar reciprocal act from the initiating court, 33 34 the clerk of the court shall docket the case and notify the 35 prosecuting attorney of his the action. 36 Subd. 2. PROSECUTION OF CASE. The prosecuting 37 attorney shall prosecute the case diligently -- He-shall-take, 38 taking all action necessary in accordance with the laws of this 39 state to enable the court to obtain jurisdiction over the 40 obligor or his the obligor's property and shall request the 41 court to set a time and place for a hearing and give notice 42 thereof to the obligor in accordance with law. 43 Subd. 3. INVESTIGATION BY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. The 44 prosecuting attorney, on his-own personal initiative, shall use 45 all means at-his-disposal available to locate the obligor or his the obligor's property, and if, because of inaccuracies in the petition or otherwise, the court cannot obtain jurisdiction, the 46 47 48 prosecuting attorney shall inform the court of what-he-has-done 49 action taken and request the court to continue the case pending 50 receipt of more accurate information or an amended petition from 51 the initiating court. Subd. 4. OBLIGOR LOCATED IN ANOTHER COUNTY OR STATE. 52 53 If the obligor or his the obligor's property is not found in the 54 county, and the prosecuting attorney discovers that the obligor 55 or his the obligor's property may be found in another county of this state, or another state, he the attorney shall so inform 57 the court. Thereupon, the clerk of the court shall forward the 58 documents received from the court in the initiating state to a 59 court in the other county, or to a court in the other state, or 60 to the information agency or other proper official of the other 61 state, with a request that the documents be forwarded to the 62 proper court. All powers and duties provided by sections 518C.01 to 518C.36 apply to the recipient of the documents so 63 64 forwarded. If the clerk of a court of this state forwards 65 documents to another court, he the clerk shall forthwith notify 66 the initiating court. Subd. 5. NO INFORMATION. If the prosecuting attorney 67 68 has no information as to the location of the obligor or his the

518C#14S

initiating court.

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71 518C.14 IMMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

69 obligor's property he the attorney shall so inform the

72 If, at a hearing, the obligor is called for examination as 73 an adverse party and he declines to answer upon the ground that

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No change for subd 1

Subd. 2.

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his the testimony may tend to incriminate him the obligor, the
 2 court may require him-to an answer, in which event he the
     obligor is immune from criminal prosecution with respect to
 4
     matters revealed by his the testimony, except for perjury
     committed in his the testimony.
518C#23S
        518C.23 PROSECUTING ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT OBLIGEE.
 7
        If this state is acting either as a rendering or a
 8
     registering state, the prosecuting attorney shall represent the
 9 obligee in proceedings under sections 518C.22 to 518C.25. If
10 the prosecuting attorney neglects or refuses to represent the
11
     obligee, the attorney general may undertake the representation.
12
     In addition to the preceding representation, an attorney
13
     retained by the obligee may represent him the obligee in
     interstate proceedings under sections 518C.22 to 518C.25.
518C#24S
15
        518C.24 REGISTRATION PROCEDURE; NOTICE.
16
        No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. DUTIES AFTER REGISTRATION. Promptly upon
17
18
    registration, the clerk of the court shall send, by certified or
19
     registered mail, a notice of the registration with a copy of the
20
     registered support order and the post office address of the
21
    obligee to the obligor at the address given. He The clerk shall
22 also docket the case and notify the prosecuting attorney of his
   the action. The prosecuting attorney shall proceed diligently
23
24
     to enforce the order.
518C#25S
        518C.25 EFFECT OF REGISTRATION; ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE.
25
26
      No change for subd 1
27
        Subd. 2. TIME TO PETITION COURT TO VACATE ORDER. The
28
    obligor has 20 days after the mailing of notice of the
29
    registration in which to petition the court to vacate the
30
    registration or for other relief. If he the obligor does not so
31
     petition, the registered support order is confirmed.
32
      Subd. 3. HEARING; STAY OF ORDER. At the hearing to
33 enforce the registered support order, the obligor may present
34
     only matters that would be available to him the obligor as
35
     defenses in an action to enforce a foreign money judgment.
36
    If he the obligor shows to the court that an appeal from the
37
    order is pending or will be taken, or that a stay of execution
38
    has been granted, the court shall stay enforcement of the order
39
    until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal has expired,
    or the order is vacated, upon satisfactory proof that the
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    obligor has furnished security for payment of the support order,
41
42 as required by the rendering state. If he the obligor shows to
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     the court any ground upon which enforcement of a support order
44
    of this state may be stayed, the court shall stay enforcement of
45 the order for an appropriate period if the obligor furnishes the
46 same security for payment of the support order that is required
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     for a support order of this state.
518C#32S
        518C.32 CONDITIONS OF INTERSTATE RENDITION.
48
49
        Subdivision 1. DEMAND OF OTHER STATE. Before making
50
    the demand upon the governor of another state for the surrender
51
    of a person charged criminally in this state with failing to
    provide for the support of a person, the governor of this state
53 may require a prosecuting attorney of this state to satisfy him
    the governor that the obligee initiated proceedings for support
55 under sections 518C.01 to 518C.36 at least 60 days earlier or
56 that such proceedings would be of no avail.
57
       Subd. 2. DEMAND BY OTHER STATE. If, under a
     substantially similar reciprocal law, the governor of another
58
    state makes a demand upon the governor of this state for the
59
60 surrender of a person charged criminally in that state with
61 failure to provide for the support of a person, the governor may
62
    require a prosecuting attorney to investigate the demand and to
63
    report to him the governor whether proceedings for support have
64 been initiated or would be effective. If it appears to the
65
     governor that a proceeding would be effective but has not been
66
   initiated, he the governor may delay honoring the demand for a
67
    reasonable time to permit the initiation of a proceeding.
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       No change for subd 3
518C#33S
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        518C.33 INTRASTATE APPLICATION.
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PROCEDURE; DUTIES. If the court of the

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county in which the petition is filed finds that the petition
     sets forth facts from which it may be determined that the
     obligor owes a duty of support and finds that a court of another
    county in this state may obtain jurisdiction over the obligor or
 5 his the obligor's property, the clerk of the court shall send
 6 the petition and a certification of the findings to the court of
    the county in which the obligor or his the obligor's property is
 8 found. The clerk of the court of the county receiving these
 9 documents shall notify the prosecuting attorney of their
10 receipt. The prosecuting attorney and the court in the county
11 to which the copies are forwarded shall then have duties
    to which the copies are forwarded shall then have duties
12
   corresponding to those imposed upon them when acting for this
13 state as a responding state.
14
       No change for subd 3
518C#34S
15
       518C.34 APPEALS.
        If the commissioner of human services is of the opinion
16
17
    that a support order is erroneous and presents a question of law
18
    warranting an appeal in the public interest, he the commissioner
19
    may:
      (a) Perfect an appeal to the proper appellate court, if the
20
21 support order was issued by a court of this state; or
22
       (b) If the support order was issued in another state cause
23
     the appeal to be taken in the other state. In either case
24 expenses of the appeal may be paid on his the commissioner's
25
    order from funds appropriated for his the commissioner's office.
519*#07S
       519.07 BARRING INTEREST OF SPOUSE; RIGHTS RECIPROCAL.
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27
    When a married-man person shall be deserted by his-wife,-or
28 a married-woman-shall-be-deserted-by-her-husband spouse, for the
29 space of one year, or when he-or-she the person would, for any
30
    cause, be entitled to a divorce from such-husband-or-wife the
31 spouse under the laws of this state, or when he-or-she the
   person has a husband-or-wife spouse that has been insane for ten
33
    years immediately prior to the time of bringing the action
    hereinafter named, and upon the hearing thereof shall be found
34
35
   to be incurably insane, he-or-she the person may bring an action
    in the district court of the proper county, asking for a decree
37
   which shall debar him-or-her-so-deserting-or-furnishing-grounds
    for-a-divorce,-or-so-found-to-be-incurably-insane,-as-aforesaid,
39
    the spouse from any right or estate by the curtesy or in dower,
40 or otherwise, as the case may be, in or to his-or-her the
41 person's lands, and which will give such-husband-or-wife the
42
    person full authority to alien, sell, and convey, and dispose of
   his-or-her the lands, without the interference of or signature
43
44 of the husband-or-wife-so-deserting,-or-being-guilty-of-acts
45
   which-would-entitle-the-person-bringing-such-action-to-a
46
    divorcey-or-so-found-to-be-incurably-insaney-as-aforesaid
    spouse; and the court may grant such decree when it shall appear
47
48
    just or expedient; and thereupon the husband-or-wife person
    shall have full control of his-or-her the real estate, with
49
50
   power to convey the same without the husband-or-wife spouse
   joining in the conveyance, and as fully as if he-or-she the
51
    person were unmarried; or the court may, by such decree, make
52
    such limitations on the power to convey such real estate as may
53
    seem meet and proper in the premises. A certified copy of such
54
    decree may be recorded in the deed records in the office of the
55
56 county recorder in any county wherever such lands, or any part
57
    thereof, may be situated.
520*#07S
     520.07 DEPOSIT IN NAME OF FIDUCIARY AS SUCH.
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       If a deposit is made in a bank to the credit of a fiduciary
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   as such, the bank is authorized to pay the amount of the deposit
   or any part thereof upon the check of the fiduciary, signed with
61
    the name in which such deposit is entered, without being liable
63 to the principal, unless the bank pays the check with actual
64 knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his an
65
   obligation as fiduciary in drawing the check or with knowledge
66
   of such facts that its action in paying the check amounts to bad
67
    faith. If such a check is payable to the drawee bank and is
   delivered to it in payment of or as security for a personal debt
68
69 of the fiduciary to it, the bank is liable to the principal if
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520.08 DEPOSIT IN NAME OF PRINCIPAL.

fiduciary in drawing or delivering the check.

the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of his an obligation as

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520\*#08S

If a check is drawn upon the account of his the principal in a bank by a fiduciary who is empowered to draw checks 3 upon his the principal's account, the bank is authorized to pay such check without being liable to the principal, unless the bank pays the check with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his an obligation as fiduciary in drawing 7 such check, or with knowledge of such facts that its action in paying the check amounts to bad faith. If such a check is 9 payable to the drawee bank and is delivered to it in payment of 10 or as security for a personal debt of the fiduciary to it, the 11 bank is liable to the principal if the fiduciary in fact commits 12 a breach of his an obligation as fiduciary in drawing or 13 delivering the check.

520\*#09S

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520.09 DEPOSIT IN FIDUCIARY'S PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

If a person who is a fiduciary makes a deposit in a bank to his the person's personal credit of checks drawn by him the person upon an account in his-own the person's name as fiduciary, or of checks payable to him the person as fiduciary, or of checks drawn by him the person upon an account in the name of his the principal if he the person is empowered to draw checks thereon, or of checks payable to his the principal and endorsed by him the person, if he-is empowered to endorse such checks, or if he the person otherwise makes a deposit of funds held by-him as fiduciary, the bank receiving such deposit is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing thereby a breach of his an obligation as fiduciary; and the bank is authorized to pay the amount of the deposit or any part thereof upon the personal check of the fiduciary without being liable to the principal, unless the bank receives the deposit or pays the check with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of his an obligation as fiduciary in making such deposit or in drawing such check, or with knowledge of such facts that its action in receiving the deposit or paying the check amounts to bad faith.

520\*#21S

520.21 DEFINITIONS.

In sections 520.21 to 520.31, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Assignment" includes any written stock power, bond power, bill of sale, deed, declaration of trust, or other instrument of transfer.
- (b) "Claim of beneficial interest" includes a claim of any interest by a decedent's legatee, distributee, heir, or creditor, a beneficiary under a trust, a ward, a beneficial owner of a security registered in the name of a nominee, or a minor owner of a security registered in the name of a custodian, or a claim of any similar interest, whether the claim is asserted by the claimant or by a fiduciary or by any other authorized person on his the claimant's behalf, and includes a claim that the transfer would be in breach of fiduciary duties.
- (c) "Corporation" means a private or public corporation, association or trust issuing a security.
- (d) "Fiduciary" means an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, committee, conservator, curator, tutor, custodian, or nominee.
- (e) "Person" includes an individual, 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 entity.
- (f) "Security" includes any share of stock, bond, debenture, note, or other security issued by a corporation which is registered as to ownership on the books of the corporation.
- (g) "Transfer" means a change on the books of a corporation in the registered ownership of a security.
- (h) "Transfer agent" means a person employed or authorized 66 by a corporation to transfer securities issued by the 67 corporation.

520 \* #235

520.23 ASSIGNMENT BY A FIDUCIARY.

Except as otherwise provided in sections 520.21 to 520.31, a corporation or transfer agent making a transfer of a security pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary:

(a) May assume without inquiry that the assignment, even though to the fiduciary himself personally or to his a nominee,

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s within his the fiduciary's authority and capacity and is not 2 in breach of his fiduciary duties;

- (b) May assume without inquiry that the fiduciary has complied with any controlling instrument and with the law of the 5 jurisdiction governing the fiduciary relationship, including any 6 law requiring the fiduciary to obtain court approval of the transfer; and
- (c) Is not charged with notice of and is not bound to 9 obtain or examine any court record or any recorded or unrecorded 10 document relating to the fiduciary relationship or the assignment, even though the record or document is in its possession.

520\*#25S

520.25 ADVERSE CLAIMS.

- (a) A person asserting a claim of beneficial interest adverse to the transfer of a security pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary may give the corporation or transfer agent written notice of the claim. The corporation or transfer agent is not put on notice unless the written notice identifies the claimant, the registered owner, and the issue of which the security is a part, provides an address for communications directed to the claimant and is received before the transfer. Nothing in sections 520.21 to 520.31 relieves the corporation or transfer agent of any liability for making or refusing to make the transfer after it is so put on notice, unless it proceeds in the manner authorized in subsection (b).
- (b) As soon as practicable after the presentation of a security for transfer pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary, a corporation or transfer agent which has received notice of a claim of beneficial interest adverse to the transfer may send 30 notice of the presentation by registered or certified mail to the claimant at the address given by him the claimant. If the corporation or transfer agent so mails such a notice it shall withhold the transfer for 30 days after the mailing and shall then make the transfer unless restrained by a court order. 520\*#27S

520.27 NONLIABILITY OF THIRD PERSONS.

- (a) No person who participates in the acquisition, disposition, assignment or transfer of a security by or to a fiduciary, including a person who guarantees the signature of the fiduciary, is liable for participation in any breach of fiduciary duty by reason of failure to inquire whether the transaction involves a breach unless it is shown that he the person acted with actual knowledge that the proceeds of the transaction were being or were to be used wrongfully for the individual benefit of the fiduciary or that the transaction was otherwise in breach of duty.
- (b) If a corporation or transfer agent makes a transfer pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary, a person who guaranteed the signature of the fiduciary is not liable on the 49 guarantee to any person to whom the corporation or transfer 50 agent by reason of sections 520.21 to 520.31 incurs no liability.
- 51 (c) This section does not impose any liability upon the 52 corporation or its transfer agent.

523\*#075

523.07 DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY.

A power of attorney is durable if it contains language such as "This power of attorney shall not be affected by disability of the principal" or "This power of attorney shall become effective upon the disability of the principal," or similar 58 words showing the intent of the principal that the authority conferred is exercisable notwithstanding his the principal's later disability or incapacity. 523\*#185

523.18 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY-IN-FACT AS CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF NONTERMINATION.

63 In the exercise of a power granted by a power of attorney, 64 other than in a transaction relating to real property described 65 in section 523.17, a signature by a person as "attorney-in-fact for (Name of the principal)" or "(Name of the principal) by (Name of the attorney-in-fact) his/her the principal's attorney-in-fact" or any similar written disclosure of the 69 principal and attorney-in-fact relationship constitutes an 70 attestation by the attorney-in-fact that the attorney-in-fact did not have, at the time of signing, actual knowledge of the 72 termination of the power of attorney by the death of the

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 principal or, if the power is one which terminates upon incompetence of the principal, actual knowledge of the principal's incompetence, or actual notice of the revocation of 4 the power of attorney, and is conclusive proof as to any party relying on the attestation that the power of attorney had not terminated or been revoked at the time of the signature by the attorney-in-fact on behalf of the principal except as to any party who has actual knowledge that the power of attorney had terminated prior to the signature or actual notice of the 9 10 revocation of the power of attorney. 523\*#20S 11 523.20 LIABILITY OF PARTIES REFUSING AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEY-IN-FACT TO ACT ON PRINCIPAL'S BEHALF. 12 13 Any party refusing to accept the authority of an 14 attorney-in-fact to exercise a power granted by a power of 15 attorney which (1) is executed in conformity with section 523.23; (2) contains a specimen signature of the attorney-in-fact 16 authorized to act; (3) with regard to the execution or delivery 17 of any recordable instrument relating to real property, is 18 19 accompanied by affidavits that satisfy the provisions of section 523.17; (4) with regard to any other transaction, is signed by 20 the attorney-in-fact in a manner conforming to section 523.18; 21 and (5) when applicable, is accompanied by an affidavit and any 22 other document required by section 523.16, is liable to the 24 principal and to the principal's heirs, assigns, and representative of the estate of the principal in the same manner as the party would be liable had the party refused to accept the 26 27 authority of the principal to act on his the principal's own 28 behalf unless: (1) the party has actual notice of the 29 revocation of the power of attorney prior to the exercise of the power; (2) the duration of the power of attorney specified in 30 the power of attorney itself has expired; or (3) the party has 32

38 or otherwise. 523\*#23S

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523.23 STATUTORY SHORT FORM OF GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY; FORMAL REQUIREMENTS; JOINT AGENTS.

Subdivision 1. FORM. The use of the following form in the creation of a power of attorney is lawful, and, when used, it shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of sections 523.23 and 523.24:

actual knowledge of the death of the principal or, if the power of attorney is not a durable power of attorney, actual notice of a judicial determination that the principal is legally

incompetent. This provision does not negate any liability which a party would have to the principal or to the attorney-in-fact

under any other form of power of attorney under the common law

NOTICE: THE POWERS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT ARE BROAD AND SWEEPING. THEY ARE DEFINED IN SECTION 523.24. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE POWERS, OBTAIN COMPETENT ADVICE. THE USE OF ANY OTHER OR DIFFERENT FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY DESIRED BY THE PARTIES IS ALSO PERMITTED. THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY MAY BE REVOKED BY YOU IF YOU LATER WISH TO DO SO. THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY AUTHORIZES BUT DOES NOT REQUIRE THE ATTORNEY-IN-FACT TO ACT FOR YOU BUT-DOES-NOT-REQUIRE-THAT-HE-OR-SHE-DO-SO.

Know All Men by These Presents, which are intended to constitute a STATUTORY SHORT FORM POWER OF ATTORNEY pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 523.23:

That I ..... (insert name and address of the principal) do hereby appoint ..... (insert name and address of the attorney-in-fact, or each attorney-in-fact, if more than one is designated) my attorney(s)-in-fact to act (jointly):

(NOTE: If more than one attorney-in-fact is designated and the principal wishes each attorney-in-fact alone to be able to exercise the power conferred, delete the word "jointly." Failure to delete the word "jointly" will require the attorneys-in-fact to act unanimously.)

First: in my name, place and stead in any way which I myself could do, if I were personally present, with respect to the following matters as each of them is defined in section

(To grant to the attorney-in-fact any of the following powers, make a check or "x" in the line in front of each power being granted. To delete any of the following powers, do not make a check or "x" in the line in front of the power. You may, but need not, cross out each power being deleted with a line

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                                                                                     PAGE
 1 drawn through it (or in similar fashion). Failure to make a
 2 check or "x" in the line in front of the power will have the
 3 effect of deleting the power unless the line in front of the
     power of (o) is checked or x-ed.)
       Check or "x"
 6 ...... (A) real property transactions;
 7 ..... (B) tangible personal property transactions;
8 ..... (C) bond, share, and commodity transactions;
9 ..... (D) banking transactions;
     ..... (E) business operating transactions;
11 ..... (E) business operating transactions;
11 ..... (F) insurance transactions;
12 ..... (G) beneficiary transactions;
13 ..... (H) gift transactions;
14 ..... (I) fiduciary transactions;
15 ..... (J) claims and litigation;
16 ..... (K) family maintenance;
17 ..... (L) benefits from military service;
18 ..... (M) records, reports, and statements;
19 (N) all other matters;
19 ...... (N) all other matters;
      ..... (O) all of the powers listed in
                        (A) through (N) above.
        Second: (You must indicate below whether or not this power
23 of attorney will be effective if you become incompetent. Make a
24 check or "x" in the line in front of the statement that
25 expresses your intent.)
     .... This power of attorney shall continue
                    to be effective if I become incompetent.
                  It shall not be affected by my later
                    disability or incompetency.
           .... This power of attorney shall not be
                    effective if I become incompetent.
      .... This power of attorney authorizes the
           .... This power of attorney does not author-
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Third: (You must indicate below whether or not this power of attorney authorizes the attorney-in-fact to transfer your 34 property directly to himself-or-herself the attorney-in-fact. Make a check or "x" in the line in front of the statement that expresses your intent.)

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attorney-in-fact to receive the transfer property directly to-himself-or-herself.

ize the attorney-in-fact to receive the transfer property directly to himself-or-herself.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto signed my name this ...... day of ...... 19...

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(Signature of Principal)

(Acknowledgment)

Specimen Signature of Attorney(s)-in-Fact 48

49 50 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* No change for subd 2 to 4 51

523\*#24S

523.24 CONSTRUCTION.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. BANKING TRANSACTIONS. In a statutory short 55 form power of attorney, the language conferring general authority with respect to banking transactions, means that the 57 principal authorizes the attorney-in-fact:

- (1) to continue, modify, and terminate any deposit account or other banking arrangement made by or on behalf of the 60 principal prior to the execution of the power of attorney;
- (2) to open in the name of the principal alone, or in a way that clearly evidences the principal and attorney-in-fact 63 relationship, a deposit account of any type with any bank, trust 64 company, savings and loan association, credit union, thrift 65 company, brokerage firm, or other institution which serves as a depository for funds selected by the attorney-in-fact, to hire safe deposit box or vault space and to make other contracts for 68 the procuring of other services made available by the banking institution as the attorney-in-fact deems desirable;
- (3) to make, sign, and deliver checks or drafts for any purpose, to withdraw by check, order, or otherwise any funds or 72 property of the principal deposited with or left in the custody of any banking institution, wherever located, either before or 74 after the execution of the power of attorney;
  - (4) to prepare any necessary financial statements of the

assets and liabilities or income and expenses of the principal for submission to any banking institution;

- (5) to receive statements, vouchers, notices, or other documents from any banking institution and to act with respect to them:
- (6) to enter at any time any safe deposit box or vault which the principal could enter if personally present;
- (7) to borrow money at any interest rate the attorney-in-fact selects, to pledge as security any assets of the principal the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary for borrowing, to pay, renew, or extend the time of payment of any debt of the principal;
- (8) to make, assign, draw, endorse, discount, guarantee, and negotiate, all promissory notes, bills of exchange, checks, drafts, or other negotiable or nonnegotiable paper of the principal, or payable to the principal or his the principal's order, to receive the cash or other proceeds of any of those transactions, to accept any bill of exchange or draft drawn by any person upon the principal, and to pay it when due;
- (9) to receive for the principal and to deal in and to deal with any sight draft, warehouse receipt, or other negotiable or nonnegotiable instrument in which the principal has or claims to have an interest;
- (10) to apply for and to receive letters of credit from any banking institution selected by the attorney-in-fact, giving indemnity or other agreement in connection with the letters of credit which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary;
- (11) to consent to an extension in the time of payment with respect to any commercial paper or any banking transaction in which the principal has an interest or by which the principal is, or might be, affected in any way;
- (12) to demand, receive, obtain by action, proceeding, or otherwise any money or other thing of value to which the principal is, or may become, or may claim to be entitled as the proceeds of any banking transaction, and to reimburse the attorney-in-fact for any expenditures properly made in the execution of the powers conferred upon the attorney-in-fact by the statutory short form power of attorney;
- (13) to execute, acknowledge, and deliver any instrument of any kind, in the name of the principal or otherwise, which the attorney-in-fact deems useful for the accomplishment of any of the purposes enumerated in this subdivision;
- (14) to prosecute, defend, submit to arbitration, settle, and propose or accept a compromise with respect to any claim existing in favor of or against the principal based on or involving any banking transaction or to intervene in any related action or proceeding;
- (15) to hire, discharge, and compensate any attorney, accountant, expert witness, or other assistant when the attorney-in-fact deems that action to be desirable for the proper execution of any of the powers described in this subdivision, and for the keeping of needed records; and
- (16) in general, and in addition to all the specific acts listed in this subdivision, to do any other acts in connection with any banking transaction which does or might in any way affect the financial or other interests of the principal.
- All powers described in this subdivision are exercisable equally with respect to any banking transaction engaged in by the principal at the giving of the power of attorney or engaged in after that time, and whether conducted in the state of Minnesota or elsewhere.
- Subd. 5. BUSINESS OPERATING TRANSACTIONS. In a statutory short form power of attorney, the language conferring general authority with respect to business operating transactions, means that the principal authorizes the attorney-in-fact:
- (1) to discharge and perform any duty or liability and also to exercise any right, power, privilege, or option which the principal has, or claims to have, under any partnership agreement whether the principal is a general or limited partner, to enforce the terms of a partnership agreement for the protection of the principal, by action, proceeding, or otherwise, as the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary, and to defend, submit to arbitration, settle, or compromise any action or other legal proceeding to which the principal is a party because of his membership in the partnership;

submit to arbitration, settle or compromise any action or other legal proceeding to which the principal is a party because of a bond, share, or other instrument of similar character;

- (3) with respect to any business enterprise which is owned solely by the principal:
- (a) to continue, modify, renegotiate, extend, and terminate any contractual arrangements made with any person or entity, firm, association, or corporation by or on behalf of the principal with respect to the business enterprise prior to the granting of the power of attorney;
- (b) to determine the policy of the business enterprise as to the location of the site or sites to be used for its operation, the nature and extent of the business to be undertaken by it, the methods of manufacturing, selling, merchandising, financing, accounting, and advertising to be employed in its operation, the amount and types of insurance to be carried, the mode of securing, compensating, and dealing with accountants, attorneys, servants, and other agents and employees required for its operation, and to agree and to contract in any manner, with any person, and on any terms which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary for effectuating any or all of the decisions of the attorney-in-fact as to policy, and to perform, rescind, reform, release, or modify the agreement or contract or any other similar agreement or contract made by or on behalf of the principal;
- (c) to change the name or form of organization under which the business enterprise is operated and to enter into a partnership agreement with other persons or to organize a corporation to take over the operation of the business or any part of the business, as the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary;
- (d) to demand and receive all money which is or may become due to the principal or which may be claimed by or for the principal or-on-his-behalf in the operation of the business enterprise, and to control and disburse the funds in the operation of the enterprise in any way which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary, and to engage in any banking transactions which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary for effectuating the execution of any of the powers of the attorney-in-fact described in clauses (a) to (d);
- (4) to prepare, sign, file, and deliver all reports, compilations of information, returns, or other papers with respect to any business operating transaction of the principal, which are required by any governmental agency, department, or instrumentality or which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary for any purpose, and to make any related payments;
- (5) to pay, compromise, or contest taxes or assessments and to do any act or acts which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary to protect the principal from illegal or unnecessary taxation, fines, penalties, or assessments in connection with his the principal's business operations, including power to attempt to recover, in any manner permitted by law, sums paid before or after the execution of the power of attorney as taxes, fines, penalties, or assessments;
- (6) to demand, receive, obtain by action, proceeding, or otherwise, any money or other thing of value to which the principal is, may become, or may claim to be entitled as the proceeds of any business operation of the principal, to conserve, to invest, to disburse, or to use anything so received for purposes enumerated in this subdivision, and to reimburse the attorney-in-fact for any expenditures properly made by the attorney-in-fact in the execution of the powers conferred upon the attorney-in-fact by the statutory short form power of attorney;
- (7) to execute, acknowledge, seal, and deliver any deed, assignment, mortgage, lease, notice, consent, agreement, authorization, check, or other instrument which the attorney-in-fact deems useful for the accomplishment of any of the purposes enumerated in this subdivision;
- (8) to prosecute, defend, submit to arbitration, settle, and propose or accept a compromise with respect to, any claim

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existing in favor of, or against, the principal based on or involving any business operating transaction or to intervene in any related action or proceeding;

- (9) to hire, discharge, and compensate any attorney, accountant, expert witness, or other assistant when the attorney-in-fact deems that action to be desirable for the proper execution by the attorney-in-fact of any of the powers 8 described in this subdivision, and for the keeping of needed 9 records; and
  - (10) in general, and in addition to all the specific acts listed in this subdivision, to do any other act which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary for the furtherance or protection of the interests of the principal in any business.

All powers described in this subdivision are exercisable equally with respect to any business in which the principal is interested at the time of giving of the power of attorney or in which the principal becomes interested after that time, and whether operated in the state of Minnesota or elsewhere.

No change for subd 6 to 10

- Subd. 11. FAMILY MAINTENANCE. In a statutory short form power of attorney, the language conferring general authority with respect to family maintenance, means that the principal authorizes the attorney-in-fact:
- (1) to do all acts necessary for maintaining the customary standard of living of the spouse and children, and other persons customarily supported by the principal, including by way of illustration and not by way of restriction, power to provide living quarters by purchase, lease, or other contract, or by payment of the operating costs, including interest, amortization payments, repairs, and taxes of premises owned by the principal and occupied by his the principal's family or dependents, to provide normal domestic help for the operation of the household, to provide usual vacations and usual travel expenses, to provide usual educational facilities, and to provide funds for all the current living costs of the spouse, children, and other dependents, including, among other things, shelter, clothing, food, and incidentals;
- (2) to pay for necessary medical, dental, and surgical care, hospitalization, and custodial care for the spouse, children, and other dependents of the principal;
- (3) to continue whatever provision has been made by the principal, either prior to or after the execution of the power of attorney, for his the principal's spouse and other persons customarily supported by the principal, with respect to automobiles, or other means of transportation, including by way of illustration but not by way of restriction, power to license, insure, and replace any automobiles owned by the principal and customarily used by the spouse, children, or other persons customarily supported by the principal;
- (4) to continue whatever charge accounts have been operated by the principal prior to the execution of the power of attorney or thereafter for the convenience of his the principal's spouse, children, or other persons customarily supported by the principal, to open new accounts the attorney-in-fact deems to be desirable for the accomplishment of any of the purposes enumerated in this subdivision, and to pay the items charged on those accounts by any person authorized or permitted by the principal to make charges prior to the execution of the power of attornev;
- (5) to continue payments incidental to the membership or affiliation of the principal in any church, club, society, order, or other organization or to continue contributions to those organizations;
- (6) to demand, receive, obtain by action, proceeding, or otherwise any money or other thing of value to which the principal is or may become or may claim to be entitled as salary, wages, commission, or other remuneration for services performed, or as a dividend or distribution upon any stock, or as interest or principal upon any indebtedness, or any periodic distribution of profits from any partnership or business in which the principal has or claims an interest, and to endorse, collect, or otherwise realize upon any instrument for the payment received;
- (7) to use any asset of the principal for the performance of the powers enumerated in this subdivision, including by way

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1 of illustration and not by way of restriction, power to draw money by check or otherwise from any bank deposit of the principal, to sell any interest in real property, bond, share, commodity interest, tangible personal property, or other asset of the principal, to borrow money and pledge as security for a loan, any asset, including insurance, which belongs to the principal;

- (8) to execute, acknowledge, verify, seal, file, and 9 deliver any application, consent, petition, notice, release, waiver, agreement, or other instrument which the attorney-in-fact deems useful for the accomplishment of any of the purposes enumerated in this subdivision;
- (9) to hire, discharge, and compensate any attorney, accountant, or other assistant when the attorney-in-fact deems that action to be desirable for the proper execution by any of the powers described in this subdivision, and for the keeping of 17 needed records; and
- (10) in general, and in addition to all the specific acts listed in this subdivision, to do any other acts for the welfare 20 of the spouse, children, or other persons customarily supported by the principal or for the preservation and maintenance of the other personal relationships of the principal to parents, relatives, friends, and organizations as are appropriate.

All powers described in this subdivision are exercisable equally whether the acts required for their execution relate to real or personal property owned by the principal at the giving of the power of attorney or acquired after that time and whether those acts are performable in the state of Minnesota or 29 elsewhere.

Subd. 12. BENEFITS FROM MILITARY SERVICE. In a statutory short form power of attorney, the language conferring general authority with respect to benefits from military 33 service, means that the principal authorizes the 34 attorney-in-fact:

- (1) to execute vouchers in the name of the principal for any and all allowances and reimbursements payable by the United States or by any state or subdivision of a state to the 38 principal, including, by way of illustration and not of restriction, all allowances and reimbursements for transportation of the principal and of his the principal's dependents, and for shipment of household effects, to receive, endorse, and collect the proceeds of any check payable to the order of the principal drawn on the treasurer or other fiscal officer or depository of the United States or of any state or subdivision of a state;
  - (2) to take possession and order the removal and shipment of any property of the principal from any post, warehouse, depot, dock, or other place of storage or safekeeping, either governmental or private, to execute and deliver any release, voucher, receipt, bill of lading, shipping ticket, certificate, or other instrument which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary for that purpose;
- (3) to prepare, file, and prosecute the claim of the 54 principal to any benefit or assistance, financial or otherwise, 55 to which the principal is, or claims to be, entitled, under the provisions of any statute or regulation existing at the execution of the power of attorney or enacted after that time by 58 the United States or by any state or by any subdivision of a state, or by any foreign government, which benefit or assistance arises from or is based upon military service performed prior to or after the execution of the power of attorney by the principal or by any person related by blood or marriage to the principal, to execute any receipt or other instrument which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary for the enforcement or for the collection of that claim;
  - (4) to receive the financial proceeds of any claim of the type described in this subdivision, to conserve, invest, disburse, or use anything so received for purposes enumerated in this subdivision, and to reimburse the attorney-in-fact for any expenditures properly made by-him in the execution of the powers conferred on the attorney-in-fact by the statutory short form power of attorney;
  - (5) to prosecute, defend, submit to arbitration, settle, and propose or accept a compromise with respect to any claim existing in favor of or against the principal based on or involving any benefits from military service or to intervene in

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any related action or proceeding;
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- (6) to hire, discharge, and compensate any attorney, accountant, expert witness, or other assistant when the attorney-in-fact deems that action to be desirable for the proper execution by the attorney-in-fact of any of the powers described in this subdivision; and
- (7) in general, and in addition to all the specific acts listed in this subdivision, to do any other acts which the attorney-in-fact deems desirable or necessary, to assure to the principal, and to the dependents of the principal, the maximum possible benefit from the military service performed prior to or after the execution of the power of attorney by the principal or by any person related by blood or marriage to the principal.

All powers described in this subdivision are exercisable equally with respect to any benefits from military service existing at the giving of the power of attorney or accruing after that time, and whether accruing in the state of Minnesota or elsewhere.

19 No change for subd 13 to 14 524#1-0102

524.1-102 PURPOSES; RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

- (a) Chapters 524 and 525 shall be liberally construed and applied to promote the underlying purposes and policies.
- (b) The underlying purposes and policies of chapters 524 and 525 are:
- (1) to simplify and clarify the law concerning the affairs of decedents, missing persons, protected persons, minors and incapacitated persons;
- (2) to discover and make effective the intent of a decedent in distribution of his property;
- (3) to promote a speedy and efficient system for liquidating the estate of the decedent and making distribution to his successors;
- (5) to make uniform the law among the various jurisdictions. 524#1-0106

524.1-106 EFFECT OF FRAUD AND EVASION.

Whenever fraud has been perpetrated in connection with any proceeding or in any statement filed under this chapter or if fraud is used to avoid or circumvent the provisions or purposes of this chapter, any person injured thereby may obtain appropriate relief against the perpetrator of the fraud or restitution from any person, other than a bona fide purchaser, benefiting from the fraud, whether innocent or not. Any proceeding must be commenced within two years after the discovery of the fraud, but no proceeding may be brought against one not a perpetrator of the fraud later than five years after the time of commission of the fraud. This section has no bearing on remedies relating to fraud practiced on a decedent during-his tifetime while living which affects the succession of his the estate. 524#1-0201

524.1-201 GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Subject to additional definitions contained in the subsequent articles which are applicable to specific articles or parts, and unless the context otherwise requires, in chapters 524 and 525:

- (1) "Application" means a written request to the registrar for an order of informal probate or appointment under article
- (2) "Beneficiary," as it relates to trust beneficiaries, includes a person who has any present or future interest, vested or contingent, and also includes the owner of an interest by assignment or other transfer and as it relates to a charitable trust, includes any person entitled to enforce the trust.
- (3) "Child" includes any individual entitled to take as a child under law by intestate succession from the parent whose relationship is involved and excludes any person who is only a stepchild, a foster child, a grandchild or any more remote descendant.
- (4) "Claims" includes liabilities of the decedent whether arising in contract or otherwise and liabilities of the estate which arise after the death of the decedent including funeral expenses and expenses of administration. The term does not include taxes, demands or disputes regarding title of a decedent to specific assets alleged to be included in the estate, tort claims, foreclosure of mechanic's liens, or to actions pursuant

to section 573.02.

- (5) "Court" means the court or branch having jurisdiction in matters relating to the affairs of decedents. This court in this state is known as the probate court or county court.
- (6) "Conservator" means a person who is appointed by a court to manage the estate of a protected person.
- (7) "Devise," when used as a noun, means a testamentary disposition of real or personal property and when used as a verb, means to dispose of real or personal property by will.
- (8) "Devisee" means any person designated in a will to receive a devise. In the case of a devise to an existing trust or trustee, or to a trustee on trust described by will, the trust or trustee is the devisee and the beneficiaries are not devisees.
- (9) "Disability" means cause for a protective order as described by section 525.54.
- (10) "Distributee" means any person who has received property of a decedent from his the decedent's personal representative other than as a creditor or purchaser. A testamentary trustee is a distributee only to the extent of distributed assets or increment thereto remaining in his the trustee's hands. A beneficiary of a testamentary trust to whom the trustee has distributed property received from a personal representative is a distributee of the personal representative. For purposes of this provision, "testamentary trustee" includes a trustee to whom assets are transferred by will, to the extent of the devised assets.
- (11) "Estate" includes all of the property of the decedent, trust, or other person whose affairs are subject to this chapter as originally constituted and as it exists from time to time during administration.
  - (13) "Fiduciary" includes personal representative, guardian, conservator and trustee.
- (14) "Foreign personal representative" means a personal representative of another jurisdiction.
- (15) "Formal proceedings" means those conducted before a judge with notice to interested persons.
- (16) "Guardian" means a person who has qualified as a guardian of a minor or incapacitated person pursuant to testamentary or court appointment, but excludes one who is merely a guardian ad litem.
- (17) "Heirs" means those persons, including the surviving spouse, who are entitled under the statutes of intestate succession to the property of a decedent.
- (18) "Incapacitated person" is as described in section 525.54, other than a minor.
- (19) "Informal proceedings" means those conducted by the judge, the registrar, or the person or persons designated by the judge for probate of a will or appointment of a personal representative in accordance with sections 524.3-301 to 524.3-311.
- (20) "Interested person" includes heirs, devisees, children, spouses, creditors, beneficiaries and any others having a property right in or claim against the estate of a decedent, ward or protected person which may be affected by the proceeding. It also includes persons having priority for appointment as personal representative, and other fiduciaries representing interested persons. The meaning as it relates to particular persons may vary from time to time and must be determined according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved in, any proceeding.
  - (22) "Lease" includes an oil, gas, or other mineral lease.
- (23) "Letters" includes letters testamentary, letters of guardianship, letters of administration, and letters of conservatorship.
- (25) "Mortgage" means any conveyance, agreement or arrangement in which property is used as security.
- (26) "Nonresident decedent" means a decedent who was domiciled in another jurisdiction at the time of h + s death.
- (27) "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 entity.
- (29) "Person" means an individual, a corporation, an organization, or other legal entity.
- (30) "Personal representative" includes executor,

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administrator, successor personal representative, special
administrator, and persons who perform substantially the same
function under the law governing their status. "General personal
representative" excludes special administrator.
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- (31) "Petition" means a written request to the court for an order after notice.
  - (32) "Proceeding" includes action at law and suit in equity.
- (33) "Property" includes both real and personal property or any interest therein and means anything that may be the subject of ownership.
- (34) "Protected person" is as described in section 525.54, subdivision 2.
- (36) "Registrar" refers to the judge of the court or the person designated by the court to perform the functions of registrar as provided in section 524.1-307.
- (37) "Security" includes any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in an oil, gas or mining title or lease or in payments out of production under such a title or lease, collateral trust certificate, transferable share, voting trust certificate or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a security, or any certificate of interest or participation, any temporary or interim certificate, receipt or certificate of deposit for, or any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing.
- (38) "Settlement," in reference to a decedent's estate, includes the full process of administration, distribution and closing.
- (39) "Special administrator" means a personal representative as described by sections 524.3-614 to 524.3-618.
- (40) "State" includes any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession subject to the legislative authority of the United States.
- (41) "Successor personal representative" means a personal representative, other than a special administrator, who is appointed to succeed a previously appointed personal representative.
- (42) "Successors" means those persons, other than creditors, who are entitled to property of a decedent under his the decedent's will, chapters 524 or 525.
- (43) "Supervised administration" refers to the proceedings described in sections 524.3-501 to 524.3-505.
- (44) "Testacy proceeding" means a proceeding to establish a will or determine intestacy.
- (45) "Trust" includes any express trust, private or charitable, with additions thereto, wherever and however created. It also includes a trust created or determined by judgment or decree under which the trust is to be administered in the manner of an express trust. "Trust" excludes other constructive trusts, and it excludes resulting trusts, conservatorships, personal representatives, trust accounts as defined in chapter 528, custodial arrangements pursuant to sections 149.11 to 149.14, 318.01 to 318.06, 527.01 to 527.11, business trusts providing for certificates to be issued to beneficiaries, common trust funds, voting trusts, security arrangements, liquidation trusts, and trusts for the primary purpose of paying debts, dividends, interest, salaries, wages, profits, pensions, or employee benefits of any kind, and any arrangement under which a person is nominee or escrowee for another.
  - (46) "Trustee" includes an original, additional, or successor trustee, whether or not appointed or confirmed by court.
- 65 (47) "Ward" is as described in section 525.54, subdivision 66 1.
- 67 (48) "Will" includes codicil and any testamentary 68 instrument which merely appoints an executor or revokes or 69 revises another will. 524#1-0310
- 70 524.1-310 VERIFICATION OF FILED DOCUMENTS.

Every document filed with the court under this chapter or chapter 525 shall be verified except where the requirement of verification is waived by rule and except in the case of a pleading signed by an attorney in accordance with the rules of civil procedure. Whenever a document is required to be verified:

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(1) such verification may be made by the unsworn written
declaration of the party or parties signing the document that
the representations made therein are known or believed to be
true and that they are made under penalties for perjury, or
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(2) such verification may be made by the affidavit of the party or parties signing the document that the representations made therein are true or believed to be true.

A party who makes a false material statement which-he-does not-believe not believing it to be true in a document he the party verifies in accordance with the preceding sentence and files with the court under this chapter or chapter 525 shall be subject to the penalties for perjury. 524#1-0401

524.1-401 NOTICE; METHOD AND TIME OF GIVING.

- (a) If notice of a hearing on any petition is required and except for specific notice requirements as otherwise provided, the petitioner shall cause notice of the time and place of hearing of any petition to be given to any interested person or his the person's attorney if he the person has appeared by attorney or requested that notice be sent to his the attorney. Notice shall be given:
- (1) by mailing a copy thereof at least 14 days before the time set for the hearing by certified, registered or ordinary first class mail addressed to the person being notified at the 24 post office address given in his the demand for notice, if any, or at his the demander's office or place of residence, if known;
  - (2) by delivering a copy thereof to the person being notified personally at least 14 days before the time set for the hearing; or
  - (3) if the address, or identity of any person is not known and cannot be ascertained with reasonable diligence, by publishing once a week for two consecutive weeks, a copy thereof in a legal newspaper in the county where the hearing is to be held, the last publication of which is to be at least 10 days before the time set for the hearing.
  - (b) The court for good cause shown may provide for a different method or time of giving notice for any hearing.
  - (c) Proof of the giving of notice shall be made on or before the hearing and filed in the proceeding.
- (d) No defect in any notice nor in publication or in service thereof shall limit or affect the validity of the appointment, powers, or other duties of the personal representative--his-powers-or-other-duties. Any of the notices required by sections 524.1-401, 524.3-306, 524.3-310, 524.3-403 and 524.3-801 may be combined into one notice. 524#1-0402

524.1-402 NOTICE; WAIVER.

A person, including a guardian ad litem, conservator, or other fiduciary, may waive notice by a writing signed by him the person or his the person's attorney and filed in the proceeding. 524#1-0403

524.1-403 PLEADINGS; WHEN PARTIES BOUND BY OTHERS; NOTICE.

In formal proceedings involving estates of decedents and in judicially supervised settlements, the following apply:

- (1) Interests to be affected shall be described in pleadings which give reasonable information to owners by name or class, by reference to the instrument creating the interests, or in other appropriate manner.
- (2) Persons are bound by orders binding others in the following cases:
- (i) Orders binding the sole holder or all co-holders of a power of revocation or a presently exercisable general power of appointment, including one in the form of a power of amendment, bind other persons to the extent their interests as objects, takers in default, or otherwise, are subject to the power.
- (ii) To the extent there is no conflict of interest between them or among persons represented, orders binding a conservator bind the person whose estate he the conservator controls; orders binding a guardian bind the ward if no conservator of his the estate has been appointed; orders binding a trustee bind beneficiaries of the trust in proceedings to probate a will establishing or adding to a trust, to review the acts or accounts of a prior fiduciary and in proceedings involving creditors or other third parties; and orders binding a personal

representative bind persons interested in the undistributed

assets of a decedent's estate in actions or proceedings by or against the estate. If there is no conflict of interest and no conservator or guardian has been appointed, a parent may represent his the parent's minor child.

- (iii) An unborn or unascertained person who is not otherwise represented is bound by an order to the extent his that person's interest is adequately represented by another party having a substantially identical interest in the proceeding.
  - (3) Notice is required as follows:
- (i) Notice as prescribed by section 524.1-401 shall be given to every interested person or to one who can bind an interested person as described in (2) (i) or (2) (ii) above. Notice may be given both to a person and to another who may bind him the person.
- (ii) Notice is given to unborn or unascertained persons, who are not represented under (2) (i) or (2) (ii) above, by giving notice to all known persons whose interests in the proceedings are substantially identical to those of the unborn or unascertained persons.
- (4) At any point in a proceeding, a court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the interest of a minor, an incapacitated, unborn, or unascertained person, or a person whose identity or address is unknown, if the court determines that representation of the interest otherwise would be inadequate. If not precluded by conflict of interests, a guardian ad litem may be appointed to represent several persons or interests. The court shall set out its reasons for appointing a guardian ad litem as a part of the record of the proceeding.

524#2-0106

524.2-106 REPRESENTATION.

If representation is called for by sections 524.2-102 to 524.2-114:

- (1) In the case of issue of the decedent, the estate is divided into as many shares as there are surviving children of the decedent and deceased children who left issue who survive the decedent, each surviving child receiving one share and the share of each deceased child being divided among his-or-her its issue in the same manner.
- (2) In the case of issue of the parents of the decedent (other than issue of the decedent) the estate is divided into as many shares as there are surviving heirs in the nearest degree of kinship and deceased persons in the same degree who left issue who survived the decedent, each surviving heir in the nearest degree receiving one share and the share of each deceased person in the same degree being divided among his the deceased person's children, and the descendants of deceased children of him that deceased person, in the same manner as specified in clause (1).

524#2-0108 50 52

524.2-108 AFTERBORN HEIRS.

Relatives of the decedent conceived before his death but born thereafter inherit as if they had been born in the lifetime of the decedent.

524#2-0110 54 52

524.2-110 ADVANCEMENTS.

If a person dies intestate as to all his the person's estate, property which-he-gave-in-his-lifetime given while living to an heir is treated as an advancement against the latter's share of the estate only if declared in a contemporaneous writing by the decedent or acknowledged in writing by the heir to be an advancement. For this purpose the property advanced is valued as of the time the heir came into possession or enjoyment of the property or as of the time of death of the decedent, whichever first occurs. If the recipient of the property fails to survive the decedent, the property is not taken into account in computing the intestate share to be received by the recipient's issue, unless the declaration or acknowledgment provides otherwise.

524#2-0112 68 524

524.2-112 ALIENAGE.

No person is disqualified to take as an heir because he the person or a-person another through whom he the person claims is or has been an alien.

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The augmented estate means the estate reduced by funeral and administration expenses, the homestead, family allowances and exemptions, liens, mortgages, and enforceable claims, to which is added the sum of the following amounts:

- (1) The value of property transferred by the decedent at any time during the marriage, to or for the benefit of any person other than the surviving spouse, to the extent that the decedent did not receive adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth for the transfer, if the transfer is of any of the following types:
- (i) any transfer under which the decedent retained at the time of death the possession or enjoyment of, or right to income om, the property;
- (ii) any transfer to the extent that the decedent retained at the time of death a power, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, to revoke or to consume, invade or dispose of the principal for his-or-her-own personal benefit;
- (iii) any transfer whereby property is held at the time of decedent's death by decedent and another with right of survivorship;
- (iv) any transfer made within one year of death of the decedent to the extent that the aggregate transfers to any one donee in the year exceeds \$30,000.

Any transfer is excluded if made with the written consent or joinder of the surviving spouse. Property is valued as of the decedent's death except that property given irrevocably to a donee during lifetime of the decedent is valued as of the date the donee came into possession or enjoyment if that occurs first. Nothing in this section shall cause any life insurance, accident 31 insurance, joint annuity, or pension or profit-sharing plan payable to a person other than the surviving spouse to be included in the augmented estate.

- (2) The value of property owned by the surviving spouse at the decedent's death, plus the value of property transferred by the spouse at any time during marriage to any person other than the decedent which would have been includable in the spouse's augmented estate if the surviving spouse had predeceased the decedent, to the extent the owned or transferred property is derived from the decedent by any means other than testate or intestate succession or as an obligation of support without a full consideration in money or money's worth. For purposes of this clause:
- (i) Property derived from the decedent includes, but is not limited to, any beneficial interest of the surviving spouse in a 46 trust created by the decedent during the decedent's lifetime, any property appointed to the spouse by the decedent's exercise of a general or special power of appointment also exercisable in favor of others than the spouse, any property held at the time of decedent's death by decedent and the surviving spouse with right of survivorship, any property held by decedent and transferred by contract to the surviving spouse by reason of the decedent's death, and the value of the share of the surviving spouse resulting from rights in community property in this or any other state formerly owned with the decedent. The augmented 56 estate does not include the proceeds of life insurance payable upon the death of the decedent, in lump sum or in the form of an annuity, accident insurance, joint annuity or pension or profit-sharing plan, nor does it include premiums paid therefor by the decedent or any other person.
- (ii) Property owned by the spouse at the decedent's death is valued as of the date of death. Property transferred by the 63 spouse is valued at the time the transfer became irrevocable, or at the decedent's death, whichever occurred first. Income earned by included property prior to the decedent's death is not treated as property derived from the decedent.
- (iii) Property owned by the surviving spouse as of the decedent's death of the kind described in clause (2)(i) is presumed to have been derived from the decedent except to the extent that the surviving spouse establishes that it was derived from another source. All other property owned by the surviving 72 spouse as of the decedent's death, or previously transferred by the surviving spouse, is presumed not to have been derived from the decedent except to the extent that an interested party establishes that it was derived from the decedent.

524#2-0203

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524.2-203 RIGHT OF ELECTION PERSONAL TO SURVIVING SPOUSE. The right of election of the surviving spouse may be exercised only during his the surviving spouse's lifetime by-him. 4 In the case of a protected person, the right of election may be 5 exercised only by order of the court in which protective proceedings as to his the protected person's property are pending, after finding (1) that exercise is necessary to provide 8 adequate support for the protected person during his the 9 protected person's probable life expectancy and (2) that the 10 election will be consistent with the best interests of the natural bounty of the protected person's affection. 11

524.2-205 PROCEEDING FOR ELECTIVE SHARE; TIME LIMIT.

- (a) The surviving spouse may elect to take an elective share in the augmented net estate by filing in the court and mailing or delivering to the personal representative, if any, a petition for the elective share within nine months after the date of death, or within six months after the probate of the decedent's will, whichever limitation last expires. However, 19 nonprobate transfers, described in section 524.2-202, clauses 20 (1) and (3), shall not be included within the augmented estate for the purpose of computing the elective share, if the petition is filed later than nine months after death. The court may extend the time for election as it sees fit for cause shown by the surviving spouse before the time for election has expired.
  - (b) The surviving spouse shall give notice of the time and place set for hearing to persons interested in the estate and to the distributees and recipients of portions of the augmented net estate whose interests will be affected by the taking of the elective share.
  - (c) The surviving spouse may withdraw his a demand for an elective share at any time before entry of an order by the court determining the elective share.
- (d) After notice and hearing, the court shall determine the amount of the elective share and shall order its payment from the assets of the augmented net estate or by contribution as appears appropriate under section 524.2-207. If it appears that a fund or property included in the augmented net estate has not come into the possession of the personal representative, or has been distributed by the personal representative, the court nevertheless shall fix the liability of any person who has any 41 interest in the fund or property or who has possession thereof, whether as trustee or otherwise. The proceeding may be maintained against fewer than all persons against whom relief could be sought, but no person is subject to contribution in any greater amount than he that person would have been if relief had been secured against all persons subject to contribution.
- (e) The order or judgment of the court may be enforced as 48 necessary in suit for contribution or payment in other courts of this state or other jurisdictions. 524#2-0206

50 524.2-206 EFFECT OF ELECTION ON BENEFITS BY WILL OR

52 A surviving spouse is entitled to the allowances provided in section 525.15 whether or not he-or-she-elects electing to 53 54 take an elective share. 524#2-0207

524.2-207 CHARGING SPOUSE WITH GIFTS RECEIVED; LIABILITY OF OTHERS FOR BALANCE OF ELECTIVE SHARE.

- (a) In the proceeding for an elective share, values included in the augmented estate which pass or have passed to the surviving spouse, or which would have passed to the surviving spouse but were renounced, are applied first to satisfy the elective share and to reduce any contributions due from other recipients of transfers included in the augmented estate. For purposes of this paragraph, the electing spouse's beneficial interest in any life estate or in any trust shall be computed as if worth one-half of the total value of the property subject to the life estate, or of the trust estate, unless higher or lower values for these interests are established by proof.
- 69 (b) Remaining property of the augmented estate is so applied that liability for the balance of the elective share of 71 the surviving spouse is equitably apportioned among the 72 recipients of the augmented estate in proportion to the value of their interests therein.

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(c) Only original transferees from, or appointees of, the
decedent and their donees, to the extent the donees have the
  3 property or its proceeds, are subject to the contribution to
     make up the elective share of the surviving spouse. A person
  5 liable to contribution may choose to give up the property
  6 transferred to-him or to pay its value as of the time it is
  7
    considered in computing the augmented estate.
 524#2-0301
     524.2-301 OMITTED SPOUSE.
  8
        (a) If a testator fails to provide by will for his a
 10 surviving spouse who married the testator after the execution of
 11
     the will, the omitted spouse shall receive the same share of the
 12
     estate he-would-have-received as if the decedent left no will
 13 unless it appears from the will that the omission was
 outside the will and the intent that the transfer be in lieu of a testamentary provision is the contract that the transfer be in lieu of
 14 intentional or the testator provided for the spouse by transfer
     a testamentary provision is shown by statements of the testator
17 or from the amount of the transfer or other evidence.
 18
       (b) In satisfying a share provided by this section, the
 19 devises made by the will abate as provided in section 524.3-902.
 524#2-0302
 20
         524.2-302 PRETERMITTED CHILDREN.
 21
        (a) If a testator fails to provide in-his-will for any of
 22 his-children child born or adopted after the execution of his
 23 the testator's will, the omitted child receives a share in the
24 estate equal in value to that which he that child would have
 25 received if the testator had died intestate unless:
 26
       (1) it appears from the will that the omission was
 27
     intentional;
 28
        (2) when the will was executed the testator had one or more
 29 children and devised substantially all his the estate to the
 30 other parent of the omitted child; or
 31
       (3) the testator provided for the child by transfer outside
 32
     the will and the intent that the transfer be in lieu of a
 33 testamentary provision is shown by statements of the testator or
 34 from the amount of the transfer or other evidence.
 35
        (b) If at the time of execution of the will the testator
    fails to provide in-his-will for a living child solely because
 36
 37 he-believes of a belief that the child to-be is dead, the child
 38 receives a share in the estate equal in value to that which he
 39
      that child would have received if the testator had died
 40
     intestate.
 41
       (c) In satisfying a share provided by this section, the
     devises made by the will abate as provided in section 524.3-902.
 524#2-0502
 43
        524.2-502 EXECUTION.
        Except as provided for writings within section 524.2-513
 44
 45 and wills within section 524.2-506, every will shall be in
 46 writing signed by the testator or in the testator's name by some
    other person in the testator's presence and by his the
 47
 48
      testator's direction, and shall be signed by at least two
 49 persons each of whom witnessed either the signing or the
 50
    testator's acknowledgment of the signature or of the will.
 524#2-0504
 51
       524.2-504 SELF-PROVED WILL.
       An attested will may at the time of its execution or at any
 52
 53 subsequent date be made self-proved, by the acknowledgment
 thereof by the testator and the affidavits of the witnesses,
each made before an officer authorized to administer oaths u
     each made before an officer authorized to administer oaths under
 56 the laws of this state, or under the laws of the state where
 57 execution occurs, and evidenced by the officer's certificate,
 58 under official seal, attached or annexed to the will in form and
 59 content substantially as follows:
 60
       THE STATE OF ......
       COUNTY OF .....
       We, ...., the
 62
 63
     testator and the witnesses, respectively, whose names are signed
     to the attached or foregoing instrument, being first duly sworn,
 64
 65
     do hereby declare to the undersigned authority that the testator
```

68 another to sign it for him the testator, that he it was executed 69 it as his a free and voluntary act for the purposes therein 70 expressed, and that each of the witnesses, in the presence and hearing of the testator, signed the will as witnesses, and that 72 to the best of their knowledge the testator was at the time 18

66 signed and executed the instrument as his the testator's last

will, that he the testator signed it willingly or directed

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1 or more years of age, of sound mind and under no constraint or
 2 undue influence.
 3
      .........
                                   Testator
 4
 5
 6
                                    Witness
                              ........
8
                                    Witness
 9
      Subscribed, sworn to and acknowledged before me by
10
    ....., the testator, and subscribed and sworn to before
   me by ...... and ....., witnesses, this ...... day of ....., .....
11
12
13
                                (Signed).....
       (SEAL)
14
                              ...........
                              (Official capacity of officer)
15
524#2-0507
       524.2-507 REVOCATION BY WRITING OR BY ACT.
17
       A will or any part thereof is revoked
       (1) by a subsequent will which revokes the prior will or
    part expressly or by inconsistency; or
19
      (2) by being burned, torn, canceled, obliterated, or
21
    destroyed, with the intent and for the purpose of revoking it by
    the testator or by another person in his the testator's presence
23
    and by his the testator's direction.
524#2-0509
       524.2-509 REVIVAL OF REVOKED WILL.
24
       (a) If a second will which, had it remained effective at
25
    death, would have revoked the first will in whole or in part, is
26
    thereafter revoked by acts under section 524.2-507, the first
28
    will is revoked in whole or in part unless it is evident from
    the circumstances of the revocation of the second will or from
30
    testator's contemporary or subsequent declarations that he the
    testator intended the first will to take effect as executed.
32
      (b) If a second will which, had it remained effective at
33
    death, would have revoked the first will in whole or in part, is
34
    thereafter revoked by a third will, the first will is revoked in
35
    whole or in part, except to the extent it appears from the terms
36
    of the third will that the testator intended the first will to
37
    take effect.
524#2-0513
      524.2-513 SEPARATE WRITING IDENTIFYING BEQUEST OF
39
    TANGIBLE PROPERTY.
40
      A will may refer to a written statement or list to dispose
41
    of items of tangible personal property not otherwise
   specifically disposed of by the will, other than money,
42
43
    evidences of indebtedness, documents of title, and securities,
    and property used in trade or business. To be admissible under this section as evidence of the intended disposition, the
44
45
46
    writing must either be in the handwriting of the testator or be
47
    signed by him the testator and must describe the items and the
48
    devisees with reasonable certainty. The writing may be referred
49
    to as one to be in existence at the time of the testator's
50
    death; it may be prepared before or after the execution of the
51
    will; it may be altered by the testator after its preparation;
52
    and it may be a writing which has no significance apart from its
53
    effect upon the dispositions made by the will.
524#2-0602
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       524.2-602 CHOICE OF LAW AS TO MEANING AND EFFECT OF
55
    WILLS.
56
       The meaning and legal effect of a disposition in a will
57
    shall be determined by the local law of a particular state
58
    selected by the testator in his the testator's instrument unless
59
    the application of that law is contrary to the public policy of
60
    this state otherwise applicable to the disposition.
524#2-0603
61
       524.2-603 RULES OF CONSTRUCTION AND INTENTION.
62
       The intention of a testator as expressed in his the
63
    testator's will controls the legal effect of his the testator's
64
    dispositions. The rules of construction expressed in the
   succeeding sections of this part apply unless a contrary
66
    intention is indicated by the will.
524#2-0604
67
       524.2-604 CONSTRUCTION THAT WILL PASSES ALL PROPERTY;
68
    AFTER ACQUIRED PROPERTY.
69
     A will is construed to pass all property which the testator
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owns at his death including property acquired after the

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                                                               PAGE
 1 execution of the will.
 524#2-0605
 2
       524.2-605 ANTI-LAPSE; DECEASED DEVISEE; CLASS GIFTS.
         If a devisee who is a grandparent or a lineal descendant of
  3
 4
     a grandparent of the testator is dead at the time of execution
  5
     of the will, or fails to survive the testator, the issue of the
     deceased devisee who survive the testator take in place of the
     deceased devisee and if they are all of the same degree of
8
     kinship to the devisee they take equally, but if of unequal
 9
     degree then those of more remote degree take by representation.
 10
     One who is a grandparent or a lineal descendant of a grandparent
 11
      of the testator and who would have been a devisee under a class
 12
    gift if-he-had-survived on surviving the testator is treated as
 13 a devisee for purposes of this section whether his death
 14
      occurred before or after the execution of the will.
 524#2-0606
 15
         524.2-606 FAILURE OF TESTAMENTARY PROVISION.
         (a) Except as provided in section 524.2-605 if a devise
 16
 17
     other than a residuary devise fails for any reason, it becomes a
 18
     part of the residue.
        (b) Except as provided in section 524.2-605 if the residue
 19
 20
      is devised to two or more persons and the share of one of the
     residuary devisees fails for any reason, his that share passes
 21
 22
      to the other residuary devisee, or to other residuary devisees
 23
      in proportion to their interests in the residue.
 524#2-0608
 24
        524.2-608 NONADEMPTION OF SPECIFIC DEVISES IN CERTAIN
 25
      CASES; SALE BY CONSERVATOR OR GUARDIAN; UNPAID PROCEEDS OF SALE,
     CONDEMNATION OR INSURANCE.
 26
 27
        (a) If specifically devised property is sold by a
 28
     conservator or guardian, or if a condemnation award or insurance
    proceeds are paid to a conservator or guardian as a result of
 29
 30
      condemnation, fire, or casualty, the specific devisee has the
     right to a general pecuniary devise equal to the net sale price,
 31
 32
     the condemnation award, or the insurance proceeds. This
 33
     subsection does not apply if subsequent to the sale,
 34
      condemnation, or casualty, it is adjudicated that the disability
 35
      of the testator has ceased and the testator survives the
 36
     adjudication by one year. The right of the specific devisee
 37
      under this subsection is reduced by any right he-has possessed
 38
      under subsection (b).
 39
       (b) Any specific devisee has the right to the remaining
 40
     specifically devised property and:
 41
       (1) any balance of the purchase price together with any
 42
     security interest owing from a purchaser to the testator at
 43
     death by reason of sale of the property;
 44
        (2) any amount of a condemnation award for the taking of
 45
     the property unpaid at death;
 46
        (3) any proceeds unpaid at death on fire or casualty
47
      insurance on the property; and
 48
       (4) property owned by testator at his death as a result of
 49
     foreclosure, or obtained in lieu of foreclosure, of the security
 50
      for a specifically devised obligation.
 524#2-0612
 51
         524.2-612 ADEMPTION BY SATISFACTION.
 52
         Property which a testator gave in-his-lifetime while living
 53
     to a person is treated as a satisfaction of a devise to that
 54
    person in whole or in part, only if the will provides for
 55
     deduction of the lifetime gift, or the testator declares in a
 56
     contemporaneous writing that the gift is to be deducted from the
 57
      devise or is in satisfaction of the devise, or the devisee
 58
     acknowledges in writing that the gift is in satisfaction. For
     purpose of partial satisfaction, property given during lifetime
 59
 60
     is valued as of the time the devisee came into possession or
61
     enjoyment of the property or as of the time of death of the
 62
      testator, whichever occurs first.
 524#2-0802
         524.2-802 EFFECT OF DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE, ANNULMENT,
 63
 64
     AND DECREE OF SEPARATION.
 65
        A person whose marriage to the decedent has been dissolved
 66 or annulled is not a surviving spouse unless, by virtue of a
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67 subsequent marriage, he the person is married to the decedent at

terminate the status of husband and wife is not a dissolution of

68 the time of death. A decree of separation which does not

marriage for purposes of this section.

524#2-0803

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524.2-803 EFFECT OF HOMICIDE ON INTESTATE SUCCESSION, WILLS, JOINT ASSETS, LIFE INSURANCE AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS.

- (a) A surviving spouse, heir or devisee who feloniously and intentionally kills the decedent is not entitled to any benefits under the will or under this article, and the estate of decedent passes as if the killer had predeceased the decedent. Property appointed by the will of the decedent to or for the benefit of the killer passes as if the killer had predeceased the decedent.
- (b) Any joint tenant who feloniously and intentionally kills another joint tenant thereby effects a severance of the interest of the decedent so that the share of the decedent passes as his the decedent's property and the killer has no rights by survivorship. This provision applies to joint 14 tenancies in real and personal property, joint accounts in banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and other institutions, and any other form of coownership with survivorship incidents.
  - (c) A named beneficiary of a bond or other contractual arrangement who feloniously and intentionally kills the principal obligee is not entitled to any benefit under the bond or other contractual arrangement and it becomes payable as though the killer had predeceased the decedent.
  - (d) A named beneficiary of a life insurance policy who feloniously and intentionally kills the person upon whose life the policy is issued is not entitled to any benefit under the policy and the proceeds of the policy shall be paid and distributed by order of the court as hereinafter provided. If a person who feloniously and intentionally kills a person upon whose life a life insurance policy is issued is a beneficial owner as shareholder, partner or beneficiary of a corporation, partnership, trust or association which is the named beneficiary of the life insurance policy, to the extent of the killer's beneficial ownership of the corporation, partnership, trust or association, the proceeds of the policy shall be paid and distributed by order of the court as hereinafter provided.

Upon receipt of written notice by the insurance company at its home office that the insured may have been intentionally and feloniously killed by one or more named beneficiaries or that the insured may have been intentionally and feloniously killed by one or more persons who have a beneficial ownership in a corporation, partnership, trust or association, which is the named beneficiary of the life insurance policy, the insurance company shall, pending court order, withhold payment of the policy proceeds to all beneficiaries. In the event that the notice has not been received by the insurance company before payment of the policy proceeds, the insurance company shall be fully and finally discharged and released from any and all responsibility under the policy to the extent that the policy proceeds have been paid.

The named beneficiary, the insurance company or any other party claiming an interest in the policy proceeds may commence an action in the district court to compel payment of the policy proceeds. The court may order the insurance company to pay the policy proceeds to any person equitably entitled thereto, including the deceased insured's spouse, children, issue, parents, creditors or  $\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{h}}}\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{i}}}\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{s}}}$  estate, and may order the insurance company to pay the proceeds of the policy to the court pending the final determination of distribution of the proceeds by the court. The insurance company, upon receipt of a court order, judgment or decree ordering payment of the policy proceeds, shall pay the policy proceeds according to the terms of the order, and upon payment of such proceeds according to the terms of the court order, shall be fully and completely discharged and released from any and all responsibility for payment under the policy.

- (e) Any other acquisition of property or interest by the killer shall be treated in accordance with the principles of this section.
- (f) A final judgment of conviction of felonious and intentional killing is conclusive for purposes of this section. In the absence of a conviction of felonious and intentional killing the court may determine by a preponderance of evidence whether the killing was felonious and intentional for purposes of this section.
- (g) This section does not affect the rights of any person who, before rights under this section have been adjudicated,

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1 purchases from the killer for value and without notice property
   2 which the killer would have acquired except for this section,
     but the killer is liable for the amount of the proceeds or the
   4 value of the property. Any insurance company, bank, or other
5 obligor making payment according to the terms of its policy or
   6 obligation is not liable by reason of this section unless prior
     to payment it has received at its home office or principal
   8
      address written notice of a claim under this section.
  524#2-1003
         524.2-1003 INTERNATIONAL WILL; REQUIREMENTS.
  10
         Subdivision 1. The will must be made in writing. It need
  11
      not be written by the testator himself personally. It may be
     written in any language, by hand or by any other means.
  12
 13
        Subd. 2. The testator shall declare in the presence of two
  14 witnesses and of a person authorized to act in connection with
    international wills that the document is his the testator's will and that he the testator knows the contents thereof. The
  15
  16
  17
      testator need not inform the witnesses or the authorized person
  18 of the contents of the will.
        Subd. 3. In the presence of the witnesses and of the
  19
  20
      authorized person, the testator shall sign the will or, if-he
  21 has having previously signed it, shall acknowledge his the
 22 signature.
        Subd. 4. If the testator is unable to sign, the absence of
  23
  24
       his the signature does not affect the validity of the
      international will if the testator indicates the reason for his
  25
  26 the inability to sign and the authorized person makes note
     thereof on the will. In that case, it is permissible for any
 27
  28
      other person present, including the authorized person or one of
  29
      the witnesses, at the direction of the testator, to sign the
  30 testator's name for him the testator if the authorized person
 person sign the testator's name for him the testator.

No change for subd 5
     makes note of this on the will, but it is not required that any
        No change for subd 5
  524#2-1004
  34
         524.2-1004 INTERNATIONAL WILLS; OTHER POINTS OF FORM.
 35 Subdivision 1. The signatures must be placed as the will. If the will consists of several sheets, each sheet are if he the testator is unab-
         Subdivision 1. The signatures must be placed at the end of
 37 must be signed by the testator or, if he the testator is unable
  38 to sign, by the person signing on his the testator's behalf or,
  39
      if there is no such person, by the authorized person. In
40
      addition, each sheet must be numbered.
      No change for subd 2
 41
         Subd. 3. The authorized person shall ask the-testator
43 whether he the testator wishes to make a declaration concerning
      the safekeeping of his the will. If so and at the express
 44
45 request of the testator, the place where he the testator intends
 46 to have his the will kept must be mentioned in the certificate
47 provided for in section 524.2-1005.
  48
         No change for subd 4
 524#2-1005
 49
         524.2-1005 INTERNATIONAL WILL; CERTIFICATE.
      The authorized person shall <u>sign and</u> attach to the will a
  50
     certificate to-be-signed-by-him establishing that the
  51
     requirements of sections 524.2-1002 to 524.2-1005 for valid
  52
  53 execution of an international will have been fulfilled. The
 54 authorized person shall keep a copy of the certificate and
     deliver another to the testator. The certificate must be substantially in the following form:
  55
  56
 57
       CERTIFICATE
  58
         (Convention of October 26, 1973)

    I, ...... (name, address, and capacity),

       a person authorized to act in connection with
  60
  61
         international wills,
       certify that on ..... (date)
  62
  63 at....(place)
  65
         address, date and place of birth) in my
 66 presence and that of the withesses
67 4. (a) ...........(name, address, date and
  68 place of birth)
  69
         (b) .....(name, address, date and
       place of birth)
has declared that the attached document is his/her will
 70
 71
```

and that ..he knows the contents thereof.
5. I furthermore certify that:

72 73

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PAGE 177
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524#3-0104

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6. (a) in my presence and in that of the witnesses(1) the testator has signed the will or has
 3
       acknowledged his/her signature previously affixed.
 4
       *(2) following a declaration of the testator stating
       that he the testator was unable to sign his the will
 5
 6
       for the following
 7
       reason....,
     I have mentioned this declaration on the will,
 9
       *and the signature has been affixed
10
       by.....
11
       (name and address)
      7. (b) the witnesses and I have signed the will;
12
       8. *(c) each page of the will has been signed
13
     by ..... and numbered;9. (d) I have satisfied myself as
14
           (d) I have satisfied myself as to the identity
15
     of the testator and of the witnesses as
16
       designated above;
17
18
       10. (e) the witnesses met the conditions requisite
      to act as such according to the law under which
19
20
      I am acting;
      11. *(f) the testator has requested me to include
21
22
       the following
      statement concerning the safekeeping of his the will:
23
24
       25
       12. .....PLACE OF EXECUTION
       13. .....DATE
27
       14. .....SIGNATURE
       and, if necessary, SEAL.....
      *to be completed if appropriate
29
524#2-1010
       524.2-1010 INTERNATIONAL WILL INFORMATION REGISTRATION.
30
       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. The secretary of state, at the request of the
32
    authorized person, may cause the information he-receives
    received about execution of any international will to be
34
    transmitted to the registry system of another jurisdiction as
    identified by the testator, if that other system adheres to
36
37
    rules protecting the confidentiality of the information similar
38
     to those established in this state.
39
       No change for subd 3
524#3-0101
40
       524.3-101 DEVOLUTION OF ESTATE AT DEATH; RESTRICTIONS.
41
       The power of a person to leave property by will, and the
   rights of creditors, devisees, and heirs to his the person's
42
43 property are subject to the restrictions and limitations
44
   contained in chapters 524 and 525 to facilitate the prompt
45
    settlement of estates. Upon the death of-a-person, his a
    person's real and personal property devolves to the persons to
46
47
    whom it is devised by his last will or to those indicated as
48
   substitutes for them in cases involving lapse, disclaimer,
49
    renunciation, or other circumstances affecting the devolution of
50
    testate estates, or in the absence of testamentary disposition,
51
    to his the decedent's heirs, or to those indicated as
52
    substitutes for them in cases involving disclaimer, renunciation
53
    or other circumstances affecting devolution of intestate
    estates, subject to the provisions of sections 525.14 and
54
55
    525.145, the allowances provided for by section 525.15, to the
56
    rights of creditors, elective share of the surviving spouse, and
57 to administration.
524#3-0102
58
       524.3-102 NECESSITY OF ORDER OF PROBATE FOR WILL.
59
       Except as provided in section 524.3-1201, to be effective
    to prove the transfer of any property, to nominate an executor
60
    or to exercise a power of appointment, a will must be declared
61
62
    to be valid by an order of informal probate by the registrar, or
63
    an adjudication of probate by the court in a formal proceeding
64
    or proceedings to determine descent, except that a duly executed
65
    and unrevoked will which has not been probated may be admitted
66 as evidence of a devise if (1) no court proceeding concerning
67
   the succession or administration of the estate has occurred, and
68
    (2) either the devisee or his the devisee's successors and
69
    assigns possessed the property devised in accordance with the
70
    provisions of the will, or the property devised was not
71
    possessed or claimed by anyone by virtue of the decedent's title
72
    during the time period for testacy proceedings.
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524.3-104 CLAIMS AGAINST DECEDENT; NECESSITY OF 2 ADMINISTRATION.

3 No proceeding to enforce a claim against the estate of a 4 decedent or his the decedent's successors may be revived or 5 commenced before the appointment of a personal representative. 6 After the appointment and until distribution, all proceedings 7 and actions to enforce a claim against the estate are governed 8 by this article. After distribution a creditor whose claim has not been barred may recover from the distributees as provided in 9 10 section 524.3-1004 or from a former personal representative individually liable as provided in section 524.3-1005. This 11 section has no application to a proceeding by a secured creditor 12 of the decedent to enforce his the creditor's right to his the 13 14 security except as to any deficiency judgment which might be 15 sought therein.

524#3-0109

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524.3-109 STATUTES OF LIMITATION ON DECEDENT'S CAUSE OF ACTION.

No statute of limitation running on a cause of action belonging to a decedent which had not been barred as of the date of his death, shall apply to bar a cause of action surviving the decedent's death sooner than one year after death. A cause of action which, but for this section, would have been barred less than one year after death, is barred after one year unless tolled.

524#3-0201

- 524.3-201 VENUE FOR FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ESTATE PROCEEDINGS; LOCATION OF PROPERTY.
  - (a) Venue for the first informal or formal testacy or appointment proceedings after a decedent's death is:
- (1) in the county where-the-decedent-had-his of the 30 <u>decedent's</u> domicile at the time of his death; or
- (2) if the decedent was not domiciled in this state, in any county where property of the decedent was located at the time of 33 his death.
  - (b) Venue for all subsequent proceedings within the exclusive jurisdiction of the court is in the place where the initial proceeding occurred, unless the initial proceeding has been transferred as provided in section 524.1-303 or (c) of this section.
  - (c) If the first proceeding was informal, on application of an interested person and after notice to the proponent in the first proceeding, the court, upon finding that venue is elsewhere, may transfer the proceeding and the file to the other court.
  - (d) For the purpose of aiding determinations concerning location of assets which may be relevant in cases involving non-domiciliaries, a debt, other than one evidenced by investment or commercial paper or other instrument in favor of a non-domiciliary, is located where the debtor resides or, if the debtor is a person other than an individual, at the place where it has its principal office. Commercial paper, investment paper and other instruments are located where the instrument is. An interest in property held in trust is located where the trustee may be sued.

524#3-0203

- 524.3-203 PRIORITY AMONG PERSONS SEEKING APPOINTMENT AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
- (a) Whether the proceedings are formal or informal, persons who are not disqualified have priority for appointment in the following order:
  - (1) the person with priority as determined by a probated will including a person nominated by a power conferred in a will;
  - (2) the surviving spouse of the decedent who is a devisee of the decedent;
    - (3) other devisees of the decedent;
      - (4) the surviving spouse of the decedent;
      - (5) other heirs of the decedent;
    - (6) 45 days after the death of the decedent, any creditor.
  - (b) An objection to an appointment can be made only in formal proceedings. In case of objection the priorities stated in (a) apply except that
- 7.0 (1) if the estate appears to be more than adequate to meet 71 exemptions and costs of administration but inadequate to 72 discharge anticipated unsecured claims, the court, on petition 73 of creditors, may appoint any qualified person;

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- (2) in case of objection to appointment of a person other than one whose priority is determined by will by an heir or devisee appearing to have a substantial interest in the estate, the court may appoint a person who is acceptable to heirs and devisees whose interests in the estate appear to be worth in total more than half of the probable distributable value, or, in default of this accord any suitable person.
- (c) A person entitled to letters under (2) to (5) of (a) above may nominate a qualified person to act as personal representative. Any person aged 18 and over may renounce his the right to nominate or to an appointment by appropriate writing filed with the court. When two or more persons share a priority, those of them who do not renounce must concur in nominating another to act for them, or in applying for appointment.
- (d) Conservators of the estates of protected persons, or if there is no conservator, any guardian except a guardian ad litem of a minor or incapacitated person, may exercise the same right to nominate, to object to another's appointment, or to participate in determining the preference of a majority in interest of the heirs and devisees that the protected person or ward would have if qualified for appointment.
- (e) Appointment of one who does not have priority, including priority resulting from disclaimer, renunciation or nomination determined pursuant to this section, may be made only in formal proceedings. Before appointing one without priority, the court must determine that those having priority, although given notice of the proceedings, have failed to request appointment or to nominate another for appointment, and that administration is necessary.
- (f) No person is qualified to serve as a personal 32 representative who is:
  - (1) under the age of 18;
  - (2) a person whom the court finds unsuitable in formal proceedings;
- (g) A personal representative appointed by a court of the decedent's domicile has priority over all other persons except 38 as provided in (b)(1) or where the decedent's will nominates different persons to be personal representative in this state and in the state of domicile. The domiciliary personal representative may nominate another, who shall have the same priority as the domiciliary personal representative.
- (h) This section governs priority for appointment of a successor personal representative but does not apply to the selection of a special administrator. 524#3-0204

524.3-204 DEMAND FOR NOTICE OF ORDER OR FILING

CONCERNING DECEDENT'S ESTATE. Any person desiring notice of any order or filing pertaining to a decedent's estate in which he the person has a financial or property interest, may file a demand for notice with the court at any time after the death of the decedent stating the name of the decedent, the nature of his the interest in the estate, and the demandant's address or that of his the demandant's attorney. The clerk shall mail a copy of the demand to the personal representative if one has been appointed. After filing of a demand, no personal representative or other person shall apply to the court for an order or filing to which the demand relates unless demandant or his the demandant's attorney is given notice thereof at least 14 days before the date of such order or filing, except that this requirement shall not apply to any order entered or petition filed in any formal proceeding. Such notice small be given by delivery of a copy thereof to the 63 person being notified or by mailing a copy thereof to-him by certified, registered or ordinary first class mail addressed to him the person at the post office address given in the demand or at his the person's office or place of residence, if known. The court for good cause shown may provide for a different method or time of giving such notice and proof thereof shall be made on or before the making or acceptance of such order or filing and filed in the proceeding. The validity of an order which is issued or filing which is accepted without compliance with this requirement shall not be affected by the error, but

the petitioner receiving the order or the person making the

filing may be liable for any damage caused by the absence of

notice. The requirement of notice arising from a demand under

this provision may be waived in writing by the demandant and 2 shall cease upon the termination of his the demandant's interest 3 in the estate.

524#3-0301

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524.3-301 INFORMAL PROBATE OR APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS; APPLICATION; CONTENTS.

An informal probate proceeding is an informal proceeding for the probate of decedent's will with or without an application for informal appointment. An informal appointment proceeding is an informal proceeding for appointment of a 10 personal representative in testate or intestate estates. proceedings may be combined in a single proceeding. Applications for informal probate or informal appointment shall 13 be directed to the registrar, and verified by the applicant, in accordance with section 524.1-310, to be accurate and complete to the best of his applicant's knowledge and belief as to the following information:

- (1) Every application for informal probate of a will or for informal appointment of a personal representative, other than a 19 special or successor representative, shall contain the following:
  - (i) a statement of the interest of the applicant;
- (ii) the name, birthdate and date of death of the decedent, and the county and state of his the decedent's domicile at the 23 time of death, and the names and addresses of the spouse, children, heirs and devisees and the ages of any who are minors so far as known or ascertainable with reasonable diligence by the applicant;
  - (iii) if the decedent was not domiciled in the state at the time of his death, a statement showing venue;
- (iv) a statement identifying and indicating the address of 30 any personal representative of the decedent appointed in this state or elsewhere whose appointment has not been terminated;
  - (v) a statement indicating whether the applicant has received a demand for notice, or is aware of any demand for notice of any probate or appointment proceeding concerning the decedent that may have been filed in this state or elsewhere.
  - (2) An application for informal probate of a will shall state the following in addition to the statements required by
  - (i) that the original of the decedent's last will is in the possession of the court, or accompanies the application, or that an authenticated copy of a will probated in another jurisdiction accompanies the application;
    - (ii) that the applicant, to the best of his the applicant's knowledge, believes the will to have been validly executed;
    - (iii) that after the exercise of reasonable diligence, the applicant is unaware of any instrument revoking the will, and that the applicant believes that the instrument which is the subject of the application is the decedent's last will;
  - (iv) that the time limit for informal probate as provided in this article has not expired either because three years or less have passed since the decedent's death, or, if more than three years from death have passed, that circumstances as described by section 524.3-108 authorizing tardy probate have occurred.
    - (3) An application for informal appointment of a personal representative to administer an estate under a will shall describe the will by date of execution and state the time and place of probate or the pending application or petition for probate. The application for appointment shall adopt the statements in the application or petition for probate and state the name, address and priority for appointment of the person whose appointment is sought.
    - (4) An application for informal appointment of an administrator in intestacy shall state in addition to the statements required by (1):
    - (i) that after the exercise of reasonable diligence, the applicant is unaware of any unrevoked testamentary instrument relating to property having a situs in this state under section 524.1-301, or, a statement why any such instrument of which he the applicant may be aware is not being prob ed;
    - (ii) the priority of the person whose appointment is sought and the names of any other persons having a prior or equal right to the appointment under section 524.3-203.
    - (5) An application for appointment of a personal representative to succeed a personal representative appointed

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under a different testacy status shall refer to the order in the most recent testacy proceeding, state the name and address of the person whose appointment is sought and of the person whose appointment will be terminated if the application is granted, and describe the priority of the applicant.

(6) An application for appointment of a personal representative to succeed a personal representative who has tendered a resignation as provided in section 524.3-610(c), or whose appointment has been terminated by death or removal, shall adopt the statements in the application or petition which led to the appointment of the person being succeeded except as specifically changed or corrected, state the name and address of the person who seeks appointment as successor, and describe the priority of the applicant.

524#3-0303

524.3-303 INFORMAL PROBATE; PROOF AND FINDINGS REQUIRED.

- (a) In an informal proceeding for original probate of a will, the registrar shall determine whether:
  - (1) the application is complete;
- (2) the applicant has made oath or affirmation that the statements contained in the application are true to the best of his the applicant's knowledge and belief;
- (3) the applicant appears from the application to be an interested person as defined in section 524.1-201(20);
- (4) on the basis of the statements in the application, venue is proper;
- (5) an original, duly executed and apparently unrevoked will is in the registrar's possession;
- (6) any notice required by section 524.3-204 has been given; and
- (7) it appears from the application that the time limit for original probate has not expired.
- (b) The application shall be denied if it indicates that a personal representative has been appointed in another county of this state or except as provided in subsection (d) below, if it appears that this or another will of the decedent has been the subject of a previous probate order.
- (c) A will which appears to have the required signatures and which contains an attestation clause showing that requirements of execution under section 524.2-502 or 524.2-506 have been met shall be probated without further proof. In other cases, the registrar may assume execution if the will appears to have been properly executed, or he the registrar may accept a sworn statement or affidavit of any person having knowledge of the circumstances of execution, whether or not the person was a witness to the will.
- (d) Informal probate of a will which has been previously probated elsewhere may be granted at any time upon written application by any interested person, together with deposit of an authenticated copy of the will and of the statement probating it from the office or court where it was first probated.
- (e) A will from a place which does not provide for probate of a will after death and which is not eligible for probate under subsection (a) above, may be probated in this state upon receipt by the registrar of a duly authenticated copy of the will and a duly authenticated certificate of its legal custodian that the copy filed is a true copy and that the will has become operative under the law of the other place. 524#3-0305

524.3-305 INFORMAL PROBATE; REGISTRAR NOT SATISFIED.

If the registrar is not satisfied that a will is entitled to be probated in informal proceedings because of failure to meet the requirements of section 524.3-303 or any other reason, he the registrar may decline the application. A declination of informal probate is not an adjudication and does not preclude formal probate proceedings.

524#3-0306 65 524.3-306 INFORMAL PROBATE; NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.

66 ' The moving party must give notice as described by section 67 524.1-401 of his application for informal probate (1) to any person demanding it pursuant to section 524.3-204; and (2) to 69 any personal representative of the decedent whose appointment 70 has not been terminated. Upon issuance of the written statement 71 by the registrar pursuant to section 524.3-302, notice of the informal probate proceedings, in the form prescribed by court 72 73 rule, shall be given under the direction of the clerk of court

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by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a legal 2 newspaper in the county where the application is filed and by 3 mailing a copy of the notice by ordinary first class mail to all 4 interested persons, other than creditors. Further if the decedent was born in a foreign country or left heirs or devisees 5 6 in any foreign country, notice shall be given to the consul or other representative of such country, if he the representative 8 resides in this state and has filed a copy of his appointment 9 with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall 10 forward any notice received to the appropriate consul residing 11 in Minnesota and on file with that office. 524#3-0307 12 524.3-307 INFORMAL APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS; DELAY IN 13 ORDER; DUTY OF REGISTRAR; EFFECT OF APPOINTMENT. 14 (a) Upon receipt of an application for informal appointment

- of a personal representative other than a special administrator as provided in section 524.3-614, if at least 120 hours have elapsed since the decedent's death, the registrar, after making the findings required by section 524.3-308, shall appoint the applicant subject to qualification and acceptance; provided, that if the decedent was a non-resident, the registrar shall delay the order of appointment until 30 days have elapsed since death unless the personal representative appointed at the decedent's domicile is the applicant, or unless the decedent's will directs that his the estate be subject to the laws of this state.
- (b) The status of personal representative and the powers and duties pertaining to the office are fully established by informal appointment. An appointment, and the office of personal representative created thereby, is subject to termination as provided in sections 524.3-608 to 524.3-612, but is not subject to retroactive vacation. 524#3-0308

524.3-308 INFORMAL APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS; PROOF AND FINDINGS REQUIRED.

- (a) In informal appointment proceedings, the registrar must determine whether:
- (1) the application for informal appointment of a personal representative is complete;
- (2) the applicant has made oath or affirmation that the statements contained in the application are true to the best of his the applicant's knowledge and belief;
- (3) the applicant appears from the application to be an interested person as defined in section 524.1-201(20);
- (4) on the basis of the statements in the application, venue is proper;
- (5) any will to which the requested appointment relates has been formally or informally probated; but this requirement does not apply to the appointment of a special administrator;
  - (6) any notice required by section 524.3-204 has been given;
- (7) from the statements in the application, the person whose appointment is sought has a priority entitling-him entitlement to the appointment.
- (b) Unless section 524.3-612 controls, the application must be denied if it indicates that a personal representative who has not filed a written statement of resignation as provided in section 524.3-610(c) has been appointed in this or another county of this state, that, unless the applicant is the domiciliary personal representative or his the representative's nominee, the decedent was not domiciled in this state and that a personal representative whose appointment has not been 60 terminated has been appointed by a court in the state of domicile, or that other requirements of this section have not been met.

524#3-0309

524.3-309 INFORMAL APPOINTMENT PROCEEDINGS; REGISTRAR NOT SATISFIED.

If the registrar is not satisfied that a requested informal appointment of a personal representative should be made because of failure to meet the requirements of sections 524.3-307 and 68 524.3-308, or for any other reason, he the registrar may decline the application. A declination of informal appointment is not an adjudication and does not preclude appointment in formal proceedings.

524#3-0310

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1 REQUIREMENTS.

The moving party must give notice as described by section 3 524.1-401 of his an intention to seek an appointment informally; (1) to any person demanding it pursuant to section 524.3-204; and (2) to any person having a prior or equal right to 6 appointment not waived in writing and filed with the court. Notice of the appointment of the personal representative shall be given under the direction of the clerk of court by 9 publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a legal 10 newspaper in the county where the application is filed and by 11 mailing a copy of the notice by ordinary first class mail to all 12 interested persons, other than creditors. The notice, in the 13 form prescribed by court rule, shall state that any heir, devisee or other interested person may be entitled to 14 15 appointment as personal representative or may object to the appointment of the personal representative and that the personal 16 17 representative is empowered to fully administer the estate 18 including, after 30 days from the date of issuance of his 19 letters, the power to sell, encumber, lease or distribute real estate, unless objections thereto are filed with the court 20 21 (pursuant to section 524.3-607) and the court otherwise orders. 22 Further, if the decedent was born in a foreign country or left 23 heirs or devisees in any foreign country, notice shall be given to the consul or other representative of such country, if he the 24 25 representative resides in this state and has filed a copy of his 26 appointment with the secretary of state. The secretary of state 27 shall forward any notice received to the appropriate consul 28 residing in Minnesota and on file with that office. No defect 29 in any notice nor in publication or service thereof shall limit 30 or affect the validity of the appointment, powers, or other 31 duties of the personal representative,-his-powers-or-other 32 duties. 524#3-0401

524.3-401 FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDINGS; NATURE; WHEN COMMENCED.

A formal testacy proceeding is one conducted with notice to interested persons before a court to establish a will or determine intestacy. A formal testacy proceeding may be commenced by an interested person or a personal representative named in the will filing a petition as described in section 524.3-402(a) in which he-requests it is requested that the court, after notice and hearing, enter an order probating a will, or a petition to set aside an informal probate of a will or to prevent informal probate of a will which is the subject of a pending application, or a petition in accordance with section 524.3-402(b) for an order that the decedent died intestate.

A petition may seek formal probate of a will without regard to whether the same or a conflicting will has been informally probated. A formal testacy proceeding may, but need not, involve a request for appointment of a personal representative.

During the pendency of a formal testacy proceeding, the registrar shall not act upon any application for informal probate of any will of the decedent or any application for informal appointment of a personal representative of the decedent.

Unless a petition in a formal testacy proceeding also requests confirmation of the previous informal appointment, a previously appointed personal representative, after receipt of notice of the commencement of a formal probate proceeding, shall refrain from exercising his power to make any further distribution of the estate during the pendency of the formal proceeding. A petitioner who seeks the appointment of a different personal representative in a formal proceeding also may request an order restraining the acting personal 64 representative from exercising any of the powers of his office and requesting the appointment of a special administrator. the absence of a request, or if the request is denied, the commencement of a formal proceeding has no effect on the powers and duties of a previously appointed personal representative other than those relating to distribution. 524#3-0403

70 524.3-403 FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDING; NOTICE OF HEARING 71 ON PETITION.

(a) Upon commencement of a formal testacy proceeding, the 72 73 court shall fix a time and place of hearing. Notice, in the form prescribed by court rule, shall be given in the manner

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1 prescribed by section 524.1-401 by the petitioner to the persons herein enumerated and to any additional person who has filed a demand for notice under section 524.3-204 of this chapter. #f The petitioner has, having reason to believe that the will has been lost or destroyed be about the state of t been lost or destroyed, he shall include a statement to that 6 effect in the notice.

Notice shall be given to the following persons: the 8 surviving spouse, children, and other heirs of the decedent, the devisees and personal representatives named in any will that is 10 being or has been probated, or offered for informal or formal 11 probate in the county, or that is known by the petitioner to have been probated, or offered for informal or formal probate elsewhere, and any personal representative of the decedent whose 14 appointment has not been terminated. Notice of the hearing, in the form prescribed by court rule, shall also be given under the direction of the clerk of court by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a legal newspaper in the county where 18 the hearing is to be held, the last publication of which is to be at least ten days before the time set for hearing.

If the decedent was born in a foreign country or has heirs 21 or devisees in a foreign country, notice of a formal testacy 22 proceeding shall be given to the consul of that country, if he 23 the consul resides in this state and has filed a copy of his the appointment with the secretary of state. Any notice received by the secretary of state shall be forwarded to the appropriate 26 consul.

(b) If it appears by the petition or otherwise that the fact of the death of the alleged decedent may be in doubt, the court shall direct the petitioner to proceed in the manner provided in chapter 576.

524#3-0404

524.3-404 FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDINGS; WRITTEN OBJECTIONS 31 32 TO PROBATE.

33 Any party to a formal proceeding who opposes the probate of 34 a will for any reason shall state in his pleadings his the objections to probate of the will. 524#3-0408

524.3-408 FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDINGS; WILL CONSTRUCTION; EFFECT OF FINAL ORDER IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION.

A final order of a court of another state determining testacy, the validity or construction of a will, made in a 40 proceeding involving notice to and an opportunity for contest by all interested persons must be accepted as determinative by the 42 courts of this state if it includes, or is based upon, a finding that the decedent was domiciled at his death in the state where the order was made.

524#3-0409

524.3-409 FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDINGS; ORDER; FOREIGN WILL.

After the time required for any notice has expired, upon 48 proof of notice, and after any hearing that may be necessary, if 49 the court finds that the testator is dead, venue is proper and 50 that the proceeding was commenced within the limitation prescribed by section 524.3-108, it shall determine the decedent's domicile at death, his and decedent's heirs and his state of testacy. Any will found to be valid and unrevoked shall be formally probated. Termination of any previous informal appointment of a personal representative, which may be appropriate in view of the relief requested and findings, is governed by section 524.3-612. A will from a place which does not provide for probate of a will after death, may be proved for probate in this state by a duly authenticated certificate of its legal custodian that the copy introduced is a true copy and that the will has become effective under the law of the other place. 524#3-0412

524.3-412 FORMAL TESTACY PROCEEDINGS; EFFECT OF ORDER; VACATION.

Subject to appeal and subject to vacation as provided herein and in section 524.3-413, a formal testacy order under 66 sections 524.3-409 to 524.3-411, including an order that the decedent left no valid will and determining heirs, is final as to all persons with respect to all issues concerning the decedent's estate that the court considered or might have 70 considered incident to its rendition relevant to the question of whether the decedent left a valid will, and to the determination of heirs, except that:

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(1) The court shall entertain a petition for modification
2 or vacation of its order and probate of another will of the
   decedent if it is shown that the proponents of the later-offered
   will were unaware of its existence at the time of the earlier
   proceeding or were unaware of the earlier proceeding and were
   given no notice thereof, except by publication.
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- (2) If intestacy of all or part of the estate has been ordered, the determination of heirs of the decedent may be reconsidered if it is shown that one or more persons were omitted from the determination and it is also shown that the persons were unaware of their relationship to the decedent, were unaware of his the death or were given no notice of any proceeding concerning  $h \stackrel{\cdot}{=} \underline{the}$  estate, except by publication.
- (3) A petition for vacation under either (1) or (2) above must be filed prior to the earlier of the following time limits:
- (i) If a personal representative has been appointed for the estate, the time of entry of any order approving final distribution of the estate, or, if the estate is closed by statement, six months after the filing of the closing statement.
- (ii) Whether or not a personal representative has been appointed for the estate of the decedent, the time prescribed by section 524.3-108 when it is no longer possible to initiate an 23 original proceeding to probate a will of the decedent.
  - (iii) 12 months after the entry of the order sought to be vacated.
- (4) The order originally rendered in the testacy proceeding may be modified or vacated, if appropriate under the circumstances, by the order of probate of the later-offered will or the order redetermining heirs. 524#3-0503

524.3-503 SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION; EFFECT ON OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

- (a) The pendency of a proceeding for supervised administration of a decedent's estate stays action on any informal application then pending or thereafter filed.
- (b) If a will has been previously probated in informal proceedings, the effect of the filing of a petition for supervised administration is as provided for formal testacy proceedings by section 524.3-401.
- (c) After he-has-received having received notice of the filing of a petition for supervised administration, a personal representative who has been appointed previously shall not exercise his the power to distribute any estate. The filing of the petition does not affect his the representative's other powers and duties unless the court restricts the exercise of any of them pending full hearing on the petition. 524#3-0504

524.3-504 SUPERVISED ADMINISTRATION; POWERS OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Unless restricted by the court, a supervised personal representative has, without interim orders approving exercise of a power, all powers of personal representatives under this chapter, but he shall not exercise his the power to make any distribution of the estate without prior order of the court. Any other restriction on the power of a personal representative which may be ordered by the court must be endorsed on his the letters of appointment and, unless so endorsed, is ineffective as to persons dealing in good faith with the personal representative.

524#3-0601

524.3-601 QUALIFICATION.

Prior to receiving letters, a personal representative shall qualify by filing with the appointing court any required bond and his an oath of office or, in the case of a corporate representative, a statement of acceptance of the duties of the office.

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524.3-602 ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT; CONSENT TO JURISDICTION.

By accepting appointment, a personal representative submits personally to the jurisdiction of the court in any proceeding relating to the estate that may be instituted by any interested person. Notice of any proceeding shall be delivered to the personal representative, or mailed to-him by ordinary first class mail at-his the address as listed in the application or petition for appointment or as thereafter reported to the court

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and to his the address as then known to the petitioner. Service of process on a nonresident personal representative appointed in Minnesota shall be made pursuant to section 524.4-303. 524#3-0603

524.3-603 BOND NOT REQUIRED WITHOUT COURT ORDER; EXCEPTIONS.

No bond is required of a personal representative appointed in informal proceedings, except (1) upon the appointment of a 8 special administrator; (2) when an executor or other personal 9 representative is appointed to administer an estate under a will 10 containing an express requirement of bond or (3) when bond is required under section 524.3-605. No bond shall be required of a 12 personal representative appointed in formal proceedings (1) if the will relieves the personal representative of bond, or (2) if 14 all interested persons with an apparent interest in the estate in excess of \$1,000, other than creditors, make a written request that no bond be required, unless in either case the court determines that bond is required for the protection of 18 interested persons. The court may by its order dispense with 19 the requirement of bond at the time of appointment of a personal representative appointed in formal proceedings. No bond shall be required of any personal representative who, pursuant to statute, has deposited cash or collateral with an agency of this state to secure performance of his duties. If two or more persons are appointed corepresentatives and one of them has complied with the preceding sentence, no bond shall be required 26 of any such corepresentatives. 524#3-0605

524.3-605 DEMAND FOR BOND BY INTERESTED PERSON.

Any person apparently having an interest in the estate worth in excess of \$1,000, or any creditor having a claim in 30 excess of \$1,000, may make a written demand that a personal representative give bond. The demand must be filed with the court and a copy mailed to the personal representative, if appointment and qualification have occurred. Thereupon, the court may require or excuse the requirement of a bond. After he has having received notice and until the filing of the bond or until the requirement of bond is excused, the personal representative shall refrain from exercising any powers of his office except as necessary to preserve the estate. Failure of the personal representative to meet a requirement of bond by giving suitable bond within 30 days after receipt of notice is cause for his removal and appointment of a successor personal representative. An interested person who initially waived bond may demand bond under this section. 524#3-0606

524.3-606 TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF BONDS.

- (a) The following requirements and provisions apply to any bond required by this part:
- (1) Bonds shall name the state as obligee for the benefit of the persons interested in the estate and shall be conditioned upon the faithful discharge by the fiduciary of all duties 50 according to law.
  - (2) Unless otherwise provided by the terms of the approved bond, sureties are jointly and severally liable with the personal representative and with each other. The address of sureties shall be stated in the bond.
  - (3) By executing an approved bond of a personal representative, the surety consents to the jurisdiction of the probate court which issued letters to the primary obligor in any proceedings pertaining to the fiduciary duties of the personal representative and naming the surety as a party. Notice of such proceeding shall be delivered to the surety or mailed to-him by registered or certified mail at his the address as listed with the court where the bond is filed and to his the address as then known to the petitioner.
  - (4) On petition of a successor personal representative, any other personal representative of the same decedent, or any interested person, a proceeding in the court may be initiated against a surety for breach of the obligation of the bond of the personal representative.
  - (5) The bond of the personal representative is not void after the first recovery but may be proceeded against from time to time until the whole penalty is exhausted.
  - (b) No action or proceeding may be commenced against the surety on any matter as to which an action or proceeding against

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representative.

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the primary obligor is barred by adjudication or limitation.
       (c) If a sole or last surviving representative is removed,
     is disabled or dies, the court may, upon notice and hearing,
    order his the representative's surety to file a verified final
    account and petition for complete settlement and, if proper, for
    distribution and closing of the estate.
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        If in a proceeding under this clause the court determines
   that the representative has mismanaged the estate,
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 9 misappropriated funds or committed other misconduct for which
   the surety is liable, the court shall settle the account and
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     enter judgment against the representative and the surety as may
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12 be appropriate. The judgment may be filed, docketed and
13 enforced in the same manner as any other judgment. This remedy
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    is in addition to any other remedy for breach of the obligations
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    of the bond.
524#3-0607
        524.3-607 ORDER RESTRAINING PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
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       (a) On petition of any person who appears to have an
   interest in the estate, the court by temporary order may
19 restrain a personal representative from performing specified
    acts of administration, disbursement, or distribution, or
21 exercise of any powers or discharge of any duties of his office,
    or make any other order to secure proper performance of his a
23 duty, if it appears to the court that the personal
24 representative otherwise may take some action which would
25 jeopardize unreasonably the interest of the applicant or of some
     other interested person. Persons with whom the personal
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    representative may transact business may be made parties.
       (b) The matter shall be set for hearing within ten days
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     unless the parties otherwise agree. Notice as the court directs
     shall be given to the personal representative and his the
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     representative's attorney of record, if any, and to any other
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     parties named defendant in the petition.
524#3-0608
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        524.3-608 TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT; GENERAL.
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        Termination of appointment of a personal representative
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    occurs as indicated in sections 524.3-609 to 524.3-612,
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    inclusive. Termination ends the right and power pertaining to
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    the office of personal representative as conferred by this
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    chapter or any will, except that a personal representative, at
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    any time prior to distribution or until restrained or enjoined
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    by court order, may perform acts necessary to protect the estate
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    and may deliver the assets to a successor representative.
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     Termination does not discharge a personal representative from
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    termination, or relieve him the representative of the duty to
   preserve assets subject to his the representative's control, to
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     account therefor and to deliver the assets. Termination does
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    not affect the jurisdiction of the court over the personal
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     representative, but terminates his the authority to represent
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     the estate in any pending or future proceeding.
524#3-0609
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       524.3-609 TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT; DEATH OR
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     DISABILITY.
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       The death of a personal representative or the appointment
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    of a conservator or guardian for the estate of a personal
    representative, terminates his the personal representative's
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    appointment. Until appointment and qualification of a successor
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    or special representative to replace the deceased or protected
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     representative, the representative of the estate of the deceased
    or protected personal representative, if any, has the duty to
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    protect the estate possessed and being administered by his
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     decedent-or-ward the deceased or protected representative at the
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     time his the appointment terminates, has the power to perform
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     acts necessary for protection and shall account for and deliver
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     the estate assets to a successor or special personal
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     representative upon his appointment and qualification.
524#3-0610
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       524.3-610 TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT; VOLUNTARY.
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       (a) An appointment of a personal representative terminates
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    as provided in section 524.3-1003, one year after the filing of
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    a closing statement.
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       (b) An order closing an estate as provided in section
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524.3-1001 or 524.3-1002 terminates an appointment of a personal

(c) A personal representative may resign his the position

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by filing a written statement of resignation with the registrar
 2 after he-has having given at least 15 days written notice to the
 3 persons known to be interested in the estate. If no one applies
or petitions for appointment of a successor representative within the time indicated in the notice, the filed stateme
     within the time indicated in the notice, the filed statement of
 6 resignation is ineffective as a termination of appointment and
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     in any event is effective only upon the appointment and
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    qualification of a successor representative and delivery of the
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     assets to him the successor.
524#3-0611
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524.3-611 TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT BY REMOVAL; CAUSE; PROCEDURE.

- (a) A person interested in the estate may petition for removal of a personal representative for cause at any time. Upon filing of the petition, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing. Notice shall be given by the petitioner to the personal representative, and to other persons as the court may order. Except as otherwise ordered as provided in section 524.3-607, after receipt of notice of removal proceedings, the personal representative shall not act except to account, to correct maladministration or preserve the estate. If removal is ordered, the court also shall direct by order the disposition of the assets remaining in the name of, or under the control of, 23 the personal representative being removed.
- (b) Cause for removal exists when removal is in the best interests of the estate, or if it is shown that a personal 26 representative or the person seeking his the personal representative's appointment intentionally misrepresented material facts in the proceedings leading to his the appointment, or that the personal representative has disregarded 30 an order of the court, has become incapable of discharging the duties of his office, or has mismanaged the estate or failed to perform any duty pertaining to the office. In determining the best interests of the estate, the personal representative's compensation and fees, and administrative expenses, shall also be considered. Unless the decedent's will directs otherwise, a personal representative appointed at the decedent's domicile, incident to securing personal appointment of-himself or his the 38 appointment of a nominee as ancillary personal representative, may obtain removal of another who was appointed personal representative in this state to administer local assets. 524#3-0612

524.3-612 TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT; CHANGE OF TESTACY STATUS.

Except as otherwise ordered in formal proceedings, the probate of a will subsequent to the appointment of a personal representative in intestacy or under a will which is superseded by formal probate of another will, or the vacation of an informal probate of a will subsequent to the appointment of the personal representative thereunder, does not terminate the appointment of the personal representative although his the personal representative's powers may be reduced as provided in section 524.3-401. Termination occurs upon appointment in informal or formal appointment proceedings of a person entitled to appointment under the later assumption concerning testacy. If no request for new appointment is made within 30 days after expiration of time for appeal from the order in formal testacy proceedings, or from the informal probate, changing the assumption concerning testacy, the previously appointed personal representative upon request may be appointed personal representative under the subsequently probated will, or as in intestacy as the case may be. 524#3-0613

524.3-613 SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Upon notice, if any, as the court or registrar shall require, the court upon petition and the registrar upon application may appoint a personal representative to succeed one whose appointment has been terminated. After appointment and qualification, a successor personal representative may be substituted in all actions and proceedings to which the former personal representative was a party, and no notice, process or claim which was given or served upon the former personal representative need be given to or served upon the successor in order to preserve any position or right the person giving the notice or filing the claim may thereby have obtained or 73 preserved with reference to the former personal representative.

56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 distribution, the personal representative is not aware of a 64 pending testacy proceeding, a proceeding to vacate an order 65 entered in an earlier testacy proceeding, a formal proceeding questioning his the appointment or fitness to continue, or a 67 supervised administration proceeding. Nothing in this section 68 affects the duty of the personal representative to administer 69 and distribute the estate in accordance with the rights of 70 claimants, the surviving spouse, any minor and dependent 71 children and any pretermitted child of the decedent as described 72 elsewhere.

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PAGE (c) Except as to proceedings which do not survive the death 2 of the decedent, a personal representative of a decedent domiciled in this state at his death has the same standing to sue and be sued in the courts of this state and the courts of any other jurisdiction as his the decedent had immediately prior 6 to death. 524#3-0704 524.3-704 PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO PROCEED WITHOUT COURT ORDER; EXCEPTION. 9 A personal representative shall proceed expeditiously with 10 the settlement and distribution of a decedent's estate and, 11 except as otherwise specified or ordered in regard to a supervised personal representative, do so without adjudication, 12 13 order, or direction of the court, but he the personal 14 representative may invoke the jurisdiction of the court, in 15 proceedings authorized by this chapter, to resolve questions 16 concerning the estate or its administration. 524#3-0706 17 524.3-706 DUTY OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; INVENTORY AND 18 APPRAISEMENT. 19 Within six months after appointment, or nine months after 20 the death of the decedent, whichever is later, a personal 21 representative, who is not a special administrator or a 22 successor to another representative who has previously 23 discharged this duty, shall prepare and file or mail an inventory of property owned by the decedent at the time of his 25 death, listing it with reasonable detail, and indicating as to each listed item, its fair market value as of the date of the 26 27 decedent's death, and the type and amount of any encumbrance 28 that may exist with reference to any item. 29 The personal representative shall mail or deliver a copy of 30 the inventory to the surviving spouse, if there be one, to all residuary distributees, and to interested persons or creditors 31 32 who request a copy thereof. The personal representative need 33 not mail-or-provide-a-copy-thereof-to-himself personally receive 34 a copy as a surviving spouse or as a residuary distributee. 524#3-0707 35 524.3-707 EMPLOYMENT OF APPRAISERS. 36 The personal representative may employ a qualified and 37 disinterested appraiser to assist him in ascertaining the fair 38 market value as of the date of the decedent's death of any asset 39 the value of which may be subject to reasonable doubt. 40 Different persons may be employed to appraise different kinds of 41 assets included in the estate. The names and addresses of any 42 appraiser shall be indicated on the inventory with the item or 43 items he appraised. 524#3-0708 44 524.3-708 DUTY OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; SUPPLEMENTARY 45 INVENTORY. 46 If any property not included in the original inventory 47 comes to the knowledge of a personal representative or if the 48 personal representative learns that the value or description 49 indicated in the original inventory for any item is erroneous or 50 misleading, he the personal representative shall make a 51 supplementary inventory or appraisement showing the market value 52 as of the date of the decedent's death of the new item or the 53 revised market value or descriptions, and the appraisers or 54 other data relied upon, if any, and file it with the court if 55 the original inventory was filed, or furnish copies thereof or 56 information thereof to persons interested in the new information. 524#3-0709 57 524.3-709 DUTY OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; POSSESSION OF 58 ESTATE. Except as otherwise provided by a decedent's will, every 59 60 personal representative has a right to, and shall take 61 possession or control of, the decedent's property, except that any real property or tangible personal property may be left with 62 63 or surrendered to the person presumptively entitled thereto 64 unless or until, in the judgment of the personal representative, 65

possession of the property by him the personal representative will be necessary for purposes of administration. The request by a personal representative for delivery of any property possessed by an heir or devisee is conclusive evidence, in any action against the heir or devisee for possession thereof, that the possession of the property by the personal representative is necessary for purposes of administration. The personal

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representative shall pay taxes on, and take all steps reasonably necessary for the management, protection and preservation of, the estate in his possession---He and may maintain an action to recover possession of property or to determine the title thereto. 524#3-0710 524.3-710 POWER TO AVOID TRANSFERS. 5 The property liable for the payment of unsecured debts of a decedent includes all property transferred by him the decedent 7 by any means which is in law void or voidable as against his creditors, and subject to prior liens, the right to recover this 10 property, so far as necessary for the payment of unsecured debts 11 of the decedent, is exclusively in the personal representative. 524#3-0711 524.3-711 POWERS OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES; IN GENERAL. 12 Until termination of his the appointment a personal 13 representative has the same power over the title to property of 14 15 the estate that an absolute owner would have, in trust however, for the benefit of the creditors and others interested in the 16 estate. This power may be exercised without notice, hearing, or 17 order of court and when so exercised shall transfer good title 18 19 to the transferee to the same extent that decedent had title 20 thereto; provided, however, that a personal representative appointed in an informal proceeding shall not be empowered to 21 22 sell, encumber, lease or distribute any interest in real estate 23 owned by the decedent until 30 days have passed from the date of the issuance of his the letters. 24 524#3-0712 524.3-712 IMPROPER EXERCISE OF POWER; BREACH OF 25 26 FIDUCIARY DUTY. 27 If the exercise of power concerning the estate is improper, 28 the personal representative is liable to interested persons for 29 damage or loss resulting from breach of his fiduciary duty to 30 the same extent as a trustee of an express trust. The rights of 31 purchasers and others dealing with a personal representative 32 shall be determined as provided in sections 524.3-713 and 33 524.3-714. 524#3-0713 524.3-713 SALE, ENCUMBRANCE OR TRANSACTION INVOLVING 34 35 CONFLICT OF INTEREST; VOIDABLE; EXCEPTIONS. 36 Any sale or encumbrance to the personal representative, his the personal representative's spouse, agent or attorney, or any 37 38 corporation or trust in which he the personal representative has 39 a substantial beneficial interest, or any transaction which is 40 affected by a substantial conflict of interest on the part of 41 the personal representative, is voidable by any person 42 interested in the estate except one who has consented after fair 43 disclosure, unless 44 (1) the will or a contract entered into by the decedent 45 expressly authorized the transaction; or 46 (2) the transaction is approved by the court after notice 47 to interested persons. 524#3-0714 48 524.3-714 PERSONS DEALING WITH PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; 49 PROTECTION. 50 (a) A person who in good faith either assists a personal 51 representative or deals with him the personal representative for value is protected as if the personal representative properly exercised his power. The fact that a person knowingly deals 52 53 with a personal representative does not alone require the person 55 to inquire into the existence of a power or the propriety of its 56 exercise. Except for restrictions on powers of supervised 57 personal representatives which are endorsed on letters as 58 provided in section 524.3-504, no provision in any will or order 59 of court purporting to limit the power of a personal 60 representative is effective except as to persons with actual 61 knowledge thereof. A person is not bound to see to the proper 62 application of estate assets paid or delivered to a personal 63 representative. The protection here expressed extends to 64 instances in which some procedural irregularity or jurisdictional defect occurred in proceedings leading to the 65 66 issuance of letters, including a case in which the alleged 67 decedent is found to be alive. The protection here expressed is 68 not by substitution for that provided by comparable provisions

of the laws relating to commercial transactions and laws

(b) If property is wrongfully transferred by a person

simplifying transfers of securities by fiduciaries.

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1 acting as a personal representative to a person who is not in good faith, a subsequent good faith purchaser is protected as if 3 the original transferee dealt in good faith. Any purchaser in good faith is protected as if all prior transfers were made in 5 good faith. 524#3-0715

524.3-715 TRANSACTIONS AUTHORIZED FOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES; EXCEPTIONS.

Except as restricted or otherwise provided by the will or by an order in a formal proceeding and subject to the priorities stated in section 524.3-902, a personal representative, acting reasonably for the benefit of the interested persons, may

- (1) retain assets owned by the decedent pending distribution or liquidation including those in which the representative is personally interested or which are otherwise improper for trust investment;
  - (2) receive assets from fiduciaries, or other sources;
- (3) perform, compromise or refuse performance of the decedent's contracts that continue as obligations of the estate, as he the personal representative may determine under the circumstances. In performing enforceable contracts by the decedent to convey or lease land, the personal representative, among other possible courses of action, may:
- (i) execute and deliver a deed of conveyance for cash payment of all sums remaining due or the purchaser's note for the sum remaining due secured by a mortgage or deed of trust on the land; or
- (ii) deliver a deed in escrow with directions that the proceeds, when paid in accordance with the escrow agreement, be 30 paid to the successors of the decedent, as designated in the escrow agreement;
- (4) satisfy written charitable pledges of the decedent 33 irrespective of whether the pledges constituted binding obligations of the decedent or were properly presented as claims, if in the judgment of the personal representative the decedent would have wanted the pledges completed under the 37 circumstances;
- (5) if funds are not needed to meet debts and expenses currently payable and are not immediately distributable, deposit or invest liquid assets of the estate, including moneys received from the sale of other assets, in federally insured 42 interest-bearing accounts, readily marketable secured loan arrangements or other prudent investments which would be reasonable for use by trustees generally;
  - (6) acquire or dispose of an asset, including land in this or another state, for cash or on credit, at public or private sale; and manage, develop, improve, exchange, partition, change the character of, or abandon an estate asset;
  - (7) make ordinary or extraordinary repairs or alterations in buildings or other structures, demolish any improvements, raze existing or erect new party walls or buildings;
- (8) subdivide, develop or dedicate land to public use; make 53 or obtain the vacation of plats and adjust boundaries; or adjust differences in valuation on exchange or partition by giving or receiving considerations; or dedicate easements to public use without consideration;
  - (9) enter for any purpose into a lease as lessor or lessee, with or without option to purchase or renew, for a term within or extending beyond the period of administration;
  - (10) enter into a lease or arrangement for exploration and removal of minerals or other natural resources or enter into a pooling or unitization agreement;
  - (11) abandon property when, in the opinion of the personal representative, it is valueless, or is so encumbered, or is in condition that it is of no benefit to the estate;
  - (12) vote stocks or other securities in person or by general or limited proxy;
  - (13) pay calls, assessments, and other sums chargeable or accruing against or on account of securities, unless barred by the provisions relating to claims;
- (14) hold a security in the name of a nominee or in other 72 form without disclosure of the interest of the estate but the personal representative is liable for any act of the nominee in connection with the security so held;
  - (15) insure the assets of the estate against damage, loss

and liability and himself the personal representative against liability as to third persons;

- (16) borrow money with or without security to be repaid from the estate assets or otherwise; and advance money for the protection of the estate;
- (17) effect a fair and reasonable compromise with any debtor or obligor, or extend, renew or in any manner modify the terms of any obligation owing to the estate. If The personal representative holds on holding a mortgage, pledge or other lien upon property of another person, he may, in lieu of foreclosure, accept a conveyance or transfer of encumbered assets from the owner thereof in satisfaction of the indebtedness secured by lien;
- (18) pay in compliance with section 524.3-805, but without the presentation of a claim, the reasonable and necessary last illness expenses of the decedent (except as provided in section 524.3-806 (a)), reasonable funeral expenses, debts and taxes with preference under federal or state law, and other taxes, assessments, compensation of the personal representative and his the personal representative's attorney, and all other costs and expenses of administration although the same may be otherwise barred under section 524.3-803;
- (19) sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights; consent, directly or through a committee or other agent, to the reorganization, consolidation, merger, dissolution, or liquidation of a corporation or other business enterprise;
- (20) allocate items of income or expense to either estate income or principal, as permitted or provided by law;
- (21) employ persons, including attorneys, auditors, investment advisors, or agents, even if they are associated with the personal representative, to advise or assist the personal representative in the performance of his administrative duties; act without independent investigation upon their recommendations; and instead of acting personally, employ one or more agents to perform any act of administration, whether or not discretionary;
- (22) prosecute or defend claims, or proceedings in any jurisdiction for the protection of the estate and of the personal representative in the performance of his duties;
- (23) sell, mortgage, or lease any real or personal property of the estate or any interest therein for cash, credit, or for part cash and part credit, and with or without security for unpaid balances, provided, however, that the homestead of a decedent when the spouse takes any interest therein shall not be sold, mortgaged or leased unless the written consent of the spouse has been obtained;
- (24) continue any unincorporated business or venture in which the decedent was engaged at the time of his death (i) in the same business form for a period of not more than four months from the date of appointment of a general personal representative if continuation is a reasonable means of preserving the value of the business including good will, (ii) in the same business form for any additional period of time that may be approved by order of the court in a formal proceeding to which the persons interested in the estate are parties; or (iii) throughout the period of administration if the business is incorporated by the personal representative and if none of the probable distributees of the business who are competent adults object to its incorporation and retention in the estate;
- (25) incorporate any business or venture in which the decedent was engaged at the time of his death;
- (26) provide for exoneration of the personal representative from personal liability in any contract entered into on behalf of the estate;
- (27) satisfy and settle claims and distribute the estate as provided in this chapter;
- (28) foreclose a mortgage, lien, or pledge or collect the debts secured thereby, or complete any such proceeding commenced by the decedent;
- 70 (29) exercise all powers granted to guardians and 71 conservators by sections 525.67 and 525.68. 524#3-0716
- 72 524.3-716 POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUCCESSOR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.
- A successor personal representative has the same power and duty as the original personal representative to complete the

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 01/17/86 PAGE 194 1 administration and distribution of the estate, as expeditiously 2 as possible, but he shall not exercise any power expressly made personal to the executor named in the will. 524#3-0717 524.3-717 CO-REPRESENTATIVES; WHEN JOINT ACTION REQUIRED. 4 5 If two or more persons are appointed co-representatives and unless the will or the court provides otherwise, the concurrence 7 of all is required on all acts connected with the administration 8 and distribution of the estate. This restriction does not apply when any co-representative receives and receipts for property 9 10 due the estate, when the concurrence of all cannot readily be 11 obtained in the time reasonably available for emergency action 12 necessary to preserve the estate, or when a co-representative 13 has been delegated to act for the others. Persons dealing with 14 a co-representative if actually unaware that another has been 15 appointed to serve with-him or if advised by the personal 16 representative with whom they deal that he the personal 17 representative has authority to act alone for any of the reasons 18 mentioned herein, are as fully protected as if the person with 19 whom they dealt had been the sole personal representative. 524#3-0719 20 524.3-719 COMPENSATION OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. 21 (a) A personal representative is entitled to reasonable 22 compensation for his services. If a will provides for 23 compensation of the personal representative and there is no 24 contract with the decedent regarding compensation, he the personal representative may renounce the provision before 25 26 qualifying and be entitled to reasonable compensation. A 27 personal representative also may renounce his the right to all 28 or any part of the compensation. A written renunciation of fee may be filed with the court. 29 30 (b) In determining what is reasonable compensation, the 31 court shall give consideration to the following factors: 32 (1) The time and labor required; 33 (2) The complexity and novelty of problems involved; and 34 (3) The extent of the responsibilities assumed and the 35 results obtained. 524#3-0720 36 524.3-720 EXPENSES IN ESTATE LITIGATION. 37 ## Any personal representative or person nominated as 38 personal representative who defends or prosecutes any proceeding in good faith, whether successful or not, or if any interested 39 40 person who successfully opposes the allowance of a will, he is 41 entitled to receive from the estate his necessary expenses and disbursements including reasonable attorneys' fees incurred. 42 43 When after demand the personal representative refuses to 44 prosecute or pursue a claim or asset of the estate or a claim is 45 made against him the personal representative on behalf of the 46 estate and any interested person shall then by his-own a 47 separate attorney prosecute or pursue and recover such fund or 48 asset for the benefit of the estate, or when, and to the extent 49 that, the services of an attorney for any interested person 50 contribute to the benefit of the estate, as such, as

51 distinguished from the personal benefit of such person, such 52 attorney shall be paid such compensation from the estate as the 53 court shall deem just and reasonable and commensurate with the 54 benefit to the estate from the recovery so made or from such

55 services.

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524.3-721 PROCEEDINGS FOR REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT OF AGENTS AND COMPENSATION OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES AND EMPLOYEES OF 58 ESTATE.

After notice to all interested persons or on petition of an 60 interested person or on appropriate motion if administration is supervised, the propriety of employment of any person by a personal representative including any attorney, auditor, personal representative including any attorney, auditor, 63 investment advisor or other specialized agent or assistant, the 64 reasonableness of the compensation of any person so employed, or 65 the reasonableness of the compensation determined by the personal representative for his-own personal representative 67 services, may be reviewed by the court. Any person who has 68 received excessive compensation from an estate for services rendered may be ordered to make appropriate refunds.

524#3-0803 70

524,3-803 LIMITATIONS ON PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS.

(a) All claims as defined in section 524.1-201 (4) against

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     a decedent's estate which arose before the death of the
     decedent, including claims of the state and any subdivision
     thereof, whether due or to become due, absolute or contingent,
     liquidated or unliquidated, if not barred earlier by other
     statute of limitations, are barred against the estate, the
     personal representative, and the heirs and devisees of the
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    decedent, unless presented as follows:
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        (1) within four months after the date of the clerk of
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     court's notice to creditors which is subsequently published
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    pursuant to section 524.3-801;
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       (2) within three years after the decedent's death, if
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    notice to creditors has not been published.
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       (b) All claims against a decedent's estate which arise at
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    or after the death of the decedent, including claims of the
   state and any subdivision thereof, whether due or to become due,
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    absolute or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, are barred
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- against the estate, the personal representative, and the heirs and devisees of the decedent, unless presented as follows: (1) a claim based on a contract with the personal representative, within four months after performance by the
- personal representative is due; (2) any other claim, within four months after it arises.
  - (c) Nothing in this section affects or prevents:
- (1) any proceeding to enforce any mortgage, pledge, or other lien upon property of the estate; or
- (2) any proceeding to establish liability of the decedent or the personal representative for which he-is-protected there is protection by liability insurance, to the limits of the insurance protection only.
- (3) the presentment and payment at any time before a petition is filed in compliance with sections 524.3-1001 or 524.3-1002 or a closing statement is filed under section 524.3-1003, of:
- (i) any claim referred to in section 524.3-715 (18) although the same may be otherwise barred hereunder;
- (ii) any other claim which would otherwise be barred hereunder upon allowance by the court upon petition of the personal representative or the claimant for cause shown on notice and hearing as the court may direct. 524#3-0804

524.3-804 MANNER OF PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS.

Claims against a decedent's estate may be presented as follows:

- (1) The claimant may deliver or mail to the personal representative a written statement of the claim indicating its basis, the name and address of the claimant, and the amount claimed, or may file a written statement of the claim, in the form prescribed by rule, with the clerk of the court. The claim is deemed presented on the first to occur of receipt of the written statement of claim by the personal representative, or the filing of the claim with the court. If a claim is not yet due, the date when it will become due shall be stated. claim is contingent or unliquidated, the nature of the uncertainty shall be stated. If the claim is secured, the security shall be described. Failure to describe correctly the security, the nature of any uncertainty, and the due date of a claim not yet due does not invalidate the presentation made.
- (2) The claimant may commence a proceeding against the personal representative in any court where the personal representative may be subjected to jurisdiction, to obtain payment of his the claim against the estate, but the commencement of the proceeding must occur within the time limited for presenting the claim. No presentation of claim is required in regard to matters claimed in proceedings against the decedent which were pending at the time of his death.
- (3) If a claim is presented under subsection (1), no proceeding thereon may be commenced more than two months after the personal representative has mailed a notice of disallowance; but, in the case of a claim which is not presently due or which is contingent or unliquidated, the personal representative may consent to an extension of the two month period, or to avoid injustice the court, on petition, may order an extension of the two month period, but in no event shall the extension run beyond the applicable statute of limitations. 524#3-0805

524.3-805 CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMS.

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- (a) If the applicable assets of the estate are insufficient to pay all claims in full, the personal representative shall make payment in the following order:
  - (1) costs and expenses of administration;
  - (2) reasonable funeral expenses;
  - (3) debts and taxes with preference under federal law;
- (4) reasonable and necessary medical and hospital expenses of the last illness of the decedent, including compensation of 9 persons attending him the decedent and including a claim filed 10 pussuant to section 256B.15;
  - (5) debts with preference under other laws of this state, and state taxes;
    - (6) all other claims.
  - (b) No preference shall be given in the payment of any claim over any other claim of the same class, and a claim due and payable shall not be entitled to a preference over claims not due, except that if claims for expenses of the last illness involve only claims filed under section 246.53 for costs of state hospital care and claims filed under section 256B.15, claims filed under section 246.53 have preference over claims filed under section 256B.15.

524#3-0806

524.3-806 ALLOWANCE OF CLAIMS.

- (a) As to claims presented in the manner described in 24 section 524.3-804 within the time limit prescribed or permitted in section 524.3-803, the personal representative may mail a notice to any claimant stating that the claim has been disallowed. If, after allowing or disallowing a claim, the 28 personal representative changes his the decision concerning the claim, he the personal representative shall notify the claimant. 30 Without order of the court for cause shown, the personal representative may not change a disallowance of a claim after the time for the claimant to file a petition for allowance or to 33 commence a proceeding on the claim has run and the claim has 34 been barred. Every claim which is disallowed in whole or in part by the personal representative is barred so far as not allowed unless the claimant files a petition for allowance in the court or commences a proceeding against the personal 38 representative not later than two months after the mailing of the notice of disallowance or partial allowance if the notice warns the claimant of the impending bar. Failure of the personal representative to mail notice to a claimant of action on his the claim for two months after the time for original presentation of the claim has expired has the effect of a notice of allowance, except that upon petition of the personal representative and upon notice to the claimant, the court at any time before payment of such claim may for cause shown permit the personal representative to disallow such claim. Any claim in excess of \$3,000 for personal services rendered by an individual to the decedent including compensation of persons attending him the decedent during h + s = a last illness, and any claim of the personal representative which arose before the death of the decedent or in which the personal representative has an interest in excess of \$3,000 may be allowed only in compliance with 54 subsection (b) of this section.
  - (b) Upon the petition of the personal representative or of a claimant in a proceeding for the purpose, the court may allow in whole or in part any claim or claims presented to the personal representative or filed with the clerk of the court in due time and not barred by subsection (a) of this section. Notice in this proceeding shall be given to the claimant, the personal representative and those other persons interested in the estate as the court may direct by order entered at the time the proceeding is commenced.
  - (c) A judgment in a proceeding in another court against a personal representative to enforce a claim against a decedent's estate is an allowance of the claim.
  - (d) Unless otherwise provided in any judgment in another court entered against the personal representative, allowed claims bear interest at the legal rate for the period commencing 60 days after the time for original presentation of the claim has expired unless based on a contract making a provision for interest, in which case they bear interest in accordance with that provision. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, claims that have been disallowed pursuant to clause (a) and are subsequently allowed by the personal representative or reduced

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to judgment shall bear interest at the legal rate from the latter of the following dates:

- (1) 60 days after the time for original presentation of the claim; or
- (2) the date the claim is allowed or the date judgment is 6 entered. 524#3-0807

524.3-807 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

- (a) Upon the expiration of four months from the date of the first publication of the notice to creditors, the personal representative shall proceed to pay the claims allowed against the estate in the order of priority prescribed, after making provision for family maintenance and statutory allowances, for claims already presented which have not yet been allowed or whose allowance has been appealed, and for unbarred claims which may yet be presented, including costs and expenses of administration. By petition to the court in a proceeding for the purpose, or by appropriate motion if the administration is supervised, a claimant whose claim has been allowed but not paid as provided herein may secure an order directing the personal representative to pay the claim to the extent that funds of the estate are available for the payment.
- (b) The personal representative at any time may pay any just claim which has not been barred, with or without formal presentation, but he the personal representative is personally liable to any other claimant whose claim is allowed and who is injured by such payment if
- (1) the payment was made before the expiration of the time limit stated in subsection (a) and the personal representative failed to require the payee to give adequate security for the refund of any of the payment necessary to pay other claimants;
- 32 (2) the payment was made, due to the negligence or wilful 33 fault of the personal representative, in such manner as to 34 deprive the injured claimant of his the claimant's priority. 524#3-0808

524.3-808 INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

- (a) Unless otherwise provided in the contract, a personal representative is not individually liable on a contract properly entered into in his a fiduciary capacity in the course of 40 administration of the estate unless he the personal representative fails to reveal his the representative capacity and identify the estate in the contract.
  - (b) A personal representative is individually liable for obligations arising from ownership or control of the estate or for torts committed in the course of administration of the estate only if he the personal representative is personally at fault.
  - (c) Claims based on contracts entered into by a personal representative in h + s = 1 fiduciary capacity, on obligations arising from ownership or control of the estate or on torts committed in the course of estate administration may be asserted against the estate by proceeding against the personal representative in his the fiduciary capacity, whether or not the personal representative is individually liable therefor.
- (d) Issues of liability as between the estate and the personal representative individually may be determined in a proceeding for accounting, surcharge or indemnification or other appropriate proceeding. 524#3-0809

524.3-809 SECURED CLAIMS.

Payment of a secured claim is upon the basis of the amount allowed if the creditor surrenders his the security; otherwise payment is upon the basis of one of the following:

- (1) if the creditor exhausts his the security before receiving payment, unless precluded by other law, upon the amount of the claim allowed less the fair value of the security;
- (2) if the creditor does not have the right to exhaust his the security or has not done so, upon the amount of the claim allowed less the value of the security determined by converting ·it into money according to the terms of the agreement pursuant to which the security was delivered to the creditor, or by the creditor and personal representative by agreement, arbitration, compromise or litigation.

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### 524#3-0810

524.3-810 CLAIMS NOT DUE AND CONTINGENT OR UNLIQUIDATED 1

- (a) If a claim which will become due at a future time or a contingent or unliquidated claim becomes due or certain before 5 the distribution of the estate, and if the claim has been 6 allowed or established by a proceeding, it is paid in the same 7 manner as presently due and absolute claims of the same class.
- (b) In other cases the personal representative or, on 9 petition of the personal representative or the claimant in a 10 special proceeding for the purpose, the court may provide for 11 payment as follows:
- (1) if the claimant consents, he the claimant may be paid 13 the present or agreed value of the claim, taking any uncertainty 14 into account;
- 15 (2) arrangement for future payment, or possible payment, on 16 the happening of the contingency or on liquidation may be made by creating a trust, giving a mortgage, obtaining a bond or 17 18 security from a distributee, or otherwise. 524#3-0814

524.3-814 ENCUMBERED ASSETS.

If any assets of the estate are encumbered by mortgage, 21 pledge, lien, or other security interest, the personal 22 representative may pay the encumbrance or any part thereof, renew or extend any obligation secured by the encumbrance or 24 convey or transfer the assets to the creditor in satisfaction of 25 his the lien, in whole or in part, whether or not the holder of the encumbrance has filed a claim, if it appears to be for the best interest of the estate. Payment of an encumbrance does not increase the share of the distributee entitled to the encumbered assets unless the distributee is entitled to exoneration. 524#3-0815

524.3-815 ADMINISTRATION IN MORE THAN ONE STATE; DUTY OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

- (a) All assets of estates being administered in this state 33 are subject to all claims, allowances and charges existing or 34 established against the personal representative wherever appointed.
- (b) If the estate either in this state or as a whole is insufficient to cover all family exemptions and allowances determined by the law of the decedent's domicile, prior charges and claims, after satisfaction of the exemptions, allowances and charges, each claimant whose claim has been allowed either in this state or elsewhere in administrations of which the personal 42 representative is aware, is entitled to receive payment of an equal proportion of his the claim. If a preference or security in regard to a claim is allowed in another jurisdiction but not in this state, the creditor so benefited is to receive dividends from local assets only upon the balance of his the claim after deducting the amount of the benefit.
- (c) In case the family exemptions and allowances, prior 49 charges and claims of the entire estate exceed the total value 50 of the portions of the estate being administered separately and 51 this state is not the state of the decedent's last domicile, the claims allowed in this state shall be paid their proportion if local assets are adequate for the purpose, and the balance of local assets shall be transferred to the domiciliary personal representative. If local assets are not sufficient to pay all claims allowed in this state the amount to which they are entitled, local assets shall be marshalled so that each claim allowed in this state is paid its proportion as far as possible, after taking into account all dividends on claims allowed in this state from assets in other jurisdictions. 524#3-0817

524.3-817 JOINT CONTRACT CLAIMS.

When two or more persons are indebted on any joint contract or upon a judgment on a joint contract, and one of them dies, his the estate shall be liable therefor, and the amount thereof may be allowed the same as though the contract had been joint 66 and several or the judgment had been against him the decedent alone, but without prejudice to right to contribution.

524.3-901 SUCCESSORS' RIGHTS IF NO ADMINISTRATION.

In the absence of administration, the heirs and devisees 70 are entitled to the estate in accordance with the terms of a 71 probated will or the laws of intestate succession. Devisees may

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establish title by the probated will to devised property. Persons entitled to property pursuant to sections 525.14, 525.145, 525.15 or intestacy may establish title thereto by proof of the decedent's ownership, -his and death, and their 4 relationship to the decedent. Successors take subject to all 6 charges incident to administration, including the claims of creditors and allowances of surviving spouse and dependent 8 children, and subject to the rights of others resulting from abatement, retainer, advancement, and ademption. 524#3-0903 524.3-903 RIGHT OF RETAINER. 10 The amount of a non-contingent indebtedness of a successor 11 to the estate if due, or its present value if not due, shall be offset against the successor's interest; but the successor has 13 14 the benefit of any defense which would be available to him the 15 successor in a direct proceeding for recovery of the debt. 524#3-0906 524.3-906 DISTRIBUTION IN KIND; VALUATION; METHOD. 16 17 (a) Unless a contrary intention is indicated by the will, the distributable assets of a decedent's estate shall be 18 19 distributed in kind to the extent possible through application 20 of the following provisions: 21 (1) A specific devisee is entitled to distribution of the 22 thing devised to-him, and a spouse or child who has selected 23 particular assets of an estate shall receive the items selected. (2) Any statutory allowances or devise payable in money may 24 25 be satisfied by value in kind provided 26 (i) the person entitled to the payment has not demanded 27 payment in cash; 28 (ii) the property distributed in kind is valued at fair 29 market value as of the date of its distribution, and 30 (iii) no residuary devisee has requested that the asset in 31 question remain a part of the residue of the estate. 32 (3) For the purpose of valuation under paragraph (2) 33 securities regularly traded on recognized exchanges, if distributed in kind, are valued at the price for the last sale 34 35 of like securities, traded on the business day prior to 36 distribution, or if there was no sale on that day, at the median between amounts bid and offered at the close of that day. 37 38 Assets consisting of sums owed the decedent or the estate by 39 solvent debtors as to which there is no known dispute or defense 40 are valued at the sum due with accrued interest or discounted to 41 the date of distribution. For assets which do not have readily 42 ascertainable values, a valuation as of a date not more than 30 43 days prior to the date of distribution, if otherwise reasonable, 44 controls. For purposes of facilitating distribution, the 45 personal representative may ascertain the value of the assets as 46 of the time of the proposed distribution in any reasonable way, 47 including the employment of qualified appraisers, even if the 48 assets may have been previously appraised. 49 (4) The residuary estate shall be distributed in kind if 50 there is no objection to the proposed distribution and it is 51 practicable to distribute undivided interests. In other cases, 52 residuary property may be converted into cash for distribution. 53 (b) After the probable charges against the estate are 54 known, the personal representative may mail or deliver a 55 proposal for distribution to all persons who have a right to 56 object to the proposed distribution. The right of any distributee to object to the proposed distribution on the basis 57 58 of the kind or value of asset he the distributee is to receive, 59 if not waived earlier in writing, terminates if he the 60 distributee fails to object in writing received by the personal 61 representative within 30 days after mailing or delivery of the 62 proposal. 524#3-0909 63 524.3-909 IMPROPER DISTRIBUTION; LIABILITY OF 64 DISTRIBUTEE. Unless the distribution or payment no longer can be 66 questioned because of adjudication, estoppel, or limitation, a 67 distributee of property improperly distributed or paid, or a 68 claimant who was improperly paid, is liable to return the property improperly received and its income since distribution 69 70 if he the distributee or claimant has the property. If-he A

distributee or claimant who does not have the property7-then-he is liable to return the value as of the date of disposition of 73 the property improperly received and its any income and gain

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received by-him. 524#3-0912 524.3-912 PRIVATE AGREEMENTS AMONG SUCCESSORS TO 3 DECEDENT BINDING ON PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. Subject to the rights of creditors and taxing authorities, 5 competent successors may agree among themselves to alter the interests, shares, or amounts to which they are entitled under 6 7 the will of the decedent, or under the laws of intestacy, in any 8 way that they provide in a written contract executed by all who 9 are affected by its provisions. The personal representative 10 shall abide by the terms of the agreement subject to his the 11 obligation to administer the estate for the benefit of creditors, to pay all taxes and costs of administration, and to 12 13 carry out the responsibilities of his office for the benefit of 14 any successors of the decedent who are not parties. Personal 15 representatives of decedent's estates are not required to see to 16 the performance of trusts if the trustee thereof is another 17 person who is willing to accept the trust. Accordingly, 18 trustees of a testamentary trust are successors for the purposes 19 of this section. Nothing herein relieves trustees of any duties 20 owed to beneficiaries of trusts. 524#3-0914 524.3-914 UNCLAIMED ASSETS. 21 22 If any asset of the estate has not been distributed because 23 the person entitled thereto cannot be found or refuses to accept 24 the same, or for any other good and sufficient reason the same 25 has not been paid over, the court may direct the personal 26 representative to deposit the same with the county treasurer, 27 taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he the personal 28 representative shall file with the county auditor and the other 29 in the court. If the money on hand exceeds the sum of \$2,000, 30 the court may direct the personal representative to purchase 31 with the money bearer bonds of the United States government or 32 of the state of Minnesota, or any of its political subdivisions, 33 which bonds shall be deposited with the county treasurer, taking 34 duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he the personal 35 representative shall file with the county auditor and the other 36 in the court, and the county treasurer shall collect the 37 interest on these bonds as it becomes due, and the money so 38 collected or deposited shall be credited to the county revenue 39 fund. Upon application to the court within 21 years after such deposit, and upon notice to the county attorney and county 40 treasurer, the court may direct the county auditor to issue to . 41 42 the person entitled thereto his a warrant for the amount of the 43 money so on deposit including the interest collected on bonds 44 and, in the case of bonds, the county auditor shall issue to the 45 person entitled thereto his an order upon the county treasurer 46 to deliver the bonds. No interest shall be allowed or paid 47 thereon, except as herein provided, and if not claimed within 48 such time no recovery thereof shall be had. The county 49 treasurer, with the approval of the court, may make necessary 50 sales, exchanges, substitutions, and transfers of bonds 51 deposited, as aforesaid, and may present the same for redemption 52 and invest the proceeds in other bonds of like character. 524#3-0915 53 524.3-915 DISTRIBUTION TO PERSON UNDER DISABILITY. 54 (a) A personal representative may discharge his the 55 obligation to distribute to any person under legal disability by 56 distributing to his the person's quardian or conservator, or any 57 other person authorized by this chapter or otherwise to give a 58 valid receipt and discharge for the distribution. 59 (b) When a minor child receives or is entitled to distribution of personal property the court may order and direct 60 61 the personal representative of the estate to make payment of not 62 to exceed \$2,000 thereof to the parent or parents, custodian, or the person, corporation, or institution with whom the minor 63 64 child is, for the benefit, support, maintenance, and education 65 of the minor child or may direct the investment of the whole or 66 any part thereof in a savings account, savings certificate, or 67 certificate of deposit in a bank, savings bank, building and 68 loan association, or savings and loan association having deposit

insurance, in the name of the minor child. When so invested the

savings account passbook, savings certificate, certificate of

deposit, or other acknowledgment of receipt of the deposit by the depository as the case may be, is to be kept as provided by

the court, and the depository shall be instructed not to allow

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such investment to be withdrawn, except by order of the court.
2 The court may authorize the use of any part or all thereof to
3 purchase United States government savings bonds in the minor's
 4 name the bonds to be kept as provided by the court and to be
   retained until the minor reaches majority unless otherwise
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    authorized by an order of the court.
524#3-0916
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524.3-916 APPORTIONMENT OF ESTATE TAXES.

- (a) For purposes of this section:
- (1) "estate" means the gross estate of a decedent as 10 determined for the purpose of federal estate tax and the estate 11 tax payable to this state;
  - (2) "person" means any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, corporation, government, political subdivision, governmental agency, or local governmental agency;
- (3) "person interested in the estate" means any person 17 entitled to receive, or who has received, from a decedent or by 18 reason of the death of a decedent any property or interest therein included in the decedent's estate. It includes a personal representative, conservator, and trustee;
  - (4) "state" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
    - (5) "tax" means the federal estate tax and the state estate tax determined by the commissioner of revenue pursuant to chapter 291 and interest and penalties imposed in addition to the tax;
      - (6) "fiduciary" means personal representative or trustee.
  - (b) Unless the will or other written instrument otherwise provides, the tax shall be apportioned among all persons interested in the estate. The apportionment is to be made in the proportion that the value of the interest of each person interested in the estate bears to the total value of the interests of all persons interested in the estate. The values used in determining the tax are to be used for that purpose. If the decedent's will or other written instrument directs a method of apportionment of tax different from the method described in this code, the method described in the will or other written instrument controls.
- (c)(1) The court in which venue lies for the 41 administration of the estate of a decedent, on petition for the purpose may determine the apportionment of the tax.
  - (2) If the court finds that it is inequitable to apportion interest and penalties in the manner provided in subsection (b), because of special circumstances, it may direct apportionment thereof in the manner it finds equitable.
  - (3) If the court finds that the assessment of penalties and interest assessed in relation to the tax is due to delay caused by the negligence of the fiduciary, the court may charge him the fiduciary with the amount of the assessed penalties and interest.
  - (4) In any action to recover from any person interested in the estate the amount of the tax apportioned to the person in accordance with this code the determination of the court in respect thereto shall be prima facie correct.
  - (d)(1) The personal representative or other person in possession of the property of the decedent required to pay the tax may withhold from any property distributable to any person interested in the estate, upon its distribution to-him, the amount of tax attributable to his the person's interest. If the property in possession of the personal representative or other person required to pay the tax and distributable to any person interested in the estate is insufficient to satisfy the proportionate amount of the tax determined to be due from the person, the personal representative or other person required to pay the tax may recover the deficiency from the person interested in the estate. If the property is not in the possession of the personal representative or the other person required to pay the tax, the personal representative or the other person required to pay the tax may recover from any person interested in the estate the amount of the tax apportioned to the person in accordance with Laws 1975, Chapter 347.
  - (2) If property held by the personal representative is distributed prior to final apportionment of the tax, the distributee shall provide a bond or other security for the

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74 75 apportionment liability in the form and amount prescribed by the personal representative.

- (e)(1) In making an apportionment, allowances shall be made for any exemptions granted, any classification made of persons interested in the estate and for any deductions and credits allowed by the law imposing the tax.
- (2) Any exemption or deduction allowed by reason of the relationship of any person to the decedent or by reason of the purposes of the gift inures to the benefit of the person bearing such relationship or receiving the gift; but if an interest is subject to a prior present interest which is not allowable as a deduction, the tax apportionable against the present interest shall be paid from principal.
- (3) Any deduction for property previously taxed and any credit for gift taxes or death taxes of a foreign country paid by the decedent or his the decedent's estate inures to the proportionate benefit of all persons liable to apportionment.
- (4) Any credit for inheritance, succession or estate taxes or taxes in the nature thereof applicable to property or interests includable in the estate, inures to the benefit of the persons or interests chargeable with the payment thereof to the extent proportionately that the credit reduces the tax.
- (5) To the extent that property passing to or in trust for a surviving spouse or any charitable, public or similar gift or devisee is not an allowable deduction for purposes of the tax solely by reason of an estate tax imposed upon and deductible from the property, the property is not included in the computation provided for in subsection (b) hereof, and to that extent no apportionment is made against the property. The sentence immediately preceding does not apply to any case if the result would be to deprive the estate of a deduction otherwise allowable under section 2053(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, of the United States, relating to deduction for state death taxes on transfers for public, charitable, or religious uses.
- (f) No interest in income and no estate for years or for life or other temporary interest in any property or fund is subject to apportionment as between the temporary interest and the remainder. The tax on the temporary interest and the tax, if any, on the remainder is chargeable against the corpus of the property or funds subject to the temporary interest and remainder.
- (g) Neither the personal representative nor other person required to pay the tax is under any duty to institute any action to recover from any person interested in the estate the amount of the tax apportioned to the person until the expiration of the three months next following final determination of the tax. A personal representative or other person required to pay the tax who institutes the action within a reasonable time after the three month period is not subject to any liability or surcharge because any portion of the tax apportioned to any person interested in the estate was collectible at a time following the death of the decedent but thereafter became uncollectible. If the personal representative or other person required to pay the tax cannot collect from any person interested in the estate the amount of the tax apportioned to the person, the amount not recoverable shall be equitably apportioned among the other persons interested in the estate who are subject to apportionment.
- (h) A personal representative acting in another state or a person required to pay the tax domiciled in another state may institute an action in the courts of this state and may recover a proportionate amount of the federal estate tax, of an estate tax payable to another state or of a death duty due by a decedent's estate to another state, from a person interested in the estate who is either domiciled in this state or who owns property in this state subject to attachment or execution. For the purposes of the action the determination of apportionment by the court having jurisdiction of the administration of the decedent's estate in the other state is prima facie correct. 524#3-1001
- 71 524.3-1001 FORMAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATING 72 ADMINISTRATION; TESTATE OR INTESTATE; ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION, 73 DECREE, AND GENERAL PROTECTION.
  - (a) (1) A personal representative or any interested person may petition for an order of complete settlement of the estate.

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1 The personal representative may petition at any time, and any
    other interested person may petition after one year from the
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    appointment of the original personal representative except that
 4 no petition under this section may be entertained until the time
 5 for presenting claims which arose prior to the death of the
 6 decedent has expired. The petition may request the court to
    determine testacy, if not previously determined, to consider the
    final account or compel or approve an accounting and
    distribution, to construe any will or determine heirs and
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10 adjudicate the final settlement and distribution of the estate.
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    After notice to all interested persons and hearing the court may
12 enter an order or orders, on appropriate conditions, determining
    the persons entitled to distribution of the estate, and, as
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    circumstances require, approving settlement and directing or
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approving distribution of the estate and discharging the personal representative from further claim or demand of any

interested person. (2) In such petition for complete settlement of the estate, the petitioner may apply for a decree. Upon the hearing, if in the best interests of interested persons, the court may issue its decree which shall determine the persons entitled to the 22 estate and assign the same to them in lieu of ordering the assignment by the personal representative. The decree shall name the heirs and distributees, state their relationship to the decedent, describe the property, and state the proportions or 26 part thereof to which each is entitled. In the estate of a testate decedent, no heirs shall be named in the decree unless all heirs be ascertained.

(3) In solvent estates, the hearing may be waived by written consent to the proposed account and decree of distribution or order of distribution by all heirs or distributees, and the court may then enter its order allowing the account and issue its decree or order of distribution.

(4) Where a decree or order for distribution is issued, the personal representative shall not be discharged until all property is paid or transferred to the persons entitled thereto, and the personal representative has otherwise fully discharged his the trust. If objections are filed with the court by the commissioner of revenue, no discharge shall be issued until the objections are determined. If no objection is filed, the court shall have the power to settle and distribute the estate and discharge the personal representative without regard to tax obligations.

(b) If one or more heirs or devisees were omitted as parties in, or were not given notice of, a previous formal testacy proceeding, the court, on proper petition for an order of complete settlement of the estate under this section, and after notice to the omitted or unnotified persons and other interested parties determined to be interested on the assumption that the previous order concerning testacy is conclusive as to those given notice of the earlier proceeding, may determine testacy as it affects the omitted persons and confirm or alter the previous order of testacy as it affects all interested persons as appropriate in the light of the new proofs. In the absence of objection by an omitted or unnotified person, evidence received in the original testacy proceeding shall constitute prima facie proof of due execution of any will previously admitted to probate, or of the fact that the decedent left no valid will if the prior proceedings determined this fact. 524#3-1002

524.3-1002 FORMAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATING TESTATE ADMINISTRATION; ORDER CONSTRUING WILL WITHOUT ADJUDICATING TESTACY.

A personal representative administering an estate under an informally probated will or any devisee under an informally probated will may petition for an order of settlement of the estate which will not adjudicate the testacy status of the decedent. The personal representative may petition at any time, and a devisee may petition after one year, from the appointment of the original personal representative, except that no petition under this section may be entertained until the time for presenting claims which arose prior to the death of the decedent has expired. The petition may request the court to consider the final account or compel or approve an accounting and distribution, to construe the will and adjudicate final settlement and distribution of the estate. After notice to all

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524#3-1202

devisees and the personal representative and hearing, the court 2 may enter an order or orders, on appropriate conditions, 3 determining the persons entitled to distribution of the estate 4 under the will, and, as circumstances require, approving 5 settlement and directing or approving distribution of the estate 6 and discharging the personal representative from further claim 7 or demand of any devisee who is a party to the proceeding and 8 those he the devisee represents. If it appears that a part of 9 the estate is intestate, the proceedings shall be dismissed or 10 amendments made to meet the provisions of section 524.3-1001. 524#3-1003 11

524.3-1003 CLOSING ESTATES; BY SWORN STATEMENT OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

- (a) Unless prohibited by order of the court and except for estates being administered in supervised administration proceedings, a personal representative may close an estate by filing with the court no earlier than four months after the date of original appointment of a general personal representative for the estate, a statement stating that he the filer, or a prior personal representative whom he the filer has succeeded, has or have:
- (1) published notice to creditors and that the first publication occurred more than four months prior to the date of filing of the statement;
- (2) fully administered the estate of the decedent by making payment, settlement or other disposition of all claims which were presented, expenses of administration and estate and other taxes, except as specified in the statement, and that the assets of the estate have been inventoried and distributed to the persons entitled. If any claims, expenses or taxes remain undischarged, the statement shall state in detail other arrangements which have been made to accommodate outstanding liabilities; and
- (3) prior to filing the statement, sent a copy thereof to all distributees of the estate and to all creditors or other known claimants of-whom-he-is-aware whose claims are neither paid nor barred and has furnished a full account in writing of his the personal representative's administration to the distributees whose interests are affected thereby.
- (b) If no proceedings involving the personal representative are pending in the court one year after the closing statement is filed, the appointment of the personal representative terminates. Letters of appointment remain in full force until one year after the filing of the closing statement at which time the authority of the personal representative shall terminate. 524#3-1004

524.3-1004 LIABILITY OF DISTRIBUTEES TO CLAIMANTS.

After assets of an estate have been distributed and subject to section 524.3-1006, an undischarged claim not barred may be 48 prosecuted in a proceeding against one or more distributees. No distributee shall be liable to claimants for amounts in excess of the value of his the distributee's distribution as of the time of distribution. As between distributees, each shall bear the cost of satisfaction of unbarred claims as if the claim had been satisfied in the course of administration. Any distributee who shall have failed to notify other distributees of the demand made upon-him by the claimant in sufficient time to permit them to join in any proceeding in which the claim was asserted against him the first distributee loses his the right of contribution against other distributees.

524#3-1007 524.3-1007 CERTIFICATE DISCHARGING LIENS SECURING FIDUCIARY PERFORMANCE.

After his the appointment has terminated, the personal representative, his the personal representative's sureties, or any successor of either, upon the filing of an application 64 showing, so far as is known by the applicant, that no action concerning the estate is pending in any court, is entitled to receive a certificate from the registrar that the personal representative appears to have fully administered the estate in question. The certificate evidences discharge of any lien on 69 any property given to secure the obligation of the personal representative in lieu of bond or any surety, but does not preclude action against the personal representative or the surety.

524.3-1202 EFFECT OF AFFIDAVIT.

The person paying, delivering, transferring, or issuing 3 personal property or the evidence thereof pursuant to affidavit 4 is discharged and released to the same extent as if he the person dealt with a personal representative of the decedent. 6 The person is not required to see to the application of the personal property or evidence thereof or to inquire into the 8 truth of any statement in the affidavit. If any person to whom an affidavit is delivered refuses to pay, deliver, transfer, or 9 10 issue any personal property or evidence thereof, it may be 11 recovered or its payment, delivery, transfer, or issuance 1.2 compelled upon proof of their right in a proceeding brought for 13 the purpose by or on behalf of the persons entitled thereto. Any person to whom payment, delivery, transfer or issuance is 14 15 made is answerable and accountable therefor to any personal 16 representative of the estate or to any other person having a 17 superior right.

524#3-1204

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524.3-1204 SMALL ESTATES; CLOSING BY SWORN STATEMENT OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

- (a) Unless prohibited by order of the court and except for estates being administered by supervised personal representatives, a personal representative may close an estate administered under the summary procedures of section 524.3-1203 by filing with the court, at any time after disbursement and distribution of the estate, a statement stating that:
  - (1) to the best knowledge of the personal representative, the entire estate, less liens and encumbrances, did not exceed an exempt homestead as provided for in section 525.145, the allowances provided for in section 525.15, costs and expenses of administration, reasonable funeral expenses, and reasonable, necessary medical and hospital expenses of the last illness of the decedent:
  - (2) the personal representative has fully administered the estate by disbursing and distributing it to the persons entitled thereto; and
- (3) the personal representative has sent a copy of the closing statement to all distributees of the estate and to all 38 creditors or other known claimants of-whom-he-is-aware whose claims are neither paid nor barred and has furnished a full account in writing of his the personal representative's administration to the distributees whose interests are affected.
- (b) If no actions or proceedings involving the personal representative are pending in the court one year after the 44 closing statement is filed, the appointment of the personal representative terminates.
- 46 (c) A closing statement filed under this section has the 47 same effect as one filed under section 524.3-1003. 524#4-0201

524.4-201 PAYMENT OF DEBT AND DELIVERY OF PROPERTY TO DOMICILIARY FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE WITHOUT LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

At any time after the expiration of 60 days from the death of a nonresident decedent, any person indebted to the estate of the nonresident decedent or having possession or control of an instrument evidencing a debt, obligation, stock or chose in action belonging to the estate of the nonresident decedent may pay the debt, deliver the instrument evidencing the debt, obligation, stock or chose in action, to the domiciliary foreign personal representative of the nonresident decedent upon being presented with proof of his appointment and an affidavit made by or on behalf of the representative stating:

- (1) the date of the death of the nonresident decedent,
- (2) that no local administration, or application or petition therefor, is pending in this state,
- 64 (3) that the domiciliary foreign personal representative is 65 entitled to payment or delivery. 524#4-0204

524.4-204 PROOF OF AUTHORITY-BOND.

If no local administration or application or petition therefor is pending in this state, a domiciliary foreign personal representative may file the following with a court in this state in a county in which property belonging to the decedent is located:

(1) A certified or authenticated copy of his the appointment and of any official bond he-has given, and

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(2) Notice of his an intention to exercise as to assets in this state all powers of a local personal representative and to maintain actions and proceedings in this state in accordance 4 with section 524.4-205.

When a domiciliary foreign personal representative files a 6 certified or authenticated copy of his the appointment and of any official bond and a notice in accordance with the preceding 8 sentence, the clerk of court shall forthwith publish, at the 9 expense of the estate, a notice once a week for two consecutive 10 weeks in a legal newspaper in the county, giving the name and address of the domiciliary foreign personal representative and 12 stating h + s = an intention to exercise as to assets in this state 13 all powers of a local personal representative and to maintain actions and proceedings in this state in accordance with section 524.4-205.

524#4-0206

524.4-206 POWER OF REPRESENTATIVES IN TRANSITION.

The power of a domiciliary foreign personal representative 18 under section 524.4-201 or 524.4-205 shall be exercised only if there is no administration or application therefor pending in this state. Any application or petition for local administration of the estate terminates the power of the foreign 22 personal representative to act under sections 524.4-201 and 524.4-205, but the local court may allow the foreign personal 24 representative to exercise limited powers to preserve the estate. No assets which have been removed from this state by the foreign personal representative through exercise of powers under sections 524.4-201 or 524.4-205 shall be subject to 28 subsequent local administration. No person who, before receiving actual notice of a pending local administration, has changed his position in reliance upon the powers of a foreign personal representative or who is a distributee from the foreign 32 personal representative shall be prejudiced by reason of the application or petition for, or grant of, local administration. The local personal representative is subject to all rights in others and all duties and obligations which have accrued by 36 virtue of the exercise of the powers by the foreign personal representative and may be substituted for him the foreign' personal representative in any action or proceedings in this state.

524#4-0301

524.4-301 JURISDICTION BY ACT OF FOREIGN PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

A foreign personal representative submits personally to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state in any proceeding 44 relating to the estate by (1) filing certified or authenticated 45 copies of his the appointment as provided in section 524.4-204, (2) receiving payment of money or taking delivery of property under section 524.4-201, or (3) doing any act as a personal representative in this state which would have given the state jurisdiction over him the personal representative as an individual. Jurisdiction under (2) is limited to the money or value of personal property collected.

524#4-0302

524.4-302 JURISDICTION BY ACT OF DECEDENT.

In addition to jurisdiction conferred by section 524.4-301, 53 a foreign personal representative is subject to the jurisdiction 54 of the courts of this state to the same extent that his the 56 decedent was subject to jurisdiction immediately prior to death. 524#4-0303

524.4-303 SERVICE ON FOREIGN AND NONRESIDENT PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) Service of process may be made upon a foreign personal 60 representative and a nonresident personal representative appointed in this state by registered or certified mail, 62 addressed to his the last reasonably ascertainable address, requesting a return receipt signed by addressee only. Notice by 64 ordinary first class mail is sufficient if registered or certified mail service to the addressee is unavailable. Service may be made upon a foreign personal representative or a nonresident personal representative appointed in this state in 68 the manner in which service could have been made under other laws of this state on either the foreign personal representative, the nonresident personal representative appointed in this state, or his the decedent immediately prior

71 72 to death.

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525.015 JUDGMENTS.

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(b) If service is made upon a foreign personal
     representative or a nonresident personal representative
     appointed in this state as provided in subsection (a), he the
     person served shall be allowed at least 30 days within which to
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     appear or respond.
524#4-0401
        524.4-401 EFFECT OF ADJUDICATION FOR OR AGAINST PERSONAL
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     REPRESENTATIVE.
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       An adjudication rendered in any jurisdiction in favor of or
     against any personal representative of the estate is as binding
10 on the local personal representative as if he the local personal
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     representative were a party to the adjudication.
524#5-0505
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        524.5-505 DELEGATION OF POWERS BY PARENT OR GUARDIAN.
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        A parent or a guardian of a minor or incapacitated person,
     by a properly executed power of attorney, may delegate to
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    another person, for a period not exceeding six months, any of
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    his powers regarding care, custody, or property of the minor or
     ward, except his the power to consent to marriage or adoption of
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     a minor ward.
525*#012S
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        525.012 FEES, FINES, AND COSTS.
        No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. On or before the tenth day of each month, the
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    clerk shall file with the treasurer a verified report showing:
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    (1) The names of all persons convicted during the preceding
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     month, and the nature of the offense; (2) The fine or other
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     punishment imposed; (3) The amount paid by cash, and the amount
     of cash deposited in lieu of bail, since his the last report;
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    (4) The total amount of money received from all sources during
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     the same period; (5) The names of all persons discharged from
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     jail by order of the court.
        No change for subd 3
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        Subd. 4. Upon filing the reports required by this section,
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    the clerk shall pay to the treasurer of the county in which the
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    court is situated all sums in his the clerk's hands to which the
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    treasurer is entitled; he shall pay all other moneys to the
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    other public officers entitled thereto; and he shall inform the
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     treasurer of all moneys remaining in his the clerk's hands
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     pursuant to law or court order.
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       Subd. 5. The clerk shall pay such fees and mileage to
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    witnesses as may be ordered by the probate judge in any action
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     or proceeding involving a charged violation of criminal law or
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     municipal ordinance. The clerk shall obtain receipts therefor
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     as vouchers for the sums paid and shall deduct these payments
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    from the amounts otherwise due the officers to whom the clerk is
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     required to pay fees, costs, and fines. If the clerk is without
    funds to make the payments required by this subdivision, the
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     witnesses shall be paid, upon certification by the clerk, by the
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    city whose municipal ordinance, charter provision, rule, or
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     regulation is involved in the proceeding, and in other cases by
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     the county in which the court is situated. No witness fees
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     under this subdivision shall be paid in advance. No public
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     officer or employee shall be paid any witness fees when he-is
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     called upon to testify in a matter resulting from his public
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     employment.
525*#013S
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        525.013 JURY TRIALS.
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        No change for subd 1 to 6
        Subd. 7. Jurors shall be paid by the county in which the
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     court is situated the same compensation and mileage as
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     prescribed by law for jurors in the district court. The clerk
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     of probate court shall deliver to each juror a certificate
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    showing the number of days of service and the mileage for which
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     he the juror is entitled to receive compensation. This
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     certificate shall be filed with the county auditor in which the
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    court is situated and the amount due shall be paid from the
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     treasury of such county. The certificate is a proper and
    sufficient voucher for the issuance of a warrant. Any juror
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    regularly summoned who actually attends at the time named in
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     such summons is entitled to per diem and mileage whether or not
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     sworn as a juror.
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       No change for subd 8
525*#015S
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No judgment of a probate court under sections 525.011 to

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525\*#051S

1 525.015 shall be a lien upon the real estate until a transcript thereof is filed and docketed with the clerk of the district court. If no execution thereon be outstanding, the judgment creditor may cause such transcript to be docketed in the same 5 county, and thereafter execution may issue from either court. 6 The clerk with whom the transcript is so filed may issue transcripts to be filed and docketed in other counties, as in 8 the case of a judgment originally rendered in his the clerk's 9 court. When docketed as herein provided, the judgment shall 10 have the same force and effect in all respects as the judgment 11 of the district court. 525\*#041S 12

525.041 WRITTEN DECISION SHALL BE FILED WITHIN 90 DAYS; 13 MANDATORY.

The decision of every issue of law or fact shall be in writing and shall be filed within 90 days after submission 16 unless prevented by illness or casualty.

Upon the filing of any appealable order, judgement, or decree, except in uncontested matters or where the final decision was announced at the hearing, the court shall give 20 notice by mail of such filing to each party, or his the attorney, who appeared of record at the hearing. 525\*#05S

525.05 JUDGE OR REFEREE; GROUNDS FOR DISQUALIFICATION. The following shall be grounds for disqualification of any judge or referee from acting in any matter: (1) That the judge or the judge's spouse or any of either of their kin nearer than first cousin is interested as representative, heir, devisee, 27 legatee, ward, or creditor in the estate involved therein; (2) that it involves the validity or interpretation of a will drawn or witnessed by the judge; (3) that the judge may be a necessary witness in the matter; (4) that it involves a property right in respect to which the judge has been engaged or is engaged as an attorney; or (5) that the judge was engaged in a joint enterprise for profit with the decedent at the time of death or that the judge is then engaged in a joint enterprise for profit with any person interested in the matter as representative, heir, devisee, legatee, ward, or creditor. When grounds for disqualification exist, the judge may, and upon proper petition of any person interested in the estate must, request the probate judge of another county or a probate judge who has retired as provided in section 490.12, subdivision 2, to act in his the judge's stead in the matter.

525.051 TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES.

Whenever by reason of disqualification, absence, illness, incapacity or other cause, the probate judge of any county is unable to act, or whenever the interest of the public or of any person interested in any matter requires that such probate judge should not act, any other probate judge, or probate judge who 48 has retired as a probate judge, and who consents so to act, may be assigned to serve and discharge the duties of such probate judge in his the judge's stead at such times or for such purposes as may be directed by order of such probate judge or in the event of his death or his refusal, failure, or inability so 53 to order as determined by the chief judge of the district court of the judicial district in which the county is situated, by order of such chief judge. Any probate judge or retired probate judge temporarily assigned to serve and discharge the duties of the probate judge in such other county shall be reimbursed for all reasonable and necessary mileage and expenses and may, when so ordered by such chief judge, be paid such additional compensation as such chief judge shall fix, but in no event shall any compensation so paid exceed the rate of compensation prescribed by law as the salary of the probate judge in the county in which said probate judge or retired probate judge is 64 temporarily assigned. It shall be the duty of the county to which a probate judge or retired probate judge is temporarily assigned to make payment to such probate judge or retired probate judge of all amounts due him under the provisions hereof for mileage, expenses or compensation.

Any substitute judge while acting in such capacity shall have all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the resident judge, including juvenile, municipal or other jurisdiction conferred by law, irrespective of the nature of the jurisdiction of the substitute judge in the county from which called to serve.

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525*#053S
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525.053 DELIVERY TO SUCCESSOR.

When the term of office of any judge expires, he the judge shall deliver to his the successor all books, records, and papers in his the judge's possession relating to his that office. Upon his failure to do so within five days after demand

by his the successor, he the judge shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. 7

#### 525\*#07S

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525.07 ACTING AS COUNSEL PROHIBITED. 8

9 No judge, referee, registrar, clerk, deputy clerk, or 10 employee of any court, or the law partner of any of them, shall be counsel or attorney in any action or proceedings for or against any devisee, legatee, heir, creditor, representative, or 11 12 ward over whom, or whose estate, claim, or accounts such court 13 14 has jurisdiction. Except in matters relating to commitments, none of them shall give counsel or advice, or draw or prepare 15 16 any paper relating to any matter which is or may be brought 17 before such court, except orders, judgments, decrees, 18 executions, warrants, certificates, or subpoenas issuing out of 19 such court. No judge, referee, registrar, or clerk shall keep 20 or hold his official office with any practicing attorney. 525\*#081S

525.081 PRACTICE OF LAW; APPRAISALS.

Subd. 7. No judge of the probate court shall practice as an attorney or counselor at law, nor shall-he be a partner of any practicing attorney in the business of his the judge's profession, nor shall-he serve as an appraiser in any estate proceeding.

27 Subd. 8. Repealed, 1977 c 432 s 49 Subd. 9. Repealed, 1977 c 432 s 49 525\*#095

525.09 CLERKS; APPOINTMENT; POWERS.

The judge may appoint a clerk, deputy clerks, and employees as provided by law, to hold office during his the judge's pleasure, who shall perform the duties imposed by law and such judge. Such appointments shall be in writing and filed in such court. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each clerk and such deputy clerks and employees designated by the court shall execute a bond to the state in the amount of \$1,000 approved by the county board and conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties. Such bond with the oath of the appointee shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder. The premiums on such bonds and the expenses of such recording and filing shall be paid by the county. An action may be maintained on such bond by any person aggrieved by the violation of the conditions thereof. A clerk or deputy clerk may take acknowledgments, administer oaths, authenticate, exemplify, or certify copies of instruments, documents, or records of the court, and when so ordered may hear and report to the court the testimony of any witnesses and the interrogatories and objections of counsel. 525\*#091S

525.091 DESTRUCTION AND REPRODUCTION OF PROBATE RECORDS. Subdivision 1. The clerk of court of any county upon order of the probate judge may destroy all the original documents in any proceeding of record in his the office five years after the file in such proceeding has been closed provided the original or a Minnesota state archives commission approved photographic, photostatic, microphotographic, microfilmed, or similarly reproduced copy of the original of the following enumerated documents in the proceeding are on file in his the office. Enumerated original documents:

(a) In estates, the jurisdictional petition and proof of publication of the notice of hearing thereof; will and certificate of probate; letters; inventory and appraisal; orders directing and confirming sale, mortgage, lease, or for conveyance of real estate; order setting apart statutory selection; receipts for federal estate taxes and state estate taxes; orders of distribution and general protection; decrees of distribution; federal estate tax closing letter, consent to discharge by commissioner of revenue and order discharging representative; and any amendment of the listed documents.

When an estate is deemed closed as provided in clause (d) of this subdivision, the enumerated documents shall include all claims of creditors.

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- (c) In mental, inebriety, and indigent matters, the 8 jurisdictional petition; report of examination; warrant of commitment; notice of discharge from institution, or notice of 10 death and order for restoration to capacity; and any amendment of the listed documents.
- (d) Except for the enumerated documents described in this 13 subdivision, the clerk of probate court may destroy all other 14 original documents in any proceeding without retaining any 15 reproduction of the document. For the purpose of this subdivision, a proceeding in the probate court is deemed closed if no document has been filed in the proceeding for a period of 18 15 years, except in the cases of wills filed for safe-keeping and those containing wills of decedents not adjudicated upon.
- Subd. 2. The clerk of probate court of any county upon order of the probate judge may destroy the original record books as enumerated in this subdivision provided a Minnesota state 23 archives commission approved photographic, photostatic, microphotographic, microfilmed, or similarly reproduced copy of the original record book is on file in his the office.

Enumerated original record books:

All record books kept for recording in compliance with section 525.03, clauses (3), (4), (5) and (6).

No change for subd 3 to

525\*#0925

525.092 CLERK MAY DESTROY CERTAIN PAPERS.

Subdivision 1. CERTAIN VOUCHERS AND RECEIPTS. The clerk of the probate court is hereby authorized to destroy all 33 vouchers or receipts filed in estates and guardianship 34 proceedings of record in his the office after such estates or guardianships have been closed for a period of 25 years, or more, except receipts for any federal or state taxes.

Subd. 2. CERTAIN GUARDIANSHIPS EXCEPTED. The 38 provisions of this section shall not apply to guardianships of incompetent or insane persons, nor to guardianships of minors until one year after the minor has attained-his-eighteenth birthday become 18 years old.

525\*#095S 42

525.095 CLERK MAY ISSUE ORDERS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COURT.

The judge may authorize the clerk or any deputy clerk to 45 issue orders for hearing petitions for general administration, for the probate of any will, for determination of descent, for sale, lease, mortgage, or conveyance of real estate, for the 48 settlement and allowance of any account, for partial or final distribution, for commitment, orders limiting the time to file claims and fixing the time and place for the hearing thereon, and to issue notice of the entry of any order. The issuance of any such order or notice by the clerk or deputy clerk shall be prima facie evidence of his authority to issue it. 525\*#101S

525.101 COMPENSATION OF REFEREE.

Such referee shall receive from the county as compensation \$3,600 per annum in counties having more than 500,000 inhabitants, payable from the general funds of the county not 58 otherwise appropriated, at the same time and in the same manner and subject to the provisions of law applicable to the compensation of the judge. The county shall furnish him-with a suitable office in the courthouse or in some other suitable place or places designated by the judge. The judge may assign to the referee from the court's clerks and employees such clerical help as may be necessary to enable-him properly to discharge his the duties.

525\*#102S

525.102 REFERENCE.

67 After such appointment the judge by order may refer to the 68 referee any matter, cause, or proceeding pending in such court. 69 In all matters so referred the referee shall find the facts and 70 report the findings to the judge. In all matters referred and reported the referee may append his the referee's signature to 71 72 the order or decree of the court; and whenever his this

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signature shall be so appended, it shall constitute conclusive evidence that the matter was referred, heard, and reported in the manner required by law and the order of the court therein, provided that the failure of the referee to append his the referee's signature to any such order or decree shall not affect 6 its validity. 525\*#103S

525.103 DELIVERY OF BOOKS AND RECORDS.

When the term of office of such referee expires or is terminated, he the referee shall deliver to his the successor or 9 to the judge all books and papers in his the referee's 10 possession relating to his the office. Upon his failure to do 11 so within five days after demand by his the successor or the 13 judge, he the referee shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. 525\*#11S

525.11 REPORTER; APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES.

The judge may appoint a competent stenographer as reporter and secretary in all matters pertaining to his official duties to hold office during his the judge's pleasure. Such reporter shall make a complete record of all testimony given and all proceedings had before the court upon the trial of issue of fact except that in commitment proceedings a tape recording of the proceedings may be kept in lieu of a stenographic record. The reporter shall inscribe all questions in the exact language thereof, all answers thereto precisely as given by the witness or sworn interpreter, all objections made and the grounds thereof as stated by counsel, all rulings thereon, all exceptions taken, all admissions made, all oral stipulations, and all oral motions and orders. When directed by the judge, he the reporter shall make a record of any matter or proceeding and without charge shall read to or transcribe for such judge any record made by-him or any tape recording made in a commitment proceeding. Upon completion of every trial or proceeding, such reporter shall file h = the stenographic record or tape recording in the manner directed by the judge. Upon request of any person and payment of his fees by such person, he the reporter shall furnish a transcript. The reporter may take acknowledgments, administer oaths, and certify copies of his the stenographic record or transcript of either such record or tape recording made in a commitment proceeding.

525\*#1115 525.111 COMPENSATION; TRANSCRIPT FEES.

Where the salary of the reporter is not provided for by law, his compensation shall be paid by the representative as an expense of administration or guardianship, or by the party or parties presenting or contesting the proceedings reported, as the court may determine. In addition to the salary fixed by law or compensation fixed by the court, the reporter shall receive for transcripts furnished such fees as may be fixed by the court not exceeding those allowed by law to the district court reporters of the same county.

525\*#1215

525.121 POWERS.

The auditor shall have the same power as the court to set hearings, grant adjournments, compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of books, papers, and documents, and to hear all proper evidence relating to such matter. He The auditor shall report his findings of fact to the court. 525\*#13S

525.13 ESTATE.

As used in sections 525.13 to 525.161, the word "estate" includes every right and interest of a decedent in property, 58 real or personal, except such as are terminated or otherwise extinguished by his the death. 525\*#15S

525.15 ALLOWANCES TO SPOUSE.

When any person dies, testate or intestate,

- (1) The surviving spouse shall be allowed from the personal property of which the decedent was possessed or to which he the decedent was entitled at the time of his death, the wearing apparel, and, as selected by-him, furniture and household goods not exceeding \$6,000 in value, and other personal property not exceeding \$3,000 in value;
- 68 (2) When, except for one automobile, all of the personal 69 estate of the decedent is allowed to the surviving spouse by clause (1), the surviving spouse shall also be allowed such

automobile;

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525\*#16S

(3) If there be no surviving spouse, the minor children shall receive the property specified in clause (1) as selected in their behalf;

(4) During administration, but not exceeding 18 months, unless an extension shall have been granted by the court, or, if the estate be insolvent, not exceeding 12 months, the spouse or children, or both, constituting the family of the decedent shall be allowed reasonable maintenance;

(5) In the administration of an estate of a nonresident decedent, the allowances received in the domiciliary administration shall be deducted from the allowances under this section.

525\*#1515

525.151 ALLOWANCE SELECTION AND MAINTENANCE PAYMENT. The surviving spouse, and conservators or guardians of the minor children, may select the property of the estate allowed to them under section 525.15, clauses (1), (2) and (3). The personal representative may make these selections if the surviving spouse or the conservators or guardians of the minor children are unable or fail to do so within a reasonable time or if there are no conservators or guardians of the minor children. The personal representative may execute an instrument or deed of distribution to establish the ownership of such property. He The personal representative may determine maintenance in periodic installments not exceeding \$500 per month for one year, if the estate is insolvent or 18 months if the estate is solvent, and may disburse funds of the estate in payment of such maintenance. The personal representative or any interested person aggrieved by any selection, determination, payment, proposed payment, or failure to act under this section may petition the court for appropriate relief which relief may provide a family allowance larger or smaller than that which the personal representative determined or could have determined.

525.16 DESCENT OF PROPERTY.

Except as provided in sections 525.14 and 525.145, and subject to the allowances provided in section 525.15, and the payment of the expenses of administration, funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, taxes, and debts, the estate, real and personal, shall descend and be distributed as follows:

- (1) Personal property: To the surviving spouse one-third thereof free from any testamentary disposition thereof to which such survivor shall not have consented in writing or by election to take under the will as provided by law;
- (2) Real property: To the surviving spouse an undivided one—third of all real property of which the decedent at any time while married to such spouse was seized or possessed, to the disposition whereof by will or otherwise such survivor shall not have consented in writing or by election to take under the will as provided by law, except such as has been transferred or sold by judicial partition proceedings or appropriated to the payment of the decedent's debts by execution or judicial sale, by general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or by insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, and subject to all judgment liens;
- (3) If only a spouse, or a spouse and only one child or the issue of a deceased child survive, the share of the spouse under the provisions of clauses (1) and (2) shall be one-half instead of one-third;
- (4) Subject to the preceding provisions of this section, the whole estate, real and personal, except as otherwise disposed of by will shall descend and be distributed as follows:
  - (a) In equal shares to the surviving children and to the issue of deceased children by right of representation;
- (b) If there be no surviving child nor issue of any deceased child, and if the intestate leave a surviving spouse, then to such spouse;
- (c) If there be no surviving issue nor spouse, then to the father and mother in equal shares, or if but one survive, then to such survivor;
- (d) If there be no surviving issue, spouse, father nor mother, then in equal shares to the surviving brothers and sisters and to the issue of deceased brothers and sisters by right of representation; and if there be no surviving brothers or sisters, then in equal shares to the issue of deceased

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brothers and sisters if all are of equal degree and, if not, then in equal shares to those in the nearest degree and by right of representation to those in a more remote degree;

- (e) If there be no surviving issue, spouse, father, mother, brother, sister, nor issue of any deceased brother or sister, then in equal shares to the next of kin in equal degree, except that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall take to the exclusion of 10 those claiming through an ancestor more remote.
  - (5) If a minor dies leaving no spouse nor issue surviving, all of his the minor's estate that-came-to-him-by-inheritance inherited or received by will from his the minor's parent shall descend and be distributed to the other children of the same parent, if any, and to the issue of any deceased child of such parent in equal shares if all are of equal degree and, if not, then in equal shares to those in the nearest degree and by right of representation to those in a more remote degree; failing all such, it shall descend and be distributed by intestate succession as in other cases;
- 21 (6) If the intestate leave no spouse nor kindred, the 22 estate shall escheat to the state. 525\*#17S

# 525.17 DEGREE OF KINDRED.

The degree of kindred shall be computed according to the rules of the civil law. Kindred of the half blood shall inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree unless the inheritance comes to the intestate by descent, devise, or bequest from one of his the intestate's ancestors, in which case all those who are not of the blood of such ancestor shall be excluded from such inheritance.

## 525\*#172S

## 525.172 CERTAIN CHILDREN AS HEIRS.

A child born to a mother who was not married to the child's father when the child was conceived nor when the child was born shall inherit from his the mother the same as if the child was conceived or born to her while she was married, and also from the person who in writing and before a competent witness shall have declared himself to be his the child's father, provided such writing or an authenticated copy thereof shall be produced in the proceeding in which it is asserted or from the person who 40 has been determined to be the father of such child in a paternity proceeding before a court of competent jurisdiction; but such child shall not inherit from the kindred of the father by right of representation. 525\*#173S

# 525.173 HEIRS TO CERTAIN CHILDREN.

If any child born to a mother who was not married to the child's father when the child was conceived nor when the child 47 was born dies intestate and without spouse or issue who inherit under the law, his the intestate's estate shall descend to his the mother, or in case of her prior decease to her heirs other than such child.

## 525\*#20S 51

## 525.20 AFTER-BORN CHILD.

If any child of the testator, including a posthumous child, 53 born after the making of a will has no provision made for him 54 the child by the testator by will or otherwise, he the child shall take the same share that-he-would-have-taken as if the testator had died intestate unless it appears that such omission was intentional and not occasioned by accident or mistake. 525\*#201S

#### 58 525.201 OMITTED CHILD.

If a testator omits to provide in his a will for any of his the testator's children or the issue of a deceased child, they 61 shall take the same share of his the estate which they would have taken if he the testator had died intestate unless it 63 appears that such omission was intentional and not occasioned by accident or mistake.

## 525\*#212S 525.212 RENUNCIATION AND ELECTION.

If a will make provision for a surviving spouse in lieu of 67 the rights in the estate secured by statute, such spouse shall 68 be deemed to have elected to take under the will, unless he the 69 spouse shall have filed with the court and mailed or delivered to the personal representative, if any, within nine months after

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1 the date of death, or within six months after the probate of the 2 decedent's will, whichever limitation last expires, an instrument in writing renouncing and refusing to accept the provisions in such will. For good cause shown, the court may 4 permit an election within such further time as the court may determine. No devise to a surviving spouse shall be considered as adding to the rights in the estate secured by sections 7 525.145 and 525.16 to such spouse, unless it clearly appears 8 from the contents of the will that such was the testator's 10 525\*#2135

525.213 CONVEYANCES TO DEFEAT MARITAL RIGHTS; RIGHT OF SURVIVING SPOUSE.

Title and transferability of assets shall remain unfettered and freely alienable to third parties unless the surviving spouse gives proper notice as required hereunder. A conveyance of assets by a person who retains a power of appointment by will, or a power of revocation or consumption over the principal thereof, shall at the election of his the surviving spouse be treated as a testamentary disposition so far as the surviving spouse is concerned to the extent to which the power has been reserved, but the right of the surviving spouse shall be subject to the rights of any income beneficiary whose interest in income becomes vested in enjoyment prior to the death of the conveyor. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any contract of life insurance purchased by a decedent whether payable in trust or otherwise.

The rights of a surviving spouse created by this section shall not give rise to any right, claim, or cause of action against any person who pays over, delivers or transfers title to any asset in reliance upon the terms of any conveyance, deposit contract or other agreement upon the death of the conveyor without prior notice in writing given to such person of the election of such surviving spouse to treat such conveyance, 34 deposit contract, or other agreement as a testamentary disposition.

A spouse's rights as against the person to whom assets were initially conveyed by decedent under the aforementioned conditions shall be preserved in all events even though the assets cannot be recovered for the reason that they have been transferred to a third party. The value of said assets shall be accounted for by such person to the court to the extent that the spouse had a potential interest therein and the court shall determine the spouse's rights and grant equitable relief only as against the person to whom the assets were initially conveyed by decedent and succeeded to upon his the decedent's death, unless 46 the required notice is given.

In the case of real estate, a notice of lis pendens shall be filed in the office of the county recorder as to abstract 49 property, and with the registrar of titles as to registered property, in the county wherein the property is located, giving the name and address of the surviving spouse, containing a brief statement of the nature and extent of the interest claimed, legal description of the real estate involved, and the title and venue of the case wherein such rights are being determined. 525\*#225

525.22 DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

A will in writing enclosed in a sealed wrapper upon which is endorsed the name and address of the testator, the day when, and the person by whom it is delivered, may be deposited in the probate court of the county where the testator resides. The court shall give a certificate of its deposit and shall retain 61 such will. During the testator's lifetime, such will shall be delivered only to him the testator or upon his the testator's written order witnessed by at least two subscribing witnesses and duly acknowledged. After the testator's death, the court shall open the will publicly and retain the same. Notice shall be given to the executor named therein and to such other persons as the court may designate. If the proper venue is in another court, the will shall be transmitted to such court; but before such transmission a true copy thereof shall be made by and retained in the court in which the will was deposited. 525\*#221S

525.221 DUTY OF CUSTODIAN.

After the death of a testator, the person having custody of his the will shall deliver it to the court which has

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jurisdiction thereof. Every person who neglects to deliver a will after being duly ordered to do so shall be guilty of contempt of court. 525\*#311S 525.311 CONTENTS OF PETITION. 5 Such petition shall show so far as known to the petitioner: 6

(1) The name of the decedent, his the place of residence, the date and place of his death, his the age and address at such

8 date, and whether he the decedent died testate or intestate; (2) The names, ages, and addresses of his heirs, personal representatives, and devisees;

(3) That no will or authenticated copy of a will probated outside of this state in accordance with the laws in force in the place where probated has been probated nor proceedings had in this state;

(4) A description of the real or personal property, or interest therein and if a homestead, designated as such, the interest therein of the decedent, the value thereof at the date of his death, and the interest therein of the petitioner;

(5) If the decedent left a will which has not been probated 20 in this state, such will or authenticated copy of a will probated outside of this state in accordance with the laws in force in the place where probated shall be filed and the petition shall contain a prayer for its probate.

(6) That the devisee or his successors and assigns possess the property devised in accordance with the will, any heir or his a successor and assigns possess such property which passes to such heir under the laws of intestate succession in force at the decedent's death, or such property was not possessed or claimed by anyone by virtue of the decedent's title during the time period for testacy proceedings.

(7) In any such proceeding wherein it appears that the property affected descends through several decedents under circumstances qualifying for a descent proceeding under this section in each case, the court in its discretion may consolidate the proceedings into one and may accept the filing of one petition for the several decedents where no interests are prejudiced thereby. The notice and other requirements of sections 525.31, 525.311, and 525.312 shall be complied with, and the matter shall be then adjudicated under one title combining the names of the several decedents and making appropriate findings for each decedent and determining heirship. 525\*#37S

525.37 FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

The guardian or conservator shall have the same right to foreclose a mortgage, lien, or pledge or collect the debt secured thereby as the ward or conservatee would have had, if competent, and he may complete any such proceeding commenced by such ward or conservatee.

525\*#391S

525.391 PROPERTY FRAUDULENTLY CONVEYED.

When the property available for the payment of debts is insufficient to pay the same in full, the representative may recover any property which the decedent may have disposed of with intent to defraud his creditors, or by conveyance or transfer which for any reason is void as to them. Upon the application of any creditor and upon making the payment of or providing security for the expenses thereof as directed by the court, the representative shall prosecute all actions necessary to recover the property.

525\*#392S

525.392 PROPERTY CONVERTED.

If any person embezzles, alienates, or converts to his-own personal use any of the personal estate of a decedent or ward before the appointment of a representative, such person shall be liable for double the value of the property so embezzled, alienated, or converted.

525\*#393S

525.393 DISPOSAL BY CORONER.

When personal property of a decedent has come into the custody of any coroner and has not been surrendered as hereinafter provided and no will has been admitted to probate or no administration has been had within three months after the decedent's death, the coroner, after the expiration of said time, shall file in the court an inventory of all such property and a fingerprint of each finger of each hand of the decedent.

Wearing apparel and such other property as the coroner 2 determines to be of nominal value, may be surrendered by the coroner to the spouse or to any blood relative of the decedent. 4 If no will is admitted to probate nor administration had within 5 six months after death, the coroner shall sell the same at public auction upon such notice and in such manner as the court may direct. He The coroner shall be allowed reasonable expenses 8 for the care and sale of the property, and shall deposit the net proceeds of such sale with the county treasurer in the name of the decedent, if known. The treasurer shall give the coroner duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he the coroner shall file with the county auditor and the other in the court. If a 13 representative shall qualify within six years from the time of such deposit, the treasurer shall pay the same to such representative.

525\*#475S

525.475 DORMANT ESTATE; REMOVAL OF REPRESENTATIVE OR ATTORNEY.

- (1) In a supervised administration under sections 524.3-501 to 524.3-505:
- (a) If an order of complete settlement of the estate or a decree, as provided in section 524.3-1001, is not entered within 18 months after appointment of the personal representative, the court shall order the personal representative and his the attorney to show good cause why an order of complete settlement of the estate or a decree has not been entered.
- (b) If good cause is not shown the court shall order the removal of the personal representative, instruct the personal representative to dismiss his the attorney and employ another attorney, if necessary, to complete the administration of the estate, or shall order such other or further relief as may be appropriate. In addition, the court may refer a record of the proceeding to the state board of professional responsibility. If removal of the personal representative is ordered, the court shall also direct by order the disposition of the assets remaining in the name of, or under the control of, the personal representative being removed.
- (c) If good cause is shown, the court shall order that the time for administration of the estate be extended for an additional period not to exceed one year. If an order of complete settlement of the estate or a decree, as provided in section 524.3-1001, is not entered within such extended period, the court shall again order the personal representative and his the attorney to show cause why an order of complete settlement or a decree has not been entered. If good cause is not shown, the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section shall be applicable. If good cause is shown, the court shall order that the time for administration of the estate be again extended for an additional period not to exceed one year and the provisions of this paragraph (c) of this section shall be applicable to such additional extension.
- (2) In an administration other than a supervised administration under sections 524.3-501 to 524.3-505:
- (a) Upon the petition of an interested person and upon showing of probable cause for relief, the court shall order the personal representative and his the attorney to show cause why the estate has not been closed pursuant to the provisions of sections 524.3-1001 to 524.3-1003.
- (b) If good cause is not shown, the court shall order the removal of the personal representative, instruct the personal representative to dismiss his the attorney and employ another attorney, if necessary, to complete the administration of the estate or shall order such other or further relief as may be appropriate. In addition, the court may refer a record of the proceeding to the state board of professional responsibility. If removal of the personal representative is ordered, the court shall also direct by order the disposition of the assets remaining in the name of, or under the control of, the personal representative being removed.
- (c) If good cause is shown, the court shall enter an order so finding. An interested party may thereafter again petition the court for an order directing the personal representative and his the attorney to show cause why the estate has not been closed pursuant to the provisions of sections 524.3-1001 to 524.3-1003
  - (3) An attorney dismissed pursuant to this section and who

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is seeking attorney fees for services rendered to the estate has 1 the burden of affirmatively proving that the estate has benefited from his the services and that the benefits warrant the payment of the requested fee. 525\*#483S

525.483 RECORDING DECREE.

A certified copy of any decree of distribution may be filed 6 for record in the office of the county recorder of any county. 8 It shall not be necessary to pay real estate taxes in order to record such certified copy, but the same shall be first presented to the county auditor for entry upon his the transfer 10 record and shall have noted thereon "Transfer entered" over his 11 12 that person's official signature. Upon request, the court shall 13 furnish a certified copy of any decree of distribution, omitting 14 the description of any property except that specified in the 15 request, but indicating omissions by the words "other property omitted." Such copy and its record shall have the same force and 16 17 effect as to property therein described as though the entire 18 decree had been so certified and recorded. 525\*#484S

525.484 PROPERTY OF DECEASED PERSONS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN CERTAIN CASES.

Whenever any person who is entitled to any property in an estate is a citizen of and a resident in any foreign country with the government of which the United States maintains diplomatic relations, the personal representative of the estate may deliver or pay such property to an accredited diplomatic or consular representative of the government of such foreign country for delivery or payment to such person, or, if such property has been deposited with the county treasurer pursuant to section 524.3-914, the court upon application as therein provided shall grant its order authorizing and directing the county auditor to issue h + s a warrant to the county treasurer to pay such money or deliver such property to such accredited diplomatic or consular representative, and the personal representative of such estate or the county treasurer shall be discharged from his that person's trust and all further liability thereunder upon filing the receipt of such diplomatic or consular representative for such property with such court, provided that such diplomatic or consular representative has been licensed by proper federal authority to receive such property of the nationals of such country, where such license is required.

This section shall not apply where such citizen of and resident in any such foreign country has appeared in person or by duly authorized representative other than such diplomatic or consular representative.

525\*#491S

525.491 ATTORNEY'S LIEN.

When any attorney at law has been retained to appear for any heir or devisee, such attorney may perfect his a lien upon the client's interest in the estate for compensation for such services as he may have been rendered respecting such interest, by serving upon the personal representative before distribution is made, a notice of his intent to claim a lien for his agreed compensation, or the reasonable value of his services. The perfecting of such a lien, as herein provided, shall have the same effect as the perfecting of a lien as provided in section 481.13, and such lien may be enforced and the amount thereupon determined in the manner therein provided. 525\*#51S

525.51 SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. Summary proceedings may be had with or without the appointment of a personal representative. In all summary proceedings wherein no personal representative is appointed, the court may require the petitioner to file a corporate surety bond in an amount fixed and approved by the court. The condition of the bond shall be that the petitioner has made a full, true, and correct disclosure of all the facts related in the petition and will perform the terms of the decree or order of distribution issued pursuant thereto. Any interested person suffering damages as a result of misrepresentation or negligence of the petitioner in stating facts in the petition pursuant to which an improper decree or order of distribution is issued, or the terms of the decree or order of distribution are not performed by the

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petitioner as required, shall have a cause of action against the petitioner and his the surety to recover such damages in the court wherein such proceeding was had which is hereby granted jurisdiction thereof.

Subd. 5. In any summary, special, or other administration wherein it appears that the estate will not be exhausted in payment of the priority items enumerated in the foregoing subdivisions, the estate may nevertheless be summarily closed without further notice, and the property assigned to the proper persons, if the gross probate estate, exclusive of any exempt homestead as defined in section 525.145, does not exceed the value of \$30,000. Where such closing and distribution of assets is made pursuant to the terms of a will, no decree shall issue until a hearing has been held for formal probate of the will as provided in sections 524.3-401 to 524.3-413.

No summary closing of an estate shall be made to any distributee under this subdivision, unless a showing is made by the personal representative or the petitioner, that all funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, taxes, debts, and claims have been paid, and provided, further, that a bond shall be filed by the personal representative or the petitioner, conditioned upon the fact that all such obligations have been paid and that all the facts shown on the petition are true, with sufficient surety approved by the court in an amount as may be fixed by the court to cover potential improper distributions. If a personal representative is appointed, his the representative's bond shall be sufficient for such purpose unless an additional bond is ordered, and the sureties on his the bond shall have the same obligations and liabilities as provided for sureties on a distribution bond.

In the event that an improper distribution or disbursement is made in a summary closing, in that not all of said obligations have been paid or that other facts as shown by the personal representative or the petitioner, are not true, resulting in damage to any party, the court may vacate its summary decree or closing order, and the petitioner or the personal representative, together with his the surety, shall be liable for damages to any party determined to be injured thereby as herein provided. The personal representative, petitioner, or his the surety, may seek reimbursement for damages so paid or 41 incurred from any distributee or recipient of assets under summary decree or order, who shall be required to make a contribution to cover such damages upon a pro rata basis or as may be equitable to the extent of assets so received. The court is hereby granted complete and plenary jurisdiction of any and all such proceedings and may enter such orders and judgments as may be required to effectuate the purposes of this subdivision.

Any judgment rendered for damages or the recovery of assets in such proceedings shall be upon petition and only after hearing held thereon on 14 days' notice of hearing and a copy of 51 petition served personally upon the personal representative and the surety and upon any distributee or recipient of assets where applicable. Any action for the recovery of moneys or damages under this subdivision shall be subject to the time and other limitations imposed by section 525.02.

525\*#532S

525.532 DISCLAIMER OF INTERESTS PASSING BY WILL, INTESTATE SUCCESSION OR UNDER CERTAIN POWERS OF APPOINTMENT. Subdivision 1. As used in this section, unless otherwise clearly required by the context:

- (a) "Beneficiary" means and includes any person entitled, but for his that person's disclaimer, to take an interest: by intestate succession; by devise; by legacy or bequest; by succession to a disclaimed interest by will, intestate succession or through the exercise or nonexercise of a testamentary power of appointment; by virtue of a renunciation and election to take against a will; as beneficiary of a testamentary trust; pursuant to the exercise or nonexercise of a testamentary power of appointment; as donee of a power of appointment created by testamentary instrument; or otherwise 70 under a testamentary instrument;
  - (b) "Interest" means and includes the whole of any property, real or personal, legal or equitable, or any fractional part, share or particular portion or specific assets thereof or any estate in any such property or power to appoint, consume, apply or expend property or any other right, power,

privilege or immunity relating thereto;

(c) "Disclaimer" means a written instrument which declines, refuses, releases, renounces or disclaims an interest which would otherwise be succeeded to by a beneficiary, which instrument defines the nature and extent of the interest disclaimed thereby and which must be signed, witnessed and acknowledged by the disclaimant in the manner provided for deeds of real estate.

Subd. 2. A beneficiary may disclaim any interest in whole or in part, or with reference to specific parts, shares or assets thereof, by filing a disclaimer in court in the manner hereinafter provided. A guardian, executor, administrator or other personal representative of the estate of a minor, incompetent or deceased beneficiary, if he that person deems it in the best interests of those interested in the estate of such beneficiary and of those who take the beneficiary's interest by virtue of the disclaimer and not detrimental to the best interests of the beneficiary, with or without an order of the probate court, may execute and file a disclaimer on behalf of the beneficiary within the time and in the manner in which the beneficiary himself could disclaim if he-were living, of legal age and competent. A beneficiary likewise may execute and file a disclaimer by agent or attorney so empowered.

Subd. 3. Such disclaimer shall be filed at any time after the creation of the interest, but in all events within nine months after the death of the person by whom the interest was created or from whom it would have been received, or, if the disclaimant is not finally ascertained as a beneficiary or his the interest has not become indefeasibly fixed both in quality and quantity as of the death of such person, then such disclaimer shall be filed not later than nine months after the event which would cause him the disclaimant so to become finally ascertained and his the interest to become indefeasibly fixed both in quality and quantity.

No change for subd 4

Subd. 5. Unless the person by whom the interest was created or from whom it would have been received has otherwise provided by will or other appropriate instrument with reference to the possibility of a disclaimer by the beneficiary, the property in which the interest disclaimed existed shall descend, be distributed or otherwise be disposed of in the same manner as if the disclaimant had died immediately preceding the death or other event which causes him the disclaimant to become finally ascertained as a beneficiary and his the interest to become indefeasibly fixed both in quality and quantity, and, in any case, the disclaimer shall relate for all purposes to such date, whether filed before or after such death or other event. However, one disclaiming an interest in a non-residuary gift, devise or bequest shall not be excluded, unless his the disclaimer so provides, from sharing in a gift, devise or bequest of the residue even though, through lapse, such residue includes the assets disclaimed. An interest of any nature in or to the estate of an intestate may be declined, refused or disclaimed as herein provided without ever vesting in the disclaimant.

Subd. 6. The right to disclaim otherwise conferred by this section shall be barred if the beneficiary is insolvent at the time of the event giving rise to the right to disclaim. Any voluntary assignment or transfer of, or contract to assign or transfer, an interest in real or personal property, or written waiver of the right to disclaim the succession to an interest in real or personal property, by any beneficiary, or any sale or other disposition of an interest in real or personal property pursuant to judicial process, made before he the beneficiary has filed a disclaimer, as herein provided, bars the right otherwise hereby conferred on such beneficiary to disclaim as to such interest.

Subd. 7. The right to disclaim granted by this section shall exist irrespective of any limitation imposed on the interest of the disclaimant in the nature of an express or implied spendthrift provision or similar restriction. A disclaimer, when filed as provided in this section, or a written waiver of the right to disclaim, shall be binding upon the disclaimant or beneficiary so waiving and all parties thereafter claiming by, through or under him that person, except that a beneficiary so waiving may thereafter transfer, assign or

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release his the interest if such is not prohibited by an express
 2 or implied spendthrift provision. If an interest in real estate
 3 is disclaimed and the disclaimer is duly filed in accordance
    with the provisions of subdivision 4, the spouse of the
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    disclaimant, if such spouse has consented to the disclaimer in
    writing, shall thereupon be automatically debarred from any
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    spouse's statutory or common law right or estate by curtesy or
    in dower or otherwise in such real estate to which such spouse,
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    except for such disclaimer, would have been entitled.
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     No change for subd 8 to 9
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      525.539 DEFINITIONS.
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       No change for subd 1
      Subd. 2. "Guardian" means a person who is appointed by the
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14 court to exercise all of the powers and duties designated in
15 section 525.56 for the care of an incapacitated person or his
    that person's estate, or both.
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       Subd. 3. "Conservator" means a person appointed by the
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18 court to exercise some, but not all, of the powers designated in
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    section 525.56 for the care of an incapacitated person or his
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    that person's estate, or both.
       No change for subd 4 to 6
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525*#54S
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       525.54 ADULTS SUBJECT TO GUARDIANSHIP AND
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    CONSERVATORSHIP.
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       No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. GUARDIANSHIP OR CONSERVATORSHIP OF THE PERSON.
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     "Incapacitated person" means, in the case of guardianship or
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    conservatorship of the person, any adult person who is impaired
    to the extent that-he-lacks of lacking sufficient understanding
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   or capacity to make or communicate responsible personal
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    decisions concerning-his-person, and who has demonstrated
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    deficits in behavior which evidence his an inability to meet his
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    personal needs for medical care, nutrition, clothing, shelter,
33 or safety.
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                GUARDIANSHIP OR CONSERVATORSHIP OF THE ESTATE.
       Subd. 3.
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    Appointment of a guardian or conservator may be made in
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    relation to the estate and financial affairs of an adult
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    person: (a) voluntarily, upon the person's petition or consent
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    in writing if the court is satisfied of the need thereof, or (b)
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    involuntarily, upon the court's determination that (1) the
  person is unable to manage his the person's property and affairs
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    effectively because he the person is an incapacitated person,
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42 and (2) he the person has property which will be dissipated
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   unless proper management is provided, or that funds are needed
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    for the support, care and welfare of the person or those
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    entitled to be supported by him the person and (3) a guardian or
46 conservator is necessary to adequately protect his the person's
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    estate or financial affairs. "Incapacitated person" means, in
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    the case of guardianship or conservatorship of the estate of an
49 adult, any adult person who is impaired to the extent that he
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    the person lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or
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    communicate responsible decisions concerning his the person's
    estate or financial affairs, and who has demonstrated deficits
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53 in behavior which evidence his an inability to manage his the
   estate, or who is unable to manage his the estate or financial
    affairs effectively by reason of detention by a foreign power or
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    disappearance.
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       No change for subd 4 to 6
                 CERTAIN PROTECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS. If it is
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    established in a proper proceeding under section 525.551 that a
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    basis exists for the appointment of a guardian or conservator,
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    the court, instead of appointing a guardian or conservator, may
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    (a) authorize, direct or ratify any transaction necessary or
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    desirable to achieve any security, service, or care arrangement
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    meeting the foreseeable needs of the protected person.
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    Protective arrangements include, but are not limited to:
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    payment, delivery, deposit or retention of funds or property;
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    sale, mortgage, lease or other transfer of property; entry into
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    an annuity contract, a contract for life care, a deposit
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    contract or a contract for training and education; or addition
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    to or establishment of a suitable trust; or (b) authorize,
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    direct or ratify any contract, trust or other transaction
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    relating to the protected person's financial affairs or
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    involving his the protected person's estate if the court
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determines that the transaction is in the best interests of the

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protected person.

Before approving a protective arrangement or other transaction under this subdivision, the court shall consider the interests of creditors and dependents of the protected person and, in view of his the disability, whether the protected person needs the continuing protection of a guardian or conservator. The court may appoint a special conservator with or without bond to assist in the accomplishment of any protective arrangement or 9 other transaction authorized under this subdivision, who shall 10 have the authority conferred by the order and serve until discharged by order after making a report to the court of all 11 matters done pursuant to the order of appointment. 525\*#5415

525.541 PETITIONERS.

Any person may petition for the appointment of a guardian or conservator or for a protective order for any person believed to be subject to guardianship or conservatorship. The petition of an adult person for the appointment of a guardian or conservator of his-own that person or that person's estate shall have priority over the petition of any other person. 525\*#542S

525.542 CONTENTS OF PETITION.

INFORMATION. The petition shall show Subdivision 1. (1) the name and address of the person for whom a guardian or conservator, is sought, (2) the date of his birth, (3) the names and addresses of his living parents, children, brothers and sisters, or in the event that none of these persons are living, 26 the names and addresses of his nearest kindred, (4) if he-is married, the name and address of his the spouse, (5) the grounds for the guardianship or conservatorship, with a statement that the proposed ward or conservatee may demand a written bill of particulars, (6) if conservatorship is requested, the powers the petitioner believes are necessary in order for a conservator to protect and supervise the proposed conservatee's person or property, (7) the probable value and general character of his real and personal property and the probable amount of his debts, (8) the names, ages, addresses, and occupations of the proposed guardians or conservators.

Subd. 2. BILL OF PARTICULARS. A bill of particulars may be requested from the petitioner by the proposed ward or conservatee, and when so requested shall be delivered to the proposed ward or conservatee within ten days or prior to the hearing, whichever is sooner. The bill of particulars shall be in writing and shall include specific factual information which the petitioner believes supports the need for appointment of a guardian or conservator, such as mental and physical condition, financial transactions, personal actions, or actual occurrences which are claimed to demonstrate the proposed ward's or conservatee's inability to manage his the estate, or to provide for personal needs for food, clothing, shelter or health care. 525\*#543S

525.543 LIS PENDENS.

After the filing of the petition, a certificate of the probate court certified to that fact may be filed for record in the office of the county recorder of any county in which any real estate owned by the proposed ward or conservatee is situated and if a resident of this state, in the county of his residence. The certificate shall state that a petition is pending and the name and address of the person for whom a guardian or conservator is sought. If a guardian or conservator 58 is appointed on the petition, and, in the case of a conservatorship, if the conservatorship order removes or restricts the right of the conservatee to transfer property or to contract, then all contracts except for necessaries, and all transfers of real or personal property made by the ward or conservatee after the filing and before the termination of the guardianship or conservatorship shall be void. 525\*#544S

525.544 PLANNING PROVISIONS.

66 In the petition or in a written instrument executed before 67 or after the petition is filed, the person may, if acting at the 68 time of signing the same, -he-has with sufficient capacity to 69 form an intelligent preference, may nominate a conservator or 70 guardian or give instructions to the conservator or guardian 71 or he may do both. The written instrument shall be executed and 72 attested in the same manner as a will. The court shall appoint

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the person so nominated as conservator or guardian and shall 2 charge him the person with the instructions, unless the court 3 finds that the appointment of the nominee or the instructions or both are not in the best interests of the person to be placed under conservatorship or guardianship. When any person lacks capacity or fails to nominate a conservator or quardian, the 7 court may appoint any qualified person. The court shall 8 consider the interest of a prospective guardian or conservator in the welfare of the proposed ward or conservatee. Kinship, 9 10 while a factor, shall not be conclusive in making the 11 appointment. If the proposed ward or conservatee lacks capacity 12 or fails to give instructions, the court may give such powers as 13 required in accordance with section 525.56.

525.55 NOTICE OF HEARING.

Subdivision 1. - TIME OF NOTICE; TO WHOM GIVEN. In all cases, upon the filing of the petition the court shall fix the 17 time and place for the hearing and shall order that notice be 18 given of the hearing. At least 14 days prior to the hearing, 19 personal service of the notice shall be made upon the proposed 20 ward or conservatee. Notice shall also be served on his the 21 spouse, parents, adult children, brothers and sisters, and, if 22 none of those are alive or can be located, on his the nearest kindred as determined by the court, and on any other persons the court may direct, by mail postmarked at least 14 days prior to the hearing. If he the person is a patient or resident of any 26 hospital or other institution, notice by mail shall also be 27 given to the administrative head of the institution. If he the person is a non-resident or if after diligent search he cannot be found in this state, notice shall be given in the manner and 30 to those persons as the court may determine.

Subd. 2. FORM; SERVICE. The notice shall be written in language which can be easily understood. Included with the 33 notice shall be a copy of the petition. The notice shall 34 contain information regarding the nature, purpose and legal effects of the guardianship or conservatorship proceedings on the proposed ward or conservatee. The notice shall state that 37 he the person may be adjudged incapable of earing self care for 38 his person or property, and by reason thereof, a guardian or conservator may be appointed for-him, and that the adjudication may transfer to the appointed guardian or conservator certain 40 rights, including his the right to manage and control property, to enter into contracts and to determine his residence. The 43 notice shall further contain information regarding the rights of the proposed ward or conservatee in the proceeding, including his the right to attend the hearing, to be represented 46 by an attorney, to oppose the proceeding, and to present 47 evidence. The notice shall state that if the proposed ward or conservatee wishes to exercise the right to be represented by an 49 attorney, he that person must either obtain counsel of his-own choice, or ask the court to appoint an attorney to represent him 51 that person, and that the county shall pay a reasonable 52 attorney's fee if he that person is indigent. The procedure for 53 requesting a court appointed attorney shall be described in the 54 notice.

The process server shall inquire whether the proposed ward or conservatee desires the notice and petition to be read to him that person, and shall read the notice and petition if requested to do so. In place of a process server, the court may appoint a 59 visitor to deliver the notice and petition and explain them to 60 the proposed ward or conservatee.

No change for subd 3

525\*#551S

525.551 HEARING; APPOINTMENT; BOND; PROSECUTION; NOTICE. Subdivision 1. ATTENDANCE AT HEARING. If the proposed ward or conservatee is within the state, he that person shall be present at the hearing unless in a meeting with a 66 visitor he that person specifically waives his the right to appear in person or he is not able to attend by reason of 68 medical condition as evidenced by a written statement from a licensed physician. The written statement shall be evidence only of the proposed ward's or conservatee's medical inability to attend the hearing, and shall not be considered in determining the issue of his incapacity. In any instance in which a proposed ward or conservatee is absent from the hearing, 74 the court shall specify in its findings of fact the reason for

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nonattendance.

If a visitor delivered the notice and petition pursuant to section 525.55 and the proposed ward or conservatee has waived the right to attend the hearing, the visitor may testify as to the notice and any waiver of the right to appear in person, and as to other matters which may assist the court in determining the need for a guardian or conservator and the extent of the power to be granted.

No change for subd 2 to 5

Subd. 6. BOND. Upon the filing of a bond by the guardian or conservator of an estate in an amount the court may direct and an oath according to law, or upon the filing of an acceptance of the trust pursuant to section 48.79, letters of guardianship or conservatorship shall issue. If there is no personal property, the court may waive the filing of a bond, but if the guardian or conservator receives or becomes entitled to any property of the ward or conservatee he the guardian or conservator shall immediately file a report thereof and a bond in an amount the court may direct. In case of breach of a condition of the bond an action thereon may be prosecuted by 21 . leave of the court by any interested person or by the court on its own motion.

No change for subd 7 525\*#5515S

> 525.5515 LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP OR CONSERVATORSHIP. Subdivision 1. COPY OF ORDER TO WARD OR CONSERVATEE. A copy of the order appointing the guardian or conservator shall be served by mail upon the ward or conservatee and his that person's counsel, if he that person was represented at the The order shall be accompanied by a notice which hearing. advises the ward or conservatee of his the right to appeal the guardianship or conservatorship appointment within 30 days.

No change for subd 2

525\*#56S

525.56 GUARDIAN'S OR CONSERVATOR'S POWERS AND DUTIES. No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. The court may appoint a guardian of the person if it determines that all the powers and duties listed in this subdivision are needed to provide for the needs of the incapacitated person. The court may appoint a conservator of the person if it determines that a conservator is needed to provide for the needs of the incapacitated person through the exercise of some, but not all, of the powers and duties listed in this subdivision. The duties and powers of a guardian or those which the court may grant to a conservator of the person include, but are not limited to:

- (1) The power to have custody of the ward or conservatee and the power to establish his a place of abode within or without the state, except as otherwise provided in this clause. The ward or conservatee or any person interested in his the ward's or conservatee's welfare may petition the court to prevent or to initiate a change in abode. 'A ward or conservatee may not be admitted to any state institution by his the guardian or conservator except after a hearing pursuant to section 253A.07.
- (2) The duty to provide for the ward's or conservatee's care, comfort and maintenance needs, including food, clothing, shelter, health care, social and recreational requirements, and, whenever appropriate, training, education and rehabilitation. The guardian or conservator has no duty to pay for these requirements out of his-own personal funds. Whenever possible and appropriate, the guardian or conservator should meet these requirements through governmental benefits or services to which the ward or conservatee is entitled, rather than from the ward's or conservatee's estate. Failure to satisfy the needs and requirements of this clause shall be grounds for removal, but the guardian or conservator shall have no personal or monetary liability.
- (3) The duty to take reasonable care of the ward's or conservatee's clothing, furniture, vehicles and other personal effects, and, if other property requires protection, the power to seek appointment of a guardian or conservator of the estate. The guardian or conservator must give notice in the manner required and to those persons specified in section 525.55 prior to the disposition of the ward's or conservatee's clothing, furniture, vehicles or other personal effects. The notice must

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inform the person that-he-has of the right to object to the disposition of the property within ten days and to petition the court for a review of the guardian's or conservator's proposed 4 actions. Notice of the objection must be served by mail or 5 personal service on the guardian or conservator and the ward or 6 conservatee unless he the ward or conservatee be the objector. If The guardian or conservator is served with notice of an objection to the disposition of the property he may not dispose of the property unless the court approves the disposition after a hearing.

- (4) (a) The power to give any necessary consent to enable 12 the ward or conservatee to receive necessary medical or other 13 professional care, counsel, treatment or service, except that no guardian or conservator may give consent for psychosurgery, electroshock, sterilization or experimental treatment of any kind unless the procedure is first approved by order of the court as provided in this clause. The guardian or conservator 19 conservatee which violates the known conscientious, religious, 20 or moral belief of the ward or shall not consent to any medical care for the ward or or moral belief of the ward or conservatee.
- (b) A guardian or conservator who believes a procedure described in clause (4)(a) requiring prior court approval to be necessary for the proper care of the ward or conservatee shall petition the court for an order. The court shall fix the time and place for the hearing and shall give notice to the ward or conservatee and to the other persons specified in section 525.55, subdivision 1. The notice shall comply with the requirements of, and be served in the manner provided in section 525.55, subdivision 2. The court shall appoint an attorney to represent the ward or conservatee,-unless-he-has who is not represented by counsel of-his-own-choice. In every case the court shall determine if the procedure is in the best interests of the ward or conservatee. In making its determination the 34 court shall consider a written medical report which specifically considers the medical risks of the procedure and whether alternative, less restrictive methods of treatment could be used to protect the best interests of the ward or conservatee.
- (c) In the case of a petition for sterilization of a mentally retarded ward or conservatee, the court shall appoint a licensed physician, a psychologist who is qualified in the diagnosis and treatment of mental retardation, and a social 42 worker who is familiar with the ward's or conservatee's social history and adjustment to examine or evaluate the ward or conservatee and to provide written reports to the court. reports shall indicate whether sterilization is necessary and whether it is in the best interests of the ward or conservatee. The medical report shall specifically consider the medical risks of sterilization and whether alternative methods of contraception could be used to protect the best interests of the ward or conservatee.
  - (5) The power to approve or withhold approval of any contract, except for necessities, which the ward or conservatee may make or wish to make.
  - (6) The duty and power to exercise supervisory authority over the ward or conservatee in a manner which limits his civil rights and restricts his personal freedom only to the extent necessary to provide needed care and services.
- Subd. 4. DUTIES OF GUARDIAN OR CONSERVATOR OF THE ESTATE. The court may appoint a guardian of the estate if it determines that all the powers and duties listed in this subdivision are needed to provide for the needs of the incapacitated person. The court may appoint a conservator of the estate if it determines that a conservator is necessary to provide for the needs of the incapacitated person through the exercise of some, but not all, of the powers and duties listed 66 in this subdivision. The duties and powers of a guardian or those which the court may grant to a conservator include, but are not limited to:
- (1) The duty to pay the reasonable charges for the support, 70 maintenance, and education of the ward or conservatee in a 71 manner suitable to his the ward's or conservatee's station in 72 life and the value of his estate. Nothing herein contained shall release parents from obligations imposed by law for the support, maintenance, and education of their children. guardian or conservator has no duty to pay for these 76 requirements out of his-own personal funds. Wherever possible

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and appropriate, the guardian or conservator should meet these requirements through governmental benefits or services to which the ward or conservatee is entitled, rather than from the ward's or conservatee's estate. Failure to satisfy the needs and requirements of this clause shall be grounds for removal, but the guardian or conservator shall have no personal or monetary liability;

- (2) The duty to pay out of the ward's or conservatee's estate all just and lawful debts of the ward or conservatee and the reasonable charges incurred for the support, maintenance, and education of the ward's or conservatee's spouse and dependent children and, upon order of the court, pay such sum as the court may fix as reasonable for the support of any person unable to earn a livelihood who is legally entitled to support from the ward or conservatee;
- (3) The duty to possess and manage the estate, collect all debts and claims in favor of the ward or conservatee, or, with the approval of the court, compromise them, institute suit on behalf of the ward or conservatee and represent the ward or conservatee in any court proceedings, and invest all funds not currently needed for the debts and charges named in clauses (1) and (2) and the management of the estate, in accordance with the provisions of sections 48.84 and 501.125, subdivision 1, or as otherwise ordered by the court. The standard of a fiduciary shall be applicable to all investments by a guardian or conservator. A guardian or conservator shall also have the power to purchase certain contracts of insurance as provided in section 50.14, subdivision 14, clause (b);
- (4) Where a ward or conservatee has inherited an undivided interest in real estate, the court, on a showing that it is for the best interest of the ward or conservatee, may authorize an exchange or sale of the ward's or conservatee's interest or a purchase by the ward or conservatee of any interest other heirs may have in the real estate.

525\*#561S

525.561 CONTENTS OF INVENTORY.

Within one month after his appointment, unless a longer time has been granted by the court, every guardian or conservator shall make and exhibit to the court a verified inventory of all the estate of the ward or conservatee which shall have come to his the guardian's or conservator's possession or knowledge. Such property shall be classified therein as follows: (1) real estate, with plat or survey description, and if a homestead, designated as such, (2) furniture and household goods, (3) wearing apparel, (4) corporation stocks described by certificate numbers, (5) mortgages, bonds, notes, and other written evidence of debt, described by name of debtor, recording data, or other identification, (6) all other personal property accurately identified. All encumbrances, liens, and other charges on any item shall be stated. The guardian or conservator shall set forth in the inventory the fair market value of all assets listed therein. If appraisers are appointed by the court, the value of assets other than those assets specified in section 525.562, subdivision 1, clause (b) shall be determined by the court appointed appraisers. Such value shall be the value at the date of appointment of the guardian or conservator. Such inventory shall show the net value of each item after deducting all encumbrances, liens and charges and the total net value of each class of items and of all classes. 525\*#57S

525.57 TRANSFER OF VENUE.

When it is for the best interest of the ward or conservatee or his the estate the venue may be transferred to another county. Upon the filing of a petition by any person interested in the ward or conservatee or in his the estate the court shall fix the time and place for the hearing thereof, and shall give notice to the persons and in the manner required by section 525.55. Upon proof that a transfer of venue is for the best interest of the ward or conservatee or his the estate, and upon the settlement and allowance of the guardian's or conservator's accounts to the time of the hearing, the court shall transmit the entire file to the court of the other county where all subsequent proceedings shall be held.

525\*#58S

525.58 FILING OF ACCOUNTS; FILING OF AFFIDAVIT.

Subdivision 1. ANNUAL ACCOUNT. Except where 2 expressly waived or modified by the court, every guardian or 3 conservator of the estate annually shall file with the court 4 within 30 days of the anniversary date of the guardian's or 5 conservator's appointment a verified account covering the period 6 from the date of appointment or his the last account. The 7 guardian or conservator of the estate shall give a copy of the 8 annual account to the ward or conservatee except where expressly waived by the court after a finding that the ward or conservatee is so incapacitated as to be unable to understand the account or 10 11 there is a serious likelihood of harm to the ward or 12 conservatee. The court or its designee shall annually review the court file to insure that the account has been filed and 13 14 that the account contains the information required by this section. If an account has not been filed or if the account 15 16 does not contain the information required by this section the 17 court shall order the guardian or conservator to file an 18 appropriate account. The examination and acceptance shall not 19 constitute an adjudication or determination of the merits of the 20 account filed nor shall it constitute the court's approval of 21 the account. At the termination of the guardianship or conservatorship, or upon the guardian's or conservator's removal 22 23 or resignation, he the quardian or conservator or his the 24 surety, or in the event of his death or disability, his the 25 guardian's or conservator's representative or surety shall file 26 a verified final account with a petition for the settlement and 27 allowance thereof. Every account shall show in detail all 28 property received and disbursed, the property on hand, the 29 present address of the ward or conservatee and of the guardian 30 or conservator, and unless the guardian or conservator be a or conservator, and unless the guardian or conservator be a 31 corporation, the amount of the bond, the names and addresses of 32 all sureties thereon, that each unincorporated surety is a 33 resident of this state, is not under disability, and is worth 34 the amount in which he the surety justified.
35 Subd. 2. NOTICE OF RIGHT TO PETITION FOR RESTORATION OF 36 CAPACITY. Except where expressly waived by the court after a finding that the ward or conservatee is so incapacitated as to 37 38 be unable to understand any notice, or there is a serious likelihood of harm to the ward or conservatee, every guardian or 39 40 conservator shall annually give notice to the ward or 41 conservatee of his the right to petition for restoration to 42 capacity, discharge of guardian or conservator, or modification 43 of the orders of guardianship or conservatorship. A waiver shall not be effective for more than two years without a 44 46 procedure for preparing and filing such a petition. Notice 47 shall also inform the ward or contact the procedure for preparing and filing such a petition. 45 redetermination by the court. The notice shall describe the shall also inform the ward or conservatee that after a petition 48 is filed the court will hold a hearing on the matter and that he 49 the ward or conservatee has the right to be present and to be represented by counsel at the hearing. The form of the notice shall be approved or supplied by the court. shall be approved or supplied by the court. Subd. 3. AFFIDAVIT. Except where expressly waived by 52 53 the court as provided in subdivision 2, every guardian or 54 conservator shall file annually with the court an affidavit 55 stating-that-he-has of having given the notice required by 56 subdivision 2 to the ward or conservatee and every guardian subdivision 2 to the ward or conservatee and every guardian or 57 conservator of an estate shall file an affidavit stating that a 58 copy of the annual account has been given to the ward or 59 conservatee. 60 No change for subd 4 525\*#581S 525.581 NOTICE OF HEARING ON ACCOUNT. 62 The court on its own motion may, or upon the petition of 63 the guardian, conservator, ward, conservatee, or any person 64 interested in the ward or conservatee or his the ward's or 65 <u>conservatee's</u> estate shall, fix the time and place for the hearing on any account, notice of which shall be given to the ward or conservatee and to other persons as the court may ward or conservatee and to other persons as the court may 68 direct. Wherever any funds have been received from the 69 veterans' administration, notice by mail shall be given to the

71 525.582 ADJUDICATION ON ACCOUNT.

regional office having charge thereof.

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525\*#582S

72 (a) Unless otherwise ordered, the guardian or conservator 73 shall, and other persons may, be examined on the hearing. If 74 the account be correct, it shall be settled and allowed; if

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sureties.

(b) If, after hearing on notice as the court may require to the guardian, conservator and any surety, there is determined to be mismanagement, a shortage of funds, or other misconduct for which the guardian, conservator or a surety is liable, the court shall settle the account and enter judgment against the guardian, conservator or any surety as may be appropriate. The judgment may be filed, docketed and enforced in the same manner as any other judgment. This remedy is in addition to any other remedy available for breach of any condition of the bond.

discharge without further hearing. Upon such petition, the

court may discharge the guardian or conservator and his the

- (c) The resignation of a guardian or conservator shall not take effect until the court examines and allows his the final account and makes an order accepting his the resignation.
- (d) If a guardian or conservator becomes unsuitable, incapacitated or disabled, or violates his the trust or fails to perform any duty imposed on-him by law or the lawful order of the court, the court upon petition or the courts own motion may remove him the guardian or conservator after notice. 525\*#583S

525.583 ALLOWANCE AND WAGES OF CONSERVATEE; LIMITED ACCOUNTABILITY OF CONSERVATOR.

The court, upon its own motion or upon petition of the conservator or conservatee, may authorize or direct the conservator to pay to the conservatee out of the conservatorship estate a reasonable allowance for the personal use of the conservatee in the amount the court may determine to be for the best interests of the conservatee. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, if the conservatee shall at any time during the continuance of the conservatorship be employed, his the wages or salary for employment shall not be a part of the conservatorship estate and the wages and salaries shall be paid to, and be subject to the control of, the conservatee and-shall-be-subject to-his-control to the same extent as if the conservatorship did not exist. The conservator shall not be accountable for the allowances or wages and salary. 525\*#59S

525.59 SUCCEEDING GUARDIAN OR CONSERVATOR.

If a guardian or conservator dies, resigns, or is removed, the court may appoint a successor with at least 14 days prior notice to the ward or conservatee, his a spouse, parents, adult children and siblings, and to other persons as the court may direct. If-the A ward or conservatee has having capacity to do so7-he may nominate a person to serve as successor or may give instructions to the succeeding quardian or conservator or he may do both. The court shall appoint the person so nominated and shall charge him the appointee with the instructions, unless the court finds that the appointment of the nominee or the instructions or both are not in the best interests of the ward or conservatee.

525\*#591S 60

525.591 SPECIAL GUARDIAN OR CONSERVATOR.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. SPECIAL GUARDIAN OR CONSERVATOR. Upon a clear showing of necessity, the court with notice may appoint a special guardian or conservator of the person or estate or both of any adult person designated in section 525.54, whether a petition for general guardianship or conservatorship has been filed or not. Notice shall be given in language which can be easily understood at least 24 hours prior to the hearing, and shall contain the information required by section 525.55, subdivision 2, regarding the purpose of the hearing and the rights of the proposed ward or conservatee. A copy of the petition shall be served with the notice. The court may waive the 24 hour notice requirement upon a showing that immediate and

reasonably foreseeable harm to the person or his the person's 2 estate will result from the 24 hour delay. Notice of the 3 court's order shall be given to the proposed ward or conservatee. No change for subd 3 to 4

6 quardian or conservator of the estate shall file an inventory
7 and appraisal of the personal Subd. 5. Within 14 days after appointment, a special and appraisal of the personal property according to the requirements of sections 525.561 and 525.562. The court shall 8 9 specify in its order the duration of the special guardianship or 10 conservatorship. At the expiration of the time specified in the 11 court's order, or upon the granting of letters of general guardianship or conservatorship, the power of a special guardian 12 13 or conservator shall cease, and he the special guardian or When 14 conservator shall proceed forthwith to a final accounting. 15 a special guardian or conservator has been appointed to protect 16 the ward's or conservatee's interest in any matter wherein the 17 interest of the general quardian or conservator appears to 18 conflict with that of the ward or conservatee, or to protect the 19 ward's or conservatee's interest upon suspension of an order of 20 removal of a general guardian or conservator by appeal, the 21 power of the special guardian or conservator shall not cease 22 until terminated by the court.

#### 23 525.60 TERMINATION.

Subdivision 1. The guardianship or conservatorship of an adult ward or conservatee shall terminate upon his death or upon the ward's or conservatee's restoration to capacity. When there is no further need for any guardianship or conservatorship, the 28 court may terminate the same upon notice as it may direct. 29 Termination does not affect a guardian's or conservator's 30 liability for prior acts, nor his the obligation to account for funds and assets of his the ward or conservatee.

32 Subd. 2. Repealed, 1980 c 493 s 40

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525.61 RESTORATION TO CAPACITY; MODIFICATION OF GUARDIANSHIP OR CONSERVATORSHIP.

Any adult person who is under guardianship or 36 conservatorship or his the guardian or conservator, or any other person may petition the court in which he the person was so adjudicated to be restored to capacity or to have a guardianship transferred to a conservatorship or to modify the guardianship 40 or conservatorship. Upon the filing of the petition, the court 41 shall fix the time and place for the hearing thereof, notice of which shall be given to the ward or conservatee, guardian or conservator, and to those other persons and in a manner provided 44 in section 525.55.

To obtain an order of restoration to capacity the petitioner must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that 47 the ward or conservatee is no longer incapacitated as defined in 48 - section 525.54, and is able to make provisions for  $h \pm s \ \underline{personal}$ 49 care or manage-his self-management of property. If a ward or conservatee has the functional ability to care for himself self or for his property, or to make provisions for his personal care or the care of his property, the fact that-he-may-be-impaired of impairment to some extent by a mental condition shall not preclude his restoration to capacity. In any proceedings for restoration, the court may appoint one person duly licensed by a health related licensing board and one accredited social worker with expertise in evaluating persons who have the disabilities similar to those found to be the reason for the ward's or conservatee's incapacity, to assist in the determination of his mental condition and functional ability to care for himself self or his property. The court shall allow and order paid to each health professional and social worker a reasonable sum for his services. Upon the order, the county auditor shall issue a warrant on the county treasurer for the payment thereof. 525\*#6155S

525.6155 TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN OF MINOR. The parent of a minor may appoint by will a guardian of an 67 unmarried minor. Subject to the right of the minor under 68 section 525.616, a testamentary appointment becomes effective 69 upon filing the guardian's acceptance in the court in which the will is probated, if before acceptance, both parents are dead or the surviving parent is adjudged incapacitated. If both parents are dead, an effective appointment by the parent who died later 73 has priority. This state recognizes a testamentary appointment

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GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE 229 01/17/86 effected by filing the guardian's acceptance under a will probated in another state which is the testator's domicile. Upon acceptance of appointment, written notice of acceptance must be given within five days by the guardian to the minor, to the person having his the minor's care, to his the minor's adult siblings, his grandparents, aunts and uncles. Notice shall state that any person interested in the welfare of the minor, or 8 the minor, if 14 or more years of age, may file with the court a written objection to the appointment in accordance with section 10 525.616. 525\*#616S 525.616 OBJECTION BY MINOR OF 14 OR OLDER OR INTERESTED 11 12 ADULT TO TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT. 13 A minor of 14 or more years or any adult interested in his 14 the minor's welfare may prevent an appointment of his the 15 minor's testamentary guardian from becoming effective, or may 16 cause a previously accepted appointment to terminate, by filing with the court in which the will is probated a written objection 17 to the appointment before it is accepted or within 30 days after 18 its acceptance. An objection may be withdrawn. An objection 19 does not preclude appointment by the court in a proper 20 21 proceeding of the testamentary nominee, or any other suitable 22 person. 525\*#618S 23 525.618 COURT APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN OF MINOR; 24 PROCEDURE. TIME OF NOTICE; TO WHOM. Notice of 25 Subdivision 1. the time and place of hearing of a petition for the appointment 26 27 of a guardian of a minor shall be given by the petitioner in the 28 following manner and to the following persons: 29 (a) The minor, if he-is 14 or more years of age, by personal service at least 14 days prior to the date of hearing; 30 31 (b) The person who has had the principal care and custody 32 of the minor during the 60 days preceding the date of the 33 petition by personal service, at least 14 days prior to the date 34 of hearing; 35 (c) Any living parent of the minor residing in Minnesota by 36 personal service, at least 14 days prior to the date of hearing; 37 (d) Any living parent of the minor residing outside of 38 Minnesota, and any adult brothers and sisters of the minor, service by mail, at least 14 days prior to the date of hearing; 39 40 41 (e) To any other persons that the court may direct. 42 No change for subd 2 to 4 Subd. 5. COPY OF ORDER TO WARD OR CONSERVATEE. A 43 copy of an order appointing a guardian or conservator of a minor 44 45 shall be served by mail upon the ward or conservatee and his counsel, if he-was represented at the hearing. The order shall 46 47 be accompanied by a notice which advises the ward or conservatee 48 of his the right to appeal the guardianship or conservatorship 49 appointment within 30 days. 50 No change for subd 6 525\*#6195 51 525.619 POWERS AND DUTIES OF GUARDIAN OF MINOR. 52 A guardian of a minor has the powers and responsibilities 53 of a parent who has not been deprived of custody of his the 54 minor and unemancipated child, except that a guardian is not 55 legally obligated to provide from his the guardian's own funds 56 for the ward. In particular, and without qualifying the 57 foregoing, a guardian has-the-following-powers-and-duties: 58 (a) He must take reasonable care of his the ward's personal 59 effects and commence protective proceedings if necessary to 60 protect other property of the ward. 61 (b) He may receive money payable for the support of the 62 ward to the ward's parent, guardian or custodian under the terms 63 of any statutory benefit or insurance system, or any private 64

contract, devise, trust, conservatorship or custodianship. He and also may receive money or property of the ward paid or delivered by virtue of section 525.6196. Any sums so received shall be applied to the ward's current needs for support, care and education. He The guardian must exercise due care to conserve any excess for the ward's future needs unless a conservator has been appointed for the estate of the ward, in which case the excess shall be paid over at least annually to the conservator. Sums so received by the guardian are not to be used for compensation for his the guardian's services except as

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approved by order of court or as determined by a duly appointed conservator other than the guardian. A guardian may institute proceedings to compel the performance by any person of a duty to support the ward or to pay sums for the welfare of the ward.

(c) The guardian is empowered to facilitate the ward's education, social, or other activities and to authorize medical or other professional care, treatment or advice. A ward who is less than 16 years of age may be admitted to a treatment facility as an informal patient according to section 253B.04 but may not be committed to any state institution except pursuant to chapter 253B. No guardian may give consent for psychosurgery, electroshock, sterilization or experimental treatment of any kind unless the procedure is first approved by the order of the court, after a hearing as prescribed by section 525.56, subdivision 3.

A guardian is not liable by reason of his consent for injury to the ward resulting from the negligence or acts of third persons unless it would have been illegal for a parent to have consented, or unless he the guardian fails to comply with the requirements of this section which provide that a court order is necessary for commitment and for certain types of medical procedures. A guardian may consent to the marriage or adoption of his the ward.

(d) A guardian must report the condition of his the ward and of the ward's estate which has been subject to his the guardian's possession or control, as ordered by the court on its own motion or on petition of any person interested in the minor's welfare and as required by court rule. 525\*#61925

525.6192 TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN; GENERAL. A guardian's authority and responsibility terminates upon the death, resignation or removal of the guardian or upon the minor's death, adoption, marriage or attainment of majority, but termination does not affect his the guardian's liability for prior acts, nor his the obligation to account for funds and assets of his the ward. A guardian may be discharged without 36 notice or hearing on petition and acceptance of the guardian's accounts by the ward after the ward marries or attains majority, or, in the case of the ward's death, by the personal 39 representative of the ward's estate. In other cases the court may discharge the guardian upon approval of his the guardian's 41 accounts after notice and a hearing. Resignation of a guardian does not terminate the guardianship until it has been approved by the court. A testamentary appointment under an informally probated will terminates if the will is later denied probate in a formal proceeding. 525\*#6196S

525.6196 FACILITY OF PAYMENT OR DELIVERY. Any person other than a personal representative subject to section 524.3-915, clause (b), who is under a duty to pay or deliver money or personal property to a minor may perform this duty, in amounts not exceeding \$5,000 per annum, by paying or delivering the money or property to, (1) the minor, if he-has 52 attained-the-age-of 16 years of age or is married; (2) any person having the care and custody of the minor with whom the minor resides; (3) a guardian of the minor; or (4) a financial institution incident to a deposit in a federally insured savings 56 account in the sole name of the minor and giving notice of the deposit to the minor. This section does not apply if the person making payment or delivery has actual knowledge that a conservator has been appointed or proceedings for appointment of 60 a conservator of the estate of the minor are pending. The persons, other than the minor or any financial institution under clause (4) above, receiving money or property for a minor, are obligated to apply the money to the support and education of the 64 minor, but may not pay themselves except by way of reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses for goods and services necessary for 66 the minor's support. Any excess sums shall be preserved for future support of the minor. Any balance not so used and any property received for the minor must be turned over to the minor when-he-attains on attaining majority. Persons who pay or deliver in accordance with provisions of this section are not responsible for the proper application of it. 525\*#6198S

72 525.6198 PROTECTIVE PROCEEDINGS; APPOINTMENT OF 73 CONSERVATOR OF ESTATE OF MINOR.

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Upon petition and after notice and hearing in accordance with the provisions of section 525.618 the court may appoint a conservator or make other protective order for cause as follows:

- (1) Appointment of a conservator or other protective order may be made in relation to the estate and affairs of a minor if the court determines that a minor owns money or property that requires management or protection which cannot otherwise be provided, has or may have business affairs which may be jeopardized or prevented by his minority, or that funds are needed for his support and education and that protection is necessary or desirable to obtain or provide funds.
- (2) The court may grant to the conservator of the estate of a minor any or all of the powers and duties enumerated in section 525.56, subdivision 4, and the conservator shall be subject to the requirements of sections 525.58, subdivision 1, 525.581 and 525.582 regarding an inventory and accounting, except that the court may waive the requirement that the annual account be served on the ward. The conservator shall file a bond with the court in such amount as the court may direct. 525\*#63S

525.63 REASONS FOR SALE, MORTGAGE, LEASE.

The court may direct a sale, mortgage, or lease of any real estate of a ward or conservatee when the personal property is insufficient to pay his debts and other charges against his the estate, or to provide for the support, maintenance, and education of the ward or conservatee, his a spouse, and dependent children, or when it shall determine the sale, mortgage, or lease to be for the best interest of the ward or

The homestead of a ward or conservatee shall not be sold, mortgaged, or leased unless the written consent of the spouse has been filed.

525\*#642S

525.642 TERMS OF SALE.

The court may order a sale of real estate for cash, part cash and a purchase-money mortgage of not more than 50 percent of the purchase price, or on contract for deed. The initial payment under a sale on contract shall not be less than ten percent of the total purchase price, and the unpaid purchase price shall bear interest at a rate of not less than four percent per annum and shall be payable in reasonable monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual payments, and the final instalment shall become due and payable not later than ten years from the date of the contract. Such contract shall provide for conveyance by quitclaim deed, which deed shall be executed and delivered upon full performance of the contract without further order of the court. In the event of termination of the interest of the purchaser and his assigns in such contract, the real estate may be resold under the original order and a reappraisal within three months preceding the sale. A sale of the vendor's interest in real estate sold by the guardian or conservator on contract may be made under order of the court, with or without notice, upon an appraisal of such interest within three months preceding the sale; no such sale shall be made for less than its value as fixed by such appraisal. 525\*#652S

525.652 ADDITIONAL BOND.

55 If the existing bond of-the-guardian-or-conservator be 56 insufficient, before confirmation of a sale or lease, or before 57 execution of a mortgage, he the guardian or conservator shall file an additional bond in such amount as the court may require. 525\*#662S

525.662 CONFIRMATION.

Upon making a sale or lease, the guardian or conservator shall file his a report thereof. Upon proof of compliance with the terms of the order, the court may confirm the sale or lease and order the guardian or conservator to execute and deliver the proper instrument.

525\*#692S

525.692 LIABILITY ON MORTGAGE NOTE.

No guardian or conservator shall be liable personally on any mortgage note or by reason of the covenants in any instrument or conveyance executed by-him in his the capacity as of guardian or conservator. 525\*#7035

525.703 COSTS.

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No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. LAWYER OR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL. In 2 3 proceedings under sections 525.54 to 525.702 a lawyer or health 4 professional rendering necessary services with regard to the 5 appointment of a guardian or conservator, the administration of 6 the ward's or conservatee's estate or personal affairs or the 7 restoration of his that person's capacity, shall be entitled to 8 reasonable compensation from the estate of the ward or 9 conservatee or from the county having jurisdiction over the 10 proceedings if the ward or conservatee is indigent. When the 11 court determines that other necessary services have been provided for the benefit of the ward or conservatee by a lawyer 12 13 or health professional, the court may order reasonable fees to 14 be paid from the estate of the ward or conservatee or from the 15 county having jurisdiction over the proceedings if the ward or conservatee is indigent. If, however, the court determines that a petitioner, guardian or conservator has not acted in good 16 17 faith, the court shall order some or all of the fees or costs 18 19 incurred in the proceedings to be borne by the petitioner, 20 guardian, or conservator not acting in good faith.

Subd. 3. GUARDIAN OR CONSERVATOR. (a) When the court determines that a guardian or conservator of the person or the estate has rendered necessary services or has incurred necessary expenses for the benefit of the ward or conservatee, the court may order reimbursement or reasonable compensation to be paid from the estate of the ward or conservatee or from the county having jurisdiction over the guardianship or conservatorship if the ward or conservatee is indigent. The court may not deny an award of fees solely because the ward or conservatee is a recipient of medical assistance.

- (b) The court shall order reimbursement or reasonable compensation if the guardian or conservator requests payment and the guardian or conservator was nominated by the court or by the county adult protection unit because no suitable relative or other person was available to provide guardianship or conservatorship services necessary to prevent abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult, as defined in section 626.557.
- (c) When a county employee serves as a guardian or conservator as part of his-or-her employment duties, the court shall order reasonable compensation if the guardian or conservator performs necessary services that are not compensated by the county. The court may order reimbursement to the county from the ward's or conservatee's estate for reasonable compensation paid by the county for services rendered by a guardian or conservator who is a county employee but only if the county shows that after a diligent effort it was unable to arrange for an independent guardian or conservator. 525\*#714S

## 525.714 SUSPENSION BY APPEAL.

The appeal shall suspend the operation of the order, judgment, or decree appealed from until the appeal is determined or the court of appeals orders otherwise. The court of appeals may require the appellant to give additional bond for the payment of damages which may be awarded against him the appellant in consequence of the suspension, in-case-he-fails on the appellant's failure to obtain a reversal of the order, judgment, or decree appealed from. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the probate court from appointing special representatives nor prevent special representatives from continuing to act as such. 525\*#735

### 525.73 AFFIRMANCE; REVERSAL.

When the appellant fails to prosecute his the appeal, or the order, judgment, or decree appealed from or reviewed is sustained, judgment shall be entered in the court of appeals affirming the decision of the probate court. Upon the filing in the probate court of a certified transcript of the judgment, the probate court shall proceed as if no appeal had been taken. the order, judgment, or decree reviewed is reversed or modified, the court of appeals shall remand the case to the probate court with directions to proceed in conformity with its decision. 70 Upon the filing in the probate court of a certified transcript of the judgment, it shall proceed as directed by the court of appeals.

525\*#731S

525.731 JUDGMENT; EXECUTION.

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The party prevailing on the appeal shall be entitled to costs and disbursements to be taxed as in a civil action. judgment be rendered against the estate, they shall be an adjudicated claim against it. If judgment be rendered against an appellant other than the state, the veterans' administration, or representative appealing on behalf of the estate, judgment shall be entered against the appellant and the sureties on  $h \div s$ 7 8 the appeal bond and execution may issue thereon. 525\*#83S

525.83 NOTICE.

When notice of hearing is required by any provision of this chapter by reference to this section, the notice shall be given once a week for three consecutive weeks in a legal newspaper designated by the petitioner in the county wherein the proceedings are pending; or, if no such designation be made, in any legal newspaper in the county; or, if the city of the decedent's residence is situated in more than one county, in any legal newspaper in the city. The first publication shall be had within two weeks after the date of the order fixing the time and place for the hearing.

At least 14 days prior to the date fixed for hearing the petitioner, his the petitioner's attorney or agent, shall in guardianship or conservatorship mail a copy of the notice to the ward or conservatee, and other persons as the court may direct and in decedents' estates shall mail a copy of the notice to each heir, devisee, and legatee whose name and address are known to-him.

Proof of publication and mailing shall be filed before the hearing. No defect in any notice nor in the publication or service thereof shall invalidate any proceedings. 525\*#841S

525.841 ESCHEAT RETURNED.

In all such cases the commissioner of finance shall be furnished with a certified copy of the court's order assigning the escheated property to the persons entitled thereto, and upon notification of payment of the estate tax, the commissioner of finance shall draw his a warrant on the state treasurer, or execute a proper conveyance to the persons designated in such order. In the event any escheated property has been sold pursuant to sections 11A.04, clause (9) and 11A.10, subdivision 2 or 94.09 to 94.16, then the warrant shall be for the appraised value as established during the administration of the decedent's estate. There is hereby annually appropriated from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to make payment to all such designated persons. interest shall be allowed on any amount paid to such persons. 525\*#881S

525.881 FEDERAL PATENTS.

When any person holding a homestead or tree claim entry under the laws of the United States has died before making final proof and final proof has afterwards been made by his the heirs, devisees, or representatives, and a patent has been granted to his the "heirs" or "devisees," the district court of the county in which the real estate so patented is situated, may determine who are such heirs or devisees, and may determine their respective shares in such homestead or tree claim. The provisions of the code of civil procedure relating to the determination of adverse claims to real estate in so far as the same may be applicable, shall pertain to and govern the procedure in the action provided for in this section. 525\*#90S

525.90 UNIFORM SIMULTANEOUS DEATH ACT.

Subdivision 1. TITLE. Where the title to property or the devolution thereof depends upon priority of death and there is no sufficient evidence that the persons have died otherwise than simultaneously, the property of each person shall be disposed of as if he the person had survived, except as provided otherwise in this section.

No change for subd 2 to 65

525\*#921S

525.921 DEFINITIONS.

No change for subd 1 to 3

68 Subd. 4. "Donor" means an individual who makes a gift of all or part of his the individual's body. 69

70 No change for subd 5 to 9

525\*#9225

73 · donee, or

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525.922 PERSONS WHO MAY EXECUTE AN ANATOMICAL GIFT.
     No change for subd 1
 3
       Subd. 2. Any of the following persons, in order of
     priority stated, when persons in prior classes are not available
     at the time of death, and in the absence of actual notice of
 5
    contrary indications by the decedent or actual notice of
 7 opposition by a member of the same or a prior class, may give
 8
     all or any part of the decedent's body for any purpose specified
 9
     in section 525.923:
        (a) the spouse,
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       (b) an adult son or daughter,
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        (c) either parent,
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        (d) an adult brother or sister,
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       (e) a guardian of the person of the decedent at the time of
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     his death,
     (f) any other person authorized or under obligation to
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     dispose of the body.
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     No change for subd 3 to 5
525*#9238
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       525.923 PERSONS WHO MAY BECOME DONEES; PURPOSES FOR
20
     WHICH ANATOMICAL GIFTS MAY BE MADE.
21
     The following persons may become donees of gifts of bodies
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     or parts thereof for the purposes stated:
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       (1) any hospital, surgeon, or physician, for medical or
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     dental education, research, advancement of medical or dental
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     science, therapy, or transplantation; or
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      (2) any accredited medical or dental school, college or
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     university for education, research, advancement of medical or
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     dental science, therapy, or transplantation; or
       (3) any bank or storage facility, for medical or dental
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     education, research, advancement of medical or dental science,
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   therapy, or transplantation; or
     (4) any specified individual for therapy or transplantation
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     needed by him the individual; or
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     (5) any approved chiropractic college for education,
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     research or advancement of chiropractic science.
525*#9245
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       525.924 MANNER OF EXECUTING ANATOMICAL GIFTS.
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      No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. A gift of all or part of the body under section
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     525.922, subdivision 1, may also be made by document other than
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     a will. The gift becomes effective upon the death of the
    donor. The document, which may be a card designed to be carried
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     on the person, must be signed by the donor in the presence of
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     two witnesses who must sign the document in h \pm s the donor's
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     presence. If the donor cannot sign, the document may be signed
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     for him the donor at his the donor's direction and in his
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    the donor's presence in the presence of two witnesses who must
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     sign the document in his the donor's presence. Delivery of the
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     document of gift during the donor's lifetime is not necessary to
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     make the gift valid.
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      No change for subd 2a to 3
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       Subd. 4. Notwithstanding section 525.927, subdivision 2,
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    the donor may designate in his a will, card, or other document
53
    of gift the surgeon or physician to carry out the appropriate
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    procedures. In the absence of a designation or if the designee
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   is not available, the donee or other person authorized to accept
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    the gift may employ or authorize any surgeon or physician for
57
     the purpose.
       Subd. 5. Any gift by a person designated in section
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    525.922, subdivision 2, shall be made by a document signed by
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   him the person or made by his telegraphic, recorded telephonic,
61
    or other recorded message.
     No change for subd 6 to 7
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525*#926S
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       525.926 AMENDMENT OR REVOCATION OF THE GIFT.
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        Subdivision 1. If the will, card, or other document or
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   executed copy thereof, has been delivered to a specified donee,
66 the donor may amend or revoke the gift by:
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     (a) the execution and delivery to the donee of a signed
68 statement, or
69
     (b) an oral statement made in the presence of two persons
70 and communicated to the donee, or
71 (c) a statement during a terminal illness or injury
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    addressed to an attending physician and communicated to the
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GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 01/17/86 PAGE (d) a signed card or document found on his the donor's person or in his the donor's effects. No change for subd 2 to 3 525\*#9275 525.927 RIGHTS AND DUTIES AT DEATH. 5 Subdivision 1. The donee may accept or reject the gift. If The donee accepts, on accepting a gift of the entire body, he may, subject to the terms of the gift, authorize embalming and the use of the body in funeral services. If the gift is of a 9 part of the body, the donee, upon the death of the donor and 10 prior to embalming, shall cause the part to be removed without unnecessary mutilation. After removal of the part, custody of 11 the remainder of the body vests in the surviving spouse, next of 12 13 kin, or other persons under obligation to dispose of the body. 14 Subd. 2. The time of death shall be determined by a physician who attends the donor at his death, or, if none, the 15 physician who certifies the death. The physician shall not 17 participate in the procedures for removing or transplanting a 18 part. Subd. 3. A person who acts in good faith in accord with 19 the terms of sections 171.07, subdivision 5; 171.12, subdivision 20 21 5; and 525.921 to 525.93, or the anatomical gift laws of another 22 state or a foreign country is not liable for damages in any 23 civil action or subject to prosecution in any criminal 24 proceeding for his the act. 526\*#098 526.09 PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY. 25 The term "psychopathic personality," as used in sections 26 27 526.09 to 526.11, means the existence in any person of such 28 conditions of emotional instability, or impulsiveness of 29 behavior, or lack of customary standards of good judgment, or failure to appreciate the consequences of his personal acts, or 30 31 a combination of any such conditions, as to render such person 32 irresponsible for his personal conduct with respect to sexual 33 matters and thereby dangerous to other persons. 526\*#10S 526.10 LAWS RELATING TO MENTALLY ILL PERSONS DANGEROUS 34 35 TO THE PUBLIC TO APPLY TO PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITIES. 36 Except as otherwise provided herein or in chapter 253B, the 37 provisions of chapter 253B, pertaining to persons mentally ill 38 and dangerous to the public shall apply with like force and 39 effect to persons having a psychopathic personality, to persons 40 alleged to have such personality, and to persons found to have 41

such personality, respectively. Before such proceedings are instituted, the facts shall first be submitted to the county attorney, who, if he-is satisfied that good cause exists therefor, shall prepare the petition to be executed by a person having knowledge of the facts and file the same with the judge of the probate court of the county in which the "patient," as defined in such statutes, has his a settlement or is present. The judge of probate shall thereupon follow the same procedures set forth in chapter 253B, for judicial commitment. The judge may at-his-discretion exclude the general public from attendance at such hearing. If, upon completion of the hearing and consideration of the record, the court finds the proposed patient has a psychopathic personality, the court shall commit such person to a public hospital or a private hospital consenting to receive him the person, subject to a mandatory review by the head of the hospital within 60 days from the date of the order as provided for in chapter 253B for persons found to be mentally ill and dangerous to the public. The patient shall thereupon be entitled to all of the rights provided for in chapter 253B, for persons found to be mentally ill and dangerous to the public, and all of the procedures provided for in chapter 253B, for persons found to be mentally ill and dangerous to the public shall apply to such patient. 526\*#20S

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526.20 SALARIES AND CLERK HIRE NOT TO BE AFFECTED BY DECREASE IN VALUATION.

Neither the salary nor allowance for clerk hire of any judge of probate shall be decreased during the term for which he was elected or appointed by reason of any decline in the population of the county or by a decrease in the valuation of the county, but such salary and clerk hire shall be paid during the balance of such term of office in the amounts authorized prior to such reduction in population, or by a decrease in

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l valuation of the county.
 528*#02S
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         528.02 DEFINITIONS.
       No change for subd 1 to 6
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        Subd. 7. "Net contribution" of a party to a joint account
     as of any given time is the sum of all deposits thereto made by
  6 or for him the party, less all withdrawals made by or for him
  7 the party which have not been paid to or applied to the use of
  8 any other party, plus a pro rata share of any interest or
9 dividends included in the current balance. The term includes
 10 any proceeds of deposit life insurance added to the account by
 Il reason of the death of the party whose net contribution is in
 12 question.
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        No change for subd 8 to 16
 528*#145
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        528.14 FINANCIAL INSTITUTION PROTECTION; SET-OFF.
Without qualifying any other statutory right to a lien and subject to any contractual provision, if a party to a lien and subject to any contractual provision, if a party to a lien and subject to any contractual provision,
 17 multiple-party account is indebted to a financial institution,
 18 the financial institution has a right to set-off against the
 19 account in which the party has or had immediately before his
     death a present right of withdrawal. The amount of the account subject to set-off is that preportion to which the debtor is, or
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 22 was immediately before his death, beneficially entitled, and in
the absence of proof of net contributions, to an equal share with all parties having present rights of withdrawal.
     with all parties having present rights of withdrawal.
 540*#125
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        540.12 ACTION NOT TO ABATE BY DEATH; TORTS.
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        No action shall abate by reason of the death or disability
of a party, or the transfer of his the party's interest, if the cause of action continues or survives. After a verdict,
29 decision, or report of a referee, fixing the amount of damages
30
    for a wrong, such action shall not abate by the death of any
31
    party thereto.
540*#135
32 540.13 EXEMPTIONS OF LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES.
       No member, officer, or employee of either branch of the
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34 legislature shall be liable in a civil action on account of any
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     act done by-him in pursuance of his-duty-as-such
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     legislator legislative duties.
540*#14S
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        540.14 ACTIONS AGAINST RECEIVERS; TRIAL; JUDGMENT, HOW
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     SATISFIED.
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     Any receiver, assignee, or other person appointed by a
40 court to hold or manage property under its direction may be sued
    on account of any of-his acts or transactions in carrying on the
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     business connected with such property without prior leave of
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    court.
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        Such action may be brought in any county in which it could
45 have been brought against the person or corporation represented
    by such receiver or other person, shall be tried in the same
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    manner and subject to the same rules of procedure, and any
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48 judgment recovered therein against such receiver or other person
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    shall be paid by him the receiver or other person as a part of
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     the expenses of managing such property.
540*#151S
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        540.151 SUABILITY; COMMON NAME.
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         When two or more persons associate and act, whether for
profit or not, under the common name, including associating and
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     acting as a labor organization or employer organization, whether
55 such common name comprises the names of such persons or not,
56 they may sue in or be sued by such common name, and the summons
    may be served on an officer or a managing agent of the
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58
     association. The judgment in such cases shall accrue to the
59
     joint or common benefit of and bind the joint or common property
60 of the associates, the same as though all had been named as
61 parties to the action. Any money judgment against a labor
    organization or employer organization shall be enforceable only
63 against the organization as an entity and against its assets,
64 and shall not be enforceable against any individual member or
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     his the member's assets.
540*#17S
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        540.17 JOINDER OF CONNECTING CARRIERS.
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         Subdivision 1. JOINDER. When any personal property
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68 shall be transported by two or more connecting common carriers 69 into or through this state and shall become injured or damaged

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during transportation, the consignor, consignee or owner thereof, or his the owner's assignee, in an action to recover damages for such injury, may join as parties defendant one or more of such connecting common carriers with the last or delivering common carrier.

Subd. 2. PLEADING AND PROOF. In any such action brought in any court of this state against the last or delivering carrier and any one or more connecting common carriers, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to allege in his the complaint and prove upon the trial of such action, that such personal property was in good order and condition when delivered to the initial carrier, that the same was transported from the initial point of shipment to its destination by two or more connecting common carriers, including the defendants, that it was in whole or in part injured or damaged on arrival at destination, and the general nature and amount of such injury or damage thereto, and such proof shall be prima facie evidence that such injury or damage was caused by the negligence of all the defendants and the amount of loss or damage caused to such property by the negligence of each and every one of the defendants shall be determined by the jury upon the trial of the action from all the evidence in the case, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

540\*#18S

540.18 DAMAGE BY MINOR; RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENT, GUARDIAN, AND MINOR.

Subdivision 1. The parent or guardian of the person of a minor who is under the age of 18 and who is living with the parent or guardian and who willfully or maliciously causes injury to any person or damage to any property is jointly and severally liable with such minor for such injury or damage to an amount not exceeding \$500, if such minor would have been liable for such injury or damage if he the minor had been an adult. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to relieve such minor from personal liability for such injury or damage. The liability provided in this subdivision is in addition to and not in lieu of any other liability which may exist at law. Recovery under this section shall be limited to special damages.

No change for subd 2

541\*#01S

541.01 APPLICATION TO STATE AND OTHER STATES; EXCEPTIONS. Actions can only be commenced within the periods prescribed in this chapter, after the cause of action accrues, except where a different limitation is prescribed by the uniform commercial code or, in special cases, by other statute; provided that a cause of action for sales or use taxes imposed by any other state shall be deemed to have accrued at the time such tax first becomes due and payable.

Such limitation shall apply to actions by or in behalf of the state and the several political subdivisions thereof; provided that no occupant of a public way, levee, square, or other ground dedicated or appropriated to public use shall acquire, by reason of his occupancy, any title thereto.

No occupant of the land of a public or private cemetery shall acquire any title to the cemetery land by reason of the occupancy.

541\*#02S

541.02 RECOVERY OF REAL ESTATE, 15 YEARS.

No action for the recovery of real estate or the possession thereof shall be maintained unless it appears that the plaintiff, his the plaintiff's ancestor, predecessor, or grantor, was seized or possessed of the premises in question within 15 years before the beginning of the action.

Such limitations shall not be a bar to an action for the recovery of real estate assessed as tracts or parcels separate from other real estate, unless it appears that the party claiming title by adverse possession or his the party's ancestor, predecessor, or grantor, or all of them together, shall have paid taxes on the real estate in question at least five consecutive years of the time during which he the party claims these lands to have been occupied adversely.

The provisions of paragraph two shall not apply to actions relating to the boundary line of lands, which boundary lines are established by adverse possession, or to actions concerning lands included between the government or platted line and the line established by such adverse possession, or to lands not

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assessed for taxation.

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541*#0235
 2 541.023 ACTIONS AFFECTING TITLE TO REAL ESTATE.
        Subdivision 1. COMMENCEMENT. As against a claim of
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     title based upon a source of title, which source has then been
 5 of record at least 40 years, no action affecting the possession
 6 or title of any real estate shall be commenced by a person,
 7 partnership, corporation, state, or any political division
8 thereof, after January 1, 1948, to enforce any right, claim,
9 interest, incumbrance or lien founded upon any instrument, event
10 or transaction which was executed or occurred more than 40 years
    prior to the commencement of such action, unless within 40 years
11
     after such execution or occurrence there has been recorded in
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13 the office of the county recorder or filed in the office of the
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     registrar of titles in the county in which the real estate
15 affected is situated, a notice sworn to by the claimant or his
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     the claimant's agent or attorney setting forth the name of the
     claimant, a description of the real estate affected and of the
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     instrument, event or transaction on which such claim is founded,
19 and stating whether the right, claim, interest, incumbrance or
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     lien is mature or immature. If such notice relates to vested or
    contingent rights claimed under a condition subsequent or
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     restriction it shall affirmatively show why such condition or
23 restriction is not, or has not become nominal so that it may be
disregarded under the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1945,
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     Section 500.20, Subdivision 1.
26
        No change for subd 2 to 7
541*#05S
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        541.05 VARIOUS CASES, SIX YEARS.
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        Subdivision 1. Except where the uniform commercial code
29
    otherwise prescribes, the following actions shall be commenced
    within six years:
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       (1) Upon a contract or other obligation, express or
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     implied, as to which no other limitation is expressly prescribed;
      (2) Upon a liability created by statute, other than those
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     arising upon a penalty or forfeiture or where a shorter period
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     is provided by section 541.07;
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        (3) For a trespass upon real estate;
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        (4) For taking, detaining, or injuring personal property,
     including actions for the specific recovery thereof;
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       (5) For criminal conversation, or for any other injury to
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     the person or rights of another, not arising on contract, and
     not hereinafter enumerated;
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       (6) For relief on the ground of fraud, in which case the
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     cause of action shall not be deemed to have accrued until the
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     discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the
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        (7) To enforce a trust or compel a trustee to account,
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    where he the trustee has neglected to discharge the trust, or
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     claims to have fully performed it, or has repudiated the trust
    relation;
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        (8) Against sureties upon the official bond of any public
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     officer, whether of the state or of any county, town, school
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     district, or a municipality therein; in which case the
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     limitation shall not begin to run until the term of such officer
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     for which the bond was given shall have expired;
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       (9) For damages caused by a dam, used for commercial
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     purposes.
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        No change for subd 2
541*#051S
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        541.051 LIMITATION OF ACTION FOR DAMAGES BASED ON
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    SERVICES OR CONSTRUCTION TO IMPROVE REAL PROPERTY.
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       Subdivision 1. Except where fraud is involved, no action
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     by any person in contract, tort, or otherwise to recover damages
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     for any injury to property, real or personal, or for bodily
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     injury or wrongful death, arising out of the defective and
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     unsafe condition of an improvement to real property, nor any
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     action for contribution or indemnity for damages sustained on
   account of the injury, shall be brought against any person
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     performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision,
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   materials, or observation of construction or construction of the
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    improvement to real property or against the owner of the real
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     property more than two years after discovery thereof, nor, in
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     any event shall such a cause of action accrue more than 15 years
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after substantial completion of the construction. Date of substantial completion shall be determined by the date when

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construction is sufficiently completed so that the owner or his 2 the owner's representative can occupy or use the improvement for the intended purpose. 4 Nothing in this section shall apply to actions for damages 5 resulting from negligence in the maintenance, operation or inspection of the real property improvement against the owner or other person in possession. 8 No change for subd 2 to 4 541\*#06S 9 541.06 SHERIFFS, CORONERS, CONSTABLES; FORFEITURES, 10 THREE YEARS. 11 The following actions shall be commenced within three years: Against a sheriff, coroner, or constable for any act done 13 in his an official capacity and in virtue of his an office, or for any omission of an official duty, including the non-payment of money collected or received on a judgment or execution. 15 541\*#138 16 541.13 ABSENCE FROM STATE. 17 When a cause of action accrues against a person who is out of the state and while out of the state is not subject to 18 19 process under the laws of this state or after diligent search he 20 the person cannot be found for the purpose of personal service 21 when personal service is required, an action may be commenced 22 within the times herein limited after his the person's return to 23 the state; and if, after a cause of action accrues, he the 24 person departs from and resides out of the state and while out 25 of the state is not subject to process under the laws of this 26 state or after diligent search he the person cannot be found for the purpose of personal service when personal service is 27 28 required, the time of his the person's absence is not part of 29 the time limited for the commencement of the action. 541\*#15S 30 541.15 PERIODS OF DISABILITY NOT COUNTED. 31 Any of the following grounds of disability, existing at the 32 time when a cause of action accrued or arising anytime during 33 the period of limitation, shall suspend the running of the period of limitation until the same is removed; provided that 34 35 such period, except in the case of infancy, shall not be 36 extended for more than five years, nor in any case for more than 37 one year after the disability ceases: (1) That the plaintiff is within the age of 18 years; 38 (2) His The plaintiff's insanity; 39 40 (3) His The plaintiff's imprisonment on a criminal charge, 41 or under a sentence of a criminal court for a term less than his 42 the plaintiff's natural life; 43 (4) Is an alien and the subject or citizen of a country at 44 war with the United States; 45 (5) When the beginning of the action is stayed by 46 injunction or by statutory prohibition. 47 If two or more disabilities shall coexist, the suspension 48 shall continue until all are removed. 542\*#035 49 542.03 OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT, WHERE CAUSE AROSE. 50 Subdivision 1. Except as provided in subdivision 2, 51 actions against a public officer, or person specially appointed 52 to execute his a public officer's duties, for acts done by 53 virtue of his the office, and against any person for like cause 54 who has acted in place or in aid of the officer, and actions to 55 recover penalties or forfeitures imposed by statute, shall be 56 tried in the county in which the cause of action arose. If the act for which the penalty or forfeiture is imposed is committed 57 58 upon a lake or stream extending into, or bordering upon, more 59 than one county, the action may be tried in any of these 60 counties. 61 No change for subd 2 542\*#06S 62 542.06 REPLEVIN. 63 . Actions to recover the possession of personal property 64 wrongfully taken shall be tried in the county in which the 65 taking occurred, or, at claimant's election, in the county in 66 which he the claimant resides; in other cases in the county in 67 which the property is situated. 542\*#10S

542.10 CHANGE OF VENUE AS OF RIGHT; DEMAND.

If the county designated in the complaint is not the proper county, the action may notwithstanding be tried therein unless,

within 20 days after the summons is served, the defendant demands in writing that it be tried in the proper county. This demand shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the defendant, or his defendant's agent or attorney, setting forth the county of his residence at the time of the commencement of the action, 6 the date of service of the summons, and stating that neither the cause of action nor any part thereof arose in the county designated in the complaint. This demand and affidavit, with 9 proof of service thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney, shall be 10 filed with the clerk in the county where the action was begun 11 within 30 days from the date of its service and thereupon, 12 unless the county where the action was begun is a county in 13 which the cause of action or some part thereof arose, the place of trial shall be changed to the county where the defendant 14 15 resides without any other proceedings. If the county designated 16 in the complaint is not the county in which the cause of action 17 or some part thereof arose and if there are several defendants 18 residing in different counties, the trial shall be had in the 19 county upon which a majority of them unite in demanding or, if the numbers be equal, in that whose county seat is nearest. 20 21 When the place of trial is changed all other proceedings shall 22 be had in the county to which the change is made, unless 23 otherwise provided by consent of parties filed with the clerk or 24 by order of the court and the papers shall be transferred and 25 filed accordingly. When a demand for a change of the place of 26 trial is made as herein provided the action shall not for any of 27 the reasons specified in section 542.11 be retained for trial in 28 the county where begun, but can be tried therein only upon removal thereto from the proper county in the cases provided by 30 law.

A party who has paid the filing fee of the county where the action originated shall not be required to pay the filing fee of 33 the county to which the action is transferred. The transferor county may retain any filing fees received prior to the change of county, but shall in writing advise the county to which the action is transferred of any and all such filing fees paid to the transferor county.

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542.13 INTEREST OR BIAS OF JUDGE.

No judge shall sit in any cause, except to hear a motion to change the venue, if he-be interested in its determination, or if he the judge might be excluded for bias from acting therein as a juror. If he-be-the-only there is no other judge of the court or district, he the judge shall grant a change of the venue when, upon a motion therefor, his the interest or bias 45 shall be made to appear, unless before the motion is heard the 46 governor shall have assigned another judge to try such cause. This-sole-judge-may-order The venue may be changed upon his-own the sole judge's motion when-he-deems upon deeming it improper to sit in the cause.

542\*#16S

542.16 NOTICE TO REMOVE.

Subdivision 1. INITIAL DISQUALIFICATION. Any party, or  $h \pm s$  the party's attorney, to a cause pending in a district court, within one day after it is ascertained which judge is to preside at the trial or hearing thereof, or at the hearing of any motion or order to show cause, may make and file with the clerk of the court in which the action is pending and serve on the opposite party a notice to remove. Thereupon without any further act or proof, the chief judge of the judicial district shall assign any other judge of any court within the district to preside at the trial of the cause or the hearing of the motion or order to show cause, and the cause shall be continued on the calendar, until the assigned judge can be present. In criminal actions the notice to remove shall be made and filed with the clerk by the defendant, or his the defendant's attorney, not less than two days before the expiration of the time allowed him by law to prepare for trial and in any of those cases the presiding judge shall be incapacitated to try the cause. In criminal cases, the chief judge, for the purpose of securing a speedy trial, may in-his-discretion change the place of trial to another county.

Subd. 2. SUBSEQUENT DISQUALIFICATIONS. After a titigant-has having once disqualified a presiding judge as a matter of right under subdivision 1, he a litigant may disqualify the substitute judge, but only by making an

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543\*#08S

affirmative showing of prejudice. A showing that the judge might be excluded for bias from acting as a juror in the matter constitutes an affirmative showing of prejudice. If a litigant makes an affirmative showing of prejudice against a substitute judge, the chief judge of the judicial district shall assign any 6 other judge of any court within the district to hear the cause. 542\*#17S

542.17 EXPENSES PAID IN FIRST INSTANCE; REIMBURSEMENT. When the venue shall be changed in a civil action upon the consent of parties, with or without an order of court, to a county other than the one where the same is properly triable or by an order of the court under section 542.11, clause (3), or clause (4), the expenses of the trial of such action, including officers and jurors fees, and all expenses caused by the trial of such action which would not otherwise have been incurred by the county where the same is tried shall be paid by the county in which such action was commenced.

Such expenses shall be paid in the first instance by the county in which the action is tried and thereupon the clerk of court of that county shall prepare, under his hand and seal, an itemized statement of such expenses and, upon approval thereof by the judge of the court in which the trial was had, and the filing of such itemized statement and approval in the office of the auditor of the county in which such action was commenced, such auditor shall issue his a warrant for the amount of such approved statement in favor of the county in which the trial was had.

543.08 SUMMONS, SERVICE UPON CERTAIN CORPORATIONS.

If a private domestic corporation has no officer at the registered office of the corporation within the state upon whom service can be made, of which fact the return of the sheriff of the county in which that office is located, or the affidavit of a private person not a party, that none can be found in that county shall be conclusive evidence, service of the summons upon it may be made by depositing two copies, together with a fee of \$15 with the secretary of state, which shall be deemed personal service upon the corporation. One of the copies shall be filed by the secretary, and the other forthwith mailed by him the secretary to the corporation by certified mail, if the place of its main office is known to him the secretary or is disclosed by the files of-his in the office.

If the defendant is a foreign insurance corporation, the summons may be served by two copies delivered to the commissioner of commerce, who shall file one in his the commissioner's office and forthwith mail the other postage prepaid to the defendant at its home office. 543\*#198

543.19 PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER NON-RESIDENTS.

Subdivision 1. As to a cause of action arising from any acts enumerated in this subdivision, a court of this state with jurisdiction of the subject matter may exercise personal jurisdiction over any foreign corporation or any non-resident individual, or his the individual's personal representative, in the same manner as if it were a domestic corporation or he the individual were a resident of this state. This section applies if, in person or through an agent, the foreign corporation or non-resident individual:

- (a) Owns, uses, or possesses any real or personal property situated in this state, or
  - (b) Transacts any business within the state, or
- (c) Commits any act in Minnesota causing injury or property damage, or
- (d) Commits any act outside Minnesota causing injury or property damage in Minnesota, subject to the following exceptions when no jurisdiction shall be found:
- (1) Minnesota has no substantial interest in providing a forum; or
- (2) the burden placed on the defendant by being brought under the state's jurisdiction would violate fairness and substantial justice; or
  - (3) the cause of action lies in defamation or privacy. No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. Only causes of action arising from acts enumerated in subdivision 1 may be asserted against a defendant in an action in which jurisdiction over him the defendant is

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(3) Issues of law.

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based upon this section.
     No change for subd 4
Subd. 5. Non-resident individual, as used in this section,
 4 means any individual, or his the individual's personal
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    representative, who is not domiciled or residing in the state
 6
     when suit is commenced.
543*#20S
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        543.20 PERSONAL JURISDICTION IN SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
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     CASES AND PATERNITY SUITS.
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       Subdivision 1. SERVICE.
                                  In addition to the methods
    of service of process provided in the rules of civil procedure,
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11 service of a summons, an order to show cause, or an order or
    judgment within this state may also be made upon an individual
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    by delivering a copy to him-or-her the individual personally
    at his-or-her the individual's place of employment or at a
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    post-secondary education institution in which he-or-she the
16 <u>individual</u> is enrolled. The employer shall make the individual
    available for the purpose of delivering a copy. The
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18 post-secondary education institution must make the individual's
19
    class schedule available to the process server or make the
20 individual available for the purpose of delivering a copy. No
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   employer or post-secondary education institution shall deny a
22
    process server admittance to the employer's or post-secondary
23 education institution's premises for the purpose of making
24 service under this section.
25
      No service shall be allowed under this section unless such
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    service is made personally on the individual.
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       No change for subd 2 to 4
544*#0435
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        544.043 DEFAMATION BY TELEVISION AND RADIO; DEFENSE.
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        The owner, licensee or operator of a visual or sound radio
30 broadcasting station or network of stations, or any agent or
31 employee of any such owner, licensee, or operator, is not liable
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    for damages for any defamatory statement published or uttered in
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    or as a part of a visual or sound radio broadcast, by any one
34 other than such owner, licensee, or operator, or agent or
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    employee thereof, if such owner, licensee, operator, or such
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    agent or employee, shows that-he-has-exercised an exercise of
37 due care to prevent the publication or utterance of the
38 statement in that broadcast. Provided, however, the exercise of
39 due care shall be construed to include a bona fide compliance
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   with any federal law or the regulation of any federal regulatory
41 agency.
       The provisions of this section shall not affect any action
43 or proceeding now pending or which shall be commenced within six
44 months after the passage thereof, in any of the courts of the
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544*#15S
       544.15 SUBSCRIPTION AND VERIFICATION.
    Every pleading may be verified in the manner following:
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       (1) By the affidavit of the party, or of one or more of the
49 parties pleading together, that the affiant knows the contents
    of the pleading, that the averments thereof are true of his
51 <u>affiant's</u> own knowledge, save as to such as are therein stated
52
    on information and belief, and that as to those he the affiant
53
    believes them to be true;
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      (2) If the party be a corporation, the affidavit may be
55 made by any officer thereof having knowledge of the facts sworn
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    to; if the state, or any officer thereof acting in its behalf,
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    by the attorney general;
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       (3) If no party or officer acquainted with the facts and
59 capable of making such affidavit be within the county where the
60 attorney resides, the pleading may be verified by the attorney
    or agent of the party, stating the fact of such absence and that
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    the pleading is true to the best of his the verifier's knowledge
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    and belief.
546*#075
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       546.07 ORDER OF TRIAL; ABSENCE OF PARTIES.
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       The issues on the calendar of a general term shall be
66 disposed of in the following order, unless the court shall
67 otherwise direct:
68
       (1) Jury cases;
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       (2) Issues of fact to be tried by the court;
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If a party be absent, unless the court for good cause shall

72 otherwise order, the adverse party may proceed with his the case

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE and take a dismissal of the action or a verdict or judgment as the case may require. If neither be present, the cause shall be stricken from the calendar. 546\*#105 4 546.10 CHALLENGES. 5 In any civil action or proceeding either party may challenge the panel, or individual jurors thereon, for the same 7 causes and in the same manner as in criminal trials, except that the number of peremptory challenges to be allowed on either side shall be as provided in this section. Before challenging a 9 10 juror, either party may examine him the juror in reference to 11 his qualifications to sit as a juror in the cause. A sufficient 12 number of jurors shall be called in the action so that six shall remain after the exercise of the peremptory challenges as 13 provided in this section, and to provide alternate jurors when 14 ordered by the court under Rule 47.02 of the rules of civil 15 procedure. Each party shall be entitled to two peremptory 16 challenges, which shall be made alternately beginning with the 17 18 defendant. The parties to the action shall be deemed two, all plaintiffs being one party, and all defendants being the other 19 20 party, except, in case two or more defendants have adverse interests, the court, if satisfied that the due protection of 21 their interests so requires, may allow the defendant or 22 23 defendants on each side of the adverse interests not to exceed 24 two peremptory challenges. When the peremptory challenges have 25 been exhausted or declined, the first six of the remaining 26 jurors shall constitute the jury. 546\*#11S 27 546.11 ORDER OF TRIAL. In a civil case when the jury is completed and sworn, the 28 trial shall proceed in the following order, unless for special 29 30 reasons the court shall otherwise direct: 31 (1) The plaintiff, after stating the issue, shall produce the plaintiff's evidence on-his-part; 32 33 (2) The defendant may then open his the defense, and 34 produce his evidence in support thereof; 35

- (3) The parties may then respectively offer rebutting evidence only, unless the court, in furtherance of justice, shall permit either to introduce evidence upon his each's original case;
- (4) When the evidence is concluded, unless the case be submitted by one side or both without argument, the defendant shall open and the plaintiff close the argument to the jury; provided, that if the defendant have the affirmative of the issue to be tried the foregoing order of trial shall be reversed;
- (5) If several defendants, having separate defenses, appear by different counsel, the court shall determine their relative order in respect to both evidence and argument;
- (6) When the argument is closed the court may charge the jury.

546\*#13S

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546.13 SICKNESS OF JUROR; FOOD AND LODGING.

If a juror becomes sick or otherwise unable to perform his duty, the court may discharge him the juror. In that case, unless the parties consent to accept the verdict of the remaining jurors, another may be sworn in his place of the discharged juror and the trial begun anew, or the jury may be discharged and another then or afterward impaneled. If the court, while a jury is kept together, shall order that they be provided with food and lodging, the sheriff shall furnish the same at the expense of the county. 546\*#16S

546.16 VERDICT, WHEN RECEIVED; CORRECTING SAME; POLLING

While the jury are absent the court may adjourn from time to time, in respect to other business, but it shall be considered open, for all purposes connected with the cause submitted, until a verdict is rendered or the jury discharged. A final adjournment shall discharge the jury. Before the verdict is recorded either party may require the jury to be polled, whereupon the clerk shall ask if each juror-if-it-be-his juror's verdict is the same as the announced verdict. If any answer in the negative, the jury shall be sent out for further deliberation. If the verdict be defective in form or

71 insufficient, it may be corrected under the advice of the court, or the jury may be again sent out. 72

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546.18 VERDICT; HOW SIGNED.

2 Where the verdict is agreed to by the full membership of 3 the jury the foreman foreperson only shall sign the verdict, 4 when less than the full number agree on the verdict the same shall be signed by all the jurors who concur therein, and the 5 6 clerk of court shall enter on his the minutes the number of 7 jurors concurring in the verdict.

## 546\*#235

546.23 VERDICT IN REPLEVIN.

In an action for the recovery of specific personal 10 property, if the property has not been delivered to the claimant and the jury find that he the claimant is entitled to its recovery, or if the property is not in the possession of the respondent, and by his answer he the respondent claims a return thereof, and the verdict is in his the respondent's favor, the 15 jury shall assess the value of the property and the damages, if any are claimed in the complaint or answer, which the prevailing party has sustained by reason of the detention, or taking and 17 18 withholding, of such property. When the verdict is in favor of the party having possession of the property its value shall not be found.

# 546\*#42S

546.42 PERSONS HANDICAPPED IN COMMUNICATION; INTERPRETERS.

For the purposes of sections 546.42 to 546.44 a person handicapped in communication is one who, because of a hearing, 25 speech or other communication disorder, or because of difficulty in speaking or comprehending the English language, is unable to fully understand the proceedings in which he the person is required to participate, or when named as a party to a legal 29 proceeding, is unable by reason of the deficiency to obtain due process of law.

#### 546\*#445 31 546.44 QUALIFIED INTERPRETER.

Subdivision 1. No person shall be appointed as a qualified interpreter pursuant to sections 546.42 to 546.44 unless he that person is readily able to communicate with the handicapped person, translate the proceedings for him the handicapped person, and accurately repeat and translate the statements of the handicapped person to the officials before whom the proceeding is taking place.

Subd. 2. A qualified interpreter appointed pursuant to the provisions of sections 546.42 to 546.44, before entering upon his any duties shall take an oath that-he-will promising, to the best of his skill and judgment, to make a true interpretation to the handicapped person being examined of all the proceedings, in a language which the person understands, and that he the interpreter will repeat in the English language the statements of the handicapped person to the court or other official before whom the proceeding is taking place.

No change for subd 3

Subd. 4. DISCLOSURE. Whenever A person serves serving as an interpreter pursuant to sections 546.42 to 546.44, he shall not, without the consent of the person handicapped in communication, be allowed to disclose any 53 privileged communication made by the person or any privileged information gathered from the person which was communicated or gathered during the time he-was-serving of service as the interpreter.

#### 548\*#04S

548.04 JUDGMENT IN REPLEVIN.

In an action to recover the possession of personal property, judgment may be rendered for the plaintiff and for the 60 defendant, or for either. Judgment for either, if the property 61 has not been delivered to-him, and a return is claimed in the 62 complaint or answer, may be for the possession or the value thereof in case possession cannot be obtained, and damages for the detention, or the taking and withholding. If possession 65 cannot be obtained of the whole of such property but may be 66 obtained for part thereof then the party entitled thereto may have possession of the part which may be obtained and recover the value of the remainder or may elect to take judgment for the 68 69 value of the whole of such property. When the prevailing party 70 is in possession of the property, the value thereof shall not be included in the judgment. If the property has been delivered to

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the plaintiff, and the action be dismissed before answer, or if the answer so claim, the defendant shall have judgment for a return, and damages, if any, for the detention, or the taking and withholding, of such property; but such judgment shall not be a bar to another action for the same property or any part thereof; provided, that in an action for the recovery of specific personal property by the vendor in a conditional sale contract therefor, or by his the vendor's successor in interest, by reason of default in the terms of such conditional sale contract, where it shall appear that the defendant in said 11 action is an innocent purchaser for value of the property and 12 without actual knowledge of the existence of such conditional sale contract, in the event that the plaintiff shall prevail in 13 the action, the measure of his the plaintiff's recovery shall be the balance unpaid on the conditional sale contract with 15 16 interest thereon at the rate fixed in the conditional sale 17 contract, if any, reasonable attorney's fees to be approved by the court and the costs and disbursements of the action. 548\*#05S 19

548.05 TREBLE DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

Whoever shall carry away, use or destroy any wood, timber, lumber, hay, grass, or other personal property of another person, without lawful authority, shall be liable to the owner thereof for treble the amount of damages assessed therefor in an action to recover such damages. If he-shall-show, upon the trial, that-he-had the defendant proves having probable cause to believe that such property was his the defendant's own, or was owned by the person for whom he the defendant acted, judgment shall be given for the actual damages only, and for costs. 548\*#06S

548.06 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

In an action for damages for the publication of a libel in a newspaper, the plaintiff shall recover no more than special damages, unless a retraction be demanded and refused as hereinafter provided. He The plaintiff shall serve upon the publisher at the principal place of publication, a notice, specifying the statements claimed to be libelous, and requesting that the same be withdrawn. If a retraction thereof be not published on the same page and in the same type and the statement headed in 18 point type or larger "RETRACTION," as were the statements complained of, in a regular issue thereof published within one week after such service, he the plaintiff may allege such notice, demand, and failure to retract in his the complaint and recover both special and general damages, if his the cause of action be maintained. If such retraction be so published, he the plaintiff may still recover general damages, unless the defendant shall show that the libelous publication was made in good faith and under a mistake as to the facts. If the plaintiff was a candidate for office at the time of the libelous publication, no retraction shall be available unless published on the same page and in the same type and the statement headed in 18 point type or larger "RETRACTION," as were the statements complained of, in a regular issue thereof published within one week after such service and in a conspicuous place on the editorial page, nor if the libel was published within one week next before the election. This section shall not apply to any libel imputing unchastity to a woman. 548\*#07S

548.07 JUDGMENT AFTER DEATH OF PARTY.

Judgment may be entered after the death of a party upon a verdict, or decision upon an issue of fact, rendered in his the party's lifetime. Such judgment shall not be a lien on real property of the decedent, but shall be payable, in the course of administration of his the decedent's estate, as if allowed by the probate court against his the estate. 548\*#09S

548.09 LIEN OF JUDGMENT.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. JUDGMENT CREDITOR'S AFFIDAVIT. No judgment, except for taxes, shall be docketed until the judgment creditor, or his the creditor's agent or attorney, has filed with the clerk an affidavit, stating the full name, occupation, place of residence, and post office address of the judgment debtor, to the best of affiant's information and belief. If the residence is within an incorporated place having more than 5,000

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inhabitants, the street number of both his the judgment
   creditor's place of residence and place of business, if he the
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   creditor has one, shall be stated.
      No change for subd 3
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548*#0915
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548.091 SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE JUDGMENT.

Subdivision 1. DOCKETING OF JUDGMENT. A judgment for unpaid amounts under a judgment or decree of dissolution or legal separation, determination of parentage, an order under chapter 518C, or an order under section 256.87, any of which provide for installment or periodic payments of child support, maintenance, or both, shall be entered and docketed by the clerk of court only when ordered by the court or when the following conditions are met:

- (a) The obligee or the public authority determines that the obligor is at least 30 days in arrears;
- (b) The obligee or public authority serves a copy of an affidavit of default and notice of intent to enter judgment on the obligor by mail at his the obligor's last known post office address. Service shall be deemed complete upon mailing in the manner designated. The affidavit shall state the full name, occupation, place of residence, and last known post office address of the obligor, the name and post office address of the obligee, the date of the first unpaid amount, the date of the last unpaid amount, and the total amount unpaid;
- (c) The obligor fails within 20 days after mailing of the notice either to pay all unpaid amounts or to request a hearing on the issue of whether arrears claimed owing have been paid and to seek, ex parte, a stay of entry of judgment; and
- (d) Not less than 20 days after service on the obligor in the manner provided, the obligee or public authority files with the clerk the affidavit of default together with proof of service and, if payments have been received by the obligee or public authority since execution of the affidavit of default, a supplemental affidavit setting forth the amount of payment received.

36 No change for subd 2 to 3 548\*#10S

> 548.10 NEW COUNTY; DOCKETING OLD JUDGMENTS; REAL ESTATE TAX JUDGMENTS.

When a new county is created, the clerk of the district court thereof shall transcribe into his the clerk's records all 41 the docket entries relative to judgments for the payment of money, including real estate tax judgments, against lands situated in such new county, rendered within the ten years next preceding such creation and docketed in the counties from which 45 such new county was set off, and such transcribed entries shall have the same effect as transcripts of dockets of judgments made by the clerk of court of the county where the originals were docketed and filed in another county. For such transcription the clerk shall receive from the new county 15 cents for each judgment.

548\*#115 51 548.11 FEDERAL COURT JUDGMENT; DOCKETING.

Every judgment requiring the payment of money rendered in a circuit or district court of the United States within this state shall be, from the docketing thereof in said court, a lien upon 55 the real property of the judgment debtor situated in the county 56 in which it is so docketed, the same as a judgment of the state court. A transcript of such docket may be filed with the clerk of the district court of any other county, and shall be docketed 59 in his the clerk's office as in the case of judgments of the state courts, and with like effect. 548\*#13S

548.13 ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT; MODE AND EFFECT.

Every assignment of a judgment shall be in writing, signed 63 and acknowledged by the assignor, except that written notice of 64 assignment shall be sufficient in the case of assignment under section 256.74. No assignment shall be valid as against a 66 subsequent purchaser of the judgment in good faith for value, or 67 against a creditor levying upon or attaching the same, unless it 68 is filed with the clerk and an entry is made in the docket. When filed and entered, no one but the assignee, his the 70 assignee's agent, or attorney, shall be authorized to collect or enforce the judgment; provided, that the lien of an attorney on

72 the judgment shall not be affected by the assignment.

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548.14 JUDGMENTS, PROCURED BY FRAUD, SET ASIDE BY ACTION. Any judgment obtained in a court of record by means of 3 perjury, subornation of perjury, or any fraudulent act, practice, or representation of the prevailing party, may be set aside in an action brought for that purpose by the aggrieved party in the same judicial district within three years after the 7 discovery by him the aggrieved party of such perjury or fraud. In such action the court may either enjoin the enforcement of the judgment or command the satisfaction thereof, may compel the 9 10 party procuring the same to restore any property received by 11 virtue thereof, and may make such other or further order or 12 judgment as justice shall require; but no right or interest of a 13 third party acquired under such judgment in good faith, and without knowledge of the wrong complained of, shall be affected 14 15 by the action herein provided for; provided, if during the 16 pendency of such action the enforcement of such judgment or an action thereon shall become barred by the statute of 17 18 limitations, and such judgment is sustained, the same may be 19 enforced, or an action commenced thereon, within one year after 20 such action is finally determined. 548\*#15S

548.15 DISCHARGE OF RECORD. 21

Upon the satisfaction of a judgment, whether wholly or in 23 part, or as to all or any of several defendants, the clerk shall enter the satisfaction in the judgment roll, and note it, with its date, on the docket. If the docketing is upon a transcript from another county, the entry on the docket shall be sufficient. A judgment shall be deemed satisfied when there is 28 filed with the clerk:

- (1) An execution satisfied, to the extent stated in the sheriff's return on it;
- (2) A certificate of satisfaction signed and acknowledged 32 by the judgment creditor;
- (3) A like certificate signed and acknowledged by the attorney of the creditor, unless his that attorney's authority as attorney has previously been revoked and an entry of the revocation made upon the register; the authority of an attorney to satisfy a judgment ceases at the end of six years from its 38 entry;
  - (4) An order of the court, made on motion, requiring the execution of a certificate of satisfaction, or directing satisfaction to be entered without it;
  - (5) Where a judgment is docketed on transcript, a copy of either of the foregoing documents, certified by the clerk of the court in which the judgment was originally entered and in which the originals were filed.

A satisfaction made in the name of a partnership is valid if executed by a member of it while the partnership continues. 48 The judgment creditor, or his the creditor's attorney while his the attorney's authority continues, may also satisfy a judgment of record by a brief entry on the register, signed by him the creditor or the creditor's attorney and dated and witnessed by the clerk, who shall note the satisfaction on the margin of the docket. When a judgment is satisfied otherwise than by return of execution, the judgment creditor or his the creditor's attorney shall give a certificate of it within ten days after the satisfaction.

548\*#17S

548.17 PAYMENT AND SATISFACTION BY CLERK.

Subdivision 1. JUDGMENTS OTHER THAN FOR SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE. Except as provided in subdivision 2, when a judgment debtor or other person whose property is subject to the lien of a money judgment files with the clerk an affidavit that he-has of having made a diligent search and inquiry and is being unable to find any person having authority to receive payment and give satisfaction of such judgment, he the debtor or other person may pay the amount due on the judgment to the clerk, who, upon receipt, shall note satisfaction of the judgment on the docket and register of the action where it was entered, and the clerk shall issue a certificate reciting the payment and satisfaction under his the clerk's seal to the person paying the judgment. The clerk shall at once notify all persons appearing of record to have an interest in the judgment, including the attorney of the judgment creditor, of its payment and satisfaction. Upon demand, the clerk shall pay the money to

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the person entitled, taking duplicate receipts, one of which he the clerk shall retain and one which he the clerk shall file in 2 3 the case. JUDGMENTS FOR SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE. When 4 Subd. 2. 5 an obligor whose property is subject to the lien of a judgment 6 for installment of periodic payments of child support, maintenance, or both, under section 548.091, files an affidavit 7 with the clerk that the obligee cannot be found or refuses to 8 receive payment and give satisfaction for the amount of each sum 9 10 docketed, he the obligor may pay the amount due on the judgment to the clerk who, upon receipt, shall note satisfaction of the 11 amount due on the docket and register of the action where it was 12 13 entered, and the clerk shall issue a certificate under his the clerk's seal to the obligor which recites the payment and 14 15 satisfaction. The clerk shall at once notify all persons appearing of record to have an interest in the judgment, 16 17 including the obligee's attorney, of the payment and 18 satisfaction. Upon demand, the clerk shall pay the money to the 19 person entitled, taking duplicate receipts, one which he  $\underline{\text{the}}$ 20 clerk shall retain, and one which he the clerk shall file in the 21 case. 548\*#18S

548.18 DISCHARGE OF JUDGMENTS AGAINST BANKRUPTS.

Any person discharged from his debts pursuant to the act of congress known as "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July first, 1898," and all amendments thereto, may, after the expiration of one year from the date of such discharge, apply to any court of record in which a judgment shall have been rendered or a transcript thereof filed against him the person discharged, for the discharge thereof from record, and if it shall appear to the court that he the person has thus been discharged from the payment of such judgment, the court may order and direct that such judgment be discharged and satisfied of record, and thereupon the clerk of such court shall enter a satisfaction thereof. No such application shall be made or order granted except upon ten days' notice of such application to the judgment creditor whose judgment is sought thereby to be satisfied of record, his the judgment creditor's executors, administrators or assigns, served in the manner provided for the service of notices in civil actions, or in case such creditor, or his creditor's executors, administrators or assigns, shall not reside within this state, in such manner as the court shall provide by order. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to judgments not listed among the liabilities of the bankrupt in his the bankrupt's petition to be adjudged a bankrupt under the act of July first, 1898, and all amendments thereto.

548.19 JOINT DEBTORS; CONTRIBUTION AND SUBROGATION. When a judgment against two or more persons shall be enforced against or paid by one of them, or one of them shall pay more than his a proper share as between himself that debtor and the other judgment debtors, he the debtor may continue the judgment in force for the purpose of compelling contribution; and, if within ten days after such enforcement or payment, he the debtor shall file with the clerk a notice of the amount paid by or collected from him the debtor in excess of his the debtor's proper share, and of his the debtor's claim for contribution, the clerk shall make a note thereof on the margin of the docket. Thereupon the judgment shall remain in effect in favor of the party filing such notice for the amount and against

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the party in such notice specified.

548.21 DISCHARGE OF JOINT DEBTOR. A creditor who has a debt, demand, or judgment against a copartnership, or several joint obligors, promisors, or debtors, may discharge one or more of such copartners, obligors, promisors, or debtors, without impairing his the creditor's right to recover the residue of his the debt or demand against 68 the others, or preventing the enforcement of the proportionate share of any undischarged under such judgment. The discharge shall have the effect of a payment by the party discharged 71 of his the party's equal share of the debt, according to the 72 number of debtors, aside from sureties. Such discharge shall

73 not affect the liability of such copartners, obligors,

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promisors, or debtors to each other. In an action by the
   creditor to recover against those not discharged, the complaint
    shall set forth that the contract was made with the defendants
    and the party discharged, and that such party has been
    discharged.
548*#285
       548.28 NOTICE OF FILING.
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       Subdivision 1. At the time of the filing of the foreign
    judgment, the judgment creditor or his the creditor's lawyer
     shall make and file with the clerk of court an affidavit setting
    forth the name and last known post office address of the
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     judgment debtor, and the judgment creditor.
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      No change for subd 2 to 3
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548*#31S
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       548.31 OPTIONAL PROCEDURE.
       The right of a judgment creditor to bring an action to
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     enforce his a judgment instead of proceeding under sections
     548.26 to 548.30 remains unimpaired.
549*#01S
       549.01 AGREEMENT AS TO FEES OF ATTORNEY.
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       A party shall have an unrestricted right to agree with his
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   an attorney as to his compensation for services, and the measure
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    and mode thereof; but certain sums may be allowed to the
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    prevailing party for expenses in an action, which are termed
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    costs.
549*#02S
       549.02 COSTS IN DISTRICT COURTS.
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       In actions commenced in the district court, costs shall be
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    allowed as follows:
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       To plaintiff: (1) Upon a judgment in his the plaintiff's
    favor of $100 or more in an action for the recovery of money
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    only, when no issue of fact or law is joined, $5; when issue is
    joined, $10. (2) In all other actions, including an action by a
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   public employee for wrongfully denied or withheld employment
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    benefits or rights, except as otherwise specially provided, $10.
      To defendant: (1) Upon discontinuance or dismissal, $5.
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    (2) When judgment is rendered in his the defendant's favor on
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    the merits, $10.
549*#03S
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       549.03 ACTIONS FOR SERVICES; DOUBLE COSTS.
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       When any person who employed another to perform any labor
    or service neglects or refuses to pay the agreed price, or the
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    reasonable value if there is no agreement, for 30 days after it
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    is due and payment is demanded, and the payment is recovered by
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    action, there shall be allowed to the plaintiff, and included in
    his the judgment, all of his the disbursements allowed by law
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   and double his the costs.
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549*#06S
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       549.06 SEVERAL ACTIONS; COSTS, HOW ALLOWED.
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       When several actions are brought on one instrument, or for
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    the same cause of action, against several parties who might have
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    been joined as defendants in the same action, costs shall be
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    allowed to the plaintiff in but one of such actions, to be
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    selected by him the plaintiff, if at the commencement of such
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    action the defendants in the other actions were openly within
    the state; but plaintiff's disbursements may be allowed as
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    provided in section 549.04.
549*#085
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       549.08 ACTION ON JUDGMENT.
       Costs shall not be allowed to plaintiff in an action upon a
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    domestic judgment between the same parties, unless such action
    was brought with previous leave of the court for cause shown;
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    but this shall not apply to an action upon the judgment of a
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    justice brought in another county or in the same county where
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     the summons was not served upon all the defendants, or in case
    of the death of a party, or the death, resignation, incapacity
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     to act, or removal from the county of the justice, or the loss
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    of his the docket.
549*#12S
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       549.12 AGAINST GUARDIAN OF INFANT PLAINTIFF.
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       When costs or disbursements are adjudged against an infant
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     plaintiff, the guardian by whom he the infant appears in the
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    action shall be responsible for them, and judgment therefor may
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be entered against both infant and guardian.

549.13 DEFENDANT AFTER TENDER.

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When in an action on contract, express or implied, the 2 defendant alleges in his the answer that before the commencement of the action he the defendant tendered to the plaintiff the full amount to which he the plaintiff was entitled, and full amount to which he the plaintiff was entitled, and thereupon deposits in court for the plaintiff the amount so tendered, and the allegation is found true, the defendant shall 7 be entitled to costs and disbursements. 549\*#14S

549.14 CHARGEABLE ON ESTATE OR FUND.

In an action prosecuted or defended by an executor, administrator, trustee of an express trust, or person expressly authorized by statute, costs and disbursements may be recovered as in an action by and against a person prosecuting or defending 13 in his the person's own right. The same shall be made chargeable only upon the estate, fund, or party represented, 15 unless the court shall direct the same to be paid by the plaintiff or defendant personally, for mismanagement or bad faith in the action; but no costs or disbursements are recoverable against an executor or administrator unless it 19 appears that the demand was first presented to him the executor 20 or administrator, verified by oath, and payment demanded. 549\*#15S

549.15 RELATOR ENTITLED TO, AND LIABLE FOR, COSTS. When an action or proceeding is instituted in the name of the state on the relation or petition of any citizen, such 24 relator or petitioner is entitled to, and liable for, costs and 25 disbursements in the same cases and to the same extent as if such action or proceeding had been instituted in his the relator's or petitioner's own name. 549\*#175

549.17 ADDITIONAL COSTS ON CHANGE OF VENUE; AMOUNT; PAYMENT OR WAIVER OF; TAXATION.

When service of summons is made upon a defendant within a 31 county of which he the defendant is an actual resident at the time of such service, and the place of trial of such action is thereafter changed to such county in the manner provided by section 542.10, or when service of summons is made upon a defendant in a county of which he the defendant is not a resident, and the place of such trial is in like manner changed to a county of which the defendant has been an actual resident for more than one year immediately preceding such service, which fact shall be set forth in defendant's affidavit for change of venue, the plaintiff shall forthwith in either case, pay to each defendant demanding such change of venue the sum of \$10 as additional costs.

No judgment shall be entered by plaintiff in any cause, the venue of which has been changed as aforesaid, until the plaintiff shall have filed with the clerk of court a receipt for, or a waiver of, such sum by all of the defendants who demanded such change of venue, or their respective attorneys. 48 Such sums if not paid by plaintiff, or waived by defendant, may be taxed against plaintiff by defendant as other costs if defendant prevails, or deducted from plaintiff's judgment, if plaintiff prevails. The provisions of this section shall not apply to causes where there are several defendants residing in different counties, or an even number of defendants, and the place or trial is determined by joinder of demands or nearness to the county-seat and not by actual residence of the defendants as of right. 549\*#185

549,18 SECURITY FOR COSTS.

When an action is begun in the district court by a plaintiff who is committed for a crime, or is a non-resident or a foreign corporation, or when such action is brought into the district court on appeal by defendant, such plaintiff shall file a bond to the clerk, before service of summons, or in case of appeal within five days after perfecting the same, in the sum of at least \$75, conditioned for the payment of all costs and disbursements that may be adjudged against him the plaintiff. If, after the commencement of the action or the taking of an appeal, all parties plaintiff therein become non-residents, or the sureties on the bond remove from the state or become insolvent, the court, on motion, may require such bond, or an additional bond, to be filed, conditioned as aforesaid. This section shall not apply to any action brought for the recovery 72 of wages or claims for personal services.

549\*#19S

550\*#04S

1 549.19 NEGLECT TO FILE SECURITY; PROSECUTION OF BOND.
2 When any party shall commence an action without filing a
3 bond, or fail to provide an additional bond when so required,
4 the court, on motion of defendant, may order a stay of all
5 proceedings in such action, or a dismissal thereof at the cost
6 of the attorney commencing the same. When judgment is entered
7 against any party who has given security as required, and the
8 costs and disbursements adjudged against him the party remain
9 unpaid in whole or in part for ten days, such bond may be put in
10 suit and prosecuted to final judgment.
549\*#20S

549.20 PUNITIVE DAMAGES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. Punitive damages can properly be awarded against a master or principal because of an act done by an agent only if:

(a) the principal authorized the doing and the manner of the act, or  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) \left($ 

- (b) the agent was unfit and the principal was reckless in employing him the agent, or
- (c) the agent was employed in a managerial capacity and was acting in the scope of employment, or
- (d) the principal or a managerial agent of the principal ratified or approved the act.

No change for subd 3

550\*#02S

550.02 JUDGMENTS; METHODS OF ENFORCEMENT.

Where a judgment requires the payment of money, or the delivery of real or personal property, it may be enforced in those respects by execution. Where it requires the performance of any other act, a certified copy of the judgment may be served upon the party against whom it is given, or the person or officer who is required thereby or by law to obey the same; and; if-he-refuses, he. A person so served who refuses may be punished by the court as for contempt, and his the individual's obedience thereto enforced.

550.04 EXECUTION, HOW ISSUED; CONTENTS.

The execution shall be under the seal of the court, subscribed by the clerk, tested in the name of the district judge, directed to the sheriff, or to the coroner if the sheriff be a party or interested, and endorsed by the party applying therefor or his the party's attorney. It shall refer intelligibly to the judgment, stating the court, the county where the judgment roll or transcript is filed, the names of the parties, the amount of the judgment, if it be for money, the amount actually due thereon, and the time of docketing in the county to which the execution is issued, and shall require the officer substantially as follows:

- (1) If it be against the property of the judgment debtor, to satisfy the judgment, with interest, out of his the debtor's personal property, and, if sufficient personal property cannot be found, out of the real property belonging to him the debtor on the day when the judgment was docketed in the county, or at any time thereafter not exceeding ten years;
- (2) If real property has been attached, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff in the same action, the execution thereon may also direct a sale of all the property which the defendant had in such real estate at the time it was so attached, or at any time after entry of judgment not exceeding ten years; in such case, if after the attachment the judgment creditor has paid taxes on the real property and filed with the clerk the tax receipt, it shall be attached to the judgment roll, and the execution shall also state that it has been filed, and the date and amount thereof, and the date of filing; and, if the property be sold under the execution, the proceeds, after deducting the expenses of sale, shall be first applied to the payment of the amount so paid for taxes, with interest;
- (3) If it be against real or personal property in the hands of personal representatives, heirs, devisees, legatees, trustees, or tenants of real property, it shall require the officer to satisfy the judgment, with interest, out of such property;
- (4) If it be against defendants jointly indebted on a contract, a part of whom only have been summoned in the action,

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it shall issue in form against all; but the party causing it to be issued, or his the party's attorney, shall endorse thereon 3 the names of those decendants who have not been summoned, and it shall not be levied son the sole property of any such defendant; but it may be levied upon the personal property owned by such defendant as a partner with any or all of the other defendants;

(5) If it be for delivery of the possession of real or personal property, it shall require the officer to deliver possession of the same, particularly describing it, to the party entitled thereto; and it may, at the same time, require the 12 officer to satisfy, out of the personal property of the party 13 against whom the judgment was rendered, any costs, charges, damages, rents, or profits recovered thereby, and the value of the property for which the judgment was recovered, to be 16 specified therein, if a delivery thereof cannot be had; and if sufficient personal property cannot be found, then out of the real property, as provided in the first clause of this section, and in that respect it shall be deemed an execution against property.

550\*#041S

550.041 SUMMARY EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT DEBTS.

Subdivision 1. COVERAGE. When a judgment creditor proposes to make execution on a judgment debt from money owed to the judgment debtor by a third party, the execution may be made by the attorney for the judgment creditor or sheriff, or their agents, through a registered or certified letter or by personal service to the third party containing a copy of the execution. Upon receipt, the third party shall remit as much of the amount due under section 550.04, but not more than \$5,000, as his the third party's own debt equals to the sheriff or attorney who shall proceed in all other respects like the sheriff making a similar execution. No more than \$5,000 may be recovered in an execution pursuant to this section.

No change for subd

Subd. 3. DUTY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; EXEMPTION; OBJECTION. Upon receipt of the execution and exemption notices, the financial institution shall attach and bind as much of the amount due under section 550.04 as his its own debt equals. Within two business days after receipt of the judgment 40 creditor's letter, the financial institution shall serve upon the judgment debtor two copies of the exemption notice. The exemption notice shall be served by first class mail to the last known address of the judgment debtor. If no claim of exemption 44 is received by the financial institution prior to the expiration of 14 days after the exemption notices are mailed to the judgment debtor, the financial institution shall remit as much of the amount due under section 550.04 as its own debt equals to the sheriff or attorney who shall proceed in all other respects 49 like the sheriff making a similar execution. If the judgment debtor elects to claim an exemption, he the debtor shall complete the exemption notice, affix his a signature under penalty of perjury, and deliver one copy to the financial institution and one copy to the judgment creditor within 14 days of the date postmarked on the correspondence mailed to the judgment debtor containing the exemption notices. Failure of the judgment debtor to serve the executed exemption notice does not constitute a waiver of any right he the debtor may have to an exemption. Upon timely receipt of a claim of exemption, the financial institution shall remit as much of the amount due under section 550.04 as his its own debt equals to the sheriff or attorney from funds not claimed to be exempt by the judgment debtor. All money claimed to be exempt shall be released to the judgment debtor upon the expiration of seven days after the date postmarked on the correspondence containing the executed exemption notice mailed to the judgment creditor or the date of personal delivery of the executed exemption notice to the judgment creditor, unless within that time a timely objection to the exemption is interposed by the judgment creditor. Objection is made by mailing or delivering one copy of a written objection to the claim of exemption to the financial institution and one copy of the objection to the judgment debtor. Upon timely receipt of a written objection from the judgment creditor, the financial institution shall retain the funds claimed to be exempt. Unless the third party receives a notice of motion and

motion from the judgment debtor asserting exemption rights

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within ten days after receipt of the objection, the financial institution shall remit as much of the amount due under section 550.04 as  $h \pm s$  its own debt equals to the sheriff or attorney 3 representing the judgment creditor. Either the judgment creditor or the judgment debtor may bring a motion to determine the validity of an exemption claim by following the procedure 7 set out in section 571.41, subdivision 7. If a notice of motion 8 . and motion to determine the validity of a claim of exemption is received by the financial institution within the period 10 provided, it shall retain the funds claimed to be exempt until 11 otherwise ordered by a court. However, at any time during the 12 procedure specified in this subdivision, the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor may, by a writing dated subsequent to the 13 14 service of the execution, direct the financial institution to release the funds in question to the other party. Upon receipt 15 16 of a release, the financial institution shall release the funds as directed. 17

SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS; BAD FAITH CLAIMS. Subd. 4. If in subsequent proceedings brought by the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor, the claim of exemption is not upheld, and the court finds that it was asserted in bad faith, the judgment creditor shall be awarded actual damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees resulting from the additional proceedings, and an amount not to exceed \$100. If the claim of exemption is upheld, and the court finds that the judgment creditor disregarded the claim of exemption in bad faith, the judgment debtor shall be awarded costs, reasonable attorney fees, actual damages, and an amount not to exceed \$100. The underlying judgment shall be modified to reflect assessment of damages, costs, and attorney fees. However, if the party in whose favor a penalty assessment is made is not actually indebted to his the party's attorney for fees, the attorney's fee award shall be made directly to the attorney and an appropriate judgment in favor of the attorney 34 shall be entered. Upon motion of any party in interest, on notice, the court shall determine the validity of any claim of exemption and may make any order necessary to protect the rights of those interested. No financial institution shall be liable for damages for complying with this section. Both copies of an exemption claim or an objection to an exemption claim shall be mailed or delivered on the same date. The financial institution may rely on the date of mailing or delivery of a notice to it in computing any time periods in this section.

No change for subd 5

550\*#05S

550.05 WHEN RETURNABLE; INVENTORY.

Subdivision 1. The execution shall be made returnable, within 60 days after its receipt by the officer, to the clerk with whom the judgment roll is filed; but if the officer having such execution levies upon any property before the expiration of such 60 days, he the officer may retain the execution in his the officer's hands until he the officer sells such property in the manner prescribed by law. Upon demand of the judgment creditor or his the creditor's attorney within such 60 days, the officer shall pay to him the creditor all moneys collected upon execution in his the officer's hands, after deducting his the officer's fees. The officer shall make a full inventory of the property levied on, and return it with the execution.

Subd. 2. In case of satisfaction, either partial or in full, such officer shall make return thereof to the clerk originally issuing such writ of execution and a duplicate copy thereof to the clerk of his the officer's own county, if execution is upon judgment transcripted from another county. The clerk to whom such duplicate return is so made shall enter the record of such satisfaction upon his the judgment docket and note in the margin thereof that such entry is made upon

65 "duplicate return."

550\*#06S 66

550.06 EXECUTION AFTER DEATH.

After the expiration of one year from the death of a party against whom judgment has been rendered, execution thereon may be issued against any property upon which such judgment was a lien at the time of his the party's death, and may be executed in the same manner and with like effect as if he the party were living.

550\*#11S

RELEASE.

It shall be deemed a sufficient levy upon property subject 3 to the lien of the judgment if the officer make a minute on the 4 execution, stating the time when it was delivered to him the 5 officer, and that at such time he the officer levied upon such 6 property, describing it. At the time of or during the progress 7 of the execution sale, or prior thereto on the request of the 8 judgment creditor, the officer may release such property, or so much thereof as has not been actually sold, from such levy, 10 before full satisfaction of the judgment; and the judgment, or 11 such part thereof as has not been actually satisfied by a 12 payment or sale, and the lien thereof, shall not be affected by 13 such levy and release, but shall remain in force as if no levy 14 had been made. 550\*#13S

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550.13 LEVY ON BULKY ARTICLES.

When personal property, by reason of its bulk or other 17 cause, cannot be immediately removed, it shall be a sufficient 18 levy thereon if the officer, within three days thereafter, file in the appropriate filing office under the uniform commercial code, section 336.9-401, a certified copy of the execution, and of his the officer's return and levy thereon. The officer shall pay the filing fee and include it in his the charges. 550\*#14S

550.14 LEVY ON OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY.

No change for subd 1 to 2

24 25 Subd. 3. DUTY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; EXEMPTION; 26 OBJECTION. Upon receipt of the execution and exemption notices, the financial institution shall attach and bind as much of the amount due under section 550.04 as his its own debt 27 28 29 equals. Within two business days after receipt of the judgment 30 creditor's execution of the execution and exemption notices, the 31 financial institution shall serve upon the judgment debtor two copies of the exemption notice. The exemption notice shall be 32 33 served by first class mail to the last known address of the 34 judgment debtor. If no claim of exemption is received by the 35 financial institution within 14 days after the exemption notices are mailed to the judgment debtor, the financial institution shall remit as much of the amount due under section 550.04 as 36 37 38 its own debt equals to the sheriff. If the judgment debtor 39 elects to claim an exemption, he the debtor shall complete the 40 exemption notice, affix his a signature under penalty of perjury, and deliver one copy to the financial institution and 41 42 one copy to the judgment creditor within 14 days of the date postmarked on the correspondence mailed to the judgment debtor 43 containing the exemption notices. Failure of the judgment 44 debtor to serve the executed exemption notice does not 45 46 constitute a waiver of any right he the debtor may have to an 47 exemption. Upon timely receipt of a claim of exemption, the 48 financial institution shall remit as much of the amount due 49 under section 550.04 as his its own debt equals to the sheriff 50 from funds not claimed to be exempt by the judgment debtor. All 51 money claimed to be exempt shall be released to the judgment debtor upon the expiration of seven days after the date 52 53 postmarked on the correspondence containing the executed 54 exemption notice mailed to the judgment creditor, or the date of 55 personal delivery of the executed exemption notice to the 56 judgment creditor, unless within that time a written objection 57 to the claim of exemption is interposed by the judgment 58 creditor. Objection is made by mailing or delivering one copy 59 of the objection to the financial institution, and one copy to 60 the judgment debtor. Upon timely receipt of a written objection 61 from the judgment creditor, the financial institution shall retain the funds claimed to be exempt. Unless the financial 62 institution receives a notice of motion and motion from the 63 64 judgment debtor asserting an exemption within ten days after 65 receipt of the objection, the financial institution shall remit 66 as much of the amount due under section 550.04 as its own debt 67 equals to the sheriff. Either the judgment creditor or the judgment debtor may bring a motion to determine the validity of 68 69 an exemption claim by following the procedure set out in section 70 571.41, subdivision 7. If a notice of motion and motion to determine the validity of a claim of exemption is received by 71 72 the financial institution within the period provided, the 73 financial institution shall retain the funds claimed to be

exempt until otherwise ordered by the court. However, at any

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time during the procedure specified in this subdivision, the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor may, by a writing dated subsequent to the service of the execution, direct the financial institution to release the funds in question to the other party. Upon receipt of a release, the financial institution shall release the funds as directed.

Subd. 4. SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS. If in subsequent proceedings brought by the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor, the claim of exemption is not upheld, and the court finds that it was asserted in bad faith, the judgment creditor shall be awarded actual damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees resulting from the additional proceedings and an amount not to exceed \$100. If the claim of exemption is upheld, and the court finds that the judgment creditor disregarded the claim of exemption in bad faith, the judgment debtor shall be awarded costs, reasonable attorney fees, actual damages, and an amount not to exceed \$100. The underlying judgment shall be modified to reflect assessment of damages, costs, and attorney fees. However, if the party in whose favor a penalty assessment is made is not actually indebted to his the party's attorney for fees, the attorney's fee award shall be made directly to the attorney and an appropriate judgment in favor of the attorney shall be entered. Upon motion of any party in interest, on notice, the court shall determine the validity of any claim of exemption and may make any order necessary to protect the rights of those interested. No financial institution shall be liable for damages for complying with this section. Both copies of an exemption claim or an objection to an exemption claim shall be mailed or delivered on the same date. The financial institution 30 may rely on the date of mailing or delivery of a notice to it in computing any time periods in this section. 550\*#141S

550.141 LEVY OF EARNINGS; INDEBTEDNESS.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. On any judgment prior to the first levy on earnings in the possession of an employer, the judgment creditor shall comply with the following notice requirements:

- (1) Serve upon the judgment debtor no less than ten days prior to the service of the execution, a notice that such execution may be served on the debtor's employer. Said notice may be served in the manner permitted by section 571.41 and shall be substantially in the form set out in section 571.41. Bad faith assertion or disregard of a judgment debtor's claim of exemption shall be subject to the procedures, remedies, and penalties set out in section 571.41.
- (2) Serve upon the judgment debtor's employer with the execution an execution disclosure form, that shall be substantially in the form set out in section 571.495, subdivision 3.
- (3) Serve by mail upon the judgment debtor not later than five days after service is made on his the debtor's employer, a copy of the execution and copies of all other papers served on the debtor's employer.
- (4) The notice requirement in clause (1) shall not apply to a levy on wages being held by an employer due to a garnishment served pursuant to chapter 571.

Subd. 3. SERVICE OF EXECUTION. If the execution has not been served within one year after service of the notice, the judgment creditor shall serve another notice upon the judgment debtor prior to serving the execution on his the debtor's employer. If more than one year has passed since the most recent execution, the judgment creditor shall serve another notice upon the judgment debtor no less than ten days prior to service of a subsequent execution on his the debtor's employer. 550\*#142S

550.142 PUBLIC EMPLOYEES; WAGES, EXECUTION LEVY.

The salary or wages of any public employee or officer may be levied upon and disposed of on execution. Where the person is an officer, the writ shall be served upon the auditor, treasurer, or clerk of the subdivision or department of which he the person is an officer. Where the person is an employee other than an officer, the writ shall be served upon the person in charge of the office or department in which the employee works.

When payment has been made pursuant to levy, a copy of the execution with certificate of satisfaction shall be delivered to the treasurer as his a voucher for such payment.

550\*#155

550.15 CERTIFICATE TO BE FURNISHED OFFICER.

2 When the officer, with a writ of attachment or an execution 3 against the defendant, applies to any person mentioned in section 550.14 for the purpose of attaching or levying upon 5. property mentioned therein, such person shall furnish him the 6 officer with a certificate showing the description and amount of 7 the property of the judgment debtor held by such person or 8 corporation, the number of rights or shares of such debtor in 9 the stock of the corporation, with any dividend thereon, or the 10 debt owing to the judgment debtor, with any encumbrance upon the property; and, on refusal so to do, such person may be required 11 12 by the court to attend before it and be examined on oath 13 concerning the same.

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550.16 LEVY ON PLEDGED OR MORTGAGED CHATTELS.

When personal property is pledged or mortgaged for the payment of money or the performance of any contract or agreement, the right and interest of the pledgor or mortgagor in such property may be sold on execution against him the pledgor or mortgagor, and the purchaser shall acquire all his the pledgor's or mortgagor's right and interest therein, and be entitled to the possession of such property, on complying with the terms and conditions of the pledge or mortgage. 550\*#18S

550.18 NOTICE OF SALE.

Before the sale of property on execution notice shall be given as follows:

- (1) If the sale be of personal property, by giving ten days 27 posted notice of the time and place thereof;
  - (2) If the sale be of real property, on execution or on judgment, by six weeks posted and published notice of the time and place thereof, describing the property with sufficient certainty to enable a person of common understanding to identify

An officer who sells without such notice shall forfeit \$100 to the party aggrieved, in addition to his paying actual damages; 35 and a person who before the sale or the satisfaction of the execution, and without the consent of the parties, takes down or defaces the notice posted, shall forfeit \$50; but the validity of the sale shall not be affected by either act, either as to third persons or parties to the action. 550\*#19S

550.19 SERVICE ON JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

At or before the time of posting notice of sale, the officer shall serve a copy of the execution and inventory, and of such notice, upon the judgment debtor, if he the debtor be a resident of the county, in the manner required by law for the service of a summons in a civil action. 550\*#205

550.20 SALE, WHEN AND HOW.

The sale shall be by auction, between 9 o'clock a.m. and sunset, in the county where the property or some part thereof is situated. If the sale is of personal property capable of manual delivery, it shall be within view of those who attend, and shall be sold in such parcels as are likely to bring the highest price. If of real property consisting of several known parcels, the parcels shall be sold separately; and, if a portion thereof is claimed by a third person who requires it to be sold separately, it shall be so sold. No more shall be sold than is sufficient to satisfy the execution, and neither the officer nor his the officer's deputy may purchase. 550\*#21S

550.21 SALE OF CORPORATE STOCK. 58

In case of the sale of any rights or shares in the stock of 60 a corporation, the sheriff shall execute to the purchaser a certificate of such sale, which shall transfer to him the purchaser all the rights of the judgment debtor in respect thereto.

550\*#24S

550.24 REDEMPTION OF REALTY.

Upon the sale of real property, where the estate sold is less than a leasehold of two years' unexpired term, the sale is absolute; in all other cases the property sold, or any portion thereof which has been sold separately, is subject to redemption:

(1) By the judgment debtor, his the debtor's heirs or

assigns;

(2) By a creditor having a lien, legal or equitable, on the property or some part thereof, subsequent to that on which it

Creditors shall redeem in the order of their respective 5

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550.25 ORDER OF REDEMPTION.

Within one year after the day of sale the judgment debtor, his the debtor's heirs or assigns, may redeem by paying to the purchaser the amount for which the property was sold, with interest, and, if the purchaser be a creditor having a prior lien, the amount thereof, with interest. If no such redemption be made, the senior creditor may redeem within five days after the expiration of such year, and each subsequent creditor within five days after the time allowed all prior lienholders, by paying the aforesaid amount, and all liens prior to his the creditor's own, held by the party from whom he the creditor redeems; provided, that no creditor can redeem unless within 19 such year he-file the creditor files notice of his an intention so to do with the clerk of the court where the judgment is entered.

550\*#26S

550.26 REDEMPTION, HOW MADE.

The person desiring to redeem shall pay to the person holding the right acquired under such sale, or for him the person to the sheriff or the clerk of the district court of the county in which the real property is situated, the amount required by law for such redemption, and shall produce to such person or officer the same documents required by law to be produced by a person desiring to redeem from a sale of real property under foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement; and the person redeeming shall cause such documents to be filed with the county recorder as required in the case of redemption from such foreclosure sale.

550\*#27S

550.27 CERTIFICATE OF REDEMPTION; EFFECT OF REDEMPTION. The person or officer from whom such redemption is made shall execute to the person redeeming a certificate in substantially the same form as the certificate required by law to be executed on redemption from a sale of real property under foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement; and all the provisions of law applicable to the recording and to the effect of such certificate, and to the effect of redemption of the 42 property sold on such foreclosure sale, by the owner, his the owner's heirs, personal representatives, or assigns, or by creditors, shall be applicable to the certificate required by 45 this section, and to redemption made under this chapter. 550\*#285

550.28 SALE IRREGULAR OR JUDGMENT REVERSED.

If the purchaser of real property sold on execution, or his the purchaser's successor in interest, be evicted therefrom in consequence of irregularities in the proceedings concerning the sale, or of the reversal or discharge of the judgment, he the purchaser or successor may recover from the judgment creditor the price paid, with interest. When such recovery is had in consequence of irregularity, the judgment creditor shall thereupon be entitled, within ten years after such eviction, to a new execution on the judgment for the price paid on the sale, with interest; and for that purpose the judgment shall be deemed valid against the judgment debtor, his the debtor's personal representatives, heirs, or devisees, but not against a purchaser or encumbrancer in good faith who became such before a levy on such new execution.

550\*#29S 61

550.29 REDEMPTION PENDING ACTION TO SET ASIDE EXECUTION SALE.

When an action is brought to set aside an execution sale of land, and the time of redemption from such sale may expire before final judgment therein, any person having the right to redeem therefrom, for the purpose of saving such right, may deposit with the sheriff, before the time of redemption expires, 68 the amount that will be necessary to redeem such premises at the date of such expiration, together with a bond in an amount and with sureties to be approved by such sheriff, conditioned to pay all interest that may accrue or be allowed on such deposit until 1 final redemption as hereinafter provided. Such deposit and bond shall operate to extend the time of redemption for 30 days after the final determination of such action, during which time any 4 person entitled by law to redeem may do so by paying to the sheriff the amount of such deposit with accrued interest. The 6 deposit and bond shall be brought to the attention of the court by supplemental complaint in the action, and the judgment shall determine the validity of the execution sale, and the right of 8 the parties to the moneys and bonds so deposited, which shall be 10 paid and delivered by the sheriff as directed by such judgment, 11 upon delivery to him the sheriff of a certified copy thereof. 12 The remedy herein provided shall be in addition to other 13 remedies now existing.

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550.31 CREDITOR TO FILE ORDER WITH COUNTY RECORDER. For the purpose of such redemption a creditor whose claim against the estate of a decedent shall have been so allowed shall file for record in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the real estate sought to be redeemed is situated, within the year of redemption, a certified copy of the order of the probate court allowing such claim, and thereupon such claim shall constitute a lien upon the unexempt real estate of the decedent sold upon foreclosure or execution. The creditor shall also within such time file a notice in the office of such county recorder briefly describing the sale of the decedent's lands, a description of the lands sold, and stating, in a general way, the nature, date and amount of the claim of the creditor, and that he the creditor intends to redeem such lands 28 from the sale thereof described in such notice. In the case of redemption from execution sales such notice shall also be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in which such lands are situated.

550\*#33S

550.33 CREDITOR MAY REDEEM WHEN.

If no redemption is made by the personal representative of the deceased debtor, or by the assigns of such decedent, within one year after the date of such sale, or within one year after the date of the confirmation of such sale, as the case may be, the senior creditor having a lien, legal or equitable, upon the premises sold upon the foreclosure of a mortgage or upon execution, and subsequent to the mortgage or judgment lien under or by reason of which the premises were sold, including the 41 creditors of a deceased debtor whose claims have been perfected and recorded as herein provided, may redeem within five days after the expiration of said 12 months by payment of the amount required by law for that purpose; and each subsequent creditor having a lien in succession, according to priority of liens, within five days after the time allowed the prior lienholder, respectively, may redeem by paying the amount aforesaid and all liens prior to his the creditor's own held by the person from whom redemption is made.

550\*#34S

550.34 PROBATE COURT TO DETERMINE AMOUNT.

When any such creditor redeems from the foreclosure of a mortgage under the provisions of sections 550.30 to 550.35 the probate court shall determine the amount that shall be credited on his the creditor's claim against the estate. 550\*#36S

550.36 STAY OF EXECUTION ON MONEY JUDGMENT.

Execution of a judgment for the payment of money only shall be stayed for six months if, within ten days after the entry thereof, the judgment debtor shall file with the clerk a bond, running to the judgment creditor, his the creditor's personal representatives and assigns, in double the amount of the judgment, to be approved by the court, and conditioned for the payment of the judgment, with interest during the time for which the stay is granted. Interest shall be computed in the same manner and at the same rate provided for interest on verdicts in section 549.09. Within two days thereafter notice that such bond has been filed, with a copy of the same, shall be served on the judgment creditor, if he the creditor be a resident of the 68 county, or upon his the creditor's agent or attorney, if he-have the creditor has one, and the judgment creditor may except to the sufficiency of the bond; and, upon his the creditor's application upon notice or order to show cause, the court, if it

find the bond insufficient, may order execution to issue

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notwithstanding the same, unless the judgment debtor give such further bond as it shall deem sufficient. If the condition of any such bond be not performed, the execution shall issue for 4 the amount of the judgment, with interest and costs, against the judgment debtor and the sureties. When an execution issues against sureties the officer shall certify in his the return what amount, if any, was collected from them and the date thereof. If a stay be granted after execution issued, any levy made thereon shall be released and the execution shall be returned and the reason noted by the officer.

550\*#37S 550.37 PROPERTY EXEMPT.

No change for subd 1 to 3

Subd. 4. PERSONAL GOODS. (a) All wearing apparel, one watch, utensils, and foodstuffs of the debtor and his the debtor's family; and (b) household furniture, household appliances, phonographs, radio and television receivers of the debtor and his the debtor's family, not exceeding \$4,500 in value. The exemption provided by this subdivision may not be waived except with regard to purchase money security interests. Except for a pawnbroker's possessory lien, a nonpurchase money security interest in the property exempt under this subdivision is void.

If a debtor has property of the type which would qualify for the exemption under clause (b) of this subdivision, of a value in excess of \$4,500 an itemized list of the exempt property, together with the value of each item listed, shall be attached to the security agreement at the time a security interest is taken, and a creditor may take a nonpurchase money security interest in the excess over \$4,500 by requiring the debtor to select his the exemption in writing at the time the loan is made.

ADJUSTMENT OF DOLLAR AMOUNTS. (a) The Subd. 4a. dollar amounts in this section shall change periodically as provided in this subdivision to the extent of changes in the implicit price deflator for the gross national product, 1972 = 100, compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, and hereafter referred to as the index. The index for December, 1980, is the reference base index.

- (b) The designated dollar amounts shall change on July 1 of each even-numbered year if the percentage of change, calculated to the nearest whole percentage point, between the index for December of the preceding year and the reference base index is ten percent or more. The portion of the percentage change in the index in excess of a multiple of ten percent shall be disregarded and the dollar amounts shall change only in multiples of ten percent of the amounts stated in this section.
- (c) If the index is revised, the percentage of change pursuant to this section shall be calculated on the basis of the revised index. If a revision of the index changes the reference base index, a revised reference base index shall be determined by multiplying the reference base index then applicable by the rebasing factor furnished by the department of commerce. If the index is superseded, the index referred to in this section is the one represented by the department of commerce as reflecting most accurately changes in the purchasing power of the dollar for consumers.
  - (d) The commissioner of commerce shall announce and publish:
- (1) on or before April 30 of each year in which dollar amounts are to change, the changes in dollar amounts required by paragraph (b); and
- (2) promptly after the changes occur, changes in the index required by paragraph (c) including, if applicable, the numerical equivalent of the reference base index under a revised reference base index and the designation or title of any index superseding the index.
- (e) A person does not violate this chapter with respect to a transaction otherwise complying with this chapter if he the person relies on dollar amounts either determined according to paragraph (b) or appearing in the last publication of the commissioner announcing the then current dollar amounts.

No change for subd 5 to 13

Subd. 14. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. All relief based on need, and the earnings or salary of a person who is a recipient of relief based on need, shall be exempt from all claims of creditors including any contractual set-off or security interest

asserted by a financial institution. For the purposes of this chapter, relief based on need includes AFDC, general assistance 3 medical care, supplemental security income, medical assistance, 4 Minnesota supplemental assistance, and general assistance. The 5 salary or earnings of any debtor who is or has been a recipient 6 of relief based on need, or an inmate of a correctional institution shall, upon his the debtor's return to private 8 employment or farming after having been a recipient of relief 9 based on need, or an inmate of a correctional institution, be 10 exempt from attachment, garnishment, or levy of execution for a 11 period of six months after his the debtor's return to employment 12 or farming and after all public assistance has been terminated. 13 The exemption provisions contained in this subdivision also 14 apply for 60 days after deposit in any financial institution, whether in a single or joint account. In tracing the funds, the 15 16 first-in first-out method of accounting shall be used. The burden of establishing that funds are exempt rests upon the 17 18 debtor. Agencies distributing relief and the correctional 19 institutions shall, at the request of creditors, inform them whether or not any debtor has been a recipient of relief based 20 21 on need, or an inmate of a correctional institution, within the 22 preceding six months. 23

No change for subd 15

Subd. 16. The claim for damages recoverable by any person by reason of a levy upon or sale under execution of his the person's exempt personal property, or by reason of the wrongful taking or detention of such property by any person, and any judgment recovered for such damages.

Subd. 17. All articles exempted by this section shall be selected by the debtor, his the debtor's agent, or legal representative.

32 No change for subd 18 to 24

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550.41 LEVY ON PROPERTY IN EXCESS OF EXEMPTION.

When the officer holding an execution is of the opinion 35 that the judgment debtor has more property of the classes 36 specified in section 550.37 than is exempt he the officer may levy upon the whole of any one class and make an inventory 38 thereof and cause the same to be appraised on oath by two disinterested persons. If such appraisal exceeds the amount exempt of that class, the debtor may forthwith select of such property an amount not exceeding in appraised value the amount exempt, and the balance shall be applied by the officer as in other cases. If the debtor does not make such selection, the officer may make the same. If one or more indivisible articles 45 of such class is of greater value than the whole amount exempt of that class, the officer shall sell the same and, after paying to the debtor the amount thereof exempt, shall apply the residue in discharge of the process.

556\*#01S 49

556.01 USURPATION OF OFFICE, ILLEGAL ACT.

When the attorney general has reason to believe that a 51 cause of action can be proved, he the attorney general may bring an action in the name of the state, upon-his-own-information-or upon the complaint of a private person, or upon other information, against the person offending, in the following

- (1) When any person usurps, intrudes into, or unlawfully holds or exercises any public office or any franchise, or any 58 office in a corporation created by authority of the state;
  - (2) When any public officer does or suffers an act which by law causes a forfeiture of his office; or
- 61 (3) When an association or number of persons acts as a 62 corporation without being duly incorporated. 556\*#02S

63 556.02 USURPING OFFICE; COMPLAINT; JUDGMENT.

When such action is brought against a person for usurping an office, the attorney general, in addition to the statement of the cause of action, may also set forth in the complaint the 67 name of the person rightfully entitled to the office, and his by 68 what right thereto; and in every such case judgment may be rendered upon the right of the defendant, and also upon that of the person so alleged to be entitled, if justice shall require. 556\*#03S

71 556.03 CLAIMANT TO HAVE OFFICE.

If judgment be rendered in favor of the person so alleged

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to be entitled, he that person may take-upon-himself-the execution-of assume the office, and, by order of the court, may be put in possession thereof, and of the books and papers belonging thereto; and he may recover, by action, any damages 1 sustained by-him by reason of such usurpation. 5 556\*#07S

556.07 CORPORATE CHARTER, VACATION.

An action may be brought by the attorney general in the name of the state to vacate the charter or annul the existence of a corporation, other than municipal, whenever such corporation:

- (1) Offends against any act creating, altering, or renewing
- (2) Violates any provision of law whereby it forfeits its charter by abuse of its powers;
- (3) Forfeits its privileges or franchises by failure to exercise its powers;
- (4) Does or omits any act amounting to a surrender of its corporate rights, privileges and franchise; or
- (5) Exercises a franchise or privilege not conferred upon it by law.

The attorney general shall bring action in every case of public interest, whenever he the attorney general has reason to believe that any of these acts or omissions can be proved, and in every other case in which satisfactory security shall be given to indemnify the state against costs and expenses. 556\*#11S

556.11 LETTERS PATENT, VACATION.

The attorney general may bring an action in the name of the state to vacate or annul letters patent granted by the state, whenever he the attorney general has reason to believe:

- (1) That such letters were obtained by means of some fraudulent suggestion or concealment of a material fact, made by or with the consent or knowledge of the person to whom they were issued;
- (2) That such letters were issued through mistake, or in ignorance of a material fact; or
- (3) That the patentee, or those claiming under him the patentee, have done or omitted an act in violation of the terms and conditions on which the letters were granted, or have by any other means forfeited the interest acquired thereunder. 557\*#02S

557.02 NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS. In all actions in which the title to, or any interest in or lien upon, real property is involved or affected, or is brought in question by either party, any party thereto, at the time of filing the complaint, or at any time thereafter during the pendency of such action, may file for record with the county recorder of each county in which any part of the premises lies a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action, and a description of the real property in such county involved, affected or brought in question thereby. From the time of the filing of such notice, and from such time only, the pendency of the action shall be notice to purchasers and encumbrancers of the rights and equities of the party filing the same to the premises. pleading is amended in such action, so as to alter the description of, or to extend the claim against, the premises affected, a new notice may be filed, with like effect. Such notice shall be recorded in the same book and in the same manner in which mortgages are recorded, and may be discharged by an entry to that effect in the margin of the record by the party filing the same, or his the party's attorney, in the presence of the recorder, or by writing executed and acknowledged in the manner of conveyance, whereupon the recorder shall enter a minute thereof on the margin of such record. The filing of such lis pendens at the time of filing the complaint and before the commencement of the action shall have no force, effect, or validity against the premises described in the lis pendens, unless the filing of the complaint is followed by the service of the summons in the action within 90 days after the filing of the complaint therein. Any party claiming any title or interest in or to the real property involved or affected may on such notice

as the court shall in each case prescribe, make application to the district court in the county in which the action is pending

or in which the real property involved or affected is situated,

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for an order discharging the lis pendens of record, when any 2 such action has not been brought on for trial within two years 3 after the filing of the lis pendens and in case the court orders 4 the lis pendens discharged of record upon the filing of a 5 certified copy of the order of the court in the office of the county recorder, where the real property is situated, the lis 6 7 pendens shall be void and of no force nor effect. 557\*#03S 8 557.03 NOTICE OF NO PERSONAL CLAIM. 9

When in any such action there are defendants against whom no personal claim is made, the plaintiff may serve upon them, at the time of the service of the summons, a notice subscribed by him the plaintiff or his the plaintiff's attorney, and setting forth the general object of the action, a description of the property affected by it, and that no personal claim is made against such defendants. If any defendant on whom such notice is served unreasonably defends the action, he that defendant shall pay full costs to the plaintiff. 557\*#06S

557.06 ACTION AGAINST COTENANT.

One joint tenant or tenant in common, and his the tenant's 20 executors or administrators, may maintain an action against his a cotenant for receiving more than his the just proportion of the rents and profits of the estate owned by them as joint tenants or tenants in common.

557\*#07S

557.07 SETTLER; ACTION FOR POSSESSION.

Any person who has settled on not more than 160 acres, consisting of not more than two distinct tracts, of the lands belonging to the United States, on which settlement is not prohibited by the general government, may maintain an action for injuries done thereto, or to recover the possession thereof, provided he the settler has made improvements thereon of the 31 value of \$50 and has actually occupied or cultivated the same. A neglect to occupy or cultivate such land, continued for six months, shall be deemed an abandonment, and preclude such person from maintaining such action.

557\*#09S

557.09 FORCIBLE ENTRY; TREBLE DAMAGES.

In case of forcible entry and detention, if a person, claiming in good faith, under color of title, to be rightfully 38 in possession, so put out or kept out, shall recover damages therefor, judgment may be entered in his that person's favor for three times the amount at which the actual damages are assessed. 558\*#03S

558.03 COMPLAINT.

The complaint shall particularly set forth the interest of all persons in the property, whether by way of ownership or lien, so far as known to the plaintiff; and if any such person, 45 or his the person's share or interest, is unknown to the plaintiff, or is uncertain or contingent, or the ownership of the inheritance depends upon an executory devise, or there is a 48 contingent remainder, so that such person cannot be named, that 49 fact shall be set forth. The complaint shall also state the cash value of the property, and shall be verified. 558\*#065

558.06 DUTY OF REFEREES; REPORT; EXPENSES.

When partition is made, the referees shall divide the 53 property, and allot the several portions thereof to the respective parties, quantity and quality relatively considered, according to their respective rights, designating the several 56 portions by proper landmarks, and may employ a surveyor, with necessary assistants, to aid them therein. They shall make a report of their proceedings, specifying the manner of executing the trust, and describing the property and the share allotted to each party, with a particular description thereof. The expenses and fees of the referees, including those of a surveyor and his 62 assistants, when employed, shall be paid by the plaintiff, and may be allowed as part of the charges. 558\*#11S

64 558.11 COMPENSATION BECAUSE OF INEQUALITY.

When it appears that partition cannot be made equal between the parties without prejudice to the rights or interests of some, the court may adjudge compensation to be made by one to another for equality of partition; but such compensation shall 69 not be required to be made by an unknown owner, nor by an

infant, unless it appear that the infant has personal property 2 sufficient therefor, and that his the infant's interest will be promoted thereby. 3

558\*#12S

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558.12 PROPERTY NOT CAPABLE OF DIVISION MAY BE SET OFF; OCCUPANCY ASSIGNED.

When the premises consist of a mill or other tenement which cannot be divided without damage to the owners, or when any specified part is of greater value than either party's share, and cannot be divided without damage to the owners, the whole premises or the part so incapable of division may be set off to any party who will accept it, he that party paying to one or more of the others such sums of money as the referees award to make the partition just and equal; or the referees may assign the exclusive occupancy and enjoyment of the whole or of such part to each of the parties alternately for specified times, in proportion to their respective interests.

558\*#13S 17

558.13 OCCUPANT LIABLE TO COTENANTS; TRESPASS. When the whole or a specific part of the premises is thus assigned, the person entitled for the time being to the exclusive occupancy shall be liable to his the cotenants for any injury thereto occasioned by his that person's misconduct, as a tenant for years under a common lease without express covenants would be liable to his the landlord; and the other tenants in common may have their remedy therefor against him the person entitled to exclusive occupancy by action, jointly or severally, at their election. While the estate is in the exclusive occupancy of such cotenant, he that cotenant shall have the same remedy against one who trespasses upon or otherwise injures the premises as if he the cotenant held the same under a lease for the term for which they were so assigned to-him, and he the cotenant and all the other tenants in common may recover such other and further damages as they have sustained by the same trespass or injury in like manner as if the premises had been leased by them. Joint damages recovered by such tenants in common shall be apportioned and divided between them according to their respective rights by the court in which the judgment is recovered.

558\*#15S 558.15 LIENS; NEW PARTIES; NO SALE, WHEN. 38

Proof shall be made of the existence, amount, and priority of any liens on the property of which partition is sought in such manner and upon such notice to those interested as the court shall direct. When any person having a lien has not been made a party, the court may make an order requiring him that person to appear and become a party defendant, and no such person can be affected by a sale unless he-has-been made a party. If there are liens on the property amounting to more than its value as alleged in the complaint, or if it appears probable after examination that the property will not sell for a sum in cash equal to the amount of such liens, with costs and expenses, no sale shall be ordered; but, if such liens do not amount to the value of the property as admitted or proved, the court may order a sale, and in such case the sale shall not be delayed by the proceedings to ascertain the priority of the liens.

558\*#19S 55 558.19 PURCHASE BY PART OWNER.

When a party entitled to a share in the property, or an encumbrancer entitled to have his a lien paid out of the proceeds of the same, becomes a purchaser, the referees may take his the receipt for so much of the proceeds of the sale as belong to him the entitled party or encumbrancer. They shall also pay over to the plaintiff or his the plaintiff's attorney, and take his the plaintiff's receipt for, the costs and charges of the action. 558\*#25S

558.25 ESTATE FOR LIFE OR YEARS, MAY BE SET OFF OR SOLD. When the estate of a tenant for life or for years in the whole or any part of the property has been proved or admitted to exist at the time of the order for sale, and the person entitled thereto has been made a party, such estate may first be set off out of any part of the property, and a sale made of such part subject to such estate; but if, in the judgment of the court, a due regard to the interest of all parties requires that such

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    estate be sold, the sale may be so ordered. If a sale of the
    property including such estate is ordered, such estate passes
3 thereby, and the purchaser, his the purchaser's heirs and
4 assigns, shall hold the property discharged from all claim by
5 virtue thereof, whether the same relate to the undivided share
    of a joint tenant or tenant in common, or to the whole or any
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    part of the property sold.
558 * # 265
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       558.26 GROSS SUM IN LIEU OF ESTATE; PROCEEDS OF SALE TO
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    BE INVESTED, WHEN; UNKNOWN PARTIES.
     Such person whose estate has been so sold shall be entitled
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   to receive such sum in gross as may be deemed, upon principles
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12 of law applicable to annuities, a reasonable satisfaction
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    therefor. His That person's written consent to accept such sum
14 in lieu of such estate, executed and acknowledged in the same
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    manner as a conveyance, must be filed at or before the report of
    sale. If consent be not so given, the court shall direct that
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    the whole proceeds of the sale of the property, or of the
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individual share thereof in which such estate may be, shall be 19 deposited in court, and invested for the benefit of the person

20 entitled to such estate during the period thereof; and, if any 21 person entitled to any such estate is unknown, the court shall provide for the protection of his the unknown person's rights in 22 23 the same manner, so far as may be, as if he that person were

known and had appeared. In all cases the proper proportion of expenses of the proceedings shall be deducted from the proceeds of sale.

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558.29 INVESTMENT OF PROCEEDS.

When there are proceeds of sale belonging to an unknown owner, or to a person without the state who has no 30 representative within it, or when there are proceeds arising from the sale of property including the prior estate of a tenant for life or for years, which are paid into court or deposited with the clerk, the same shall be invested in interest-bearing securities for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto. Except as in this chapter otherwise provided, such investment shall be made in the name of the clerk and his the clerk's successors in office, who shall hold the same for the use and benefit of the persons interested, subject to the order of the court. The clerk shall receive the interest and principal as it becomes due, apply and invest the same as the court may direct, file in his the clerk's office the securities taken, and keep an account of such investments and of the moneys received thereon and his the disposition thereof, in a book kept for that 44 purpose, which shall be open to inspection by all persons. 558\*#30S

558.30 SHARE OF INFANT, HOW PAID.

When the share of an infant is sold, his that share of the 47 proceeds may be paid by the referees making the sale to his the infant's general guardian, or to the special guardian appointed for him the infant in the action, if the guardian has given the security required by law.

558\*#31S

558.31 SHARE OF INCAPABLE PERSON.

When the share of an insane person, or other person adjudged incapable of conducting his the person's own affairs, is sold, his that person's share of the proceeds may be paid by the referees making the sale to the guardian who is entitled to the custody and management of his that person's estate, if the guardian has executed an undertaking, approved by a judge of the court, that-he-will to faithfully discharge the trust reposed in him the guardian, and will render a true and just account to the person entitled thereto, or his that person's representatives.

559\*#01S 62

559.01 ACTION TO DETERMINE ADVERSE CLAIMS.

63 Any person in possession of real property by-himself 64 personally or his through the person's tenant, or any other 65 person having or claiming title to vacant or unoccupied real 66 property, may bring an action against any-person another who 67 claims an estate or interest therein, or a lien thereon, adverse 68 to him the person bringing the action, for the purpose of 69 determining such adverse claim and the rights of the parties, 70 respectively.

559\*#02S

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559.02 UNKNOWN DEFENDANTS.

In any action brought under section 559.01, the plaintiff may insert in the title thereof, in addition to the names of such persons as are known or appear of record to have some 4 right, title, estate, interest, or lien in or on the real property in controversy, the following: "Also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein." Service of 8 the summons may be had upon all such unknown persons defendant 10 by publication in the same manner as against non-resident 11 defendants, upon the filing of an affidavit of the plaintiff, 12 his the plaintiff's agent or attorney, stating the existence of a cause of action under section 559.01, and if in addition to 13 the above known or unknown defendants, the heirs of a deceased 14 15 person are proper parties defendant, and their names are 16 unknown, and such affidavit shall further state that the heirs 17 of such deceased person are proper parties to such action, and that their names and residences cannot with reasonable diligence 18 19 be ascertained, then service of summons may be made on such unknown heirs by publication thereof in the same manner as 20 21 against non-residents, and in such case the plaintiff may insert in the title thereof the following: "Also the unknown heirs of 22 (naming him the deceased) and all other persons unknown claiming 23 any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein." The plaintiff shall, before 24 25 the commencement of such publication, file with the county 26 27 recorder a notice of the pendency of the action. All such 28 unknown persons so served shall have the same rights to appear 29 and defend before and after judgment as would named defendants upon whom service is made by publication, and any order or 30 judgment in the action shall be binding upon them, whether they 31 32 be of age or minors; but, if they be minors when judgment is 33 rendered, they may be allowed to defend at any time within two 34 years after becoming of age. 559\*#03S

559.03 DISCLAIMER; DEFAULT; COSTS.

If the defendant, in his the answer, disclaims any interest in the property, or suffers judgment to be taken against him the defendant without answer, the plaintiff cannot recover costs; but if the summons has been served upon the defendant personally, and it is made to appear that after the accrual of the cause of action, and before commencement thereof, the plaintiff demanded in writing of the defendant, and the defendant neglected to execute within a reasonable time thereafter, a good and sufficient quitclaim deed of the property described in the complaint, upon tender of such deed ready for execution, the plaintiff shall nevertheless recover his costs. 559\*#04S

559.04 CLAIMANTS UNDER COMMON GRANTOR; JOINDER.

When lots or tracts of real estate are claimed in severalty by two or more persons from or under conveyance from the same grantor, as the common source of title, and an adverse claim of title thereto is made by some person as against the title of such grantor, any one claiming under such grantor may bring an action in behalf of himself the grantor and all others who may come in and become parties thereto against such adverse claimant, to have the title to such grantor perfected or quieted as to such lots or tracts claimed by the plaintiff and the others who may become parties. Any person who so claims under the same grantor as the plaintiff, and whose title is controverted by the same defendant upon the same ground as the title of the plaintiff, may become a party, as of course, by filing a complaint setting forth the property he-claims claimed and his the source of title, and may have his the claimed rights adjudicated with those of the original plaintiff. The answer of the defendant shall be taken as an answer to all who may thus become parties.

559\*#05S

66 559.05 ACTION AGAINST COTENANT; DENIAL OF RIGHT. 67 In an action by a tenant in common or joint tenant of real 68 property against a cotenant, the plaintiff shall show, in addition to the evidence of his the plaintiff's right, that the 70 defendant either denied the plaintiff's right, or did some act 71 amounting to such denial.

559\*#08S

559.08 EJECTMENT; DAMAGES; IMPROVEMENTS.

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Damages for withholding the property recovered shall not 2 exceed the fair value of the use of the property, exclusive of the use of improvements made by the defendant, for a period not 3 exceeding six years; and, when permanent improvements have been 4 made by a defendant, or those under whom he the defendant 5 claims, holding under color of title adversely to the claims of 6 7 the plaintiff, in good faith, the value thereof shall be allowed 8 as a set-off against the damages of the plaintiff. 559\*#09S

559.09 REMOVAL OF BUILDING ERECTED IN GOOD FAITH. When any person, in good faith and under color of title, and with good reason to believe that the legal title to land is vested in him the person, has erected any building or other structure thereon, when the legal and equitable title thereto was vested in another, such person may remove the same, doing no unnecessary damage, and in so doing shall be liable only for the actual damage to the land. Such removal shall be made within 60 days after the determination adversely to him that person of any action or proceeding respecting the title, or within 60 days after notice from the holder of the legal title to remove the same; provided, if, within 60 days after receiving such notice, such person brings action to try such title, he that person may make such removal within 60 days after the determination thereof. 559\*#10S

559.10 OCCUPYING CLAIMANT; COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS. When any person, under color of title in fee and in good faith, has peaceably taken possession of land for which he that person has given a valuable consideration, or when any person has taken possession of land under the official deed of any person or officer empowered by law or by any court of competent jurisdiction to sell land, and such deed is regular upon its face, and he the person has no actual notice of any defects invalidating the same, neither such person, nor his the person's heirs, representatives, or assigns, shall be ejected from such land, except as hereinafter provided, until compensation is tendered him the person or them the person's heirs, representatives, or assigns for such improvement which he the person or they the person's heirs, representatives, or assigns have made upon such land previous to actual notice of the claim upon which the action is founded, or, in case of possession under an official deed, previous to actual notice of defects invalidating the same. The word "improvement" shall be construed to include all kinds of buildings and fences, and ditching, draining, grubbing, clearing, breaking, and all other necessary or useful labor of permanent value to the land. the occupant holds as heir, devisee, or grantee, either immediate or remote, of any person who is not a resident of the state, the good faith of the original taker shall be presumed. 559\*#11S

559.11 PLEADINGS; TRIAL; VERDICT.

In an action to try the title to land, brought by any person claiming title thereto against the occupant, the occupant may, in addition to other defenses, allege the amount and value of all improvements made, and the amount of all taxes and assessments paid, by himself the occupant or those under whom he the occupant claims, and, if the claim be under an official 54 deed, the purchase money paid therefor; and the claimant may reply, alleging the value of the premises without improvements at the commencement of the action, and also the value of the 57 yearly rent of the land without improvements during the possession of the occupant. In any such action brought by the 59 occupant against a claimant to quiet title or to determine any adverse claim, the claimant, in his the answer in addition to setting up his the claimant's title, may allege the value of the 62 premises without improvements at the commencement of the action, and also the value of the yearly rent of the land without improvements during the possession of the occupant; and the occupant may, in addition to other proper matters of reply, allege the amount and value of all improvements made, and the amount of all taxes and assessments paid by himself the occupant or those under whom he the occupant claims, and, if the claim be 69 under an official deed, the purchase money paid therefor. In 70 case the title be found to be in the claimant, the jury, or, if the case be tried without a jury, the court, shall assess the 72 value of all improvements made and taxes and assessments paid upon the land by the occupant, or those under whom he the

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     occupant claims, with interest at six percent, and, if he the
 2 occupant claims under an official deed, regular upon its face,
     and without actual notice of any defect invalidating it, shall
     also find the purchase money paid by him the occupant, or those
     under whom he the occupant claims, with interest at six percent;
     and the jury or court shall also assess the value of the land at
     the commencement of the action, without improvements, and also
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     the value of the yearly rent thereof during the occupant's
     possession. If the land has depreciated in value since its
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     purchase at an official sale, the jury or court may allow such
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     part only of the purchase money as, in their discretion, they
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     may see fit.
559*#13S
        559.13 OCCUPANT TO PAY VALUE OF LAND, WHEN.
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        Unless the occupant claims under an official deed given
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     either to himself the occupant or those under whom he the
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     occupant claims, as hereinbefore provided, or under an entry in
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     the land office of the United States, or the official
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     certificate, duplicate or receipt thereof, or unless the
     claimant has had notice, actual or constructive, of the
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     occupant's possession, the claimant may, within 30 days after
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     entry of judgment on the verdict or findings in his the
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     claimant's favor, serve upon the occupant a written demand that
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     within one year he the occupant pay the claimant the sum
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     assessed as the value of the land without the improvements, less
     the taxes and assessments paid thereon as aforesaid, with
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     interest as aforesaid. Such demand shall be served, and the
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     service proved, as in the case of a summons, and shall then be
     filed with the clerk. If the occupant does not within one year after such service pay into court the amount so demanded, he the
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     occupant shall forfeit all claim to compensation, and execution
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     may then issue for the possession of the land; but, if he the
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     occupant do so pay, the court shall by judgment confirm the
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     title in him the occupant.
559*#145
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        559.14 MAY REMOVE CROPS.
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        In case of ejection, the occupant shall be entitled to
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     enter upon the land, and gather and remove all crops sown
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     thereon prior to entry of judgment against-him.
559*#15S
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       559.15 OCCUPANT NOT IN ACTUAL POSSESSION; ACTIONS IN
     OTHER FORM.
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       All the provisions of sections 559.10 to 559.14 shall apply
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     to cases where the occupant is or is not7-as-well-as-where-he
     is, in actual possession. In case an action is brought for damages for trespass upon such land, or for the rents and
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     profits or use and occupation thereof, or in any other form, if
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     the action is one in effect to test the validity of the title
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     thereto, all said sections shall, so far as possible, be
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     complied with; and the value of all improvements, taxes, and
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     assessments, and the purchase money in case the occupant claims
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     under an official deed, with interest as aforesaid, shall be set
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     off against any judgment for money that the claimant may obtain;
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     and, if any excess remain in favor of the occupant after such
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     set-off, such excess may be set-off against any judgment that
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559\*#16S 56 559.16 ORDER FOR SURVEY.

the same land.

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When an action for the recovery of real property is pending, upon motion of either party, and for cause shown, the court may make an order describing the property, and allowing such party to enter thereon and make survey thereof for the purpose of the action. A copy of the order shall be served on the owner or occupant, and thereupon such party may enter upon the property, with necessary surveyors and assistants, and make such survey; but, if any unnecessary injury is done to the property, he the party is liable therefor.

the claimant, or those claiming under him the claimant, may

subsequently obtain in any such or similar action relating to

559\*#17S

559.17 MORTGAGEE NOT ENTITLED TO POSSESSION.

No change for subd 1

68 Subd. 2. A mortgagor may assign, as additional security 69 for the debt secured by the mortgage, the rents and profits from 70 the mortgaged real property, if the mortgage: 71

(1) Was executed, modified or amended subsequent to August

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1 1, 1977;
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- (2) Secured an original principal amount of \$500,000 or more; and
- (3) Is not a lien upon property which was entirely 5 homesteaded as agricultural property. The assignment may be 6 enforced as follows:
  - (a) If, by the terms of an assignment, a receiver is to be appointed upon the occurrence of some specified event, and a showing is made that the event has occurred, the court shall, without regard to waste, adequacy of the security, or solvency of the mortgagor, appoint a receiver who shall, with respect to the excess cash remaining after application as provided in 13 section 576.01, subdivision 2, apply it as prescribed by the assignment. If the assignment so provides, the receiver shall apply the excess cash in the manner set out herein from the date of his appointment through the entire redemption period from any foreclosure sale. Subject to the terms of the assignment, the receiver shall have the powers and duties as set forth in section 576.01, subdivision 2.
  - (b) If no provision is made for the appointment of a receiver in the assignment, the assignment shall be binding upon 22 the assignor without regard to waste, adequacy of the security or solvency of the mortgagor, but only in the event of default in the terms and conditions of the mortgage, and only in the event the assignment requires the holder thereof to first apply 26 the rents and profits received as provided in section 576.01, subdivision 2, in which case the same shall operate against and be binding upon the occupiers of the premises from the date of filing by the holder of the assignment in the office of the county recorder or the office of the registrar of titles for the 31 county in which the property is located of a notice of default in the terms and conditions of the mortgage and service of a copy of the notice upon the occupiers of the premises. holder of the assignment shall apply the rents and profits 35 received in accordance with the terms of the assignment, and, if the assignment so provides, for the entire redemption period 37 from any foreclosure sale. A holder of an assignment who enforces it in accordance with this clause shall not be deemed to be a mortgagee in possession with attendant liability.

Nothing contained herein shall prohibit the right to reinstate the mortgage debt granted pursuant to section 580.30, nor the right to redeem granted pursuant to sections 580.23 and 581.10, and any excess cash, as that term is used herein, collected by the receiver under clause (a), or any rents and profits taken by the holder of the assignment under clause (b), 46 shall be credited to the amount required to be paid to effect a reinstatement or redemption.

559\*#18S

559.18 CONVEYANCE BY MORTGAGOR TO MORTGAGEE.

No conveyance absolute in form between parties sustaining 50 the relation of mortgagor and mortgagee, whereby the mortgagor 51 or his the mortgagor's successor in interest conveys any right, title or interest in real property theretofore mortgaged, shall be presumed to have been given as further security, or as a new form of security, for the payment of any existing mortgage 55 indebtedness, or any other indebtedness, or as security for any purpose.

559\*#215

559.21 TERMINATION OF CONTRACT OF SALE; NOTICE, SERVICE AND RETURN, COSTS, REINSTATEMENT.

No change for subd 2a to 3

Subd. 4. (a) The notice required by this section must be 61 given notwithstanding any provisions in the contract to the 62 contrary, except that earnest money contracts, purchase 63 agreements, and exercised options that are subject to this section may, by their terms, provide for a shorter termination period, not less than 30 days. The notice must be served within the state in the same manner as a summons in the district court, and outside of the state, in the same manner, and without securing any sheriff's return of not found, making any 69 preliminary affidavit, mailing a copy of the notice or doing any 70 other preliminary act or thing whatsoever. Service of the 71 notice outside of the state may be proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, made before an authorized officer having a seal, and within the state by such an affidavit or by 74 the return of the sheriff of any county therein.

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(b) Three weeks published notice, and if the premises described in the contract are actually occupied, then in addition thereto, the personal service of a copy of the notice within ten days after the first date of publication of the notice, and in like manner as the service of a summons in a civil action in the district court upon the person in possession of the premises, has the same effect as the personal service of the notice upon the purchaser, his the purhcaser's personal 9 representatives or assigns, either within or outside of the 10 state as herein provided for. In case of service by publication, as herein provided, the notice shall specify the 11 conditions in which default has been made, state that the 12 13 purchaser, his the purchaser's personal representative, or 14 assigns are allowed 90 days from and after the first date of publication of the notice to comply with the conditions of the 15 contract, and state that the contract will terminate 90 days 16 after the first date of publication of the notice, unless prior 17 18 thereto the purchaser: 19

- (1) complies with the conditions;
- (2) makes all payments due and owing to the seller under the contract through the date that payment is made;
- (3) pays the costs of service, as provided in subdivision
- (4) pays two percent of the amount in default at the time of service, not including the final balloon payment, any taxes, assessments, mortgages, or prior contracts that are assumed by the purchaser; and
  - (5) pays attorneys' fees as provided in subdivision 2a.
- (c) The contract is reinstated if, within the time mentioned, the person served:
  - (1) complies with the conditions;
- (2) makes all payments due and owing to the seller under the contract through the date that payment is made;
  - (3) pays the costs of service as provided in subdivision 2a;
- (4) pays two percent of the amount in default, not including the final balloon payment, any taxes, assessments, mortgages, or prior contracts that are assumed by the purchaser;
  - (5) pays attorneys' fees as provided in subdivision 2a.
- (d) The contract is terminated if the provisions of paragraph (c) are not met.
- (e) In the event that the notice was not signed by an attorney for the seller and the seller is not present in the state, or cannot be found therein, then compliance with the conditions specified in the notice may be made by paying to the clerk of the district court in the county wherein the real estate or any part thereof is situated any money due and filing proof of compliance with other defaults specified, and the clerk of the district court shall be deemed the agent of the seller for such purposes. A copy of the notice with proof of service thereof, and the affidavit of the seller, his the seller's agent or attorney, showing that the purchaser has not complied with the terms of the notice, may be recorded with the county recorder, and is prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated; but this section in no case applies to contracts for the sale or conveyance of lands situated in another state or in a foreign country.

58 No change for subd 5 to 8 559\*#214S

559.214 SUPPLEMENTARY AFFIDAVIT.

In any instance where such copy of notice, proof of service thereof and affidavit have been or shall hereafter be recorded, the vendor or his the vendor's successors or assigns may record with the county recorder a supplementary affidavit, verified by a person shown by such supplementary affidavit to have knowledge of the facts, showing that the purchaser under the contract referred to in such notice and his the purchaser's personal representatives, successors and assigns, if any, have abandoned the real estate referred to in such contract and that such abandonment has continued for at least six consecutive years after such termination proceedings and next prior to the recording of the supplementary affidavit. The recording of the supplementary affidavit shall be prima facie evidence that the real estate has been abandoned and the contract terminated, notwithstanding defects, substantial or otherwise, in the termination proceedings, including the defect occasioned by

lapse of less than 30 days between the date of service of notice 2 of termination of the contract and the date of beginning of any moratorium. Such supplementary affidavit may be verified by the vendor or his the vendor's successor or assigns in person or by 5 an agent or attorney.

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559.22 CONVEYANCE BY DEFENDANT IN EJECTMENT; LIABILITY OF PURCHASER.

An action for the recovery of real property against a 9 person in possession or in receipt of the rents and profits 10 thereof cannot be prejudiced by an alienation made by him that 11 person either before or after the commencement of the action; 12 but in such case, if the defendant has no property sufficient to 13 satisfy the damages recovered for the withholding of possession, such damages may be collected by action against the purchaser. 559\*#23S

559.23 ACTION TO DETERMINE BOUNDARY LINES.

An action may be brought by any person owning land or any interest therein against the owner, or persons interested in adjoining land, to have the boundary lines established; and when the boundary lines of two or more tracts depend upon any common point, line, or landmark, an action may be brought by the owner 21 or any person interested in any of such tracts, against the 22 owners or persons interested in the other tracts, to have all 23 the boundary lines established. The court shall determine any 24 adverse claims in respect to any portion of the land involved 25 which it may be necessary to determine for a complete settlement of the boundary lines, and shall make such order respecting costs and disbursements as it shall deem just. The decree of 28 the court shall be filed with the clerk, and a certified copy 29 thereof shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder or filed in the office of registrar of titles or both, if necessary; provided that such decree shall not be accepted for such recording or filing until it shall be presented to the county auditor who shall enter the same in the transfer record and note upon the instrument over his the auditor's official signature the words "ENTERED IN THE TRANSFER RECORD." 559\*#25S

559.25 JUDGMENT; LANDMARKS.

The judgment shall locate and define the boundary lines involved by reference to well-known permanent landmarks, and, if it shall be deemed for the interest of the parties, after the entry of judgment, the court may direct a competent surveyor to establish a permanent stone or iron landmark in accordance with the judgment, from which future surveys of the land embraced in the judgment shall be made. Such landmarks shall have distinctly cut or marked thereon "Judicial Landmark." The surveyor shall make report to the court, and in his the report shall accurately describe the landmark so erected, and define its location as nearly as practicable. 560\*#04S

560.04 ENTRY UPON LANDS; ACCOUNTING; APPLICATION OF RECEIPTS; EXPENSES.

The complainant or complainants may thereupon, after the 51 filing and approval of the bond provided for in section 560.03, 52 enter upon these lands and develop the same, and produce therefrom and from the lodes, veins, and deposits the iron, iron ore, minerals, mineral ores of any kind, coal, sand, clay, gravel, and peat that exist thereon or therein. A strict 56 account shall be kept, by the party or parties operating these 57 properties and workings, of all expenses of opening and working any and all such mines, or iron or iron ores, minerals or mineral ores of any kind, coal, or deposits of clay, sand, gravel, or peat; and a true and correct account of the output of these workings in tons and of the receipts from the sale or disposal of the output. A monthly statement of such expenses and the output shall be made by the parties operating these workings and properties and filed with the clerk of the court where the action was commenced or is pending. The parties operating such properties shall be entitled to use so much of the receipts from the sales of the total output as may be necessary for the payment of the expenses and charges of opening and operating such property, and the surplus of receipts over the amount so paid out for expenses and charges of opening and operating such property shall be divided pro rata among all the owners of such property according to their interests, and the

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amount to which any party is entitled shall be paid to him that party by the parties operating such property upon demand at any time after the filing of any monthly statement, as herein provided, which shows a surplus over the charges and expenses aforesaid. No part of the expenses or charges, and no claim for work or labor performed in or about the opening, operating, or improvement of such property shall be a lien upon or a charge against any portion of the property or interest therein not owned by the parties operating such property, and none of the 10 owners of any part of or interest in the property who are not 11 operating such property shall be liable for any of the charges or expenses of opening, operating, or improving such property. 12 560\*#05S

560.05 SURFACE RIGHTS.

The parties operating these veins, lodes, and deposits, as herein provided, shall have the right to use the surface of the ground for placing machinery and coverings therefor, for roads, tramways, drains, water pipes, steam and electric plants, and all other appliances necessary in the operation and developing of the properties and workings, including buildings for offices and houses for men workers, and shelter for animals, engaged and employed in and by the workings, without charge from coowners. 560\*#06S

560.06 RIGHTS OF NON-OPERATING OWNERS.

The owners of said property not engaged in operating the same shall have access to the property and workings therein at all reasonable times for the purpose of measuring up the workings and verifying thereby the accounts of operators thereof, and shall have access to the property for the purpose of removing and taking away the property delivered to them on the dump of the property as herein provided. This right must be so exercised as not to interfere with the parties operating the property and workings on or in the property, or of any of the hoisting or working apparatus, railroads, roads, tramways, or other appliances thereon, or of the workmen workers, servants of the operators of the property. 560\*#08S

560.08 LIENS, ATTACHMENT.

No liens created by the statutes of this state, whether those of mechanics, materialmen material suppliers, or laborers, or for other supplies or any other liens except those of judgment against owners of interests in the lands, shall attach to the lands on or in which operations for producing from the veins, lodes, or deposits of iron, iron ores, minerals, or mineral ores of all kinds, coal, clay, sand, gravel, or peat are carried on under and in accordance with this chapter. 561\*#03S

561.03 REMEDIES.

Any such owner or occupant injured, either in his comfort or in the enjoyment of his an estate by such fence, or any other structure, may have an action of tort for the damage sustained thereby and may have such nuisance abated. 561\*#04S

561.04 TRESPASS; TREBLE DAMAGES.

Whoever without lawful authority cuts down or carries off any wood, underwood, tree, or timber, or girdles or otherwise injures any tree, timber, or shrub, on the land of another person, or in the street or highway in front of any person's house, city lot, or cultivated grounds, or on the commons or public grounds of any city or town, or in the street or highway in front thereof, is liable in a civil action to the owner of such land, or to such city or town, for treble the amount of damages which may be assessed therefor, unless upon the trial it appears that the trespass was casual or involuntary, or that the defendant had probable cause to believe that the land on which the trespass was committed was his-own the defendant's, or that of the person in whose service or by whose direction the act was done, in which case judgment shall be given for only the single damages assessed. This section shall not authorize the recovery of more than the just value of timber taken from uncultivated woodland for the repair of a public highway or bridge upon or adjoining the land. 561\*#09S

561.09 OWNER OF ANIMALS LIABLE FOR TRESPASS.

In case the owner or occupant of lands shall not distrain 70 the animals or fowls doing damage as provided herein, then any

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1 person who shall knowingly permit the running at large or trespass of any such domestic animal or fowl within any city, 3 shall be liable to the person aggrieved for treble the damages sustained by-him, to be recovered in a civil action. 561\*#10S 5

561.10 TRESPASS AFTER EXECUTION OR FORECLOSURE SALE. When real property is sold on execution or under judgment or mortgage, the purchaser thereof, or any person who has succeeded to his the purchaser's interest, after his the estate becomes absolute, may recover damages for injury to the property 10 by the tenant in possession after the sale, and before possession is delivered under the conveyance. 561\*#11S

561.11 CULTIVATION OF LANDS SOLD UNDER MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES OR EXECUTION; PETITIONS.

Where any mortgage upon farm lands has been foreclosed or 15 farm lands have been sold upon execution and the period of redemption shall expire between April fifteenth and October 17 first of any year and it is made to appear to the court that these lands may not be farmed or cultivated during that year, 19 the mortgagor, or the owner in possession of the mortgaged premises or any one claiming under such mortgagor, or any one liable for the mortgage debt at the time of the making of the application, may apply to the district court of the county wherein such foreclosure proceedings were held, or are pending, by filing in the court, a verified petition setting forth the claims of the applicant of his the applicant's interest in the land or in the crops that may be raised thereon in the year in which the period of redemption expires and setting forth that the land can not be farmed or cultivated during that year except under order of the court and that he the applicant is unable to redeem the lands at the time the year for redemption will expire, and offering to farm and cultivate the land during that year upon such terms as the court shall find to be just and equitable. 561\*#125

561.12 SERVICE OF NOTICE OF PETITION; HEARING.

Such petition and notice of motion for hearing thereon shall be served as now provided for the service of a summons in a civil action upon the mortgagee or execution creditor if he either is the owner of the sheriff certificate of sale of record and upon each creditor of the mortgagor holding a lien of record upon the mortgaged premises; if this certificate has been transferred of record, then upon the owner of the sheriff certificate of redemption or execution sale appearing of record. If the owner of record is the original mortgagee or the execution creditor, then service may be made by certified mail upon such mortgagee or execution creditor or upon his the attorney of either of them, who is foreclosing the mortgage or the attorney whose name appears on the execution as attorney for the execution creditor in the case of an execution sale.

49 The hearing upon the motion shall be not less than ten, nor 50 more than 20, days after the service of such notice of motion. 561\*#145

561.14 COURT TO DETERMINE FAIR RENTAL VALUE.

Upon such hearing, if the court shall find that the allegations of the petition are true and that the lands may not be farmed or cultivated during the year in which the period of redemption expires, the court shall determine the fair rental value of the premises from the time the period of redemption expires until the first day of October in that year, assuming that the land is farmed in a good and husbandlike manner, and what rent or share shall be paid to the holder of the sheriff certificate of foreclosure sale or execution sale during the extended period and provide for the giving of security by the applicant or tenant for the payment of such rents or share of the crops or income from the lands, and the court may require the parties to execute a lease to carry out the order of the court, the lease by its terms to expire on October first, of the year in which made; but the tenant shall have a reasonable time thereafter to remove from the land his the tenant's crops grown thereon and other articles of personal property owned by him the 69 tenant.

561\*#17S

70 561.17 ACTION FOR WASTE.

71 If a guardian, tenant for life or years, joint tenant, or

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1 tenant in common, of real property, commits waste thereon, any person injured by the waste may bring an action against him the waster therefor, in which there may be judgment for treble 4 damages, forfeiture of the estate of the party offending, and eviction from the property. Judgment of forfeiture and eviction can only be given in favor of the person entitled to the 7 reversion, against the tenant in possession when the injury to 8 the estate in reversion is adjudged in the action to be equal to the value of the tenant's estate or unexpired term, or to have 10 been done in malice. 561\*#18S

561.18 WASTE PENDING YEAR FOR REDEMPTION; INJUNCTION. When real property is sold upon execution or under judgment or mortgage, until the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, the court may restrain the commission of waste on the property, by order granted, with or without notice, on application of the purchaser or his the purchaser's assigns holding the certificate of sale; but it is not waste for the person in possession of the property at the time of sale, or entitled to the possession afterwards, during the time allowed 20 for redemption, to continue to use it in the same manner in which it was previously used, or to use it in the ordinary course of husbandry, or to make the necessary repairs of the buildings thereon, or to use wood or timber on the property therefor, or for the repair of fences or for fuel for his the possessor's family, while he the possessor occupies the property. 562\*#03S

562.03 REQUISITES OF BOND.

Such bond shall be executed by the party of whom it is required or some person for him the party as principal, or may be in the form of an undertaking, and shall be in a penal sum to be fixed by the court for the protection of the public body and the taxpayers against such loss or damage. During the pendency of the litigation, the court, on motion, may require additional security if found necessary, and upon failure to furnish the same shall dismiss the action or proceeding with prejudice. The court may likewise, on motion, reduce the amount of a bond 36 theretofore required or release the bond upon finding that the amount is excessive or the bond no longer required. The public body shall have recovery for any loss or damage in an action on the bond. The amount of damages may be ascertained by reference or otherwise, as the court may direct, and the surety shall have the right to intervene in the proceeding to determine the amount of damage. 563\*#01S

563.01 FORMA PAUPERIS PROCEEDINGS; AUTHORIZATION.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. Any court of the state of Minnesota or any political subdivision thereof may authorize the commencement or defense of any civil action, or appeal therein, without prepayment of fees, costs and security for costs by a natural person who makes affidavit stating (a) the nature of the action, defense or appeal, (b) his a belief that he affiant is entitled to redress, and (c) that he affiant is unable to pay the fees, costs and security for costs. Upon a finding by the court that the action is not of a frivolous nature, the court shall allow the person to proceed in forma pauperis if the affidavit is substantially in the language required by this subdivision and is not found by the court to be untrue.

57 No change for subd 4 to 12

565\*#26S

565.26 ORDER FOR SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. An order for seizure of property may:

- (a) Describe the place or places which may be entered by force by the sheriff subject to the limitations of clause (c);
- (b) Require that the respondent, his the respondent's agents or employees deliver the property to claimant or disclose its location, and, if delivery is not made or the location is not disclosed, that respondent must appear in court at a specified time and place to give testimony as to the location of the property and to show cause why an order should not be entered finding respondent in contempt of court for failure to deliver the property or to disclose its location; and
- (c) Provide that if the property, or any of it is concealed in a building or elsewhere, and a public demand made

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by the sheriff for its delivery is refused or there is no
      response, the sheriff shall cause the building or enclosure to
   3 be broken open and shall take the property therefrom. The
  4 sheriff may not enter the residence of a person other than
      respondent unless the order specifies, identifying with
   6 particularity the residence or residences which may be entered,
     on the basis of a finding by the court that probable cause
  8
      exists to believe that the property is at this residence.
  565*#28S
          565.28 FEES TO SHERIFF.
   9
         When-the-sheriff-has-taken Upon taking property pursuant to
  10
  ll an order of the court, he the sheriff shall keep it in a secure
  place and shall deliver it to the party entitled thereto as soon
as reasonably possible upon receiving his lawful fees and
  14 expenses for taking and keeping the property.
         The sheriff shall promptly return, without cost, any
  15
  16
       property taken which is not specified in the court's order.
  566*#01S
 17
          566.01 FORCIBLE ENTRY AND UNLAWFUL DETAINER.
       No person shall make entry into lands or tenements except
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  19
      in cases where his entry is allowed by law, and in such cases he
  20
       the person shall not enter by force, but only in a peaceable
      manner.
  21
  566*#03S
       566.03 RECOVERY OF POSSESSION; DEFENSES.
  22
  23
         Subdivision 1. When any person holds over lands or
  24 tenements after a sale thereof on an execution or judgment, or
  redemption, or after termination of contract to convey the same, provided that if the person holdies
      provided that if the person holding such lands or tenements
  28 after the sale, foreclosure, or termination is a tenant, he the
  29 person has received at least one month's written notice of the
  30
      termination of his tenancy as a result of the sale, foreclosure,
  31
       or termination; or when any person holds over lands or tenements
  32
      after termination of the time for which they are demised or let
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      to him that person or to the persons under whom he that person
  34 holds possession, or contrary to the conditions or covenants of
  35
      the lease or agreement under which he that person holds, or
      after any rent becomes due according to the terms of such lease
  36
  37
      or agreement; or when any tenant at will holds over after the
 38
      determination of any such estate by notice to quit; in all such
  39
      cases the person entitled to the premises may recover possession
  40
       thereof in the manner hereinafter provided.
       No change for subd 2
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 42
        Subd. 3. In any proceeding for the restitution of premises
  upon the ground of nonpayment of rent, it shall be a defense
thereto if the tenant establishes by a preponderance of the
  45 evidence that the plaintiff increased the tenant's rent or
  46 decreased the services as a penalty in whole or part for any
  47
      lawful act of the tenant as described in subdivision 2,
48
      providing that the tenant tender to the court or to the
       plaintiff the amount of rent due and payable under his the
  49
 50 <u>tenant's</u> original obligation.
  51
       Subd. 4. Nothing contained herein shall limit the right of
  52 the lessor pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 1 to
  53 terminate a tenancy for a violation by the tenant of a lawful,
  54 material provision of a lease or contract, whether written or
  55 oral, or to hold the tenant liable for damage to the premises
      caused by the tenant or a person acting under his the tenant's
  56
  57 direction or control.
  566*#04S
  58
          566.04 LIMITATION.
          No restitution shall be made under this chapter of any
  59
  60 lands or tenements of which the party complained of, or his that
  61 person's ancestors, or those under whom he the person holds the
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       premises, have been in quiet possession for three years next
  63
      before the filing of the complaint, after the determination of
  64
      the leasehold estate that he the person may have had therein.
  566*#06S
  65
         566.06 SUMMONS; HOW SERVED.
  66
         The summons shall be served at least seven days before the
      return day in the manner provided for service of a summons in a
  67
  68 civil action in the district court. If the person cannot be
  69 found in the county, the summons may be served on-him at least
  70 seven days before its return day by leaving a copy at his the
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person's last usual place of abode with a family member of-his

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family, or a person of suitable age and discretion residing there, or if he the person had no place of abode, by leaving a copy upon the premises described in the complaint with a person of suitable age and discretion occupying the same or any part thereof. The summons may be served by any person not named a party to the action. If the defendant cannot be found in the county, of which the return of the sheriff or constable shall be prima facie proof, and, in the case of a nonresidential 8 premises, no person actually occupies the premises described in 10 the complaint, or, in case the premises described in the complaint is residential, service has been attempted at least 11 twice on different days, with at least one of the attempts 12 having been made between the hours of 6:00 and 10:00 p.m., upon 13 the filing of an affidavit of the plaintiff or  $\frac{}{h \pm s} \; \underline{the}$ 14 plaintiff's attorney stating that (1) the defendant cannot be 15 found or on belief that the defendant is not in this state, and 16 (2) a copy of the summons has been mailed to the defendant 17 at his the defendant's last known address if any is known to the 18 plaintiff, service of the summons may be made upon the defendant 19 by posting the summons in a conspicuous place on the premises 20 for not less than one week. If the defendant or his the 21 defendant's attorney does not appear in court upon the return 22 23 day in the action, the trial thereof shall proceed. 566\*#07S 24

566.07 ANSWER; TRIAL.

After the return of the summons, at the time and place appointed therein, if the defendant appear, he on appearing, may answer the complaint, and all matters in excuse, justification, or avoidance of the allegations thereof shall be set up in the 29 answer; and thereupon the court shall hear and determine the action, unless it shall adjourn the trial as provided in section 566.08, but either party may demand a trial by jury. The proceedings in such action shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as in this chapter otherwise provided. 566\*#08S

566.08 ADJOURNMENT; SECURITY FOR RENT.

The court, in its discretion, may adjourn the trial, but not beyond six days after the return day, unless by consent of parties; but in all cases mentioned in section 566.03, except in an action upon a written lease signed by both parties thereto, if the defendant, his or the defendant's agent or attorney, shall make oath that he the defendant cannot safely proceed to 41 trial for want of a material witness, naming him the witness, and that he the defendant has made due exertion to obtain the witness, and believes that, if such adjournment be allowed, he the defendant will be able to procure the attendance of such witness at the trial, or his the witness' deposition, and shall give bond conditioned to pay to the plaintiff all rent which may accrue during the pendency of the action, and all costs and damages consequent upon such adjournment, the court shall adjourn the trial for such time as may appear necessary, not exceeding three months. 566\*#09S

. 566.09 JUDGMENT; FINE; EXECUTION.

If the court or jury finds for the plaintiff, the court shall immediately enter judgment that the plaintiff have restitution of the premises and tax the costs for him the plaintiff. The court shall issue execution in favor of the plaintiff for the costs and also immediately issue a writ of restitution. Upon a showing by the defendant that immediate restitution of the premises would work a substantial hardship upon him the defendant or his the defendant's family, the court shall stay the writ of restitution for a reasonable period, not to exceed seven days. If the court or jury finds for the defendant, the court shall enter judgment for the defendant, tax the costs against the plaintiff, and issue execution therefor. 566\*#11S

566.11 WRIT OF RESTITUTION; EFFECT OF APPEAL.

If the party against whom judgment for restitution is rendered or his the party's attorney state to the court that-he intends an intent to take an appeal, a writ of restitution shall not issue for 24 hours after judgment. In an action on a lease, against a tenant holding over after the expiration of the term thereof, or a termination thereof by a notice to quit, such writ may issue forthwith notwithstanding such notice of appeal, if the plaintiff give a bond conditioned to pay all costs and

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1 damages in case on the appeal the judgment of restitution be reversed and a new trial ordered. 566\*#125

566.12 APPEAL; STAY.

#f-either A party who feels aggrieved by the judgment he may appeal within ten days as in other cases triable before 6 courts except that if the party appealing remains in possession 7 of the premises, his bond shall be conditioned to pay all costs 8 of such appeal and abide the order the court may make therein 9 and pay all rents and other damages justly accruing to the party excluded from possession during the pendency of the appeal. 11 Upon the taking of such appeal all further proceedings in the 12 case shall be stayed, except that in an action on a lease 13 against a tenant holding over after the expiration of the term thereof or termination thereof by notice to quit, if the 15 plaintiff give bond as provided in section 566.11, a writ of 16 restitution shall issue as if no appeal had been taken and the 17 appellate court shall thereafter issue all needful writs and 18 processes to carry out any judgment which may be rendered in such court.

566\*#13S

566.13 APPEAL AFTER ISSUANCE OF WRIT; STAY.

If a writ of restitution has issued before the taking of an 22 appeal, the court shall give appellant a certificate of the 23 allowance thereof and. Upon service-of being served with such 24 certificate upon, the officer having the writ he shall cease all further proceedings thereunder and if the writ has not been completely executed the defendant shall remain in possession of 27 the premises until the determination of the appeal, but this 28 section shall not apply to a case where judgment for restitution has been entered on a lease against a tenant holding over after the expiration of the term thereof or determination thereof by notice to quit.

566\*#17S

566.17 EXECUTION OF THE WRIT OF RESTITUTION.

The officer holding the writ of restitution shall execute 34 the same by making a demand upon defendant if he-ean-be found in 35 the county or any adult member of his the defendant's family holding possession of the premises, or other person in charge 36 thereof, for the possession of the same, and that the 38 defendant remove-himself leave, taking his family and all of his personal property from such premises within 24 hours after 40 such demand. If defendant fails to comply with the demand, then the officer shall take-with-him bring, if necessary, the force of the county and whatever assistance may be necessary, at the 43 cost of the complainant, remove the said defendant, his family 44 and all his personal property from said premises detained, immediately and place the plaintiff in the possession thereof. In case defendant cannot be found in the county, and there is no person in charge of the premises detained, so that no demand can 48 be made upon the defendant, then the officer shall enter into the possession of the premises, breaking in if necessary, and remove all property of the defendant at the expense of the plaintiff. The plaintiff shall have a lien upon all of the 52 goods upon the premises for the reasonable costs and expenses incurred for removing the personal property and for the proper caring and storing the same, and the costs of transportation of 55 the same to some suitable place of storage, in case defendant shall fail or refuse to make immediate payment for all the expenses of such removal from the premises and plaintiff shall 58 have the right to enforce such lien by detaining the same until 59 paid, and, in case of non-payment for 60 days after the execution of the writ, shall have the right to enforce his the lien and foreclose the same by public sale as provided for in case of sales under sections 514.18 to 514.22. 566\*#175S

566.175 UNLAWFUL REMOVAL OR EXCLUSION; RECOVERY OF 64 POSSESSION.

Subdivision 1. Any tenant who is unlawfully removed or excluded from lands or tenements which are demised or let to him 67 the tenant may recover possession of the premises in the following manner:

- (a) The tenant shall present a verified petition to the 70 county or municipal court of the county in which the premises are located, which petition shall:
  - (1) describe the premises of which possession is claimed

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designee.

and the owner, as defined in section 566.18, subdivision 3, of the premises;

- (2) specifically state the facts and grounds that demonstrate that the removal or exclusion was unlawful including a statement that no judgment and writ of restitution have been issued under section 566.09 in favor of the owner and against petitioner as to the premises and executed in accordance with section 566.17; and
  - (3) ask for possession thereof.
- (b) If it clearly appears from the specific grounds and facts stated in the verified petition or by separate affidavit of petitioner or his the petitioner's counsel or agent that the removal or exclusion was unlawful, the court shall immediately order that petitioner have possession of the premises.
- (c) The petitioner shall furnish monetary or other security 16 if any as the court deems appropriate under the circumstances for payment of all costs and damages the defendant may sustain if the order is subsequently found to have been obtained wrongfully. In determining the appropriateness of any security the court shall consider petitioner's ability to afford monetary security.
  - (d) The court shall direct the order to the sheriff or any constable of the county in which the premises is located and the sheriff or constable shall execute the order immediately by making a demand upon the defendant, if he-can-be found, or his the defendant's agent or other person in charge of the premises, for possession of the premises. If the defendant fails to comply with the demand, the officer shall take with-him whatever assistance may be necessary and immediately place the petitioner in possession of the premises. If the defendant or his the defendant's agent or other person in control of the premises cannot be found and if there is no person in charge of the premises detained so that no demand can be made, the officer shall immediately enter into possession of the premises and place the petitioner in possession of the premises. The officer shall also serve the order and verified petition or affidavit without delay upon the defendant or upon-his agent, in the same manner as a summons is required to be served in a civil action in district court.
  - Subd. 2. The defendant by written motion and notice served by mail or personally upon petitioner or his petitioner's attorney at least two days prior to the hearing date on the motion may obtain dissolution or modification of the order for possession, issued pursuant to subdivision 1, clause (b), unless the petitioner proves the facts and grounds upon which the writ is issued. A defendant bringing a motion pursuant to this subdivision may recover possession of the premises only in accordance with sections 566.03 to 566.17 or otherwise provided by law. Upon the dissolution of the order, the court shall tax costs to petitioner, subject to the provisions of section 563.01, and may allow damages and reasonable attorney's fees for the wrongful granting of the order for possession. If the order is affirmed the court shall tax costs against defendant and may allow petitioner reasonable attorney's fees.
  - Subd. 3. An order issued under subdivision 1, clause (b), or affirmed, modified or dissolved under subdivision 2 is a final order for purposes of appeal and either party aggrieved by the order may appeal within ten days after the entry of the order. If the party appealing remains in possession of the premises, his bond shall be conditioned to pay all costs of the appeal, to abide by the order the court may make and to pay all rent and other damages justly accruing to the party excluded from possession during the pendency of the appeal.

No change for subd 4 to 6 64

566\*#185

566.18 REMEDIES FOR TENANTS; DEFINITIONS.

No change for subd 1 to 7
Subd. 8. INSPECTOR. "Inspector" means the person charged by the governing body of the political subdivision in 69 which a building is situated, with the responsibility of enforcing provisions of local law, the breach of which could constitute a violation as defined in subdivision 6, clause (a), 71 or if no such person, the county health officer or the chairman <u>chair</u> of the board of county commissioners, and in the case of a manufactured home park, the state department of health, or its

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                                                                PAGE
566*#195
        566.19 INSPECTION, NOTICE.
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        No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. After an inspection of a building has been made
    upon demand by a tenant, the owner or his the owner's agent and
 5
    the complaining tenant shall be informed in writing by the
 6
     inspector of any code violations discovered and a reasonable
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     period of time shall be allowed in which to correct the
     violations.
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       No change for subd 3 to 4
566*#215
10
       566.21 SUMMONS.
      No change for subd 1
11
      Subd. 2. The summons and complaint shall be served upon
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    the owner or his the owner's agent at least five and not more
    than ten days before the time at which the complaint is to be
14
15 heard. Service shall be by personal service upon the defendant
16 pursuant to the Minnesota rules of civil procedure except that
17 if such service cannot be made with due diligence, service may
     be made by affixing a copy of the summons and complaint
18
     prominently to the building involved, and mailing at the same
19
    time a copy of the summons and complaint by certified mail to
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21
    the last known address of the defendant.
566*#23S
        566.23 DEFENSES.
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       It shall be a sufficient defense that:
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        (a) The violation or violations alleged in the complaint do
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    not in fact exist or that the violation or violations have been
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    removed or remedied; or
       (b) The violations have been caused by the wilful,
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    malicious, negligent or irresponsible conduct of a complaining
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   tenant or anyone under his the tenant's direction or control; or
30
        (c) Any tenant of the building has unreasonably refused
     entry to the owner or his the owner's agent to a portion of the
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     premises for the purpose of correcting the violation, and the
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     effort to correct was made in good faith.
566*#25S
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       566.25 JUDGMENT.
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       Upon finding the complaint proved, the court may, in its
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     discretion, do any or all of the following, either alone or in
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     combination:
38
        (a) Order the owner to remedy the violation or violations
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     found by the court to exist if the court is satisfied that
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    corrective action will be undertaken promptly; or
41
       (b) Order the tenant to remedy the violation or violations
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     found by the court to exist and deduct the cost from his the
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     rent subject to the terms as the court determines to be just; or
44
        (c) Appoint an administrator with powers as set out in
45
     section 566.29, and
46
        (1) direct that rents due:
47
        (i) on and from the day of entry of judgment, in the case
48
    of petitioning tenants, and
49
       (ii) on and from the day of service of the judgment on all
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    other tenants and commercial tenants of the building, if any,
    shall be deposited with the administrator appointed by the
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52
    court, and
53
        (2) direct that the administrator use the rents collected
54
     for the purpose of remedying the violations found to exist by
55 the court paying the debt service, taxes and insurance, and
56
  providing the services necessary to the ordinary operation and
57
    maintenance of the building which the owner is obligated to
   provide but which-he fails or refuses to provide; or
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59
      (d) Find the extent to which any uncorrected violations
60
    impair the tenants' use and enjoyment of the premises contracted
61
    for and order the rent abated accordingly. Should the court
62
    choose to enter judgment under this paragraph the parties shall
63 be informed and the court shall find the amount by which the
64
   rent shall be abated; and
65
       (e) Grant any other relief the court deems just and proper.
566*#285
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       566.28 EVICTION PROCEEDINGS BY OWNER LIMITED.
67
       A tenant may not be evicted, nor may his the tenant's
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obligations under his a rental agreement be increased nor the

70 or decrease of services is intended as a penalty for the tenant's complaint of a violation. The burden of proving

services decreased, if the eviction or increase of obligations

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otherwise shall be on the owner if said eviction or increase of
     obligations or decrease of services occurs within 90 days after
     the filing of the complaint, unless it is found that the
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     complaint was not made in good faith. After 90 days the burden
 5
     of proof shall be on the tenant.
566*#295
        566.29 ADMINISTRATOR.
 6
        No change for subd 1 to 3 Subd. 4. POWERS. The administrator shall be
 8
        Subd. 4.
     empowered to:
10
        (a) Collect rents from tenants and commercial tenants,
11
     evict tenants and commercial tenants for nonpayment of rent or
12
     other cause, rent vacant dwelling units on a month to month
    basis, rent vacant commercial units with the consent of the
13
14
    owner and exercise all other powers necessary and appropriate to
15
   carry out the purposes of Laws 1973, Chapter 611;
16
        (b) Contract for the reasonable cost of materials, labor
     and services necessary to remedy the violation or violations
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18
     found by the court to exist, and make disbursements for payment
     therefor from funds available for the purpose;
19
20
        (c) Provide any services to the tenants which the owner is
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    obligated to provide but which-he refuses or fails to provide,
22
     and pay for them from funds available for the purpose;
23
       (d) Petition the court, after notice to the parties, for an
24
   order allowing the administrator to encumber the premise to
25
     secure funds to the extent necessary to cover the cost of
26
     materials, labor, and services necessary to remedy the violation
27
    or violations found by the court to exist, and to pay for them
28
     from funds derived from the encumbrance; and
        (e) Petition the court, after notice to the parties, for an
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    order allowing the administrator to receive funds made available
31
     for this purpose by the municipality to the extent necessary to
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     cover the cost of materials, labor, and services necessary to
     remedy the violation or violations found by the court to exist,
33
34
     and pay for them from funds derived from the municipal sources.
35
     The municipality shall recover disbursements by special
36
     assessment on the real estate affected, bearing interest at the
    rate determined by the municipality, not exceeding the rate
37
38
     established for finance charges for open-end credit sales under
39
     section 334.16, subdivision 1, clause (b), with the assessment,
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     interest and any penalties to be collected the same as special
41
     assessments made for other purposes under state statute or
42
     municipal charter.
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        No change for subd 5
566*#30S
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        566.30 REMOVAL OF ADMINISTRATOR.
45
        Subdivision 1. The administrator may, upon notice to all
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     parties, petition the court to be relieved of his duties,
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     setting forth his reasons therefor. The court may, in its
48
     discretion, grant such petition and discharge the administrator
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     upon approval of his the accounts.
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        Subd. 2. Any party may, upon notice to the administrator
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     and all other parties, petition the court to remove the
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     administrator. Upon good cause shown, the court shall order the
     administrator removed and direct him the administrator to
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     deliver to the court forthwith an accounting of his
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     administration. The court may make any other order necessary
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     and appropriate under the circumstances.
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       No change for subd 3
566*#31S
        566.31 TERMINATION OF ADMINISTRATION.
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        No change for subd 1
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       Subd. 2. Upon the occurrence of any of the conditions for
61
     termination in subdivision 1, the administrator shall:
62
        (a) Submit to the court an accounting of receipts and
63
     disbursements of his the administration together with copies of
     all bills, receipts and other memoranda pertaining to all
65
     transactions reflected therein, and, where appropriate, a
66
     certification, by an appropriate governmental agency, that the
67
     violations found by the court to exist at the time of judgment
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     have been remedied; and
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        (b) Comply with any other order the court shall make as a
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     condition of discharge.
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       No change for subd 3
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571.41 GARNISHEE SUMMONS; EXCEPTIONS.

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No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein 3 contained, a plaintiff in any action in a court of record for the recovery of money may issue a garnishee summons before judgment therein in the following instances only:

- (a) Following by at least 40 days service of the summons 7 and complaint upon the debtor in the main action where judgment by default could be entered pursuant to Rule 55.01(1) of the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure; or
- (b) If the court shall order the issuance of such summons, 11 if a summons and complaint is filed with the appropriate court 12 and either served on the defendant or delivered to a sheriff for service on the defendant not more than 30 days after the order 14 is signed, and if, upon application to the court it shall appear that:
- (1) Defendant is about to take property out of the state which might be necessary to satisfy any judgment awarded 18 plaintiff, or
  - (2) The purpose of the garnishment is to establish quasi in rem jurisdiction and that
- (a) defendant is a resident individual having departed from the state with intent to defraud his creditors, or to avoid 23 service; or
  - (b) defendant is a nonresident individual, or a foreign corporation, partnership or association.
- (3) The garnishee and the debtor are parties to a contract 27 of suretyship, guarantee, or insurance, because of which the 28 garnishee may be held to respond to any person for the claim asserted against the debtor in the main action.
- (4) The creditor has been unable to serve upon the debtor the summons and complaint in the main action because the debtor 32 has been inaccessible due to residence and employment in 33 buildings where access is restricted.

No change for subd 3

Subd. 4. If the court shall order the issuance of a 36 garnishee summons before entry of judgment, such summons and attendant documents shall designate the parties plaintiff and defendant. To obtain such an order, the creditor shall file an affidavit stating that a cause of action exists, specifying the amount of the claim and the ground thereof, and setting forth in detail the specific facts upon which the creditor bases his the claim of entitlement to garnishment before entry of judgment. Such an order shall provide that a hearing shall be held no later than seven days from the date of service of the garnishee summons for the purpose of determining whether probable cause exists for the continuation of the garnishment, unless the debtor knowingly waives in writing said hearing. Notice of said hearing shall be given to the debtor by such method as shall be prescribed by the court. At said hearing the burden of proving probable cause shall rest upon the creditor.

Subd. 5. PRIOR NOTICE REQUIRED. If the garnishee summons is to be used to garnish the earnings of an individual to enforce a judgment, or to garnish earnings prior to entry of judgment pursuant to subdivision 2, clause (a), prior to the first garnishment on any debt, the creditor shall serve upon the debtor, no less than ten days prior to the service of the garnishee summons, a notice that a summons may be issued. If the garnishee summons has not been served within one year after service of the notice, the judgment creditor shall serve another notice upon the judgment debtor prior to serving the garnishee summons on his the judgment debtor's employer. If more than one year has passed since service of the judgment creditor's most recent garnishee summons, the judgment creditor shall no less than ten days prior to service of a subsequent garnishee summons serve notice that another garnishee summons may be served. The notice shall (1) be substantially in the form set out in this chapter; (2) be served personally, in the manner of a summons and complaint, or by first class mail to the last known address of the debtor; (3) inform the debtor that a garnishee summons may be served on the debtor's employer in ten days, and that the debtor may, within that time, cause to be served on the creditor a signed statement under penalties of perjury asserting an entitlement to an exemption from garnishment; (4) inform the debtor of the wage garnishment exemptions contained in section 550.37, subdivision 14; and (5) advise the debtor of the relief set forth in this chapter to which he the debtor may be entitled

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if a creditor in bad faith disregards a valid claim and the fee, 2 costs, and penalty which may be assessed against a debtor who in bad faith falsely claims an exemption or in bad faith takes action to frustrate the garnishment process. If no statement of exemption is received by the creditor within ten days from the service of the notice, he the creditor may proceed with the garnishment. Failure of the debtor to serve a statement does not constitute a waiver of any right he the debtor may have to an exemption. If the statement of exemption is received by the 10 creditor, he the creditor may still cause a garnishee summons to be issued. If the debtor subsequently asserts  $h \div s$  <u>a</u> claim of 11 12 exemption successfully to the court having jurisdiction over the 13 action, and the court finds that the creditor disregarded the 14 claim of exemption in bad faith, the debtor shall be entitled to 15 costs, reasonable attorney fees, actual damages, and an amount 16 not to exceed \$100. If in subsequent proceedings which may be 17 brought by the debtor or creditor, the claim is not upheld, and 18 the court finds that it was asserted in bad faith, or if the 19 court finds that the debtor has in bad faith taken action to 20 frustrate the garnishment process, the debtor shall be assessed costs and reasonable attorney fees resulting from the additional 21 22 proceedings, and an amount not to exceed \$100. 23

No change for subd 5a

Subd. 5b. DUTY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; EXEMPTION; OBJECTION. Upon receipt of the garnishee summons and exemption notices, the financial institution shall attach and bind as much of the amount due under section 571.471 as the financial institution has on deposit owing to the judgment debtor. Within two business days after receipt of the garnishee summons and exemption notices, the financial institution shall serve upon the judgment debtor two copies of the exemption notice. The financial institution shall serve the notice by first class mail to the last known address of the judgment debtor. If no claim of exemption is received by the financial institution within 14 days after the exemption notices are mailed to the judgment debtor, the funds shall remain subject to the garnishment summons. #f-the-judgment-debtor-elects On electing to claim an exemption, he the judgment debtor shall complete the exemption notice, affix-his-signature sign it under penalty of perjury, and deliver one copy to the financial institution and one copy to the judgment creditor within 14 days of the date postmarked on the correspondence mailed to the judgment debtor containing the exemption notices. Failure of the judgment debtor to serve the executed exemption notice does not constitute a waiver of any right he-may-have to an exemption. Upon timely receipt of a claim of exemption, funds not claimed to be exempt by the judgment debtor shall remain subject to the garnishment summons. All money claimed to be exempt shall be released to the judgment debtor upon the expiration of seven days after the date postmarked on the correspondence containing the executed exemption notice mailed to the judgment creditor, or the date of personal delivery of the executed exemption notice to the judgment creditor, unless within that time the judgment creditor interposes an objection to the exemption. Objection shall be interposed by mailing or delivering one copy of the written objection to the financial institution and one copy of the written objection to the judgment debtor. Upon receipt of a written objection from the judgment creditor within the specified seven-day period, the financial institution shall retain the funds claimed to be exempt. Unless the financial institution receives a notice of motion and motion from the judgment debtor asserting exemption rights within ten days after receipt of the written objection to the exemption, the funds shall remain subject to the garnishment summons as if no claim of exemption has been made. Either the judgment creditor or the judgment debtor may bring a motion to determine the validity of an exemption claim by following the procedure set out in subdivision 7. If a notice of motion and motion to determine the validity of a claim of exemption is received by the financial institution within the period provided, the financial institution shall retain the funds claimed to be exempt until otherwise ordered by the court, or until the garnishment lapses pursuant to section 571.69. However, at any time during the procedure specified in this subdivision, the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor may,

by a writing dated subsequent to the service of the execution,

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1 direct the financial institution to release the funds in 2 question to the other party. Upon receipt of a release, the 3 financial institution shall release the funds as directed.

Subd. 5c. SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS; BAD FAITH CLAIMS. 5 If in subsequent proceedings brought by the judgment debtor or 6 the judgment creditor, the claim of exemption is not upheld, and the court finds that it was asserted in bad faith, the judgment 8 creditor shall be awarded actual damages, costs, and reasonable 9 attorney fees resulting from the additional proceedings and an amount not to exceed \$100. If the claim of exemption is upheld, 11 and the court finds that the judgment creditor disregarded the claim of exemption in bad faith, the judgment debtor shall be 13 awarded costs, reasonable attorney fees, actual damages, and an 14 amount not to exceed \$100. The underlying judgment shall be 15 modified to reflect assessment of damages, costs, and attorney fees. However, if the party in whose favor a penalty assessment is made is not actually indebted to his the party's attorney for 18 fees, the attorney's fee award shall be made directly to the 19 attorney and an appropriate judgment in favor of the attorney 20 shall be entered. Upon motion of any party in interest, on 21 notice, the court shall determine the validity of any claim of 22 exemption and may make any order necessary to protect the rights of those interested. No garnishee shall be liable for damages for complying with this section. Both copies of an exemption claim or an objection to an exemption claim shall be mailed or 26 delivered on the same date. The financial institution may rely 27 on the date of mailing or delivery of a notice to it in

computing any time periods in this section.

Subd. 6. FORM OF NOTICE. The ten-day notice 30 informing a judgment debtor that a garnishee summons may be used 31 to garnish the earnings of an individual to enforce a judgment, shall be substantially in the following form:

STATE OF MINNESOTA ) ) ss County of ..... Court ...... (Judgment Creditor) ..... (Judgment Debtor) Garnishment Exemption Notice

The State of Minnesota

40 To the above named Judgment Debtor:

Please take notice that a Garnishment Summons may be served upon your employer or other third parties, without any further court proceedings or notice to you, ten days or more from the 44 date hereof. Your earnings are completely exempt from garnishment if you are now a recipient of relief based on need, 46 if you have been a recipient of relief within the last six 47 months, or if you have been an inmate of a correctional 48 institution in the last six months. Relief based on need includes, only AFDC, general assistance medical care, 50 supplemental security income, medical assistance, Minnesota supplemental assistance, and general assistance.

If you wish to claim an exemption, you should fill out the 53 appropriate form below, sign it, and send it to the judgment creditor's attorney and the garnishee.

You may wish to contact the attorney for the Judgment Creditor in order to arrange for a settlement of the debt. PENALTIES

- 1. Be advised that even if you claim an exemption, a Garnishment Summons may still be served on your employer. If your earnings are garnished after you claim an exemption, you may petition the court for a determination of your exemption. If the court finds that the creditor disregarded your claim of exemption in bad faith, you will be entitled to costs, 64 reasonable attorney fees, actual damages, and an amount not to 65 exceed \$100.
  - 2. HOWEVER, BE WARNED if you claim an exemption, the creditor can also petition the court for a determination of your 68 exemption, and if the court finds that you claimed an exemption 69 in bad faith, you will be assessed costs and reasonable attorney's fees plus an amount not to exceed \$100.
  - 3. If after receipt of this notice, you in bad faith take 72 action to frustrate the garnishment, thus requiring the creditor 73 to petition the court to resolve the problem, you will be liable 74 to the creditor for costs and reasonable attorney fees plus an amount not to exceed \$100.

Dated: .....

571\*#46S

voucher for such payment.

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1
                          (Attorney for) Judgment Creditor
 2
                           Address
 3
                           Telephone
        I hereby claim under penalty of perjury that my earnings
 4
 5
     are exempt from garnishment because:
       (1) ..... I am presently a recipient of relief based on
 6
 7
     need. (Specify the program, case number, and the county from
     which relief is being received.)
        Program Case Number (if known)
                      .....
 9
      Program
10
                                                  County
11
        (2) ..... I am not now receiving relief based on need, but
     I have received relief based on need within the last six
12
13
     months. (Specify the program, case number, and the county from
     which relief has been received.)
14
                      .........
15
                    Case Number (if known)
                                                 County
16
      Program
       (3) ..... I have been an inmate of a correctional
17
18
     institution within the last six months. (Specify the
19
     correctional institution and location.)
20
        **********
                                       . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
21
      Correctional Institution
                                      Location
       I hereby authorize any agency that has distributed relief
22
23
    to me or any correctional institution in which I was an inmate
     to disclose to the above-named creditor or his the creditor's
24
25
     attorney whether or not I was a recipient of relief based on
26
     need or an inmate of a correctional institution within the last
27
    six months.
28
       ........
29
                        Judgment Debtor
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                       Address
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       No change for subd 7 to 8
571*#42S
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        571.42 EFFECT OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS.
        Subdivision 1. ATTACH FOR JUDGMENT. Except as
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34
     provided in sections 571.43 and 571.50, service of the garnishee
35
     summons upon the garnishee shall attach and bind, to respond to
36
     final judgment in the action, all personal property of the
37 judgment debtor in his the possession of or under his the
38 control of the garnishee and all indebtedness owing by him the
39
     garnishee to the judgment debtor at the time of service and all
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     nonexempt disposable earnings earned or to be earned within that
41
     pay period and within 60 days thereafter.
42
       No change for subd 2
571*#43S
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       571.43 GARNISHMENT PROHIBITED.
44
       No person or corporation shall be adjudged a garnishee by
45
     reason of:
46
       (1) Any money or other thing due to the judgment debtor,
47
     unless at the time of the service of the summons the same is due
48
     absolutely, and without depending on any contingency;
49
       (2) Any debt due from such garnishee on a judgment, so long
50
     as he the garnishee is liable to an execution thereon;
       (3) Any liability incurred upon any negotiable instrument;
51
52
       (4) Any money or other thing due to the judgment debtor
53
     where the judgment debtor is a bank, savings bank, trust
54
    company, credit union, or savings and loan association.
571*#45S
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       571.45 SALARY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.
56
        The salary or wages of any official or employee of a
57
    county, town, city, or school district, or any department
    thereof, is subject to garnishment. In the case of such officer, the garnishee summons shall be served upon the auditor,
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     treasurer, or clerk of such body, or department thereof of which
61
    he the person subject to garnishment is an officer; and in other
62
     cases, shall be served upon the officer in whose office, or the
    head of the department in which, or the presiding officer of the
63
64
     body by which, such person is employed; and the disclosure shall
65
    be made by the officer or person so served, or by some person
    designated by him the person so served having knowledge of the
66
67
    facts. If payment is made by such county, town, city, or school
68
    district, or any department thereof pursuant to a judgment
69
    against it as garnishee, a certified copy of the judgment with a
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    certificate of satisfaction to the extent of such payment
71
     endorsed thereon shall be delivered to the treasurer as his a
```

Garnishment Summons

```
571.46 MONEY DUE FROM STATE DEPARTMENTS.
        Money due or owing to any corporation or person by the
   3 state on account of any employment, work, or contract with any
  4 state department or agency is liable to garnishment. The 5 garnishee summons may be served upon the head of the department
  6 or agency by certified mail; and the disclosure shall be made by
  7 the head of the department or agency, or by some person
  8 designated by him the head having knowledge of the facts. If
  9 payment is made pursuant to judgment against the state as
 10 garnishee a certified copy of the judgment, with a certificate
 of satisfaction to the extent of such payment endorsed thereon;
 12
     shall be delivered to the head of the department or agency as
 13 his a voucher for such payment.
       571.471 COURT OF RECORD.
 14
 15
        Subdivision 1. PROCEDURE.
                                     To enforce a judgment
      arising from an action in a court of record, or, before entry of
 17
      judgment in those instances permitted, a garnishee summons may
 18 be issued by a judgment creditor or his judgment creditor's
 19 attorney and shall be served upon the garnishee in the same
 20
      manner as other summons in that court of record except that
 21 service must be personal. The judgment creditor shall serve
 22 with the garnishee summons a garnishment disclosure form, which
 23 shall be substantially in the form set out in this chapter. The
 24
      judgment creditor may also serve written interrogatories with
 25 the garnishee summons. The garnishee summons shall state that
 26 the garnishee shall serve upon the judgment creditor or his
 27
     judgment creditor's attorney within 20 days after service of the
      jarnishee summons, a written disclosure, under oath, of his the
 28
 29 garnishee's indebtedness to the judgment debtor and answers to
 30 all written interrogatories which are served with the garnishee
 31
     summons. The judgment creditor shall not require disclosure of
     an indebtedness to him the judgment creditor or property of
    judgment debtor in the garnishee's possession or under the
 33
     garnishee's control in excess of 110 percent of the amount of
 35
     the judgment which remains unpaid. The garnishee summons shall
 36 include the full name of the judgment debtor and has the
 37
      judgment debtor's place of residence, the amount of the judgment
 38 which remains unpaid. The garnishee summons shall also state
 39
    that the garnishee shall retain property or money in his
 40 possession pursuant to this chapter until the judgment creditor
 41
     causes a writ of execution to be served upon the garnishee or
 42 until the judgment debtor authorizes release to the judgment
 43 creditor, and shall state that after the expiration of the
 44 period of time specified in section 571.69 from the date of
 service of the garnishee summons, the garnishee shall release
all such retained property and money to the judgment debtor and
 46
 47
     shall be discharged and relieved of all liability thereon. The
 48 garnishee summons shall also state that no employer may
 49
     discharge any employee because the employee's earnings have been
    subject to garnishment. The garnishee summons shall further
 50
     state that any assignment of wages made by the debtor or
51
 52
      indebtedness to the garnishee incurred by the debtor within 10
     days prior to the receipt of the first garnishment on a debt is
53
54 void. The garnishee summons shall further state the date of the
 55 entry of judgment against the judgment debtor, or in those
    instances in which there is garnishment before judgment, the
 56
 57
     garnishee summons shall include for service a copy of the court
    order permitting said garnishment. A copy of the garnishee
 58
59 summons and copies of all other papers served on the garnishee
60
     shall be served by mail upon the judgment debtor not later than
     five days after service is made upon the garnishee. A single
 61
 62
     garnishee summons may be addressed to two or more garnishees but
 63
    shall state whether each is summoned separately or jointly.
64
       Subd. 2. FORMS, SUMMONS NOTICE, AND AFFIDAVIT. The
65
      garnishee summons and notice to judgment debtor, together with
 66
      the affidavit of service, shall be substantially in the
 67
     following form:
    STATE OF MINNESOTA )
68
69
 70
                             ) 55
      County of .....)
 71
 72
      ..... (Judgment Creditor)
 73
      ..... (Judgment Debtor)
 74
       ..... (Garnishee)
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The State of Minnesota To the above named Garnishee:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon the judgment creditor or his judgment creditor's attorney, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, written disclosure, under oath, setting forth your indebtedness to the judgment debtor ..... above named, (Give full name and residence of judgment debtor) and any property, money or effects of said judgment debtor which are in your possession. Your disclosure need not exceed 110 percent of the amount of the 11 judgment creditor's judgment which remains unpaid. Judgment was entered against the judgment debtor on ....., in the amount of \$...., and the amount of said judgment which remains unpaid is \$....., you are further hereby required to retain in your possession such property, money and effects in an amount not exceeding 110 percent of the amount of the judgment which remains unpaid. You may not, however, pursuant to this summons, withhold from the debtor any earnings due to the debtor that are exempt from garnishment pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 571.55.

Failure to disclose and withhold in accordance with this summons may render you liable to the judgment creditor for an amount not exceeding the judgment creditor's judgment against the judgment debtor or 110 percent of the amount claimed in the garnishee summons, whichever is smaller.

You shall retain such property, money and effects in your possession until such time as the judgment creditor causes a writ of execution to be served upon you, until the judgment debtor authorizes release to the judgment creditor, or until the 30 expiration of ..... days from the date of service of this summons upon you, when you shall return such property, money and effects to the judgment debtor.

Any assignment of wages made by the judgment debtor or 34 indebtedness to you incurred by the judgment debtor within ten days prior to the receipt of the first garnishment on a debt is void and should be disregarded.

You are prohibited by law from discharging said judgment debtor because his the judgment debtor's earnings have been subjected to garnishment.

> .......... Attorney for Judgment Creditor ........... Address

NOTICE TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR

To: ..... Judgment Debtor ....: Sir ....:

Take notice that a garnishee summons, garnishment disclosure form and written interrogatories (strike out if not applicable), which are herewith served upon you, were personally served upon ..... the garnishee ..... named therein, by delivering copies

thereof to ....., the said garnishee, and the said garnishee ...... was paid in advance the sum of \$2 fees.

> .......... Attorney for Judgment Creditor .......... Address

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

STATE OF MINNESOTA ) County of .....) ..... being duly sworn upon oath, says ..... in said county ..he served upon the within-named judgment debtor copies of the within garnishee summons, garnishment disclosure form, written interrogatories (strike out if not applicable), and order, together with a notice to said judgment debtor ....., of which the foregoing is a copy, stating that the above-described documents were personally served upon said garnishee ....., signed by

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1
      ..... Said service was made by
  2 depositing in the United States mail at said City of
3
      ..... said documents properly enveloped, with
 4 postage prepaid, and addressed to:
 5
  6
                                    7 Subscribed and sworn to before me
     This ..... day of ...... 19.. .
 9
      1.0
                  Notary Public
     ..... County, Minnesota.
 11
 571*#4955
12 571.495 DISCLOSURE.
13 Subdivision 1. GARNISHEE TO DISCLOSE. Within the
 14 time herein limited, the garnishee shall serve upon the gudgment
 15 creditor or his the judgment creditor's attorney written
 16 answers, under oath, to the questions in the garnishment
     disclosure form and to any written interrogatories which are
 17
 18
      served upon the garnishee. The amount of the garnishee's
 19 disclosure need not exceed 110 percent of the amount of the
 20 judgment creditor's judgment which remains unpaid, after
 21 subtracting the total of set-offs, defenses, exemptions,
 ownerships, or other interest. The garnishment disclosure form and all written interrogatories may be served personally or by
 24 mail. If such disclosure is by a corporation, it shall be
 25 verified by some officer or agent having knowledge of the facts.
 26
       Subd. 2. CONTENTS OF DISCLOSURE. Such disclosure
27 shall state:
 28
       (1) The amount of disposable earnings earned or to be
 29 earned within the judgment debtor's pay periods which may be
 30
    subject to garnishment and all of the garnishee's indebtedness
    to the judgment debtor.
 31
      (2) Whether the judgment creditor held at the time
 32
 33 aforesaid the title or possession of or any interest in any
 personal property or any instruments or papers relating to any
such property belonging to the judgment debtor or in which he
     such property belonging to the judgment debtor or in which he
 36 the judgment debtor is interested. If-he-admits On admitting
 37
    any such interest or any doubt respecting the same, he the
 38 garnishee shall set forth a description of such property and the
 39
     facts concerning the same, and the title, interest or claim of
 40 the judgment debtor in or to the same.
 41
      (3) If the garnishee claims any set-off or defense or claim
or lien to such disposable earnings, indexed 43 he the garnishee shall disclose the amount and the facts.
     or lien to such disposable earnings, indebtedness or property,
        (4) Whether the judgment debtor claims any exemption from
 45 execution, or any other objection, known to the garnishee or the
 judgment debtor, against the right of the judgment creditor to
apply upon his the judgment creditor's demand the debt or
     apply upon his the judgment creditor's demand the debt or
 48 property disclosed.
 49
      (5) If other persons make claims to any disposable
 50 earnings, debt or property of the judgment debtor, the garnishee
 51
     shall disclose the names and addresses of such other claimants
 52 and, so far as known, the nature of their claims.
        No change for subd 3
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 571*#50S
 54
         571.50 EFFECT OF DISCLOSURE.
 55
         Subject to the provisions of sections 571.51 and 571.52,
 56 the disclosure shall be conclusive against the judgment creditor
     as to all property of the judgment debtor. If the garnishee
 57
 58 denies that-he-is-indebted indebtedness to the judgment debtor
 or has possession of any property of the judgment debtor in-his
possession, the filing in court of a copy of the denial shall
 60 possession, the filing in court of a copy of the denial shall operate as a full discharge of the
     operate as a full discharge of the garnishee at the end of 20
 62 days from the date of service of the disclosure, in the absence
 63 of further proceedings as provided for in sections 571.51 and
 64 571.52. The filing of objections to the disclosure or the
 65 filing of any motion or other proceedings shall operate as a
 66 stay of the discharge. The court may, upon proper showing,
 67
     relieve the judgment creditor from the operation of the
 68 discharge after the expiration of 20 days. The garnishee may
 69 apply to the court to be discharged as to any property or
 70 indebtedness in excess of the amount which may be required to
 71 satisfy judgment creditor's judgment.
571*#51S
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571.51 ORAL DISCLOSURE; SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT.

Either before or after such written disclosure any party to

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the garnishment proceedings may obtain an ex parte order requiring oral disclosure. Such order may be obtained upon affidavit showing upon information and belief facts justifying the said order, and the court shall require the garnishee to appear for oral examination before the court. If the garnishee 5 hold the garnished property by a title that is void as to judgment debtor's creditors, he the garnishee may be charged 8 therefor although the judgment debtor could not have maintained 9 an action against him the garnishee therefor; but in this, and 10 in all other cases where the garnishee denies liability, the 11 judgment creditor may move the court at any time before the 12 garnishee is discharged, on notice to both the judgment debtor 13 and the garnishee, for leave to file a supplemental complaint 14 making the latter a party to the action, and setting forth the 15 facts upon which he the judgment creditor claims to charge him 16 the garnishee; and, if probable cause is shown, such motion 17 shall be granted. The supplemental complaint shall be served upon both judgment debtor and garnishee, either or both of whom 18 may answer, and the judgment creditor may reply. Such issues 19 20 shall be brought to trial and tried as in other actions. 571\*#52S

571.52 THIRD PARTY MAY INTERVENE.

If it appears that any person not a party to the action has or claims an interest in any of the garnished property antedating the garnishment, the court may permit such person to appear and maintain his the person's rights; and if he the person does not so appear, may direct that he the person be notified to appear or be barred of his the claim. The notice in such case may be served in such manner as the court directs, and the person so appearing or notified shall be joined as a party and be bound by judgment against the garnishee.

571\*#53S 571.53 DEFAULT.

If any garnishee who is duly summoned fails to serve his a disclosure as required in this chapter, upon proof by affidavit of such facts, the court may render judgment against him the garnishee for an amount not exceeding judgment creditor's judgment against judgment debtor or 110 percent of the amount claimed in the garnishee summons, whichever is the smaller but the court upon good cause shown may remove such default and permit the garnishee to disclose on such terms as may be just. 571\*#54S

571.54 JUDGMENT AGAINST GARNISHEE.

Judgment against a garnishee shall be rendered, if at all, for the amount due the judgment debtor, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment creditor's judgment against such judgment debtor, with costs taxed and allowed in the proceeding against the garnishee but not to exceed 110 percent of the amount claimed in the garnishee summons. Such judgment shall acquit and discharge the garnishee from all claims of all the parties named in the process in and to the property or money paid, delivered, or accounted for by such garnishee by force of such judgment.

When any person is charged as garnishee by reason of any property in his the person's possession other than an indebtedness payable in money, he the person shall deliver the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the officer holding execution, and such property shall be sold and the proceeds accounted for in the same manner as if it had been taken on execution against the judgment debtor; but the garnishee shall not be compelled to deliver any specific articles at any time or place other than as stipulated in the contract between him the garnishee and the judgment debtor. 571\*#55S

571.55 LIMITATION ON GARNISHMENT.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. The maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of an individual for any pay period which may be subjected to garnishment may not exceed the lesser of

(a) 25 percent of his the disposable earnings or

(b) the amount by which his the disposable earnings exceeds the following product: forty times the federal minimum hourly wage prescribed by Section 6(a) (1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, Title 29, United States Code, Section 206(a) (1), in effect at the time the earnings are payable times the number of work weeks in such pay period. When a pay period consists of

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other than a whole number of work weeks, each day of that pay
2 period in excess of the number of completed work weeks shall be
 3 counted as a fraction of a work week equal to the number of
 4 excess work days divided by the number of days in the normal
   work week.
 6
     No change for subd 3
571*#565
        571.56 VALUE.
 7
 8
        Subdivision 1.
                        COURT MAY DETERMINE. Upon
 9 application of any party in interest, on notice, the court may
10 determine the value of any property of judgment debtor in the
11
    hands of the garnishee and may make any order relative to the
12 keeping, delivery or sale thereof, or touching any of the
13 property, that is necessary to protect the rights of those
     interested, and may require the property to be brought into
14
15 court or delivered to a receiver by it appointed. If the
16 garnishee refuses or neglects to comply with any order of the
     court hereunder, he the garnishee may be punished for contempt,
17
18 and also shall be liable to the judgment creditor for the value
19 of such property, less the amount of any lien.
20
        Subd. 2. LIEN OF GARNISHEE. If it appears that the
21 garnishee has a lien on the property, or that it is in any way
22 liable for the payment of a debt due to him the garnishee, the
23 judgment creditor, on motion, may be permitted to pay the amount
24 thereof, and the amount so paid shall be repaid to judgment
25
     creditor, with interest, out of the proceeds of the sale of such
26 property. The garnishee may sell the property to satisfy the
27 lien, if a sale be authorized by his the garnishee's contract,
28 at any time before such payment or tender.
29
       No change for subd 3
571*#57S
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       571.57 GARNISHEE FEES.
31
        Subdivision 1. WITNESS FEES. A garnishee other than
   an employer whose employee is the judgment debtor shall be paid $2 fees at the time of service of garnishee summons. If
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33
34 required to appear and submit to oral examination a garnishee
35 shall be tendered his fees and mileage for attendance at the
rate allowed by law to a witness, and in extraordinary cases,
may be allowed such further sum as the court shall deem
38 reasonable for his counsel fees and other necessary expenses.
39
    If he the garnishee be charged as a garnishee, the amount of
40
    such fees and allowances may be recovered by judgment creditor
41
     out of the property in his-hands the garnishee's possession. If
42 charged as garnishee on account of specific articles of personal
43 property, the garnishee shall not be required to deliver the
44 same to an officer until payment of his the garnishee's
45
    reasonable charges for storage.
     No change for subd 2
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571*#59S
    571.59 DISCHARGE NOT A BAR.
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       If any person summoned as a garnishee is discharged, the
49 judgment shall be no bar to an action brought against him the
50 person by the judgment debtor or other claimants for the same
51
    demand.
571*#60S
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       571.60 GARNISHMENT BY DEFENDANT.
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       If the defendant recovers judgment against the plaintiff he
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    the defendant may institute and prosecute garnishment under this
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    chapter as if he the defendant were judgment creditor. For the
56
    purposes of such proceedings he the defendant is to be
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    considered as judgment debtor, and his the defendant's answer is
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    deemed a complaint.
571*#61S
      571.61 NO DISCHARGE FROM EMPLOYMENT FOR GARNISHMENT OR
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60 EXECUTION.
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      Subdivision 1.
                        PROHIBITION. No employer may
62
    discharge any employee by reason of the fact that his the
63 employee's earnings have been subjected to garnishment or
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    execution.
65
                 REMEDY. If an employer discharges an
      Subd. 2.
66 employee in violation of this section, the employee may within 67 90 days of such discharge bring a civil action for recovery of
68 twice his the wages lost as a result of the violation and for an
69 order requiring his reinstatement.
571*#64S
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70 571.64 APPEAL.

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Any party to a garnishment proceeding deeming-nimself
    aggrieved by any order or final judgment may appeal as in other
    civil cases.
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572*#10S
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       572.10 APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS BY COURT.
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       If the arbitration agreement provides a method of
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6 appointment of arbitrators, this method shall be followed. In the absence thereof, or if the agreed method fails or for any 8 reason cannot be followed, or when an arbitrator appointed fails 9 or is unable to act and his a successor has not been duly 10 appointed, the court on application of a party shall appoint one 11 or more arbitrators. An arbitrator so appointed has all the 12 powers of one specifically named in the agreement. 572\*#15S

572.15 AWARD. 13

- (a) The award shall be in writing and signed by the arbitrators joining in the award. The arbitrators shall deliver 16 a copy to each party personally or by certified mail, or as provided in the agreement.
- 18 (b) An award shall be made within the time fixed therefor 19 by the agreement or, if not so fixed, within such time as the 20 court orders on application of a party. The parties may extend 21 the time in writing either before or after the expiration 22 thereof. A party waives the objection that an award was not 23 made within the time required unless he the party notifies the 24 arbitrators of his an objection prior to the delivery of the award to him the party. 25 572\*#16S

26 572.16 CHANGE OF AWARD BY ARBITRATORS.

On application of a party or, if an application to the court is pending under sections 572.18, 572.19, or 572.20, on submission to the arbitrators by the court under such conditions as the court may order, the arbitrators may modify or correct the award upon the grounds stated in clauses (1) and (3) of subdivision 1, section 572.20, or for the purpose of clarifying the award. The application shall be made within 20 days after delivery of the award to the applicant. Written notice thereof 35 shall be given forthwith to the opposing party, stating he that the opposing party must serve his objections thereto, if any, within ten days from the notice. The award so modified or corrected is subject to the provisions of sections 572.18, 39 572.19 and 572.20.

572\*#25S 40

572.25 VENUE.

An initial application shall be made to the court of the county in which the agreement provides the arbitration hearing shall be held or, if the hearing has been held, in the county in which it was held. Otherwise the application shall be made in the county where the adverse party resides or has a place of business or, if he-has-no-residence-or-place-of-business there is one or the other in this state; if not, then to the court of any county. All subsequent applications shall be made to the court hearing the initial application unless the court otherwise directs.

572\*#37S

572.37 PRESENTATION OF MEDIATOR TO PUBLIC.

No individual may act as a mediator pursuant to the Minnesota Civil Mediation Act for compensation without providing the individuals to the conflict with a written statement of his qualifications prior to beginning mediation. The statement shall describe his educational background and relevant training and experience in the field.

Nothing in this section shall limit the pursuits of professionals consistent with their training and code of ethics; nor shall this section apply to service provided through a governmental agency. The requirement of this section may be satisfied by a nonprofit corporation on behalf of its service providers by providing a statement of the education, training, and experience requirements for eligibility on its mediation panel.

66 A person who violates this section is guilty of a petty 67 misdemeanor.

573\*#02S

68 573.02 ACTION FOR DEATH BY WRONGFUL ACT.

Subdivision 1. When death is caused by the wrongful act or omission of any person or corporation, the trustee appointed as

provided in subdivision 3 may maintain an action therefor if the 2 decedent might have maintained an action, had he the decedent lived, for an injury caused by the wrongful act ir omission. action to recover damages for a death caused by the alleged professional negligence of a physician, surgeon, dentist, hospital or sanatorium, or an employee of a physician, surgeon, dentist, hospital or sanatorium shall be commenced within the 7 8 time set forth in section 541.07, subdivision 1. An action to recover damages for a death caused by an intentional act 9 10 constituting murder may be commenced at any time after the death 11 of the decedent. Any other action under this section may be 12 commenced within three years after the date of death provided that the action must be commenced within six years after the act 13 14 or omission. The recovery in the action is the amount the jury 15 deems fair and just in reference to the pecuniary loss resulting 16 from the death, and shall be for the exclusive benefit of the surviving spouse and next of kin, proportionate to the pecuniary 17 18 loss severally suffered by the death. The court then determines 19 the proportionate pecuniary loss of the persons entitled to the 20 recovery and orders distribution accordingly. Funeral expenses and any demand for the support of the decedent allowed by the 21 22 court having jurisdiction of the action, are first deducted and 23 paid. Punitive damages may be awarded as provided in section 24 549.20. 25

If an action for the injury was commenced by the decedent and not finally determined during-his-life while living, it may 27 be continued by the trustee for recovery of damages for the exclusive benefit of the surviving spouse and next of kin, proportionate to the pecuniary loss severally suffered by the death. The court on motion shall make an order allowing the continuance and directing pleadings to be made and issues framed as in actions begun under this section.

Subd. 2. When injury is caused to a person by the wrongful 34 act or omission of any person or corporation and the person thereafter dies from a cause unrelated to those injuries, the trustee appointed in subdivision 3 may maintain an action for special damages arising out of such injury if the decedent might have maintained an action therefor had he the decedent lived.

Subd. 3. Upon written petition by the surviving spouse or one of the next of kin, the court having jurisdiction of an action falling within the provisions of subdivisions 1 or 2, shall appoint a suitable and competent person as trustee to commence or continue such action and obtain recovery of damages therein. The trustee, before commencing his duties shall file his a consent and oath. Before the-trustee-shall-receive receiving any money, he the trustee shall file a bond as security therefor in such form and with such sureties as the court may require.

No change for subd 4

573\*#03S

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573.03 DEFAULT JUDGMENT; JUDGMENT NOT LIEN UPON REAL ESTATE. 51

When a judgment is taken against an executor or administrator upon failure to answer it shall not be deemed evidence of assets in his-hands hand unless the complaint alleged assets and was personally served on him the executor or administrator. No judgment against any executor or administrator shall bind, or in any way affect, the real 58 property which belonged to the decedent, nor shall the same be liable upon execution issued upon such judgment. 573\*#04S

573.04 EXECUTOR'S WRONG, TO WHOM LIABLE.

No person shall be liable to an action, as executor of his own a wrong committed by that person, for having taken, received, or interfered with the property of a deceased person, but shall be responsible to the executor, or general or special administrator, of such decedent for the value of all property so taken or received and for all damages caused by his the person's acts to the estate.

573\*#05S 69

573.05 ACTION BY FOREIGN EXECUTOR.

70 Any foreign executor or administrator may commence and 71 prosecute an action in this state, in his a representative 72 capacity, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as 73 in case of a resident. Before commencing such action he the

foreigner shall file an authenticated copy of his appointment as executor or administrator with the probate court of the county in which such action is to be commenced. 573\*#06S 4 573.06 NEXT OF KIN; LIABILITY FOR DEBTS; CONTRIBUTION. 5 The next of kin of a deceased person are liable to an action by a creditor of the estate, to recover the distributive 6 shares received by them out of such estate, or so much thereof 8 as shall be necessary to satisfy his the deceased person's debt,

which action may be against all or against any one or more of 10 them. The plaintiff may recover the value of all assets received by all the defendants, if necessary to satisfy his the 11 12 plaintiff's demand, and his the plaintiff's recovery shall be 13 apportioned among the defendants in proportion to the value of the assets received by each without deduction on account of

14 there being other relatives who have received assets. Any one 15 against whom such recovery has been had may maintain an action 16 for contribution against all or any other relatives of the 17 18 decedent to whom assets have been paid, and may recover of each defendant such proportionate share of the amount paid by 19 plaintiff as the value of assets received by each bears to the 20

value of all the assets distributed to all the relatives. 21

573\*#07S 22

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573.07 LEGATEES; WHEN LIABLE.

Legatees are liable to an action by a creditor of the testator to recover the value of legacies received by them. Such action may be brought against all or any one or more of the legatees. The plaintiff cannot recover unless-he-shows without

- (1) That no assets were delivered by the executor or administrator to the heirs or next of kin; or
- (2) That the value of the assets so delivered has been recovered by another creditor; or
- (3) That such assets are not sufficient to satisfy the demands of the plaintiff, in which case he the plaintiff can recover only the deficiency.

The whole amount which the plaintiff can recover shall be apportioned among all the legatees, in proportion to the amount of their legacies, respectively, and his each legatee's proportion only can be recovered of each legatee. 573\*#08S

573.08 COSTS; JUDGMENT, WHEN DISCHARGED.

If an action be brought against several next of kin jointly, or several legatees jointly, for assets delivered to them, and a recovery be had against them, the costs shall be apportioned among the several defendants in proportion to the amount of the damages recovered against each. In either case, the payment or satisfaction of the judgment recovered against any one of the defendants shall discharge him that defendant and his that defendant's property from such judgment. 573\*#09S

573.09 HEIRS AND DEVISEES; WHEN LIABLE.

Heirs and devisees are liable to an action by a creditor of a deceased person to recover a debt, to the extent of the value of any real property inherited by or devised to them. If such action be against the heirs, all heirs who are liable shall be made parties thereto. The heirs shall not be liable for the debt unless it shall appear that the personal assets were not sufficient to discharge it, or that, after due proceedings before the probate court, the creditor is unable to collect the debt from the personal representatives of the decedent, or from his the next of kin or  $\underline{a}$  legatee; and if the personal assets were sufficient to pay a part of the debt, or in case a part thereof has been collected, as hereinbefore mentioned, the heirs of such deceased person are liable for the residue. Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of heirs for a debt of their ancestors, where, by his will, such debt was expressly charged exclusively on the real property descended to such heirs, or directed to be paid out of the real property so descended, before resorting to the personal property. 573\*#10S

67 573.10 APPORTIONMENT OF LIABILITY; CONTRIBUTION. 68 When the heirs, devisees, or legatees have received real or 69 personal estate, and are liable by law for any debts, such 70 liability shall be in proportion to the estate they have, respectively, received, and a creditor may recover his the

creditor's claim against a part or all of them to the amount of such liability. If, by the testator's will, any part of his the 3 testator's estate, or any devisees or legatees, are made 4 exclusively liable for the debt, the devisees or legatees shall contribute among themselves accordingly. 5 573\*#125 6 573.12 ESTATE OF DECEASED HEIRS, WHEN LIABLE. If any of the heirs, devisees, or legatees die without 7 having paid his a just share of the debts, his the estate shall 8 9 be liable therefor as for his-own a personal debt, to the extent 10 to-which-he-would-have-been-liable of liability if living. 573\*#13S 573.13 CONTRIBUTION AMONG HEIRS. 11 12 When any heir, devisee, or legatee pays more than his a 13 proportional share of such debt, the other persons liable shall 14 be holden and compelled to contribute their just proportion of 15 the same. 573\*#17S 573.17 REAL PROPERTY DESCENDED; LIEN OF JUDGMENT. 16 17 If it appears that the real property so descended was not alienated by the heir at the time of the commencement of the 18 19 action, the court shall order that plaintiff's debt, or the 20 proportion thereof which he the plaintiff is entitled to recover, be levied upon such real estate, and not otherwise; and 21 every judgment rendered in such action has preference as a lien 22 23 on such real estate, to any judgment obtained against such heir for a personal debt of-his-own. 24 573\*#18S 25 573.18 PERSONAL LIABILITY; ALIENATION BEFORE SUIT. If it appears in the action that before the commencement 26 27 thereof the heir has aliened the real property descended to him 28 that heir, or any part thereof, he that heir shall be personally 29 liable for the value of that aliened; and judgment may be 30 rendered therefor, and execution awarded, as in actions for his 31 own personal debts. No real property aliened in good faith by 32 an heir, before action commenced against him the heir, shall be 33 liable to execution or in any manner affected by a judgment 34 against him the heir. 573\*#20S 35 573.20 DEVISEES, WHEN LIABLE; LIMITATIONS. 36 Devisees made liable to creditors of their testator by the 37 provisions of this chapter shall not be held liable unless it 38 shall appear that his the testator's personal assets and the real property descended to his the testator's heirs were 40 insufficient to discharge the debt, or that after due 41 proceedings before the probate court the creditor has been unable to recover the debt, or any part thereof, from the personal representative of the testator, or his next of kin, 42 43 44 legatees, or heirs. In either of these cases, the amount of the 45 deficiency of the personal assets, and of the real property 46 descended to satisfy the debt of the plaintiff, and the amount 47 which he the plaintiff may have failed to recover from the 48 personal representative, next of kin, legatees, and heirs of the 49 testator, may be recovered of the devisees, to the extent of the 50 real property devised to them, respectively. Nothing in this 51 section shall affect the liability of the devisees for a debt of 52 their testator which was charged by will exclusively upon the 53 real property devised, or made payable exclusively by such 54 devisees, or out of the real property devised before resorting 55 to the personal property or to any other real property descended 56 574\*#02S 574.02 STATE MAY TAKE FIDELITY INSURANCE. 57 58 The legislative auditor, from time to time, shall make 59 surveys of each department or agency of the state government to 60 determine the employees in the department or agency whose 61 fidelity should be assured by individual bond or fidelity insurance policy, and the amount of such bond or insurance 62 63 necessary for each such employee, and shall submit a list 64 thereof to the commissioner of administration for his action 65 thereon. The commissioner may approve in whole or in part and

69 indicated in such certificate. The commissioner in such 70 certificate may direct that, in lieu of individual bonds so

of each such department or agency, who shall require each of the employees so listed to give bond to the state in the amount

shall certify his the action taken thereon to the directing head

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required, the directing head of any such department or agency shall procure and keep in effect a schedule or position insurance policy, in such aggregate amount as the commissioner shall direct, insuring the fidelity of such department employees in the respective amounts so required, upon a form to be prescribed by the legislative auditor. Such policy may cover also the subordinate officers of such department required by law 8 to give bond to the state, and in the amount which the commissioner shall require. The surety upon the bonds of all state officers and state employees required under any law of the 10 state shall be a corporation authorized to act as sole surety 12 upon such official bonds, and all such bonds shall be approved by the attorney general as to form and generally by the 14 legislative auditor, who shall keep an appropriate record of such approval and cause such bond or policy to be filed in the 15 16 office of the secretary of state. 574\*#04S

574.04 SURETY BONDS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

When the laws of the United States, or the regulations or orders of any department of the federal government, require the delivery of a properly executed surety bond, conditioned in a specified manner, as a condition precedent to receiving military property, or equipment, or property of the federal government, from the federal government, or as a prerequisite to doing any specified act, then, and in such case, the chief executive officer of any institution under the financial control of the commissioner of administration may execute and deliver such bond and, if corporate sureties join in the execution of the same, then the cost thereof may be paid by such executive officer out of the funds at his the officer's disposal.

574\*#08S

574.08 PROTECTION OF PLEDGE ON COMMENCING ACTION.

Any person entitled to the protection of such pledge, wishing to avail-himself take advantage of its benefits at the time of commencing any action against either the contractor or any subcontractor engaged in such work, shall notify, in writing, the state or corporation or department with which such pledge is made, of the commencement of such suit, giving the names of the parties and the amount and nature of his the claim. No judgment shall be entered within 30 days after the giving of such notice and the state or other corporation or department with which such bonds are pledged and any other person entitled to the protection of such pledge may be admitted on its or-his motion as a party to the action, and the court shall determine the rights of all parties in the premises. In such suit or other appropriate action in which the corporation or department holding the bonds is a party, the court may order the bonds, or a part of them sufficient to pay the unpaid claims, sold at public auction or private sale or on the New York stock exchange and from the proceeds, after deducting the costs of sale, make payments among the parties to the suit entitled thereto; if the proceeds are insufficient to pay the claims in full, they may be paid pro rata. If the state or other corporation or department does not appear and defend, it may, after entry of judgment in favor of such claimants, enforce the pledge and sell the securities at public or private sale or upon the New York stock exchange, and it shall have in addition any and all rights and remedies given pledgees by law for the enforcement of their securities, but it shall not be required to sell such security until 90 days after completion of contract and acceptance of the work done, as provided in section 574.09, or until the work is completed at the instance of the corporation if abandoned by the contractor.

574\*#10S 574.10 NOTICE OF CLAIM.

No action shall be maintained by any person seeking to avail-himself take advantage of the benefit of such pledge, unless within 90 days after the completion of the contract and acceptance by the proper public authorities of the work done, the plaintiff shall serve upon the contractor and upon the state or such corporation or department a written notice specifying the nature and amount of his the claim and the date of furnishing the last item thereof, nor unless the action is begun within one year after the service of such notice. 574\*#11S

574.11 RECEIVERS' BONDS TO RUN TO STATE.

574\*#20S

574.20 BONDS, BY WHOM APPROVED.

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Bonds given by receivers and trustees appointed by the
   district court in any action or proceedings shall run to the
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   state of Minnesota for the benefit of all persons in interest.
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     Any person interested may maintain an action in his the person's
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    own name upon any such bond.
574*#12S
       574.12 MODES OF JUSTIFICATION.
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       The justification of sureties mentioned in section 574.01
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   shall be by affidavit, annexed to the bond or other security,
    wherein each surety shall state, under oath, that he it is worth
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   a certain definite amount above his its debts and liabilities
11 and exclusive of his its property exempt from execution, but the
   aggregate of the amount sworn to as aforesaid by all the
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   sureties shall be not less than double the amount of the penalty
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14 of such bond or other security. Where in the cases provided by
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    law exception is taken to sureties, they shall be examined by
16 the judge or officer before whom they are required to attend for
17 purposes of justification, in such manner as he the judge or
   officer shall deem proper. The examination shall be reduced to
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    writing and filed in the cause and, if-the-judge-or-officer
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   deems on deeming the sureties sufficient, he the judge or
21 officer shall endorse his approval upon the instrument, and
22
     return the same to the proper custodian thereof.
574*#135
       574.13 STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS; UNIFORM BOND.
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       When, by law, an official bond is required of any state or
25
     county officer, it shall be sufficient for all purposes if the
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   same be substantially in the following form:
27
       "Know All Men by These Presents, that .....,
28 as principal, and ....., as surety ....., are jointly
29 and severally held and firmly bound to the State of Minnesota in
30
    the sum of ...... dollars, lawful money of the
31 United States, to the payment of which, well and truly to be
    made, we hereby bind ourselves, and each of us, our, and each of
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    our, heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns,
34
    firmly by these presents.
35
      Sealed with our seals and dated this ..... day of
    ..... A.D. 19 ......
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      The condition of the above obligation is such that,
38 whereas, the above bounden was heretofore duly elected (or
    appointed) to the office of ......
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      Now, therefore, if the said ..... shall
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    faithfully and impartially, in all things, during his
continuance in office, perform the duties thereof without fraud, deceit or oppression, and pay over without delay to the officer
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    entitled by law thereto all moneys which shall come into his the
    hands of ..... by virtue thereof, then this obligation shall
45
46 be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.
       Signed, sealed and delivered ..... (Seal)
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       in presence of
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      ........
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        574*#195
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       574.19 COST OF SURETY BONDS; PROPER EXPENSE ITEMS.
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       Any receiver, assignee, trustee, committee, guardian,
53 executor, administrator, or other fiduciary, required by law to
54 give bond as such, may include as a part of his lawful expenses
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    such actual sum paid for such suretyship, not exceeding $10 per
56 annum when the amount of the bond is not more than $1,000, and
57 not more than one percent per annum on the excess when over
58 $1,000, as the head of the department, court, judge, or officer
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    by whom, or the court or body by which, he the fiduciary is
    appointed allows; and in all actions or proceedings the party
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    entitled to recover costs may include therein the reasonable
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    fees of such company for executing or guaranteeing any bond or
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    undertaking therein. The several county and town boards, and
    the governing body of any city, or school district, may allow
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65 the treasurer of the municipality such reasonable sum, not
66 exceeding the amount herein specified, as may have been paid
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    by him the treasurer for such suretyship, to be paid out of the
68
    general revenue fund of the municipality. The officers required
69 by law to approve such bill may first designate the surety
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    company to be employed, if its charges be as low as those
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   offered by any other responsible company.
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Except as otherwise provided by law in particular cases, bonds shall be approved as follows:

- (1) The official bonds of all state officers, including those of the treasurers, superintendents, and other officials, and employees of the several public educational, charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions belonging to the state, shall be approved, as to form, by the attorney general, and in all other respects by the governor and the legislative auditor, or one of them;
- (2) The official bonds of county, town, city, and school district officers and employees by the governing body of the political subdivision for whose security they are, respectively, given; and
- (3) Those required or permitted by law to be given in any court, by the judge or justice of the court in which the proceeding is begun or pending.

17 No officer, official, or employee required to give bond 18 shall enter upon his duties until his the bond is duly approved 19 and filed.

574\*#23S

574.23 EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

In case of the filing of a new official bond or other security, the expiration of the term of office, or the death, resignation, or removal of the officer, the officer, board, committee, or body required or permitted to accept or approve such bond or other security, having jurisdiction or being 26 authorized or required to examine the accounts of such officer, shall make or cause to be made a thorough examination of his the bonded officer's accounts and, if any shortage or irregularity is discovered, shall at once notify such officer and his sureties of the amount claimed to be due, or the nature of the irregularity. Such statement shall be in writing, and be served upon such officer and his sureties, or their agents or attorneys, by mail, addressed to their residences, if known; but failure to make the examination or give such notice shall not discharge the sureties.

574\*#245 574.24 OFFICIAL BONDS, SECURITY TO WHOM; ACTIONS.

The official bond or other security of a public officer, whether with or without sureties, shall be security to all persons severally for the official delinquencies against which it is intended to provide, as well as to the obligee designated therein, and when no other provision is made by law it shall run to the state. When a public officer, by official misconduct or neglect, forfeits his the bond or renders his the officer's sureties liable thereon, any person injured thereby, or who is by law entitled to the benefit of the security, may bring an action thereon, in his the person's own name, against the officer and his the sureties, to recover the amount to which he the person is entitled by reason of the delinquency; and a judgment in favor of a party for one delinquency does not preclude the same or another party from an action on the same security for another delinquency.

574\*#25S

574.25 LEAVE TO BRING ACTION; ENDORSEMENT ON EXECUTION. Before an action shall be brought by a plaintiff other than the state or body politic named in the bond, leave shall be obtained of the district court of the county in which the action is triable, or a judge thereof, by the production of a copy of the bond and an affidavit showing the delinquency; and, if the delinquency be such that, if established on the trial, it would entitle the applicant to recover, leave shall be granted. Upon the execution issued on a judgment recovered upon the official security of a public officer, against  $h \neq m$  the officer and a surety, there shall be endorsed a direction to the officer to whom the same is delivered to collect the same out of the property of the principal, if sufficient can be found, and, if not, out of the property of the surety. 574\*#265

574.26 CONTRACTORS' BONDS.

Except as provided in sections 574.263 and 574.264, a contract with the state, or with any municipal corporation or 69 other public board or body thereof, for the doing of any public 70 work, is not valid unless the contractor shall give bond to the state or other body contracted with, for the use of the obligee, the state and of all persons doing work or furnishing skill,

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1 tools, machinery, or materials or insurance premiums or 2 equipment or supplies for any camp maintained for the feeding or keeping of men workers and animals engaged under, or for the purpose of, such contract, conditioned for the payment, as they 5 become due, of all just claims for such work, tools, machinery, 6 skill, materials, insurance premiums, equipment, taxes incurred under section 290.92 or chapter 297A, and supplies for the 8 completion of the contract in accordance with its terms, for saving the obligee harmless from all costs and charges that may 10 accrue on account of the doing of the work specified, and for 11 the enforcing of the terms of the bond if action is brought on the bond, including reasonable attorney's fees, in any case 12 13 where such action is successfully maintained and for the 14 compliance with the laws appertaining thereto. The penalty of such bond shall be not less than the contract price, and if 15 16 after the giving of the bond the contract price should for any 17 reason be increased, the obligee may require an additional bond, 18 the penalty of which shall be not less than the amount of such increase, and if such additional bond be not furnished within 19 20 ten days after such demand, the work on the contract shall cease until such additional bond shall have been furnished. In 21 22 contracts made by the commissioner of administration or the 23 department of transportation of the state, the penalty of the 24 bond shall be in such amount as the commissioner of 25 administration or the commissioner of transportation may fix, 26 but not less than three-quarters of the contract price. 574\*#261S

574.261 SECURITY IN LIEU OF BOND.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. A person entitled to the protection of such deposit and wishing to avait-himself take advantage of its benefits shall, at the time of commencing any action against 32 either the contractor or any subcontractor engaged in such work, notify in writing the commissioner of administration and the state treasurer of the commencement of such suit, giving the names of the parties and the amount and nature of his the claim. No judgment shall be entered within 30 days after the giving of such notice and the state and any person entitled to the protection of such deposit may be admitted on its or-his motion as a party to the action and the court shall determine the rights of all parties in the premises. In such suit in which the state treasurer is a party, the court may order the treasurer to make payment among the parties to the suit entitled thereto. If the amount of the deposit is insufficient to pay the claims in full the court may direct that they be paid on a pro rata basis. The deposit made with the treasurer pursuant to the terms of this section shall be held by him the treasurer for 90 days after the contract with the state has been completed. If no suit is commenced within said period of 90 days the deposit shall be returned to the person making it. If suit is commenced within said 90 day period the deposit shall be disbursed by the state treasurer pursuant to the order of the court. Such moneys as are deposited with the state treasurer pursuant to the terms of this section are hereby annually appropriated to the state treasurer for the purpose of carrying out the terms and provisions hereof. 574\*#27S

574.27 BIDDERS TO HAVE RIGHT OF ACTION IN CERTAIN CASES. Any bidder upon any public work or public improvement of any kind in this state where bids therefor are received and where, in connection with such bids, a deposit of money, or a certified check, or bond or other security is required to be given for the performance of the bid if accepted, the political subdivision of the state causing such public work or other public improvement to be made or done shall be liable to such bidder for a return to-him of the money, certified check, or other thing of value so deposited by-him in the event of the nonacceptance of his the bidder's bid on such public work or improvement, or, in the event of the acceptance of his the bidder's bid, during the interval between such acceptance and 69 the entering into of a contract for such work and the giving of security in connection therewith by him the bidder, and this liability shall exist even though the failure to return such money, certified check, or other thing of value be occasioned by the defalcation or unlawful conversion thereof by the officer of

such political subdivision clothed with the custody thereof.

574\*#29S

574.29 ACTION ON BOND.

Any person entitled to the protection of such bond may maintain an action thereon for the amount due him. He The person shall notify the obligee named in the bond of the beginning of such action, giving the names of the parties, describing the bond sued upon, and stating the amount and nature of his the claim. No judgment shall be entered in such action 8 within 30 days after the giving of such notice. The obligee, or any other person having a cause of action on such bond, may be 10 admitted, on his motion, as a party to such action, and the court shall determine the rights of all parties thereto. If the 11 12 amount realized on the bond be insufficient to discharge all such claims in full, such amount shall be distributed among the 13 14 parties pro rata. 574\*#30S

574.30 INSOLVENT OR INSUFFICIENT SURETIES.

When, in its judgment, any of the sureties on such bond have become insolvent, or for any cause are no longer proper or sufficient sureties, the obligee may require the contractor to furnish a new or additional bond within ten days; and thereupon, if so ordered by such obligee, all work on such contract shall cease until such new or additional bond is furnished. If such bond be not furnished within such time, the obligee may, at its option, determine the contract and complete the same as the agent, and at the expense of such contractor and his its sureties.

574\*#31S

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574.31 LIMIT OF TIME TO BRING ACTION.

No action shall be maintained on any such bond unless within 90 days after the completion of the contract and acceptance thereof by the proper public authorities, the 30 claimant shall file a written notice specifying the nature and amount of his the claim and the date of furnishing the last item thereof, in the office of the commissioner of commerce, in case the contract is for the performance of work for the state or any department thereof, and, in case the contract is let by any 35 county, municipal corporation, or other public board or body, then such notice shall be filed in the office of the auditor of the county letting the contract or the county in which such 38 municipal corporation, public board or body is situate, and if situate in two or more counties, then such notice shall be filed in the office of the auditor of each county; nor unless the action is begun within one year after the filing of such notice. The county auditor shall enter the time of filing every such notice in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be properly indexed.

574\*#32S

574.32 NOTICE.

The commissioner of commerce or the county auditor in whose office the written notice is filed shall, upon receipt of such written notice, mail one copy of the same, by certified mail, to the principal contractor, at his its last known address, and to each of the sureties on his the contractor's bond, at their last known addresses, and the claimant shall, at the time he-fites of filing the written notice, furnish the commissioner of commerce 53 or the county auditor in whose office the notice is filed, at least three copies of the notice. The commissioner of commerce or county auditor with whom the notice is filed shall be entitled to charge a fee of \$15 for filing the notice and may also charge a fee to cover the cost of mailing the copies as herein provided. The failure of the commissioner of commerce or the county auditor with whom the notice is filed to mail these copies as herein provided, shall in no way affect the validity of the claim or the right of the claimant to maintain an action thereon.

574\*#35S

574.35 PROSECUTION FOR FINES; COURT; COMMITMENT.

64 All fines and forfeitures imposed as a punishment for any 65 offense or for the violation of any duty imposed by statute may be prosecuted for and recovered by indictment in the district 67 court, or, when the amount or value does not exceed \$100, before a judge of county or municipal court, who shall have 68 69 jurisdiction concurrently with the district court. In all cases 70 of the imposition of a fine pursuant to statute, as punishment 71 for any offense, the offender may be committed until it is paid

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     or he the offender is otherwise discharged according to law.
        575.01 PERSON INDEBTED MAY PAY SHERIFF.
 3
       After the issuing of an execution against property, any
     person indebted to the judgment debtor may pay to the sheriff
     the amount of his the debt, or so much thereof as may be
 6 necessary to satisfy the execution, and the sheriff's receipt
    shall be a sufficient discharge for the amount so paid.
575*#02S
 8
        575.02 ORDER FOR EXAMINATION OF DEBTOR.
9
        When an execution against property of the judgment debtor,
    or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment, is issued
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    to the sheriff of the county where he the debtor resides, or, if
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    he the debtor does not reside in the state, to the sheriff of a
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    county where the judgment roll, or a transcript of a judgment,
     is filed, is returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the
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     judgment creditor is entitled to an order from the judge of the
    district court of the district where the judgment was originally
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    docketed or is subsequently filed, requiring the judgment
18 debtor, or, if a corporation, any officer thereof, to appear and
19 answer concerning his-or-its the property, at a time and place
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   specified in the order, before a judge or a referee therein
21
    named. If the person required to answer is, at the time of the
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    service of the order, a resident of the state, or has an office
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     in the state for the regular transaction of his business in
    person, he that person cannot be compelled to attend, pursuant
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    to the order or to any adjournment, at a place without the
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    county where-his of residence or of the place of business is
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575*#03S
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       575.03 WARRANT AGAINST DEBTOR.
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        Instead of the order provided for in section 575.02, upon
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     proof by affidavit that there is danger that the debtor will
    leave the state or conceal-himself hide, the judge may issue a
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   warrant requiring the sheriff of any county where the debtor is
33 to arrest him and bring him the debtor before such judge to
answer concerning his the debtor's property. Upon being brought before the judge, he the debtor may be examined on oath, and
36 ordered to give bond that he the debtor will attend, from time
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   to time, before the judge or referee, as he-shall-direct
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     directed, during the pendency of the proceeding, and will not in
     the meantime dispose of any portion of his property not exempt
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40 from execution; and, in default of giving such bond, he the
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     debtor may be committed to jail as for a contempt.
575*#04S
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        575.04 EXAMINATION.
43
        Upon appearing or being brought before the judge or
   referee, the judgment debtor, or officer required to answer for
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   a corporation, may be examined under oath, and witnesses may be
46
    required to appear and testify on behalf of either party, and
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    the debtor may be represented by counsel; and no person, on such
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    examination, shall be excused from answering any question on the
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   person of the commission of a fraud, but his an answer shall not be used as evidence against him the
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     be used as evidence against him the person in any criminal
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   proceeding. If the examination is before a referee, he the
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     referee shall certify the testimony and proceedings to the judge.
575*#05S
        575.05 PROPERTY APPLIED TO JUDGMENT; RECEIVER.
54
      The judge may order any property of the judgment debtor
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   debtor's property in the hands of himself the judgment debtor or
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   of any other person, or due to him the judgment debtor, not
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     exempt from execution, to be applied toward the satisfaction of
59 the judgment. His The judgment debtor's earnings for his
60 personal services within 30 days preceding the order cannot be
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575\*#06S 575.06 ADVERSE CLAIMANTS.

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68 If it appears that any person alleged to have property of, 69 or to be indebted to, the judgment debtor, claims an adverse interest therein, or denies the debt, such interest or debt may 70

any interference therewith, until his further order therein.

property, or forbid a transfer or other disposition thereof, or

so applied, when it appears by his the judgment debtor's

affidavit that they are necessary for the use of a family 63 supported, wholly or partly, by his the judgment debtor's labor.

64 The judge may appoint a receiver of the debtor's unexempt

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be recovered only in an action against such person by the receiver; but the judge may by order forbid a transfer or other disposition of such property or interest until a sufficient opportunity is given to the receiver to prosecute the action to judgment and execution, and may vacate or modify such order at any time on such security as he the judge may direct. 575\*#07S

575.07 PERSON INDEBTED MAY BE EXAMINED.

After the issuing or return of an execution against property of the judgment debtor, or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment, upon proof, by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the judge, that any person has property of the judgment debtor, or is indebted to him the judgment debtor in an amount exceeding \$10, the judge may require such person, or any officer thereof if a corporation, upon such notice to any party as may seem proper, to appear and answer concerning the same. 576\*#01S

576.01 RECEIVERS, WHEN AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. A receiver may be appointed in the following cases:

- (1) Before judgment, on the application of any party to the action who shall show an apparent right to property which is the subject of such action and is in the possession of an adverse party, and the property, or its rents and profits, are in danger of loss or material impairment, except in cases wherein judgment upon failure to answer may be had without application to the district court;
- (2) By the judgment, or after judgment, to carry the same into effect, or to preserve the property pending an appeal, or when an execution has been returned unsatisfied and the judgment debtor refuses to apply his property in satisfaction of the
- (3) In the cases provided by law, when a corporation is dissolved, or is insolvent or in imminent danger of insolvency, or has forfeited its corporate rights; and, in like cases, of the property within this state of foreign corporations;
- (4) In such other cases as are now provided by law, or are in accordance with the existing practice, except as otherwise prescribed in this section.

Subd. 2. A receiver shall be appointed in the following

After the first publication of notice of sale for the foreclosure of a mortgage pursuant to chapter 580, or with the commencement of an action to foreclose a mortgage pursuant to chapter 581, and during the period of redemption, if the mortgage being foreclosed secured an original principal amount of \$500,000 or more and was not a lien upon property which was entirely homesteaded or agricultural property, the foreclosing mortgagee or the purchaser at foreclosure sale may at any time bring an action in the district court of the county in which the mortgaged premises or any part thereof is located for the appointment of a receiver; provided, however, if the foreclosure is by action under chapter 581, a separate action need not be filed. Pending trial of the action on the merits, the court may make a temporary appointment of a receiver following the procedures applicable to temporary injunctions under the rules of civil procedure. If the motion for temporary appointment of a receiver is denied, the trial of the action on the merits shall be held as early as practicable, but not to exceed 30 days after the motion for temporary appointment of a receiver is heard. The court shall appoint a receiver upon a showing that the mortgagor has breached a covenant contained in the mortgage relating to any of the following:

- (1) Application of tenant security deposits as required by section 504.20;
- (2) Payment when due of prior or current real estate taxes or special assessments with respect to the mortgaged premises, or the periodic escrow for the payment of the taxes or special assessments;
- (3) Payment when due of premiums for insurance of the type required by the mortgage, or the periodic escrow for the payment of the premiums;
- (4) Keeping of the covenants required of a lessor or licensor pursuant to section 504.18, subdivision 1. The receiver shall be an experienced property manager.

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court shall determine the amount of the bond to be posted by the receiver.

The receiver shall collect the rents, profits and all other income of any kind, manage the mortgaged premises so to prevent waste, execute leases within or beyond the period of the receivership if approved by the court, pay the expenses listed in clauses (1), (2), and (3) in the priority as numbered, pay all expenses for normal maintenance of the mortgaged premises and perform the terms of any assignment of rents which complies with section 559.17, subdivision 2. Reasonable fees to the receiver shall be paid prior thereto. The receiver shall file periodic accountings as the court determines are necessary and a final accounting at the time of his discharge.

The purchaser at foreclosure sale shall have the right, at any time and without limitation as provided in section 582.03, to advance money to the receiver to pay any or all of the expenses which the receiver should otherwise pay if cash were available from the mortgaged premises. Sums so advanced, with interest, shall be a part of the sum required to be paid to redeem from the sale. The sums shall be proved by the affidavit of the purchaser, his an agent or attorney, stating the expenses and describing the mortgaged premises. The affidavit must be filed for record with the county recorder or the registrar of 24 titles, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the sheriff and the receiver at least ten days before the expiration of the period of redemption.

Any sums collected which remain in the possession of the 28 receiver at termination of the receivership shall, in the event the termination of the receivership is due to the reinstatement of the mortgage debt or redemption of the mortgaged premises by the mortgagor, be paid to the mortgagor; and in the event 32 termination of the receivership occurs at the end of the period party entitled to redeem, interest accrued upon the sale price pursuant to section 580 22 or annual results. pursuant to section 580.23 or section 581.10 shall be paid to 36 the purchaser at foreclosure sale. Any net sum remaining shall 37 be paid to the mortgagor, except if the receiver was enforcing an assignment of rents which complies with section 559.17, subdivision 2, in which case any net sum remaining shall be paid 40 pursuant to the terms of the assignment.

This subdivision shall apply to all mortgages executed on or after August 1, 1977, and to amendments or modifications of such mortgages, and to amendments or modifications made on or after August 1, 1977, to mortgages executed before August 1, 45 1977, if the amendment or modification is duly recorded and is for the principal purpose of curing a default. 576\*#011S

576.011 DEFINITIONS.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. "Person in interest" means the absentee, heirs, any person who would have an interest in the absentee's estate 51 had the absentee died intestate at any time between the 52 commencement of his the absence and the date set for any 53 proceeding prescribed by section 576.142, any person who would 54 have an interest under the absentee's will or purported will, an insuror or surety of the absentee, an owner of any reversionary, 56 remainder, joint or contractual interest which might be affected by the death of the absentee, creditor of the absentee, and any other person whom the court finds is properly in interest. 576\*#04S

576.04 ABSENTEES; POSSESSION, MANAGEMENT, AND 60 DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

If a person entitled to or having an interest in property within or without the jurisdiction of the state has disappeared 63 or absconded from the place within or without the state where he 64 was last known to be, and has no agent in the state, and it is not known where he the person is, or if such person, having a spouse or minor child or children dependent to any extent 67 upon him the person for support, has thus disappeared, or 68 absconded without making sufficient provision for such support, and it is not known where he the person is, or, if it is known that he the person is without the state, any one who would under the law of the state be entitled to administer upon the estate 72 of such absentee if he-were deceased, or if no one is known to be so entitled, some person deemed suitable by the court, or

74 such spouse, or some one in such spouse's or minors' behalf, may

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file a petition, under oath, in the probate or county court for the county where any such property is situated or found, stating the name, age, occupation, and last known residence or address of such absentee, the date and circumstances of the 5 disappearance or absconding, and the names and residences of other persons, whether members of such absentee's family or otherwise, of whom inquiry may be made, whether or not such absentee is a citizen of the United States, and if not, of what 9 country he the absentee is a citizen or native, and containing a 10 schedule of the property, real and personal, so far as known, and its location within or without the state, and a schedule of 11 12 contractual or property rights contingent upon the absentee's 13 death, and praying that real and personal property may be taken 14 possession of and a receiver thereof appointed under this chapter. No proceedings shall be commenced under the provisions 15 16 of sections 576.04 to 576.16, except upon good cause shown until 17 at least three months after the date on which it is alleged in such petition that such person so disappeared or absconded. 18 576\*#05S 19

576.05 WARRANT; SHERIFF TO TAKE POSSESSION OF PROPERTY; FEES AND COSTS.

The court may thereupon issue a warrant directed to the sheriff or his a deputy, which may run throughout the state, commanding him the officer to take possession of the property named in the schedule and hold it subject to the order of the court and make return of the warrant as soon as may be, with his the officer's doings thereon and with a schedule of the property so taken. The officer shall post a copy of the warrant upon each parcel of land named in the schedule and cause so much of the warrant as relates to land to be recorded in the office of the county recorder for the county where the land is located. He The officer shall receive such fees for serving the warrant as the court allows, but not more than those established by law for similar service upon a writ of attachment. If the petition is dismissed, the fees and the cost of publishing and serving the notice hereinafter provided shall be paid by the petitioner; if a receiver is appointed, they shall be paid by the receiver and allowed in his the receiver's account. 576\*#08S

576.08 HEARING BY COURT; DISMISSAL OF PROCEEDING; APPOINTMENT AND BOND OF RECEIVER.

The absentee, or any person who claims an interest in any of the property, may appear and show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. The court may, after hearing, dismiss the petition and order the property in possession of the officer to be returned to the person entitled thereto, or it may appoint a receiver of the property which is in the possession of the officer and named in his the schedule. If a receiver is appointed, the court shall find and record the date of the disappearance or absconding of the absentee; and the receiver shall give a bond to the state in the sum and with the conditions the court orders, to be approved by the court. In the appointment of the receiver the court shall give preference to the spouse of the absentee, if the spouse is competent and suitable.

576\*#09S

576.09 POSSESSION OF PROPERTY BY RECEIVER.

After the approval of the bond the court may order the sheriff or his a deputy to transfer and deliver to such receiver the possession of the property under the warrant, and the receiver shall file in the office of the clerk of court a schedule of the property received by-him. 576\*#10S

576.10 ADDITIONAL PROPERTY; RECEIVER TO TAKE POSSESSION. The receiver, upon after filing a petition filed-by-him, may be authorized and directed to take possession of any additional property, including a business concern, within or without the state which belongs to such absentee and to demand and collect all debts due the absentee from any person within or without the state and hold the same as if it had been transferred and delivered to him the receiver by the officer. The receiver, upon after filing a petition filed-by-him, may also be authorized and directed to exercise any rights under a life insurance policy or an annuity contract which the absentee could have exercised, including, but not limited to, the right to borrow against it, surrender it for its cash surrender value,

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or continue it in force by payment of premiums.
 576*#11S
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             576.11 WHERE NO CORPOREAL PROPERTY; RECEIVER; BOND.
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             If the absentee has left no corporeal property within or
       without the state, but there are debts and obligations due or
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      owing to him the absentee from persons within or without the
  6 state, a petition may be filed, as provided in section 576.04,
       stating the nature and amount of such debts and obligations, so
  8
      far as known, and praying that a receiver thereof may be
      appointed. The court may thereupon issue a notice, as above
 10 provided, without issuing a warrant, and may, upon the return of
      the notice and after a hearing, dismiss the petition or appoint
 11
     a receiver and authorize and direct him the receiver to demand
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petition. The receiver shall give bond, as provided in section 576.08, and hold the proceeds of the proceeds o
13 and collect the debts and obligations specified in the
      576.08, and hold the proceeds of such debts and obligations and
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      all property received by-him, and distribute the same as
       provided in sections 576.12 to 576.16. He The receiver may be
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      further authorized and directed as provided in section 576.10.
576*#12S
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            576.12 CARE OF PROPERTY; LEASE; SALE; CONTROL OF
20
      BUSINESS.
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          Subdivision 1. The court may make orders for the care,
       custody, leasing, and investing of all property and its proceeds
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      in the possession of the receiver. If any of the property
24 consists of assets subject to likely rapid decline in value or
25 live animals or is perishable or cannot be kept without a great
26 or disproportionate expense, the court may, after the return of
27
      the warrant, order such property to be sold at public or private
28 sale. After the appointment of a receiver, upon his the
29 receiver's petition and after notice, the court may order all or
     part of the property, including the rights of the absentee in
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        land, to be sold at public or private sale to supply money for
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       payments authorized by sections 576.04 to 576.16, to preserve
      value, or for reinvestment approved by the court.
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          No change for subd 2
576*#121S
            576.121 ADVANCE LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS TO ABSENTEE'S
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36 BENEFICIARY.
          If the beneficiary under an insurance policy on the life of
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     an absentee is the absentee's spouse, child, or other person
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       dependent upon the absentee for support and advance payments
40 under the policy are necessary to support and maintain the
41 beneficiary, the beneficiary shall be entitled to advance
payments as the court determines under section 576.122.

"Beneficiary" under this section includes an heir at law of the
44 person whose life is insured if the policy is payable to his the
45
       insured's estate.
576*#122S
           576.122 HEARING BY COURT; DETERMINATION OF RIGHT TO
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       ADVANCE LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS.
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           No change for subd 1 to 2
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           Subd. 3. The petitioner has the burden to show by a fair
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      preponderance of the evidence that:
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        (a) The absentee is missing, and there is reason to believe
52 he-is, dead;
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         (b) The beneficiary is a spouse, child, or other person
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      dependent upon the absentee for support and maintenance; and
          (c) The beneficiary has no source of income sufficient for
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56 support and maintenance at an adequate level.
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           No change for subd 4
576*#14S
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           576.14 CLAIMS; ADJUSTMENT BY RECEIVER.
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            The court may authorize the receiver to adjust by
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      arbitration or compromise any demand in favor of or against the
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       estate of the absentee. The court may authorize the receiver to
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      pay all taxes for which the absentee is liable and all taxes
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       assessed on his the absentee's property.
576*#141S
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            576.141 PRESUMPTION OF DEATH FROM ABSENCE.
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            An absentee who is missing for a continuous period of four
66 years, during which, after diligent search, he the absentee has
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      not been seen or heard of or from, and whose absence is not
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     satisfactorily explained, shall be presumed, in any action or
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       proceeding involving the property of the person, contractual or
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70 property rights contingent upon his the absentee's death or the

577\*#03S

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administration of his the absentee's estate, to have died four years after the date the unexplained absence commenced. If the person was exposed to a specific peril of death, that fact may be a sufficient basis for determining that he the absentee died 5 less than four years after the date  $h \div s$  the absence commenced. 576\*#142S 576.142 HEARING BY COURT; DETERMINATION OF DEATH OF AN 6 ABSENTEE. 7 8 Subdivision 1. A person in interest may request a hearing in the following circumstances: 9 10 (a) If an absentee is absent from his the domicile without 11 being in communication after being exposed to a specific peril 12 and a diligent search has been made; or 13 (b) If an absentee has been absent from his the domicile 14 for a period of four consecutive years or more without being in 15 communication and a diligent search has been made; or 16 (c) If unforeseeable or changing circumstances necessitate 17 court authorization for action in respect to the management or 18 disposition of the absentee's business or property. 19 Subd. 2. The person requesting the hearing shall file a 20 petition stating  $h \pm s$  name, address, relationship to the 21 absentee, and the specific grounds for the hearing requested. No change for subd 3 to 6 22 576\*#143S 576.143 DEGREE OF BURDEN OF PROOF. 23 24 The burden of proof is on the party bringing the action to declare the absentee dead. If there is a showing that the 25 26 absentee was exposed to a specific peril at the time of his 27 disappearance the burden of proof shall be by a fair 28 preponderance of the evidence. If the absentee was in no unusual danger or peril at the time of his disappearance, the 30 burden of proof shall be by clear and convincing evidence. 576\*#144S 576.144 DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE. 31 32 If the court finds the absentee dead in accordance with 33 section 576.142, the absentee's marriage between-the-absentee and-his-spouse is dissolved. The court shall enter the conclusion of law dissolving the marriage on the order which 34 35 36 establishes the death of the absentee as a matter of law. 576\*#15S 37 576.15 COMPENSATION OF RECEIVER; TITLE OF ABSENTEE LOST 38 AFTER FOUR YEARS. 39 The receiver shall be allowed such compensation and 40 disbursements as the court orders, to be paid out of the 41 property or proceeds. If, within four years after the date of 42 the disappearance or absconding, as found and recorded by the 43 court, the absentee appears, and has not been declared dead 44 under section 576.142, or an administrator, executor, assignee 45 in insolvency, or trustee in bankruptcy of the absentee is 46 appointed, the receiver shall account for, deliver, and pay over 47 to him the absentee the remainder of the property. If the 48 absentee does not appear and claim the property within four years, all his the absentee's right, title, and interest in the 49 50 property, real or personal, or the proceeds thereof, shall 51 cease, and no action shall be brought by him the absentee on 52 account thereof. 53 If the absentee is declared dead pursuant to section 54 576.142 and appears before the expiration of four years, he the 55 absentee shall have no right, title and interest in the 56 property, real or personal, or the proceeds thereof. 577\*#01S 577.01 REQUISITES. 57 58 Every assignment made by a debtor of the whole or any part 59 of his the debtor's estate, real or personal, in trust for the 60 benefit of creditors, shall be void unless the assignee be a resident freeholder of the state, and unless the assignment be 61 62 in writing, subscribed and acknowledged by the assignor, and be 63 filed with the clerk of the district court of the county wherein 64 the assignor, or one of the assignors if there be more than one, 65 resides, or wherein the business in reference to which the same 66 is made has been principally carried on.

577.03 DUTY OF CLERK. 68 The clerk shall endorse upon the assignment the day, hour, 69 and minute of filing the same. The proceeding shall be entered 70 in his the clerk's register, and all papers filed and orders

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE made in the matter of the assignment shall be noted therein as 1 in the case of a civil action. 577\*#04S 577.04 SCHEDULE OF DEBTS AND ESTATE. 3 4 Within ten days of making any such assignment, the debtor shall file with such clerk a schedule, under his the debtor's 5 6 oath, containing: 8 of residence of each, if known to-him, and, if not, a statement to that effect: to that effect; (2) A statement of the sum owing to each creditor, the 10 11 nature of the debt, the cause and consideration thereof, and the 12 place where it arose, and, if secured by judgment, mortgage, collateral, or otherwise, the nature of the security; 13 14 (3) An inventory of his the estate, real and personal, in law or in equity, showing the nature and value of each item 15 16 thereof, and all encumbrances thereon, to the best of his the 17 debtor's knowledge, information, and belief. 577\*#05S 577.05 ASSIGNEE'S BOND. 18 Before entering upon the trust duties of-his-trust, and not 19 later than five days after the filing of such schedule, the 20 assignee shall file with the clerk a bond to the state, to be 21 22 approved by a judge of such court, in an amount at least double 23 the value of the estate assigned, as shown by the inventory, if 24 filed, and, if not, by affidavit of the debtor, conditioned for 25 the faithful performance of his the duties. At any time 26 thereafter, in its discretion, the court may require the 27 assignee to give a new or an additional bond. When the assignee 28 fails to perform any of his the duties as such, or to comply 29 with any order of the court, upon leave of the court first 30 obtained, any creditor may bring an action upon such bond to 31 obtain satisfaction of his the creditor's claim. 577\*#06S 32 577.06 NOTICE TO CREDITORS. 33 Upon taking possession of the estate assigned, the assignee 34 shall forthwith give at least one week's published notice of the 35 assignment, and he shall also forthwith mail such notice to each creditor who is named in the schedule, or of whom he the 36 37 assignee may receive information. 577\*#07S 38 577.07 FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES. 39 In all cases of general assignments for the benefit of 40 creditors, the assignee shall represent the creditors of the 41 assignor as against all transfers and conveyances of his the 42 assignor's property which were fraudulent as to them, and shall 43 have all the rights of such creditors in their avoidance. 577\*#08S 577.08 PROOF OF CLAIMS; ORDER OF PAYMENT. 44 45 No claims or demands, except debts owning to the United 46 States or to the state, or taxes or assessments against the debtor or the property assigned, shall be paid, unless proofs 47 48 thereof, verified by the creditors, be presented to the 49 assignee. After payment of the charges and expenses of making 50 the assignment and executing the trust, he the assignee shall pay the debts of the assignor in the order following: 51 52 (1) Debts owing to the United States and to the state, and all taxes and assessments against the debtor or the property 53 54 assigned, shall first be paid in full; 55 (2) The claims of employees sustaining injury in the course 56 of their employment and entitled to the compensation under the 57 provisions of chapter 176, shall next be paid in full if there 58 be sufficient wherewith to do so, and, if not, they shall be 59 paid pro rata; provided, that claims under this clause shall not 60 be allowed if the assignor carried workers' compensation 61 insurance as provided by law at the time the injury was 62 sustained: 63 (3) Wages, except cash value of all compensation paid in 64

any medium other than cash, of servants, laborers, mechanics, and clerks for services performed for the debtor within three months next preceding the assignment shall next be paid in full if there be sufficient wherewith to do so, and, if not, they 68 shall be paid pro rata; but, to entitle any creditor to payment under this clause, his the creditor's proof of claim must set forth facts showing that-he-is-entitled entitlement hereunder; (4) The cash value of all compensation paid in any medium

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other than cash, including but not limited to credits for vacation pay, sick leave and other fringe benefits past earned with a cash value;

(5) All other debts shall be paid in full if there be sufficient left wherewith to do so, and, if not, they shall be paid pro rata; provided, that no debt for which the creditor holds a mortgage, pledge, or other security shall be paid until he the creditor has exhausted his the security, or has surrendered it to the assignee.

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577.09 PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS; LIST OF CREDITORS.

At least 20 days before paying any dividend or distributing any of the trust estate, the assignee shall file with such clerk a verified statement containing a list of all the creditors who have presented to-him proofs of claim, as hereinbefore provided, and showing the nature and amount of each such claim; and, when any creditor thereafter shall present proof of claim to the assignee, he the assignee shall file a similar statement thereof, and pay nothing thereon until the expiration of 20 days thereafter.

577\*#10S

577.10 POWERS OF COURT; REMOVAL AND DISCHARGE.

The district court shall have supervision of all proceedings under this chapter. On petition of a creditor, the court, in its discretion, may, from time to time, require the assignee to render an account, and to file a report of his the assignee's proceedings and of the condition of the trust estate, and may order distribution thereof. For cause shown, it may, in its discretion, remove the assignee, and appoint another instead, who shall give bond as the court may direct; and the order of removal and appointment shall, in terms, transfer all the trust estate to the new assignee, and may be filed for record with the county recorder of any county wherein any land affected by the assignment is situated. Upon removal of an assignee, the court may require him the removed assignee to deliver to the new assignee all property, books of account, and vouchers belonging to the trust estate, to execute all necessary transfers, and to render an account and report of all matters connected therewith. When the assignee has complied with all the orders of the court, and when any assignee has completed his the trust, he the assignee may apply to the court for his discharge, first giving three weeks' published notice of such application; the last publication to be not more than three weeks prior to the hearing thereon. If upon the hearing the court is satisfied that the assignee is entitled to such discharge, it shall so order; but, if in its opinion anything remains to be done by him the assignee, it shall require the performance thereof before making such order. A discharge shall not be refused because of any failure of the assignee to comply with the forms of law, if no damage has thereby resulted to any person. The order shall have the effect of discharging the assignee and his the assignee's sureties from all further responsibilities in respect to the trust. When the trust estate is taken out of the hands of the assignee by proceedings in bankruptcy in the federal court, the assignee may be discharged upon showing that he the assignee has fully accounted with the trustee in bankruptcy, and turned over to-him the whole trust estate to the trustee in bankruptcy. When the trust estate is taken out of the hands of the assignee by legal proceedings in any court, or the assignment is declared void as to creditors, or for any reason the further administration of the trust is rendered impracticable, inadvisable, or nugatory, the assignee shall in like manner be discharged.

579\*#01S 62 579.01 LIABILITY OF BOAT OR VESSEL.

Every boat or vessel used in navigating the waters of this state shall be liable for the claims or demands hereinafter mentioned, and which shall constitute liens thereon:

- (1) For all debts contracted by the master, owner, agent, or consignee thereof on account of supplies furnished for its use, or on account of work done or services rendered on board for its benefit, or on account of labor done or materials furnished by mechanics, tradesmen members of trades, or others in and for building, repairing, fitting out, furnishing, or equipping the same;
  - (2) For all sums due for wharfage or anchorage of such boat

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or vessel within the state;
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(3) For all demands or damages accruing from the 3 non-performance or malperformance of any contract of 4 affreightment, or any contract touching the transportation of persons or property entered into by the master, owner, agent, or 6 consignee of the boat or vessel on which such contract is to be performed; and

(4) For all injuries done to persons or property by such boat or vessel.

No boat or vessel shall be so liable for any debt 11 contracted on account of work done or services rendered on board of or for the benefit of such boat or vessel until the contract is fully performed.

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579.02 ACTION; WARRANT; PROCEDURE.

An action against a boat or vessel may be instituted by the 16 filing in the district court of the county where it may be of a complaint against it by name, or, if it have no name, by 18 description, verified by the plaintiff or some person having 19 knowledge of the facts, and setting forth the demand, and on 20 whose account it accrued. Thereupon the clerk shall issue a 21 warrant, returnable in 20 days, directing the sheriff to seize 22 such boat or vessel and detain it in custody, with its tackle, 23 apparel, and furniture, until discharged by due course of law. 24 Such warrant shall be served and returned as in the case of a writ of attachment. Upon the return of the warrant, proceedings 26 shall be had against the boat or vessel seized in the same 27 manner as if the action had been instituted against the person on whose account the demand accrued. The master, owner, agent, or consignee of the boat or vessel may appear on its behalf and or consignee of the boat or vessel may appear on its behalf and answer the complaint. For sufficient cause shown, he the 31 answerer shall be entitled to a continuance, but such 32 continuance shall not operate as a discharge of the boat or vessel from custody, and no continuance shall be granted to the plaintiff.

579\*#05S 35 579.05 OWNER SUMMONED TO SHOW CAUSE.

When judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff against a boat or vessel, and prior thereto it has been discharged from 38 custody by the giving of bond or otherwise, or when for any 39 reason the judgment or any part thereof remains unpaid for 60 days, the master and owner, or either, may be summoned to show cause why they should not be personally bound by the judgment. 42 Such summons shall be subscribed by the judgment creditor, his 43 an agent or attorney, and shall describe the judgment, specify the amount due thereon, and require the party summoned to show 45 cause within 20 days after the service thereof, and may be 46 served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. It 47 shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the person subscribing it, to the effect that the judgment has not been paid or satisfied, except as specified in the summons, to his the affiant's knowledge, information, or belief. 579\*#06S

579.06 PLEADINGS; TRIAL; JUDGMENT.

The party summoned may by answer deny that the judgment was 53 duly rendered, or that he the answerer was master, owner, or 54 part owner of the boat or vessel when the cause of action against it arose, and he may set up any defense which has arisen since the rendition of the judgment, but no other defense. The party issuing the summons may demur or reply to the answer, and the party summoned may demur to the reply. The issues shall be tried, and judgment, with costs, shall be rendered and enforced in the same manner as in a civil action. 580\*#04S.

580.04 REQUISITES OF NOTICE.

Each notice shall specify:

- (1) The name of the mortgagor and of the mortgagee, and of the assignee of the mortgage, if any, and the original principal amount secured by said mortgage;
- (2) The date of the mortgage, and when and where recorded, except where the mortgage is upon registered land, in which case the notice shall state that fact, and when and where registered;
- (3) The amount claimed to be due thereon, and taxes, if any, paid by the mortgagee at the date of the notice;
- (4) A description of the mortgaged premises, conforming substantially to that contained in the mortgage;

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1 (5) The time and place of sale; and
       (6) The time allowed by law for redemption by the
 3 mortgagor, his the mortgagor's personal representatives or
    assigns.
580*#05S
        580.05 ATTORNEY TO FORECLOSE; RECORD OF POWER.
       When an attorney at law is employed to conduct such
    foreclosure, his the authority of the attorney at law shall
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     appear by power of attorney executed and acknowledged by the
     mortgagee or assignee of the mortgage in the same manner as a
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    conveyance, and recorded prior to the sale in the county where
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    the foreclosure proceedings are had. If such attorney be
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     employed on behalf of such mortgagee or assignee by an attorney
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     in fact, his the attorney's authority shall likewise be
     evidenced by recorded power.
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580*#06S
       580.06 SALE, HOW AND BY WHOM MADE.
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       The sale shall be made by the sheriff or his the sheriff's
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     deputy at public vendue to the highest bidder, in the county in
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     which the premises to be sold, or some part thereof, are
     situated, between nine o'clock a.m. and the setting of the sun.
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       580.09 FORECLOSURE FOR INSTALMENTS; SALES; DISPOSITION
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    OF PROCEEDS; REDEMPTION.
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      Where a mortgage is given to secure the payment of money by
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    instalments, each instalment, either for principal or interest,
    or both, as is due at any time, may be taken and deemed to be a
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    separate and independent mortgage, and such mortgage for each
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    such instalment may be foreclosed by advertisement or by action,
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    in the same manner and with like effect as if a separate
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    mortgage were given for each of such instalments, and such
    foreclosure may be made and sale had subject to the instalments
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    yet to become due upon the mortgage; and a redemption from any
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     such sale shall have the like effect as if the sale for such
    instalment had been made upon an independent subsequent mortgage;
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    provided in such cases the attorney's fee on the foreclosure so
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    made shall not exceed the amount permitted by law in case of a
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    mortgage securing the amount of the debt then due on such
    foreclosure. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in
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    payment of the costs of the foreclosure sale, and of the
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    instalment due, with interest thereon, taxes and insurance
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    premiums paid, if any, and then towards the payment of the
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    residue of the sum secured by such mortgage, and not due and
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   payable at the time of such sale; and, if such residue does not
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    bear interest, such application shall be made with rebate of the
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    legal interest for the time during which the residue shall not
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    be due and payable; and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to
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    the subsequent lienors, if any, in the order of their priority,
    and then to the owner of the equity of redemption, his the
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    owner's legal representatives or assigns. In case of redemption
48 from any sale herein authorized, at the option of the
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    redemptioner, the whole amount remaining unpaid on the mortgage,
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    with interest and other items, if any, which have become part of
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    the amount secured by the lien of the mortgage, may be included
    in the amount paid on redemption and, in such event, the
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    redemption so made shall have like effect as if the foreclosure
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    sale had been made for the entire amount secured by the
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    mortgage, including such additional items.
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      Before any sale herein authorized, the holder of the
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    mortgage shall file with the sheriff a verified itemized
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    statement in writing showing the entire amount remaining unpaid
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    on the mortgage, including taxes and insurance premiums paid and
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    other items which have become part of the amount secured, and
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    the rate of interest to accrue on same, which statement shall be
    subject to public inspection and shall be read by the sheriff at
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     the sale, immediately after reading the notice of sale. The
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    certificate of sale shall set forth correctly, in addition to
    the amount of sale, the remaining amount still unpaid on and
    secured by the mortgage, subject to which the sale is made, and
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65 66 67 the rate of interest to accrue on same. If, during the time to 68 redeem from the sale, any additional or other item, other than interest at the rate so stated in the certificate, shall attach 69 70 to such amount subject to which the sale was made, or any change 71 shall occur in such amount or the rate of interest thereon, the 72 facts with respect thereto shall be set forth by affidavit, made 73 and filed for record, and a copy furnished the sheriff, in

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01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE 308 accordance with the provisions of section 582.03, and the 2 provisions of that section shall apply thereto. 580\*#10S 3 580.10 SURPLUS. 4 In all cases not provided for in section 580.09, if, after 5 sale of any real estate, made as herein prescribed, there 6 remains in the hands of the officer making the sale any surplus 7 money, after satisfying the mortgage, with interest, taxes paid, 8 and costs of sale, the surplus shall be paid over by such 9 officer, on demand, to the mortgagor, his the mortgagor's legal 10 representatives or assigns. 580\*#11S 11 580.11 MORTGAGEE OR ASSIGNEES MAY PURCHASE. 12 The mortgagee, his-assignees the mortgagee's assignee, 13 or his-or-their the legal representatives representative of 14 either or both, may fairly and in good faith purchase the 15 premises so advertised, or any part thereof, at such sale. 580\*#12S 16 580.12 CERTIFICATE OF SALE; RECORD; EFFECT. 17 When any sale of real property is made under a power of 18 sale contained in any mortgage, the officer shall make and 19 deliver to the purchaser a certificate, executed in the same 20 manner as a conveyance, containing: 21 (1) A description of the mortgage; 22 (2) A description of the property sold; 23 (3) The price paid for each parcel sold; 24 (4) The time and place of the sale, and the name of the 25 purchaser; 26 (5) The time allowed by law for redemption. 27 The certificate shall be recorded within 20 days after such sale, and when so recorded, upon expiration of the time for 28 29 redemption, shall operate as a conveyance to the purchaser or 30 his the purchaser's assignee of all the right, title, and interest of the mortgagor in and to the premises named therein 31 32 at the date of such mortgage, without any other conveyance. 580\*#145 33 580.14 EXECUTION AFTER EXPIRATION OF TERM. 34 Where the term of office of the sheriff or deputy who made 35 the sale expires within 20 days thereafter, and before he-has 36 executed executing the certificate required by law, he that 37 sheriff or deputy may execute and acknowledge the same in like 38 manner and with like effect as if his the term had not expired. 580\*#15S 580.15 PERPETUATING EVIDENCE OF SALE. 39 40 Any party desiring to perpetuate the evidence of any sale 41 made in pursuance of this chapter may procure: 42 (1) An affidavit of the publication of the notice of sale 43 and of any notice of postponement to be made by the printer of 44 the newspaper in which the same was inserted or by some person 45 in his the printer's employ knowing the facts; 46 (2) An affidavit or return of service of such notice upon 47 the occupant of the mortgaged premises to be made by the officer 48 or person making such service or, in case the premises were 49 vacant or unoccupied at the time the service must be made, an 50 affidavit or return showing that fact, to be made by the officer 51 or person attempting to make such service; 52 (3) An affidavit by the person foreclosing the mortgage, or 53 his that person's attorney, or someone knowing the facts, 54 setting forth the facts relating to the military service status 55 of the owner of the mortgaged premises at the time of sale. 56 (4) An affidavit by the person foreclosing the mortgage, or 57 his that person's attorney, or someone having knowledge of the 58 facts, setting forth the fact of service of notice of sale upon the secretary of the treasury of the United States or his the 59 60 secretary's delegate in accordance with the provisions of 61 Section 7425 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended by 62 Section 109 of the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966, and also 63 setting forth the fact of service of notice of sale upon the 64 commissioner of revenue of the state of Minnesota in accordance 65 with the provisions of section 270.69, subdivision 7. Any such 66 affidavit recorded prior to May 16, 1967 shall be effective as

Such affidavits and returns shall be recorded by the county recorder and they and the records thereof, and certified copies of such records, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts

prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained as though

recorded subsequent to May 16, 1967.

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therein contained.

The affidavit provided for in clause (3) hereof may be made and filed for record for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, passed by the Congress of the United States and approved on October 17, 1940, and may be made and filed for record at any time subsequent to the date of the mortgage foreclosure sale. 7 580\*#17S

580.17 AFFIDAVIT OF COSTS.

Within ten days after the filing for record of the certificate of sale, the party foreclosing, or his the party's attorney, shall make and file for record with the county recorder an affidavit containing a detailed bill of the costs and disbursements of the foreclosure, including attorney's fees, and setting forth that the same have been absolutely and 15 unconditionally paid or incurred. Costs and disbursements shall be allowed as provided in section 549.04. 580\*#18S

580.18 EXCESSIVE COSTS OR INTEREST.

At any time within one year after the sale, the mortgagor, his the mortgagor's heirs or assigns, may recover from the owner of the mortgage at the time of foreclosure three times the amount of any sums charged as costs or disbursements on such foreclosure but not absolutely paid, unless such amounts have been paid to the mortgagor or his the mortgagor's assigns. 580\*#19S

580.19 CERTIFICATE AS EVIDENCE.

Every sheriff's certificate of sale made under a power to sell contained in a mortgage shall be prima facie evidence that all the requirements of law in that behalf have been complied with, and prima facie evidence of title in fee thereunder in the purchaser at such sale, his the purchaser's heirs or assigns, after the time for redemption therefrom has expired. 580\*#235

580.23 REDEMPTION BY MORTGAGOR.

Subdivision 1. When lands have been sold in conformity with the preceding sections of this chapter the mortgagor, his the mortgagor's personal representatives or assigns, within six months after such sale, except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2, may redeem such lands, as hereinafter provided, by paying the sum of money for which the same were sold, with interest from the time of sale at the rate provided to be paid on the mortgage debt and, if no rate be provided in the mortgage note, at the rate of six percent per annum, together with any further sums which may be payable pursuant to section 582.03. Where the redemption period is as provided in this subdivision the mortgagee, or his the mortgagee's successors, assigns, or personal representative, or any other purchaser so purchasing at the sheriff's sale shall by purchasing the property at the sheriff's sale thereby waive his the right to a deficiency judgment against the mortgagor.

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 hereof, when lands have been sold in conformity with the preceding sections of this chapter the mortgagor, his the mortgagor's personal representatives or assigns, within 12 months after such sale, may redeem such lands in accordance with the provisions of payment of subdivision 1 thereof, if:

- (a) The mortgage was executed prior to July 1, 1967, or;
- (b) The amount claimed to be due and owing as of the date of the notice of foreclosure sale is less than 66 2/3 percent of the original principal amount secured by the mortgage; or,
- 58 (c) The mortgaged premises, as of the date of the execution 59 of the mortgage, exceeded ten acres in size. 580\*#245

580.24 REDEMPTION BY CREDITOR.

If no such redemption be made by the mortgagor, his the mortgagor's personal representatives or assigns, the senior creditor having a lien, legal or equitable, upon the mortgaged premises, or some part thereof, subsequent to the mortgage, may redeem within five days after the expiration of the redemption period specified in section 580.23; and each subsequent creditor having a lien in succession, according to priority of liens, within five days after the time allowed the prior lienholder, respectively, may redeem by paying the amount aforesaid and all liens prior to his the lienholder's own held by the person from whom redemption is made; provided that no creditor shall be

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entitled to redeem unless within the period allowed for 2 redemption he the creditor file for record notice of his 3 intention to redeem with the county recorder or registrar of 4 titles of each county where the mortgage is recorded. 580\*#25S

580.25 REDEMPTION, HOW MADE.

Redemption shall be made as follows.

The person desiring to redeem shall pay to the person holding the right acquired under such sale, or for him that person to the sheriff who made the sale, or his a successor in office, the amount required by law for such redemption, and shall produce to such person or officer:

- (1) A copy of the docket of the judgment, or of the deed or mortgage, or of the record or files evidencing any other lien under which he the person claims a right to redeem, certified by the officer in whose custody such docket, record, or files shall 16 be, or the original deed or mortgage, with the certificate of record endorsed thereon;
- (2) Any assignment necessary to establish his the person's claim, verified by the affidavit of himself that person or a subscribing witness thereto, or some person acquainted with the signature of the assignor. If the redemption is under an 22 assignment of a judgment, the assignment shall be filed in the court rendering the judgment, as provided by law, and the person so redeeming shall produce a certified copy thereof and of the 25 record of its filing, and the copy of the docket shall show that 26 the proper entry was made upon the docket;
  - (3) An affidavit of himself the person or his the person's agent, showing the amount then actually due on his the person's lien.

Within 24 hours after such redemption is made, the person redeeming shall cause the documents so required to be produced to be filed with the county recorder, or registrar of titles, who shall be entitled to receive fees as prescribed in section 34 357.18 or section 508.82. If such redemption shall be made at any place other than the county seat, it shall be sufficient forthwith to deposit such documents in the nearest post office, addressed to such recorder or registrar of titles, with the postage prepaid.

580\*#265

580.26 CERTIFICATE OF REDEMPTION; RECORD.

The person or officer from whom such redemption is made shall make and deliver to the person redeeming a certificate executed and acknowledged in the same manner as a conveyance, containing:

- (1) The name of the person redeeming, and the amount paid by him the person on such redemption;
- (2) A description of the sale for which such redemption is made, and of the property redeemed;
- (3) A statement of the claim upon which such redemption is made and, if upon a lien, the amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of redemption.

If redemption is made by the owner of the property sold, his the owner's heirs, personal representatives, or assigns, such certificate shall be recorded within four days after the expiration of the year allowed him the owner for redemption and, if made by a creditor holding a lien, the certificate shall be recorded within four days after such redemption. Unless so recorded, the certificate shall be void as against any person in good faith redeeming from the same person or lien. 580\*#27S

580.27 EFFECT OF REDEMPTION.

If redemption is made by the owner of the property sold, his the owner's heirs, personal representatives or assigns, such redemption annuls the sale; if by a creditor holding a lien on the property, or some part thereof, the certificate of redemption, executed, acknowledged, and recorded as provided in section 580.26, operates as an assignment to him the creditor of the right acquired under such sale, subject to such right of any other person to redeem as provided by law. 580\*#285

580.28 FORECLOSURE PENDING ACTION TO SET ASIDE MORTGAGE; REDEMPTION.

70 When an action is brought wherein it is claimed that any mortgage as to the plaintiff or person for whose benefit the 71 72 action is brought is fraudulent or void, or has been paid or

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     discharged, in whole or in part, if such mortgage has been
     foreclosed by advertisement, and the time for redemption from
     the foreclosure sale will expire before final judgment in such
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     action, the plaintiff or beneficiary having the right to redeem,
     for the purpose of saving such right in case the action fails,
 6
     may deposit with the sheriff before the time of redemption
 7
     expires the amount for which the mortgaged premises were sold,
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     with interest thereon to the time of deposit, together with a
     bond to the holder of the sheriff's certificate of sale, in an
     amount and with sureties to be approved by the sheriff,
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     conditioned to pay all interest that may accrue or be allowed on
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     such deposit if the action fail. He The person shall, in
    writing, notify such sheriff that he the person claims the
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     mortgage to be fraudulent or void, or to have been paid or
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    discharged, in whole or in part, as the case may be, and that
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     such action is pending, and direct him the sheriff to retain
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     such money and bond until final judgment. In case such action
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     fails, such deposit shall operate as a redemption of the
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     premises from such foreclosure sale, and entitle the plaintiff
     to a certificate thereof. Such foreclosure, deposit, bond, and
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     notice shall be brought to the attention of the court by
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     supplemental complaint in the action, and the judgment shall
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     determine the validity of the foreclosure sale, and the rights
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     of the parties to the moneys and bond so deposited, which shall
     be paid and delivered by the sheriff as directed by such
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     judgment upon delivery to him the sheriff of a certified copy
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     thereof. The remedy herein provided shall be in addition to
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     other remedies now existing.
580*#29S
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       580.29 HOLDER OF JUNIOR MORTGAGE MAY PAY DEFAULT IN
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     PRIOR MORTGAGE.
        Any person who has a mortgage lien upon any land against
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     which there exists a prior mortgage may pay any taxes or
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     assessments on which any penalty would otherwise accrue, and may
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    pay the premium upon any policy of insurance procured in renewal
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     of any expiring policy upon mortgaged premises, and may, in case
     any interest upon any prior or superior lien is in default, or
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     any part of the principal shall become due, or amortized
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     instalment which may be in default upon any such prior lien, pay
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     the same, and all such sums so paid shall become due upon such
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    payment and be a part of the debt secured by such junior
     mortgage, shall bear interest from date of payment at the same
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    rate as the indebtedness secured by such prior lien, and shall
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43 be collectible with, as a part of, and in the same manner as, 44 the amount secured by such junior mortgage. Such payments shall be proved by the affidavit of the junior mortgagee, his the 45 junior mortgagee's agent or attorney, stating the items and 47 describing the premises, and a copy must be filed for record 48 with the county recorder.

581.03 JUDGMENT, TRANSCRIPT.

Judgment shall be entered, under the direction of the court, adjudging the amount due, with costs and disbursements, and the sale of the mortgaged premises, or some part thereof, to satisfy such amount, and directing the sheriff to proceed to sell the same according to the provisions of law relating to the sale of real estate on execution, and to make report to the court. A certified transcript of the judgment shall be delivered to the sheriff, and shall be his the sheriff's authority for making the sale. 581\*#05S

581.05 PURCHASE BY MORTGAGEE.

The mortgagee, or any one claiming under him the mortgagee, may fairly and in good faith bid off the premises at such sale; and in such case the statement of such fact in the report of sale shall have the same effect as a receipt for money paid upon a sale for cash.

581\*#10S 65

581\*#03S

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581.10 REDEMPTION BY MORTGAGOR, CREDITOR.

The mortgagor, or those claiming under him the mortgagor, within the time specified in section 580.23 after the date of the order of confirmation, may redeem the premises sold, or any separate portion thereof, by paying the amount bid therefor, with interest thereon from the time of sale at the rate provided to be paid on the mortgage debt, not to exceed eight percent per annum, and, if no rate to be provided in the mortgage, at the 72

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rate of six percent, together with any further sum which may be payable pursuant to section 582.03. Creditors having a lien may redeem in the order and manner specified in section 580.24, but 2 3 no creditor shall be entitled to redeem unless within such 5 specified redemption period he the creditor files with the clerk 6 notice of his intention to redeem. 582\*#025

582.02 ATTORNEY'S FEES, COLLECTION.

When the mortgage provides for an attorney's fee in case of foreclosure, and an attorney at law of the state is employed to conduct the same, the mortgagee, his or the mortgagee's heirs, personal representatives or assigns, may, upon foreclosure, collect or retain such fee, but not in excess of the sum provided by section 582.01. When no such attorney is employed, if any sum as or for such fee be included in the amount for which the premises are sold, such sum shall be paid in money by 16 the purchaser to the sheriff before the execution of the 17 certificate of sale, and shall be paid by the sheriff to the mortgagor, or those having his the mortgagor's estate in the mortgaged premises.

582\*#03S

582.03 PURCHASER AT FORECLOSURE, EXECUTION, OR JUDICIAL SALE MAY PAY TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, INSURANCE PREMIUMS, OR INTEREST.

The purchaser at any sale, upon foreclosure of mortgage or execution or at any judicial sale during the year of redemption, may pay any taxes or assessments on which any penalty would otherwise accrue, and may pay the premium upon any policy of insurance procured in renewal of any expiring policy upon mortgaged premises, and may, in case any interest or installment of principal upon any prior or superior mortgage is in default or shall become due during such year of redemption, pay the same, and, in all such cases, the sum so paid, with interest, shall be a part of the sum required to be paid to redeem from such sale. Such payments shall be proved by the affidavit of the purchaser,-his or the purchaser's agent or attorney, stating 34 the items and describing the premises, which must be filed for 35 record with the county recorder or registrar of titles, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the sheriff at least ten days before the expiration of the year of redemption.

582\*#04S

582.04 HOMESTEAD INCLUDED IN MORTGAGE; SEPARATE SALE. In all proceedings to foreclose any mortgage upon real property in this state, if the whole or any part of the homestead of the mortgagor, or of any one claiming under him the mortgagor, as such homestead is defined by the laws of this state, shall be included in the real estate described in such mortgage, the person claiming such homestead may, at any time prior to the foreclosure sale, serve or cause to be served upon the sheriff making such sale a notice of such claim which shall designate and describe with reasonable certainty the real estate so claimed and selected as such homestead, which selection shall include the site of the dwelling and its appurtenances, shall be compact in form and shall be so made as not unreasonably to affect the value of the remaining part, which notice, together with the proof of service thereof, shall be filed for record and recorded in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles. Upon the service and filing of such notice it shall be the duty of the sheriff, at the time of the sale, to first offer 56 for sale and sell that part of the mortgaged real estate, or so much thereof as is necessary, which is not included in such 58 selected homestead, and thereupon, if the proper purposes of the 59 foreclosure require, he the sheriff shall offer for sale and shall sell separately that part of the mortgaged real estate included in the selected homestead; provided, that if such 62 homestead claimant shall have, prior to such foreclosure, made a property homestead selection from his the real estate, he the 64 <u>claimant</u> shall be bound thereby, and cannot change the same for the purposes of such foreclosure.

582\*#07S 582.07 RECEIVER TO FURNISH BOND.

67 Before entering-upon-his undertaking duties, the receiver 68 so appointed shall file in court a bond for the faithful performance of such duties on-his-part. The bond shall run to 70 the owner of the mortgaged leasehold and shall be in such sum as 71 the court shall determine and with such surety or sureties as shall be approved by the court.

582.08 POSSESSION, ENTRY AFTER FILING OF BOND. After filing the bond mentioned in section 582.07, the receiver shall enter into possession of the mortgaged premises 3 and collect all the rents and income therefrom, and shall apply the same to the payment of the expenses of the receivership and to the payment of all sums of money necessary or proper to preserve and protect the leasehold estate, and to maintain and 7 operate the mortgaged premises, and shall pay the surplus, if 9 any, to the owner of the mortgaged leasehold at the termination of the receivership. The receiver may make any or all such payments on his the receiver's own motion or may make the same 11 in pursuance of an order of the court. Such expenses shall include reasonable attorneys' fees and receiver's fees to be 13 14 fixed by the court.

582\*#09S

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582.09 RECEIVER TO FILE ACCOUNT FOR APPROVAL. At the termination of the receivership for any cause, the receiver shall file his an account in such court. On the approval and confirmation of the account the receiver shall dispose of the funds in-his-hands on hand in accordance with the order of the court, and shall thereupon be entitled to a discharge by order of court, freeing and releasing him the receiver from all further liability on account of such receivership.

582\*#11S

582.11 POWERS AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES IN CERTAIN CASES. When a mortgage made or assigned to a trustee or trust deed on any real property or any real and personal property located in this state has been heretofore or shall hereafter be foreclosed and bid in on the foreclosure by a trustee for the holders of the bonds or notes secured by the mortgage or trust deed, or for the holders of certificates or other evidences of equitable interest, in the mortgage or trust deed, or when a mortgagor after the mortgage has been executed and delivered, 33 but not before nor as a part of the mortgage transaction, conveys directly to the mortgage trustee, thereby eliminating his the mortgagor's title, the trustee may at any time petition the district court of the county in which the property, or any portion of it, is situated for instructions in the administration of the trust. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall make an order fixing a time and place for hearing it, unless hearing has been waived, in writing, by the beneficiaries of the trust. Notice of the hearing shall be given by publishing a copy of the order one time in a legal newspaper of the county at least 20 days before the date of the hearing, and by mailing a copy of it to each known party in interest then in being whose address is known, at his the party's last known address, at least ten days before the date of the hearing, or in any other manner the court orders. If the court deems further notice necessary, it shall be given as specified in the order. Upon the hearing the court shall make such order as it deems appropriate, including an order to sell, mortgage, or lease the property, or any part of it, in the manner and upon the terms as the court prescribes. In the case of a sale, the court, in its discretion, may authorize the trustee to sell at private sale or may direct the sheriff of the county to offer the property for sale at public auction and sell it to the highest bidder for cash. Any sale of property made at public auction shall be reported to the court for confirmation and be confirmed by the court before it is effective and valid. Notice of hearing on the confirmation shall be given to all parties in interest who have appeared in the proceedings. Upon confirmation, the sheriff shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the terms and conditions the court imposes, a good and sufficient instrument of conveyance, assignment, and transfer. No confirmation of a private sale, mortgage, or lease shall be required. The order of confirmation in the case of a sale at public auction, and the order authorizing a private sale, mortgage, or lease, shall be final and conclusive as to all matters determined in it. It shall be binding in rem upon the trust estate and upon the interests of all beneficiaries, vested or contingent, except that appeal may be taken from the order by any party in interest within 30 days from its entry, by filing notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court, 73 \* who shall mail a copy of the notice to each adverse party who

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has appeared of record. 582\*#255

582.25 MORTGAGES; VALIDATING FORECLOSURE SALES.

Every mortgage foreclosure sale by advertisement in this state before the date specified in clause (A) of section 582.27, under power of sale in the usual form contained in any mortgage duly executed and recorded in the office of the county recorder or registered with the registrar of titles of the proper county of this state, together with the record of such foreclosure sale, is hereby legalized and made valid and effective to all 10 intents and purposes, as against any or all of the following objections:

- (1) That the power of attorney, recorded or filed in the proper office prior to the date specified in section 582.27 to 14 foreclose the mortgage, provided for by section 580.05:
  - (a) Did not definitely describe and identify the mortgage,
  - (b) Did not definitely describe and identify the mortgage, but instead described another mortgage between the same parties,
- (c) Did not have the corporate seal affixed thereto, if 19 executed by a corporation,
  - (d) Had not been executed and recorded or filed prior to sale, or had been executed prior to, but not recorded or filed until after such sale,
  - (e) Was executed subsequent to the date of the printed notice of sale or subsequent to the date of the first publication of such notice;
  - (2) That no power of attorney to foreclose such mortgage as provided in section 580.05, was ever given, or recorded, or registered, when sale was made in this state prior to the date specified in section 582.27;
    - (3) That the notice of sale:
- (a) Was published only three, four or five times, or that it was published six times but not for six weeks prior to the 33 date of sale,
- (b) Properly described the property to be sold in one or more of the publications thereof but failed to do so in the 36 other publications thereof, the correct description having been contained in the copy of said notice served on the occupant of the premises,
- (c) Correctly stated the date of the month and hour and 40 place of sale but named a day of the week which did not fall on the date given for such sale, or failed to state or state correctly the year of such sale,
  - (d) Correctly described the real estate but omitted the county and state in which said real estate is located,
  - (e) Correctly described the land by government subdivision, township and range, but described it as being in a county other than that in which said mortgage foreclosure proceedings were pending, and other than that in which said government subdivision was actually located,
- (f) Did not state the amount due or failed to state the 51 correct amount due or claimed to be due,
  - (g) Incorrectly stated the municipal status of the place where the sale was to occur,
- (h) In one or more of the publications thereof, or in the 55 notice served on the occupant or occupants designated either a place or a time of sale other than that stated in the certificate of sale,
  - (i) Failed to state the names of one or more of the assignees of the mortgage and described the subscriber thereof as mortgagee instead of assignee,
  - (j) Failed to state or incorrectly stated the name of the mortgagor, the mortgagee, or assignee of mortgagee,
  - (k) Was not served upon persons whose possession of the mortgaged premises was otherwise than by their personal presence thereon, if a return or affidavit was recorded or filed as a part of the foreclosure record that at a date at least four weeks prior to the sale the mortgaged premises were vacant and unoccupied,
  - (1) Was not served upon all of the parties in possession of the mortgaged premises, provided it was served upon one or more of such parties,
- (m) Was not served upon the persons in possession of the 73 mortgaged premises, if, at least two weeks before the sale was actually made, a copy of the notice was served upon the owner in the manner provided by law for service upon the occupants, or

- the owner received actual notice of the proposed sale,
- (n) Gave the correct description at length, and an incorrect description by abbreviation or figures set off by the parentheses, or vice versa,
- (o) Was served personally upon the occupants of the premises as such, but said service was less than four weeks prior to the appointed time of sale,
- (p) Did not state the original principal amount secured, or failed to state the correct original principal amount secured;
- (4) That distinct and separate parcels of land were sold together as one parcel and to one bidder for one bid for the whole as one parcel;
- (5) That no authenticated copy of the order appointing, or letters issued to a foreign representative of the estate of the mortgagee or assignee, was properly filed or recorded, provided such order or letters have been filed or recorded in the proper office prior to the date specified in section 582.27;
- (6) That every mortgage foreclosure sale by advertisement by a representative appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state or county in which before sale an authenticated copy of his the representative's letters or other record of his authority has been filed for record in the office of the county recorder of the proper county but no certificate was filed and recorded therewith showing that said letters or other record of his authority were still in force, is hereby legalized and made valid and effective to all intents and purposes notwithstanding such omission;
- (7) (a) That said mortgage was assigned by a decree of a probate court in which decree the mortgage was not specifically or sufficiently described,
- (b) That the mortgage foreclosed had been assigned by the final decree of the probate court to the heirs, devisees, or legatees of the deceased mortgagee, or his the mortgagee's assigns, and subsequent thereto and before the representative of the estate had been discharged by order of the probate court, the representative had assigned the mortgage to one of the heirs, devisees, or legatees named in such final decree, and such assignment placed on record and the foreclosure proceedings conducted in the name of such assignee and without any assignment of the mortgage from the heirs, devisees, or legatees named in such final decree, and the mortgaged premises bid in at the sale by such assignee, and the sheriff's certificate of sale, with accompanying affidavits recorded in the office of the county recorder of the proper county,
- (c) That a mortgage owned by joint tenants or tenants in common was foreclosed by only one tenant;
- (8) That the sheriff's certificate of sale or the accompanying affidavits and return of service were not executed, filed or recorded within 20 days after the date of sale, but have been executed and filed or recorded prior to the date specified in section 582.27;
- (9) That the year, or the month, or the day, or the hour of the sale is omitted or incorrectly or insufficiently stated in the notice of sale or the sheriff's certificate of sale;
- (10) (a) That prior to the foreclosure no registration tax was paid on the mortgage, provided such tax had been paid prior to the date specified in section 582.27;
- (b) That an insufficient registration tax has been paid on the mortgage;
- (11) That the date of the mortgage or any assignment thereof or the date, the month, the day, hour, book, and page, or document number of the record or filing of the mortgage or any assignment thereof, in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles is omitted or incorrectly or insufficiently stated in the notice of sale or in any of the foreclosure papers, affidavits or instruments;
- (12) That the notice of mortgage foreclosure sale or sheriff's certificate of sale designated the place of sale as the office of a county official located in the court house of the county when such office was not located in such court house;
- (13) That no notice of the pendency of the proceedings to enforce or foreclose the mortgage as provided in section 508.57, was filed with the registrar of titles or no memorial thereof was entered on the register at the time of or prior to the commencement of such proceedings; or that when required by section 508.57, the notice of mortgage foreclosure sale failed

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to state the fact of registration;

(14) That the power of attorney to foreclose or the notice 3 of sale was signed by the person who was the representative of 4 an estate, but failed to state or correctly state his the person's representative capacity;

(15) That the complete description of the property foreclosed was not set forth in the sheriff's certificate of sale, if said certificate correctly refers to the mortgage by book and page numbers or document number and date of filing and the premises are accurately described in the printed notice of sale annexed to said foreclosure sale record containing said sheriff's certificate of sale;

- (16) That the date of recording of the mortgage was improperly stated in the sheriff's certificate of mortgage foreclosure sale, the mortgage being otherwise properly described in said sheriff's certificate of mortgage foreclosure sale and said certificate of mortgage foreclosure sale further 18 referring to the printed notice of mortgage foreclosure sale 19 attached to said sheriff's certificate of mortgage foreclosure sale in which printed notice the mortgage and its recording was properly described;
- (17) That prior to the first publication of the notice of proceeding had been instituted for the foreclosure of said mortgage or the recovery of the limit to the foreclosure of said sale in foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement, an action or mortgage or the recovery of the debt secured thereby and such action or proceeding had not been discontinued;
- (18) That at the time and place of sale the sheriff considered and accepted a bid submitted to-him prior to the date of the sale by the owner of the mortgage and sold the mortgaged premises for the amount of such bid, no other bid having been 31 submitted, and no one representing the owner of the mortgage being present at the time and place of sale;
- (19) That such sale was postponed by the sheriff to a date 34 or time subsequent to the one specified in the notice of sale 35 but there was no publication or posting of a notice of such postponement;
- (20) That there was not recorded with letters or other record of authority issued to a representative appointed by a 39 court of competent jurisdiction in another state or county, a certificate that said letters or other record of authority were still in force and effect;
- (21) That the sheriff's affidavit of sale correctly stated 43 in words the sum for which said premises were bid in and purchased by the mortgagee, but incorrectly stated the same in figures immediately following the correct amount in words. 586\*#03S

586.03 ALTERNATIVE OR PEREMPTORY WRIT, CONTENTS.

The writ of mandamus is either alternative or peremptory. The alternative writ shall state concisely the facts showing the obligation of the defendant to perform the act, and his the defendant's omission so to do, and command him the defendant that immediately after the receipt of a copy of the writ, or at some other specified time, he the defendant do the required act, or show cause before the court out of which the writ issued, at a specified time and place, why he the defendant has not done so, and that he the defendant then and there make his a return to the writ, with his a certificate thereon of having done as commanded. The peremptory writ shall be in similar form, except that the words requiring defendant to show cause shall be omitted.

586\*#07S

586.07 DEFAULT; NEW MATTER IN ANSWER; DEMURRER. If no answer is made, a peremptory mandamus shall be allowed against the defendant. If an answer is made, containing new matter, the plaintiff may demur thereto, or, on the trial or other proceedings, may avail-himself-of make any valid objection to its sufficiency, or may rebut it by evidence either in direct

66 denial or by way of avoidance. 586\*#09S

586.09 JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF; APPEAL.

68 #f-judgment-is-given-for-the A plaintiff who is given judgment, he shall recover the damage which-he-has sustained, 70 together with costs and disbursements, and a peremptory mandamus 71 shall be awarded without delay. An appeal from the district 72 court shall lie to the court of appeals in mandamus as in other 73 civil cases.

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586*#10S
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586.10 FINES FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.

When a peremptory mandamus is directed to a public officer, body, or board, commanding the performance of any public duty specially enjoined by law, if it shall appear to the court that such officer, or any member of such body or board, without just excuse, has refused or neglected to perform the duty so enjoined, it may impose upon-him a fine of not more than \$250, which fine, when collected, shall be paid into the state 8 treasury; and the payment thereof shall be a bar to an action 10 for any penalty incurred by such officer or member, by reason of 11 his the refusal or neglect. 586\*#11S

586.11 JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT AND APPELLATE COURTS. The district court has exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases of mandamus, except where the writ is to be directed to a district court or a judge thereof in his the judge's official capacity, in which case the court of appeals has exclusive original jurisdiction, or except where the writ is to be directed to the court of appeals or a judge thereof in his the judge's official capacity. If the writ is to be directed to the court of appeals or a judge thereof in his the judge's official capacity, the supreme court or a judge thereof has original jurisdiction. The rules of civil appellate procedure shall apply in all proceedings on the writ. 588\*#035

## 588.03 SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

A direct contempt may be punished summarily, for which an order shall be made reciting the facts as occurring in the immediate view and presence of the court or officer, and adjudging the person proceeded against to be guilty of a contempt, and that he the person be punished as therein specified.

588\*#04S

588.04 ARREST; ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

In cases of constructive contempt, an affidavit of the facts constituting the contempt shall be presented to the court or officer, who may either issue a warrant of arrest to bring the person charged to answer or, without a previous arrest, upon notice, or upon an order to show cause, which may be served by a sheriff or other officer in the same manner as a summons in an action, may commit him the person to jail, impose a fine, or both, and make such order thereupon as the case may require. 588\*#05S

588.05 PERSONS IN CUSTODY.

If the party charged is in the custody of an officer by virtue of a legal order or process, civil or criminal, except upon a sentence for felony, an order may be made for his production of the party by the officer having him-in custody, that he the party may answer; and he the party shall thereupon be produced and held until an order is made for his-disposal disposition.

588\*#06S

588.06 ADMISSION TO BAIL.

When a warrant of arrest is issued pursuant to sections 50 588.01 to 588.15, the court or officer shall direct whether the person charged may be admitted to bail for his appearance, or detained in custody without bail, and, if admitted to bail, the amount thereof. Such direction shall be specified in the warrant.

588\*#07S

588.07 WARRANT, HOW EXECUTED.

Upon executing the warrant of arrest, the sheriff shall 57 keep the person in actual custody; bring him the person before 58 the court or officer, and detain  $h ilde{t} m$  the person until an order 59 shall be made in the premises, unless the warrant shall contain a direction to admit him the person to bail, in which case he 60 61 the person shall be discharged from the arrest, upon executing 62 and delivering to the officer, at any time before the return day 63 of the warrant, a recognizance, with two sufficient sureties, to 64 the effect that he the person will appear on the return of the warrant and abide the order of the court or officer thereupon, 66 or pay as may be directed the sum therein specified. 588\*#08S

67 588.08 RETURN OF WARRANT; PENALTY FOR FAILURE.

The officer shall return the warrant and the recognizance,

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and time of detention.

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if any, received from the person so arrested, by the return day
     specified therein. If he the person fails to make the return, a
     warrant of arrest, not bailable, may be issued against him the
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     person, specifying therein the cause of issuing it. The officer
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     to whom the last-mentioned warrant is delivered shall execute it
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   by arresting the person proceeded against, bringing him the
     person personally before the court or officer, and detaining him
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     the person in custody until otherwise ordered.
588*#098
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        588.09 HEARING.
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       When the person arrested has been brought into court, or
     has appeared, the court or officer shall investigate the charge
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     by examining him the person and the witnesses for and against
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     him the person, for which an adjournment may be had from time to
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     time, if necessary.
588*#105
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        588.10 PENALTIES FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.
        Upon the evidence so taken, the court or officer shall
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     determine the guilt or innocence of the person proceeded against
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     and, if he the person is adjudged guilty of the contempt
   charged, he the person shall be punished by a fine of not more
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   than $250, or by imprisonment in the county jail, workhouse, or
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   work farm for not more than six months, or by both. In case
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     of his the person's inability to pay the fine or endure the
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    imprisonment, he the person may be relieved by the court or
    officer in such manner and upon such terms as may be just.
588*#115
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       588.11 INDEMNITY TO INJURED PARTY.
       If any actual loss or injury to a party in an action or
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     special proceeding, prejudicial to his the person's right
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     therein, is caused by such contempt, the court or officer, in
   addition to the fine or imprisonment imposed therefor, may order
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     the person guilty of the contempt to pay the party aggrieved a
     sum of money sufficient to indemnify him the party and satisfy
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     his the party's costs and expenses, including a reasonable
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    attorney's fee incurred in the prosecution of such contempt,
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    which order, and the acceptance of money thereunder, shall be a
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    bar to an action for such loss and injury.
588*#12S
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        588.12 IMPRISONMENT UNTIL PERFORMANCE.
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       When the contempt consists in the omission to perform an
     act which is yet in the power of the person to perform, he the
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   person may be imprisoned until he the person performs it, and in
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     such case the act shall be specified in the warrant of
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     commitment.
588*#15S
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        588.15 ILLNESS MAY EXCUSE OFFICER FROM PRODUCING PERSON.
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       When, under sections 588.01 to 588.15, an officer is
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    required to keep a person arrested in actual custody and to
   bring him the person before a court or officer, the inability,
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46 from illness or other cause, of the person to attend, shall be a
47
     sufficient excuse for not producing him the person in court.
589*#06S
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       589.06 CONTENTS OF WRIT; WHEN SUFFICIENT.
49
       The writ may not be disobeyed because of any defect of
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    form. A writ is sufficient if the petitioner and the person to
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   whom the writ is directed are designated in it with reasonable
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    certainty, by name, description, or otherwise. Either the
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   petitioner or the person to whom the writ is directed may be
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   designated by an assumed name if his-or-her the true name is
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    unknown or uncertain. The person served with the writ is
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    considered to be the person to whom it is directed, although the
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    name or description is wrong, or is that of another person.
589*#08S
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        589.08 RETURN TO WRIT; CONTENT REQUIREMENTS.
59
        The detaining authority upon whom a writ of habeas corpus
    is duly served shall state in the return, plainly and
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61
    unequivocally, the information specified in paragraphs (a) to
62
63
       (a) The return shall state whether the detaining authority
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    is detaining or has at any time in the past detained the
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    petitioner. If the petitioner was detained before or after the
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writ was issued, the detaining authority shall indicate the date

(b) If the petitioner is being detained, the detaining authority shall state the reason for detention and authority

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589\*#20S

under which the person is being detained.

(c) If the detaining authority has detained the petitioner at any time before or after the date of the writ, but has transferred custody to another, the return must state particularly to whom, at what time, for what cause, and by what authority, the transfer took place.

If the petitioner is detained under writ, warrant, or other written authority, a copy of the document authorizing detention must be attached to the return. On the return of the writ to the judge before whom the writ is returnable, a copy of the original document authorizing detention must be produced and

The person making the return must sign it and except where the person is a sworn public officer, and makes his-or-her the return in an official capacity, verify it by oath.

589.11 PETITIONER HELD IN CUSTODY BY SHERIFF.

The judge who issues an attachment under section 589.10 may also, at the same time or afterward, issue an order to the sheriff or other person to whom the attachment was directed, commanding him-or-her-to-bring the bringing of the petitioner before that judge immediately. After that, the petitioner must remain in the custody of the sheriff or other person until discharged, bailed, or remanded, as the judge may direct. 589\*#17S

589.17 REQUIRING PETITIONER TO BE HELD IN CUSTODY UNTIL 24 JUDGMENT.

Until judgment is given upon the return, the judge before whom the petitioner is brought may either commit the petitioner to the custody of the sheriff of the county, or place the petitioner in other custody as his-or-her the petitioner's age and other circumstances require. 589\*#195

589.19 DENIAL OF RETURN; NEW MATTER.

At the hearing on the return of the writ, the petitioner may, on oath, deny any of the material facts alleged in the return, or allege any fact to show either that his-or-her the imprisonment or detention is unlawful, or that he-or-she <u>the</u> petitioner is entitled to discharge. The judge shall proceed, in a summary way, to hear allegations and admit relevant evidence in support or against imprisonment or detention and, at the conclusion of the hearing, dispose of the petitioner in accordance with law.

589.20 PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF SICKNESS OF PETITIONER. When the petitioner is so sick or infirm that he-or-she the petitioner would be endangered if brought before the judge before whom the writ is returnable, the person having the petitioner in custody may state that fact in the return. If the judge finds that the statement is true, and the return is otherwise sufficient, the judge shall decide upon the return and dispose of the matter in accordance with law. The petitioner under this section may appear by attorney and plead to the return as if present. If the petitioner is illegally imprisoned or restrained of liberty, the judge shall order those having the petitioner-in custody to immediately discharge him-or-her the petitioner. If the petitioner is legally imprisoned or

restrained and is not entitled to be released on bail, the judge

589\*#23S 56

shall dismiss the proceedings.

589.23 TRANSFERRING OR CONCEALING PERSON; FORFEITURE. A person who has custody of a petitioner entitled to a writ of habeas corpus and who, with intent to elude the service of the writ or to avoid its effect, (1) transfers the petitioner to the custody or places him-or-her the petitioner under the power or control of another person, (2) conceals the petitioner, or (3) changes the place of confinement, shall forfeit \$400 to the petitioner, recoverable in a civil action. 589\*#24S

64 589.24 REFUSING TO FURNISH COPY OF DOCUMENT AUTHORIZING 65

66 An officer or other-person another who detains a person and 67 refuses to deliver a copy of an order, warrant, process, or 68 other authority by which he-or-she-detains-a the person is 69 detained to any one who requests the copy and who offers to pay

70 the reproduction costs, shall forfeit \$200 to the person

PAGE

1 detained.

589\*#255

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589.25 PERSON SERVING WRIT; BOND.

The writ can be served only by a legal voter of the state. 3 The judge granting it may require a bond to the state in a sum 4 5 not more than \$1,000, conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses of the proceeding, and the reasonable charges of 6 7 restoring the petitioner, if sent back to custody, to the person from whose custody he-or-she the petitioner was taken - if-he-or 8 9 she-is-sent-back-to-custody. The bond must be approved by the 10 judge issuing the writ, and be filed with the clerk. 589\*#26S

589.26 MANNER OF SERVICE OF WRIT.

The writ of habeas corpus may be served by delivering it to the person to whom it is directed, or, if that person cannot be found, by leaving it at the jail or other place in which the petitioner is confined, with any correctional officer or other person of proper age having charge of the petitioner. If the person upon whom the writ should be served conceats-himself-or herself hides, or refuses admittance to the party attempting to serve the writ, it may be served by affixing the writ in some conspicuous place on the outside either of his-or-her the dwelling house, or of the place where the party is confined. 590\*#01S

590.01 AVAILABILITY, CONDITIONS.

Subdivision 1. PETITION. Except at a time when direct appellate relief is available, a person convicted of a crime, who claims that the conviction was obtained, or that the sentence or other disposition made violated his the person's rights under the constitution or laws of the United States or of the state, may commence a proceeding to secure relief by filing a petition in the district court in the county in which the conviction was had to vacate and set aside the judgment and to discharge the petitioner or to resentence him the petitioner or grant a new trial or correct the sentence or make other disposition as may be appropriate. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the supreme court or the court of appeals, upon application by a party, from granting a stay of a case on appeal for the purpose of allowing an appellant to apply to the district court for an evidentiary hearing under the provisions of this chapter. The proceeding shall conform with sections 590.01 to 590.06.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. A person who has been convicted and sentenced for a crime committed before May 1, 1980 may institute a proceeding applying for relief under this chapter upon the ground that a significant change in substantive or procedural law has occurred which, in the interest of justice, should be applied retrospectively, including re-sentencing under subsequently enacted law.

No petition seeking re-sentencing shall be granted unless the court makes specific findings of fact that release of the petitioner prior to the time he-or-she the petitioner would be released under the sentence currently being served does not present a danger to the public and is not incompatible with the welfare of society.

590\*#02S

590.02 PETITION; FILING; SERVICE; COSTS.

Subdivision 1. The petition filed in the district court pursuant to section 590.01 shall be entitled in the name of the petitioner versus the state of Minnesota and shall contain:

- (1) A statement of the facts and the grounds upon which the petition is based and the relief desired. All grounds for relief must be stated in the petition or any amendment thereof unless they could not reasonably have been set forth therein. It shall not contain argument or citation of authorities;
  - (2) An identification of the proceedings in which the petitioner was convicted including the date of the entry of judgment and sentence or other disposition complained of;
- 66 (3) An identification of any previous proceeding, together 67 with the grounds therein asserted taken on behalf of the 68 petitioner to secure relief from his the conviction and sentence 69 or other disposition;
  - (4) The name and address of any attorney representing the petitioner. In the event the petitioner is without counsel, the clerk of court shall forthwith transmit a copy of the petition

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to the state public defender and shall advise the petitioner of such referral.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. When a petition is filed pursuant to section 590.01 it shall be filed with an original and three copies, each verified by the petitioner or signed by his the petitioner's attorney. It shall be addressed to the district court of the judicial district in the county where the conviction took place.

In those cases in which the petitioner is represented by counsel or in which the petitioner has filed a written waiver of his right to counsel, the clerk of the district court shall deliver a copy of the petition to the county attorney and to the attorney general and shall immediately direct attention of the filing thereof to the chief judge or judge acting in his the chief judge's behalf who shall promptly assign the matter to a judge in said district.

590\*#06S

590.06 APPEALS.

An appeal may be taken to the court of appeals or, in a case involving a conviction for first degree murder, to the supreme court from the order granting relief or denying the petition within 60 days after the entry of the order.

The appealing party shall, within the 60 days, serve a 23 notice of appeal from the final order upon the clerk of district court and the opposing party. If the appeal is by the petitioner, the service shall be on the county attorney and the 26 attorney general. If the appeal is by the state, the service shall be on the petitioner or his the petitioner's attorney. No fees or bond for costs shall be required for the appeal. 593\*#16S

593.16 JURY OF SIX; DRAWING; CHALLENGES.

When a jury of six is to be drawn the clerk shall, unless a majority of the judges of the judicial district in which the county is situated shall otherwise provide by rule, draw ten 33 names from the jury box, in the first instance, who shall then be examined as to their qualifications to sit as jurors in the action, and if any one of the ten is excused for any reason, then another may be called in his the excused person's place 37. until there are ten jurors in the box qualified to sit in the 38 action. The parties shall have the right to exercise their peremptory challenges as to those ten. When the peremptory challenges have been exhausted, of the remaining persons the six first called shall constitute a jury. 593\*#35S

593.35 JURY COMMISSIONER.

A jury commissioner is established in each county to manage the juror selection process under the supervision and control of the district court. The jury commissioner shall be a fulltime employee of the court and shall normally be the judicial district administrator, or, if none, the court administrator, or, if none, the clerk of the district court. If another person is designated jury commissioner, he the other person shall be responsible to the judicial administrator, or, if none, court administrator, or, if none, the clerk of the district court, in the performance of his the jury commissioner's tasks. 593\*#40S

593.40 QUALIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE.

No change for subd 1 to 2

Subd. 3. If it appears there is an omission, ambiguity, or error in a returned form, the jury commissioner shall again send the form with instructions to the prospective juror to make the necessary addition, clarification, or correction and to return the form to the jury commissioner within ten days after its second receipt. However, the jury commissioner may7-at-his discretion, contact the prospective juror by telephone to obtain the additional information, clarification, or correction.

Subd. 4. A prospective juror who fails to return a completed juror qualification form as instructed may be ordered by the court to appear and show cause for his failure to complete and submit the questionnaire. A prospective juror who fails to appear pursuant to the court's order or to show good cause for the failure to appear or who fails to show good cause for his failure to complete and submit the questionnaire is guilty of a misdemeanor.

71 No change for subd 5

593\*#415

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593.41 QUALIFICATIONS FOR JURY SERVICE.
        No change for subd 1
          Subd. 2. A prospective juror is disqualified to serve as a
   4
      juror if he the prospective juror:
       (1) Is not a citizen of the United States;
   5
   6
          (2) Is not at least 18 years old;
   7
        (3) Is not a resident of the county;
      (4) Is unable to read and speak the English language;
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   9
          (5) Is incapable, by reason of his physical or mental
  10 disability, of rendering satisfactory jury service; but a person
  11 claiming this disqualification may be required to submit a
  12 physician's certificate as to the disability, and the certifying
  physician is subject to inquiry by the court at its discretion;

(6) Is a judge, court commissioner, referee or hearing
        (6) Is a judge, court commissioner, referee or hearing
  15 officer or an attorney;
  16 (7) Has been convicted of a felony and has not yet
     completed his the sentence or parole;
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        (8) Has served as a county, municipal, district or federal
  18
  19 court grand or petit juror within the past four years; or
  20
          (9) Is a member of the legislature.
  593**42S
          593.42 QUALIFIED JUROR LIST; SELECTING AND SUMMONING THE
  21
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  23
      No change for subd 1
          Subd. 2. From time to time, as specified in the district's
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  25 juror selection plan, the jury commissioner shall draw or cause
  26 to be drawn from the qualified list sufficient names as in his
  27 the commissioner's judgment are necessary to supply a petit jury venire or a grand jury list, or both, for the district court or
  venire or a grand jury list, or both, for the district court or municipal, or probate courts in that judicial district.
  30
        Subd. 3. Thereafter the jury commissioner shall cause each
  31 prospective juror drawn in accordance with subdivision 2 of this
     section to be served with a summons requiring h \pm m \hspace{0.1cm} \pm h \hspace{0.1cm}
  32
       prospective juror to report for jury service at a specified time
  33
  34 and place.
  35
        Subd. 4. Any person summoned for jury service who fails to
  36 appear as directed shall be ordered by the court to appear and
37 show cause for his failure to comply with the summons. Absent a
  38 showing of good cause for noncompliance with the summons, the
  .39 juror is guilty of a misdemeanor.
  40
         No change for subd 5
  593*#485
          593.48 COMPENSATION OF JURORS AND TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT.
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  42
          A juror shall be reimbursed for his roundtrip travel
  between his the juror's residence and the place of holding court at a rate of 15 to 24 cents per mile and shall be compensated at
 45 a rate of $15 for each day of required attendance at sessions of
  46 the court. The compensation and reimbursement shall be paid out
  47 of the county treasury upon receipt of authorization to pay from
       the jury commissioner. A monthly report of payments to jurors
  48
  49 shall be sent to the jury commissioner within two weeks of the
  50 end of the month in the form required by the jury commissioner.
  593*#50S
          593.50 PROTECTION OF JURORS' EMPLOYMENT.
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  52
          Subdivision 1. An employer shall not deprive an employee
  53 of his employment, or threaten or otherwise coerce him the
  54 employee with respect thereto, because the employee receives a
  55
       summons, responds thereto, serves as a juror, or attends court
  56 for prospective jury service.
       No change for subd 2
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  58
         Subd. 3. If an employer discharges an employee in
  59 violation of subdivision 1 the employee within 30 days may bring
  60 a civil action for recovery of wages lost as a result of the
  61 violation and for an order requiring the reinstatement of the
  62 employee. Damages recoverable shall not exceed lost wages for 63 six weeks. #f-he An employee who prevails,-the-employee shall
  64
       be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee fixed by the court.
  595*#02S
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          595.02 TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.
          Subdivision 1. COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES. Every person
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67 of sufficient understanding, including a party, may testify in
  68 any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in court or before
  69 any person who has authority to receive evidence, except as
  70 provided in this subdivision:
  71
        (a) A husband cannot be examined for or against his wife
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72 without her consent, nor a wife for or against her husband

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without his consent, nor can either, during the marriage or afterwards, without the consent of the other, be examined as to 3 any communication made by one to the other during the marriage. This exception does not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one against the other, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by one against the other or against a child of either, nor to a criminal action or proceeding in which one is charged with homicide or an attempt to commit homicide and the date of the marriage of the defendant is subsequent to the date of the offense, nor to an action or proceeding for non-support, neglect, dependency, or termination of parental rights.

- (b) An attorney cannot, without the consent of his the attorney's client, be examined as to any communication made by the client to him the attorney or his the attorney's advice given thereon in the course of professional duty; nor can any employee of the attorney be examined as to the communication or advice, without the client's consent.
- (c) A clergyman member of the clergy or other minister of any religion shall not, without the consent of the party making the confession, be allowed to disclose a confession made to him the member of the clergy or other minister in his a professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practice of the religious body to which he the member of the clergy or other minister belongs; nor shall a ctergyman member of the clergy or other minister of any religion be examined as to any communication made to him the member of the clergy or other minister by any person seeking religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort or his advice given thereon in the course of his the member of the clergy's or other minister's professional character, without the consent of the person.
- (d) A licensed physician or surgeon, dentist, or chiropractor shall not, without the consent of his the patient, be allowed to disclose any information or any opinion based thereon which he the professional acquired in attending the patient in a professional capacity, and which was necessary to enable him the professional to act in that capacity; after the decease of the patient, in an action to recover insurance benefits, where the insurance has been in existence two years or more, the beneficiaries shall be deemed to be the personal representatives of the deceased person for the purpose of waiving this privilege, and no oral or written waiver of the privilege shall have any binding force or effect except when made upon the trial or examination where the evidence is offered or received.
- (e) A public officer shall not be allowed to disclose communications made to him the officer in official confidence when the public interest would suffer by the disclosure.
- (f) Persons of unsound mind, persons intoxicated at the time of their production for examination, and children under ten years of age, if any of them lack capacity to remember or to relate truthfully facts respecting which they are examined, are not competent witnesses. A child describing any act of sexual contact or penetration performed on or with the child by another may use language appropriate for a child of that age.
- (g) A registered nurse, psychologist or consulting psychologist shall not, without the consent of his the professional's client, be allowed to disclose any information or opinion based thereon which he the professional has acquired in attending the client in a professional capacity, and which was necessary to enable  $h\pm m$  the professional to act in that capacity.
- (h) An interpreter for a person handicapped in communication shall not, without the consent of the person, be allowed to disclose any communication if the communication would, if the interpreter were not present, be privileged. For purposes of this section, a "person handicapped in communication" means a person who, because of a hearing, speech or other communication disorder, or because of the inability to speak or comprehend the English language, is unable to understand the proceedings in which he the person is required to participate. The presence of an interpreter as an aid to communication does not destroy an otherwise existing privilege.
- (i) A parent or his the parent's minor child may not be examined as to any communication made in confidence by the minor to his the minor's parent. A communication is confidential if made out of the presence of persons not members of the child's

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immediate family living in the same household. This exception 2 may be waived by express consent to disclosure by a parent entitled to claim the privilege or by the child who made the communication, or by failure of the child or parent to object 5 when the contents of a communication are demanded. This 6 exception does not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one spouse against the other or by a parent or child against the other, nor to a proceeding to commit either the child or parent 9 to whom the communication was made or to place the person or 10 property or either under the control of another because of his an alleged mental or physical condition, nor to a criminal action or proceeding in which the parent is charged with a crime committed against the person or property of the communicating 14 child, the parent's spouse, or a child of either the parent or the parent's spouse, or in which a child is charged with a crime or act of delinquency committed against the person or property of a parent or a child of a parent, nor to an action or proceeding for termination of parental rights, nor any other action or proceeding on a petition alleging child abuse, child neglect, abandonment or nonsupport by a parent.

(j) Sexual assault counselors may not be compelled to testify about any opinion or information received from or about the victim without the consent of the victim. However, a counselor may be compelled to identify or disclose information in investigations or proceedings related to neglect or termination of parental rights if the court determines good cause exists. In determining whether to compel disclosure, the court shall weigh the public interest and need for disclosure against the effect on the victim, the treatment relationship, and the treatment services if disclosure occurs. Nothing in this clause exempts sexual assault counselors from compliance with the provisions of sections 626.556 and 626.557.

"Sexual assault counselor" for the purpose of this section means a person who has undergone at least 40 hours of crisis counseling training and works under the direction of a supervisor in a crisis center, whose primary purpose is to render advice, counseling or assistance to victims of sexual assault.

(k) A person cannot be examined as to any communication or document, including worknotes, made or used in the course of or because of mediation pursuant to an agreement to mediate. This does not apply to the parties in the dispute in an application 43 to a court by a party to have a mediated settlement agreement set aside or reformed. A communication or document otherwise not privileged does not become privileged because of this paragraph. This paragraph is not intended to limit the privilege accorded to communication during mediation by the common law.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. CERTAIN OUT-OF-COURT STATEMENTS ADMISSIBLE. An out-of-court statement made by a child under the age of ten years or a person who is mentally impaired as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 6, alleging, explaining, denying, or describing any act of sexual contact or penetration performed with or on the child or any act of physical abuse of the child or the person who is mentally impaired by another, not otherwise admissible by statute or rule of evidence, is admissible in evidence if:

- (a) the court or person authorized to receive evidence finds, in a hearing conducted outside of the presence of the jury, that the time, content, and circumstances of the statement and the reliability of the person to whom the statement is made 63 provide sufficient indicia of reliability; and
  - (b) the child or person mentally impaired as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 6, either:
    - (i) testifies at the proceedings; or
  - (ii) is unavailable as a witness and there is corroborative evidence of the act; and
- (c) the proponent of the statement notifies the adverse party of his the proponent's intention to offer the statement and the particulars of the statement sufficiently in advance of the proceeding at which he the proponent intends to offer the statement into evidence to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to prepare to meet the statement. 595\*#0235

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No person who is or has been directly engaged in the 2 gathering, procuring, compiling, editing, or publishing of information for the purpose of transmission, dissemination or publication to the public shall be required by any court, grand jury, agency; department or branch of the state, or any of its 6 political subdivisions or other public body, or by either house of the legislature or any committee, officer, member, or employee thereof, to disclose in any proceeding the person or 8 means from or through which information was obtained, or to 10 disclose any unpublished information procured by him the person in the course of his work or any of his the person's notes, 11 memoranda, recording tapes, film or other reportorial data which 12 would tend to identify the person or means through which the 13 14 information was obtained. 595\*#024S

595.024 EXCEPTION AND PROCEDURE.

Subdivision 1. A person seeking disclosure may apply to the district court of the county where the person employed by or associated with a news media resides, has his a principal place of business or where the proceeding in which the information sought is pending.

No change for subd 2 to 3 21

595\*#04S

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595.04 CONVERSATION WITH DECEASED OR INSANE PERSON.

It shall not be competent for any party to an action, or any person interested in the event thereof, to give evidence therein of or concerning any conversation with, or admission of, 26 a deceased or insane party or person relative to any matter at issue between the parties, unless the testimony of such deceased or insane person concerning such conversation or admission, given before his death or insanity, has been preserved and can be produced in evidence by the opposite party, and then only in respect to the conversation or admission to which such testimony relates.

595\*#06S

595.06 CAPACITY OF WITNESS.

When an infant, or a person apparently of weak intellect, is produced as a witness, the court may examine him the infant or witness to ascertain his capacity, and whether he the person understands the nature and obligations of an oath, and the court may inquire of any person what peculiar ceremonies he the person deems most obligatory in taking an oath. 595\*#07S

595.07 CONVICT AS WITNESS.

Every person convicted of crime shall be a competent witness in any civil or criminal proceeding, but his the conviction may be proved for the purpose of affecting the weight of his the testimony, either by the record or by his the convicted person's cross-examination, upon which he the convicted person shall answer any proper question relevant to that inquiry; and the party cross-examining shall not be concluded by his the convicted person's answer thereto. 595\*#08S

595.08 COMMITTAL OF WITNESS; DETENTION OF DOCUMENTS. When it shall appear probable to a court of record, having general jurisdiction, that a person who has testified in an action or proceeding before it has committed perjury in any 53 testimony so given, it may, by order or process for that purpose, immediately commit him the person to prison, or take a recognizance for his the person's appearance to answer to an 56 indictment for perjury. In such case, if the court shall deem that any paper or document produced by either party is necessary to be used in the prosecution for perjury, it may detain the same, and direct it to be delivered to the county attorney. 599\*#13S

599.13 MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ORDINANCES.

61 Copies of the ordinances, bylaws, resolutions, and 62 regulations of any city or county, certified by the mayor or 63 president of the council, and the clerk thereof, under its seal 64 or by the county auditor or chairman chair of the county board, 65 and copies of the same printed in any newspaper, book, pamphlet, 66 or other form, and which purport to be published by authority of the council of such city or county board, shall be prima facie 67 68 evidence thereof and, after three years from the compilation and 69 publication of any such book or pamphlet, shall be conclusive 70 proof of the regularity of their adoption and publication.

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599*#18S
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599.18 CERTIFICATE OF DEPARTMENT OFFICER. 1

2 The certificate of any officer of any department of the United States government to any fact appearing of record in his 3 the officer's department, authenticated by his an official seal, 5 if he the officer has one, shall be prima facie evidence of such 6

599\*#20S

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599.20 PLATS OF SURVEYS FROM LAND OFFICE; CERTIFICATE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Any plat of a survey of public lands, certified by the 10 register of the United States land office of the district in which such land is situated to be a true copy of the certified 12 copy of the original on file in his the register's office, and any certificate by such register of the surveys or entry and location of, or other facts in relation to, such lands, taken 15 from the books of such land office, or from the certificate endorsed on the copy of the original plat on file therein, are prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. certificate of any county surveyor or deputy shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, but may be explained or rebutted by other testimony.

599\*#24\$

599.24 EXEMPLIFICATION OF JUDGMENT IN ANOTHER STATE.

An exemplification of a judgment rendered by any justice of the peace in any state, certified by such justice or his the justice's successor in office to be a full and correct copy from 25 his the justice's docket of all the proceedings in that case, with a certificate of magistracy thereon, signed by a clerk of a court of record in the county where such judgment was rendered, and authenticated by the seal of such court, shall be evidence in any court of this state of the facts contained in such

30 exemplification.

600\*#05S

600.05 ACCOUNT BOOKS; LOOSE-LEAF SYSTEM.

When a party in any cause or proceeding shall produce at 33 the trial his the party's account books, and prove that the same 34 are his the party's account books kept for that purpose, that 35 they contain the original entries for moneys paid, goods or other articles delivered, services performed or material 37 furnished; that such entries were made at the time of the transactions therein entered; that they are in his the party's handwriting or that of a person authorized to make charges in such books, and are just and true to the best knowledge and belief of the person making the proof, such books, subject to all just exceptions as to their credibility, shall be received 43 as prima facie evidence of the charges therein contained. If any book has marks which show that the items have been 45 transferred to a ledger, it shall not be received unless the ledger is produced. The entry of charges or credits, involving money, goods, chattels, or services furnished or received, when the furnishing or receipt thereof constitutes a part of the 49 usual course of business of the person on whose behalf such entry is made, shall be received as evidence tending to prove the fact of the furnishing or receiving of such moneys, goods, chattels, or services, whether the same be contained in an account book, or in a so-called loose-leaf, card, or similar system of keeping accounts, and whether the same be made by handwriting, typewriting, or other similar means, if it shall appear that such entry was made by a duly authorized person contemporaneously with the transaction therein referred to, as a part of the general system of accounts of the person on whose behalf the entry is made, and that the same is made in the usual and ordinary course of such business.

600\*#06S

600.06 BOOK ENTRIES BY A PERSON DECEASED.

Entries made in any book by a person now dead authorized to make the same, he-being-dead, may be received as evidence in a case proper for the admission of such book as evidence on proof that the same are in his the deceased person's handwriting and in a book kept for such entries, without further verification. 600\*#10S

600.10 AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION.

68 When notice of any application to a court or judicial officer is required by law to be published in a newspaper, an 70 affidavit by the printer of such newspaper, or his-foreman the

printer's lead supervisor or clerk, annexed to a printed copy of such notice taken from the newspaper in which it was published, specifying the times when, and the newspaper in which, such notice was published, may be filed with the proper officer of 5 the court, or with the judicial officer before whom such proceeding is pending, at any time within six months after the last day of the publication of such notice, unless sooner 7 specially required. A like affidavit of such printer, foreman lead supervisor, or clerk may within the same time be filed for 9 10 record with the county recorder of the county where any real estate affected by such notice is situated. 11 600\*#11S

600.11 PRINTER'S AFFIDAVIT.

The original affidavit of the printer of any newspaper, or of his-foreman the printer's lead supervisor or clerk, of the publication of any summons, notice, order, resolution, or other advertisement which by law is required or authorized to be published in such newspaper, and copies of the same, or of the record thereof, certified by the officer in whose custody the same may be, shall be prima facie evidence of such publication and of the facts stated therein. If any such publication relates to the sale of real estate, such affidavit may be filed for record with the county recorder of the county in which the real estate lies.

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600.13 OFFICIAL RECORDS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE; CERTIFIED COPIES; CERTIFIED COPIES OF DECREES OF PROBATE COURTS; WHEN SEAL NOT NECESSARY.

The original record made by any public officer in the performance of his official duty shall be prima facie evidence of the facts required or permitted by law to be by-him recorded by the officer. A copy of such record, or of any document which is made evidence by law and is preserved in the office or place where the same was required or is permitted to be filed or kept, or a copy of any authorized record of such document so preserved, when certified by the person entitled to the official custody thereof to have been compared by him that. person with the original and to be a correct transcript therefrom, shall be received in evidence in all cases, with the same force and effect given to such original document or record; but if such officer have, by law, an official seal, his the certificate shall be authenticated thereby. No part of this section relating to the form of certification shall apply to documents or records kept in the departments or offices of the United States government.

In all cases where a decree of probate court, assigning or distributing property of a decedent, embraces real estate or other property situated in more than one county, the probate court shall furnish, upon request therefor, certified copies of parts of such decrees, excluding from such certified copy all descriptions of real or other property included in such decree excepting description of such real estate and other property as appears from the face of the decree to be situated in any one or more counties designated by the applicant for such certified copy. The probate court shall indicate the omission hereby permitted, in the certified copy, by the words "and other property situated in ...... county, or counties, Minnesota" inserted in the certified copy at the points where the omissions occur. Such certified copy shall be entitled to record in the office of the county recorder and in the office of the registrar of titles of the county, or counties, in which the real estate or other property in the certified copy described, or any part thereof, is situated. Such certified copy, or a copy of any authorized record of such certified copy, certified by the person entitled to the official custody thereof to have been compared by him that person with the original or the record thereof and to be a correct transcription therefrom, shall be received in evidence in all cases with the same force and effect given to such original decree relative to the matter in the certified copy or the record thereof contained. If such officer have by law an official seal, his the certificate shall be authenticated thereby.

This section shall not be construed to require the affixing of the seal of the court to any certified copy of a rule or order made by such court, or to any paper filed therein, when such copy is used in the same court or before any officer

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GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8
01/17/86
     thereof.
600*#215
        600.21 COPIES OF RECORD OF DEATH; RECORDATION.
        In all cases of joint tenancy in lands, and in all cases
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     where any estate, title interest in, or lien upon, lands, has
 5 been or may be created, which estate, title interest, or lien
 6 was, or is, to continue only during the life of any person named
 7 or described in the instrument by which such estate, title,
8 interest, or lien was created, a copy of the record of the death of any such joint tenant, or of the person upon whose life such
10 estate, title, interest, or lien was, or is, limited, duly
11 certified by any officer who is required by the law of the state
or country in which such record is made, to keep a record of the death of persons occurring within the jurisdiction of such
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officer, may be recorded in the office of the county recorder of 14 15 the county in which such lands are situated, and such certified copy or such record thereof in such office, or a duly certified 16

17 copy of such last mentioned record, shall be prima facie 18 evidence of the death of such person and the termination of such

19 joint tenancy and of all such estate, title, interest, and lien 20 as was, or is, limited upon the life of such person. When a 21

certified copy of such death certificate is attached to an 22 affidavit of survivorship the same shall, prior to recordation 23 in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles, be

presented to the county auditor of the county wherein such estate, title, interest, or lien is situated and such the county wherein such estate, title, interest, or lien is situated and such the county

26 auditor shall note the transfer on his the books and shall inscribe upon the instrument over his the auditor's official signature the words "Transfer entered." Until so presented a 28 signature the words "Transfer entered." Until so presented and indication made thereon, said instrument shall not be entitled

30 to record in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles of said county. 31

600\*#23S

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32 600.23 RECORDERS AND CLERKS.

Subdivision 1. DEPOSIT OF PAPERS. Every county recorder, and every clerk of a court of record, upon being paid the legal fees therefor, shall receive and deposit in his the office any instruments or papers which shall be offered him for that purpose and, if required, shall give to the person 38 depositing the same a receipt therefor.

Subd. 2. ENDORSED AND FILED. Such instruments or papers shall be filed by the officer receiving the same, and so endorsed as to indicate their general nature, the names of the 42 parties thereto, and time when received, and shall be deposited 43 and kept by him the officer and his successors in office in the 44 same manner as his the officer's official papers, but in a place separate therefrom.

deposited shall not be made public or withdrawn from the office except upon the written order of the except upon the written order of the person depositing the same, or his the person's executors or administrators, or on the order 50 of some court for the purpose of being read in the court, and 51 then to be returned to the office.

Subd. 4. CERTIFICATE THAT INSTRUMENT CANNOT BE FOUND. The certificate of any officer to whom the legal custody of 54 any instrument belongs, stating that he the officer has made diligent search for such instrument and that it cannot be found, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact so certified to in all cases, matters, and proceedings. 600\*#245

58 600.24 FINDING OF PRESUMED DEATH UNDER FEDERAL MISSING PERSONS ACT.

A written finding of presumed death, made by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or other officer or employee of the United States authorized to make such finding, pursuant 63 to the Federal Missing Persons Act (56 Stat. 143, 1092, and 58 Stat. 679; 50 U.S.C.Ann.Supp. 1001-17), as now or hereafter 65 amended, or a duly certified copy of such finding, shall be received in any court, office or other place in this state as prima facie evidence of the death of the person therein found to be dead, and the date, circumstances and place of his 69 disappearance.

600\*#26S

600.26 AUTHORITY PRESUMED. 70

For the purposes of section 600.24 and section 600.25 any 71 72 finding, report or record, or duly certified copy thereof,

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purporting to have been signed by such an officer or employee of
the United States as is described in said sections, shall prima
     facie be deemed to have been signed and issued by such an
    officer or employee pursuant to law, and the person signing same
     shall prima facie be deemed to have acted within the scope of
     his authority. If a copy purports to have been certified by a
    person authorized by law to certify the same, such certified
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    copy shall be prima facie evidence of his authority so to
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     certify.
601*#01S
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        601.01 PROOF OF LOSS.
        When a party to an action is permitted to prove by h \div s the
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     party's own oath the loss of any instrument, in order to admit
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     other proof of the contents thereof, the adverse party, before
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     the admission of such proof, may also be examined on oath to
     disprove such loss and to account for such instrument.
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601*#04S
       601.04 DEED OR COURT RECORDS DESTROYED; ABSTRACT OF
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     TITLE AS EVIDENCE.
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       When, upon the trial of any action or proceeding which is
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     now, or hereafter may be, pending in any court in this state,
     any party to such action or proceeding, or his the party's agent
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     or attorney, shall make and file an affidavit in such cause,
     stating that the original of any deed or other instrument in
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     writing or the records of any court relating to any lands, the
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     title or any interest therein being in controversy or question
25 in such action or proceeding, are lost or destroyed, and not
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    within the power of such party to produce the same; and the
27 record of such deed, instrument, or other writing has been
28 destroyed by fire or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the court
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     abstract of title to such lands made in the ordinary course of
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     business before such loss or destruction. It shall also be
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     lawful for the court to receive as evidence any copy, extract,
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    or minutes from such destroyed records or from the original
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    thereof, which were, at the date of such destruction or loss, in
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     the possession of any person then engaged in the business of
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     making abstracts of title for others for hire.
604*#01S
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        604.01 COMPARATIVE FAULT; EFFECT.
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        Subdivision 1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION.
                                                 Contributory
     fault shall not bar recovery in an action by any person or his
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     the person's legal representative to recover damages for fault
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    resulting in death or in injury to person or property, if the
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     contributory fault was not greater than the fault of the person
     against whom recovery is sought, but any damages allowed shall
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   be diminished in proportion to the amount of fault attributable
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    to the person recovering. The court may, and when requested by
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     any party shall, direct the jury to find separate special
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     verdicts determining the amount of damages and the percentage of
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    fault attributable to each party; and the court shall then
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    reduce the amount of damages in proportion to the amount of
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    fault attributable to the person recovering.
        No change for subd la to 2
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                  PROPERTY DAMAGE; SETTLEMENT OR PAYMENT.
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        Subd. 3.
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    Settlement with or any payment made to a person or on his the
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     person's behalf to others for damage to or destruction of
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     property shall not constitute an admission of liability by the
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     person making the payment or on whose behalf the payment was
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     made.
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        No change for subd 4 to 5
604*#02S
        604.02 APPORTIONMENT OF DAMAGES.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
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        Subd. 3. In the case of a claim arising from the
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     manufacture, sale, use or consumption of a product, an amount
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     uncollectible from any person in the chain of manufacture and
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     distribution shall be reallocated among all other persons in the
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     chain of manufacture and distribution but not among the claimant
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     or others at fault who are not in the chain of manufacture or
     distribution of the product. Provided, however, that a person
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     whose fault is less than that of a claimant is liable to the
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     claimant only for that portion of the judgment which represents
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the percentage of fault attributable to him the person whose

71 <u>fault is less</u>. 604\*#04S

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604.04 NOTICE OF POSSIBLE CLAIM REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. The attorney for a person who intends to 3 claim damage for or on account of personal injury, death or property damage arising out of the manufacture, sale, use or 5 consumption of a product shall cause to be presented a notice of possible claim stating the time, place and circumstances of events giving rise to the claim and an estimate of compensation 8 or other relief to be sought. This notice shall be given within six months of the date of entering into an attorney-client 10 relation with the claimant in regard to the claim. Notice shall be given to all persons against whom the claim is likely to be made. Any person in the chain of manufacture and distribution shall promptly furnish to the claimant's attorney the names and 14 addresses of all persons he the person knows to be in the chain of manufacture and distribution if requested to do so by the attorney at the time the notice is given. Failure to furnish 17 this information shall subject the person to the liability 18 provided for in subdivision 3.

Actual notice of sufficient facts to reasonably put a person against whom the claim is to be made or his the person's insurer on notice of a possible claim satisfies the notice 22 requirements of this section. Failure to state an estimate of 23 the amount of compensation or other relief demanded does not invalidate the notice, but the claimant shall furnish full information regarding the nature and extent of the injuries and damages within 15 days after demand by a person to whom the 27 notice was given or by his the person's insurer.

No change for subd 2

Subd. 3. Any person injured by the failure of a claimant 30 or his the claimant's attorney or of a person in the chain of 31 manufacture and distribution to comply with the requirements of this section may recover damages, costs and reasonable attorney 33 fees from a person who violated this section, but failure to 34 give notice does not affect the validity of a claim against a party who did not receive notice.

604\*#05S

604.05 GOOD SAMARITAN LAW.

Subdivision 1. DUTY TO ASSIST. Any person at the scene of an emergency who knows that another person is exposed to or has suffered grave physical harm shall, to the extent that he the person can do so without danger or peril to himself self or others, give reasonable assistance to the exposed person. 42 Reasonable assistance may include obtaining or attempting to obtain aid from law enforcement or medical personnel. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

No change for subd 2

606\*#045

606.04 COSTS.

The party prevailing on a writ of certiorari in any proceeding of a civil nature shall be entitled to his costs against the adverse party. If the writ appears to have been brought for the purpose of delay or vexation, the court of appeals may award double costs to the prevailing party. 606\*#055

606.05 DISMISSAL, COSTS.

If any writ of certiorari shall hereafter be issued contrary to any provision of this chapter, or shall not be 56 served upon the adverse party within such period of 60 days, the party against which the same is so issued may have the same dismissed on motion and affidavit showing the facts and shall be entitled to his costs and disbursements the same as in other civil actions.

609\*#02S

609.02 DEFINITIONS. 61

No change for subd 1 to 8

Subd. 9. MENTAL STATE. (1) When criminal intent is an element of a crime in this chapter, such intent is indicated by the term "intentionally," the phrase "with intent to," the phrase "with intent that," or some form of the verbs "know" or "believe."

- 68 (2) "Know" requires only that the actor believes that the specified fact exists.
  - (3) "Intentionally" means that the actor either has a purpose to do the thing or cause the result specified or believes that his the act performed by the actor, if successful,

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will cause that result. In addition, except as provided in
 clause (6), the actor must have knowledge of those facts which
are necessary to make his the actor's conduct criminal and which
are set forth after the word "intentionally."
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- (4) "With intent to" or "with intent that" means that the actor either has a purpose to do the thing or cause the result specified or believes that his the act, if successful, will cause that result.
- (5) Criminal intent does not require proof of knowledge of the existence or constitutionality of the statute under which he the actor is prosecuted or the scope or meaning of the terms used in that statute.
- (6) Criminal intent does not require proof of knowledge of 13 14 the age of a minor even though age is a material element in the 15 crime in question.

16 No change for subd 10 to 11

609\*#025S

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609.025 JURISDICTION OF STATE.

A person may be convicted and sentenced under the law of this state if the person:

- (1) He Commits an offense in whole or in part within this state; or
- (2) Being without the state, he causes, aids or abets another to commit a crime within the state; or
- (3) Being without the state, he intentionally causes a result within the state prohibited by the criminal laws of this state.
- It is not a defense that the defendant's conduct is also a criminal offense under the laws of another state or of the United States or of another country. 609\*#03S

609.03 PUNISHMENT WHEN NOT OTHERWISE FIXED.

If a person is convicted of a crime for which no punishment is otherwise provided he the person may be sentenced as follows:

- (1) If the crime is a felony, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both; or
- (2) If the crime is a gross misdemeanor, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both; or
- (3) If the crime is a misdemeanor, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both; or
- (4) If the crime is other than a misdemeanor and a fine is imposed but the amount is not specified, to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for a specified term of not more than six months if the fine is not paid. 609\*#035S

609.035 CRIME PUNISHABLE UNDER DIFFERENT PROVISIONS. Except as provided in section 609.251 and 609.585, if a person's conduct constitutes more than one offense under the laws of this state, he  $\underline{\text{the person}}$  may be punished for only one of the offenses and a conviction or acquittal of any one of them is a bar to prosecution for any other of them. All the offenses, if prosecuted, shall be included in one prosecution which shall be stated in separate counts. 609\*#05S

609.05 LIABILITY FOR CRIMES OF ANOTHER.

Subdivision 1. A person is criminally liable for a crime committed by another if he the person intentionally aids, advises, hires, counsels, or conspires with or otherwise procures the other to commit the crime.

Subd. 2. A person liable under subdivision 1 is also liable for any other crime committed in pursuance of the intended crime if reasonably foreseeable by him the person as a probable consequence of committing or attempting to commit the crime intended.

Subd. 3. A person who intentionally aids, advises, hires, counsels, or conspires with or otherwise procures another to commit a crime and thereafter abandons his that purpose and makes a reasonable effort to prevent the commission of the crime prior to its commission is not liable if the crime is thereafter committed.

70 No change for subd 4

609.06 AUTHORIZED USE OF FORCE. 71

01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 Reasonable force may be used upon or toward the person of 2 another without has the other's consent when the following 3 circumstances exist or the actor reasonably believes them to 4 exist: (1) When used by a public officer or one assisting him a 5 6 public officer under his the public officer's direction: (a) In effecting a lawful arrest; or 7 (b) In the execution of legal process; or 8 (c) In enforcing an order of the court; or 9 10 (d) In executing any other duty imposed upon him the public 11 officer by law; or 12 (2) When used by a person not a public officer in arresting 13 another in the cases and in the manner provided by law and 14 delivering him the other to an officer competent to receive him the other into custody; or 15 16 (3) When used by any person in resisting or aiding another 17 to resist an offense against the person; or 18 (4) When used by any person in lawful possession of real or 19 personal property, or by another assisting him the person in 20 lawful possession, in resisting a trespass upon or other 21 unlawful interference with such property; or 22 (5) When used by any person to prevent the escape, or to retake following the escape, of a person lawfully held on a charge or conviction of a crime; or 23 24 25 (6) When used by a parent, guardian, teacher or other 26 lawful custodian of a child or pupil, in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain or correct such child or pupil; or 27 28 (7) When used by a common carrier in expelling a passenger 29 who refuses to obey a lawful requirement for the conduct of 30 passengers and reasonable care is exercised with regard to his 31 the passenger's personal safety; or 32 (8) When used to restrain a mentally ill or mentally 33 defective person from injuring-himself self-injury or injury to 34 another or when used by one with authority to do so to compel compliance with reasonable requirements for his the person's 35 36 control, conduct or treatment; or 37 (9) When used by a public or private institution providing 38 custody or treatment against one lawfully committed to it to 39 compel compliance with reasonable requirements for his the 40 control, conduct or treatment of the committed person.

609\*#065S

609.065 JUSTIFIABLE TAKING OF LIFE.

The intentional taking of the life of another is not authorized by section 609.06, except when necessary in resisting 44 or preventing an offense which the actor reasonably believes 45 exposes him the actor or another to great bodily harm or death, 46 or preventing the commission of a felony in his the actor's place of abode.

609\*#066S 48

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609.066 AUTHORIZED USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY PEACE OFFICERS. No change for subd 1

- Subd. 2. USE OF DEADLY FORCE. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 609.06 or 609.065, the use of deadly force 52 by a peace officer in the line of duty is justified only when 53 necessary:
  - (1) To protect himself the peace officer or another from apparent death or great bodily harm;
  - (2) To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the peace officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving the use or threatened use of deadly force; or
- (3) To effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit a felony if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or 64 great bodily harm if his the person's apprehension is delayed. No change for subd 3

609\*#08S

609.08 DURESS.

Except as provided in section 609.20, clause (3), when any crime is committed or participated in by two or more persons, any one of whom participates only under compulsion by another engaged therein, who by threats creates a reasonable apprehension in the mind of such participator that in case of 72 refusal he that participator is liable to instant death, such 73 threats and apprehension constitute duress which will excuse

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such participator from criminal liability. 609\*#09S

609.09 COMPELLING TESTIMONY; IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION. Subdivision 1. In any criminal proceeding, including a grand jury proceeding, paternity proceeding, or proceeding in juvenile court, if it appears a person may be entitled to refuse to answer a question or produce evidence of any other kind on the ground that he the person may be incriminated thereby, and if the prosecuting attorney, in writing, requests the chief judge of the district or a judge of the court in which the proceeding is pending to order that person to answer the question or produce the evidence, the judge, after notice to the witness and hearing, shall so order if he the judge finds that to do so would not be contrary to the public interest and would not be likely to expose the witness to prosecution in another state or in the federal courts.

After complying, and if, but for this section, he the witness would have been privileged to withhold the answer given or the evidence produced by him the witness, no testimony or other information compelled under the order, or any information directly or indirectly derived from such testimony or other information may be used against the witness in any criminal case, but he the witness may be prosecuted or subjected to penalty or forfeiture for any perjury, false swearing or contempt committed in answering, or in failing to answer, or in producing, or failing to produce, evidence in accordance with the order.

Subd. 2. In every case not provided for in subdivision 1 and in which it is provided by law that a witness shall not be excused from giving testimony tending to eriminate-himself be self-incriminating, no person shall be excused from testifying or producing any papers or documents on the ground that his testimony doing so may tend to criminate him the person or subject him the person to a penalty or forfeiture; but no testimony or other information directly or indirectly derived from such testimony or other information may be used against the witness in any criminal case, except for perjury committed in such testimony.

609\*#101S

609.101 SURCHARGE ON FINES, ASSESSMENTS.

When a court sentences a person convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor, other than a petty misdemeanor such as a traffic or parking violation, and if the sentence does not include payment of a fine, the court shall impose an assessment of not less than \$20 nor more than \$40. If the sentence for the felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor includes payment of a fine of any amount, including a fine of less than \$100, the court shall impose a surcharge on the fine of ten percent of the fine. This section applies whether or not the person is sentenced to imprisonment and when the sentence is suspended. The court may, upon a showing of indigency or undue hardship upon the convicted person or his the person's immediate family, waive payment or authorize payment of the assessment or surcharge in installments.

The court shall collect and forward to the commissioner of finance the total amount of the assessment or surcharge and the commissioner shall credit all money so forwarded to the general fund for the purposes of providing services, assistance, or reparations or a combination, to victims of crimes through programs established under sections 611A.21 to 611A.36, under chapters 256D and 299B. If the convicted person is sentenced to imprisonment, the chief executive officer of the correctional facility in which the convicted person is incarcerated may collect the assessment or surcharge from any earnings the inmate accrues for work performed in the correctional facility and forward the amount to the commissioner of finance. 609\*#1155

609.115 PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION.

66 No change for subd 1 to la

67 Subd. 1b. ADDITIONAL CONTENTS. The presentence 68 investigation report shall also include the following 69 information relating to victims: 70

- (a) a summary of the damages or harm and any other problems generated by the criminal occurrence;
- 72 (b) a concise statement of what disposition the victim 73 deems appropriate for the defendant or juvenile court

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73 74 respondent, including reasons given, if any, by the victim in support of his the victim's opinion; and

(c) an attachment to the report, consisting of the victim's written objections, if any, to the proposed disposition if the victim provides the officer conducting the presentence investigation with this written material within a reasonable time prior to the disposition.

For the purposes of this section, "victim" has the meaning given to it in section 611A.01.

Subd. 1c. NOTICE TO VICTIM. The officer conducting the presentence or predispositional report shall make reasonable and good faith efforts to contact the victim of that crime and to provide that victim with the following information: (i) the charge or juvenile court petition to which the defendant has been convicted or pleaded guilty, or the juvenile respondent has admitted in court or has been found to have committed by the juvenile court, and of any plea agreement between the prosecution and the defense counsel; (ii) his the victim's right to request restitution pursuant to section 611A.04; (iii) the time and place of the sentencing or juvenile court disposition and his the victim's right to be present; and (iv) his the victim's right to object in writing to the court, prior to the time of sentencing or juvenile court disposition, to the proposed sentence or juvenile dispositional alternative, or to the terms of the proposed plea agreement. To assist the victim in making a recommendation under clause (iv), the officer shall provide the victim with information about the court's options for sentencing and other dispositions. Failure of the officer to comply with this subdivision does not give any rights or grounds for post-conviction or post-juvenile disposition relief to the defendant or juvenile court respondent, nor does it entitle a defendant or a juvenile court respondent to withdraw a plea of guilty.

No change for subd 2 to 3

Subd. 4. Any report made pursuant to subdivision 1 shall be, if written, provided to counsel for all parties before sentence. The written report shall not disclose confidential sources of information unless the court otherwise directs. On the request of the prosecuting attorney or the defendant's attorney a summary hearing in chambers shall be held on any matter brought in issue, but confidential sources of information shall not be disclosed unless the court otherwise directs. If the presentence report is given orally the defendant or his the defendant's attorney shall be permitted to hear the report.

45 No change for subd 5 to 7

609\*#12S

609.12 PAROLE OR DISCHARGE.

Subdivision 1. A person sentenced to the commissioner of corrections for imprisonment for a period less than life may be paroled or discharged at any time without regard to length of the term of imprisonment which the sentence imposes when in the judgment of the commissioner of corrections, and under the conditions he the commissioner imposes, the granting of parole or discharge would be most conducive to his rehabilitation and would be in the public interest.

Subd. 2. If a sentence of more than five years has been imposed on a defendant for a crime authorizing a sentence of not more than ten years, the commissioner of corrections shall grant him the defendant parole no later than the expiration of five years of imprisonment, less time granted for good behavior, unless the commissioner with or without hearing that his the defendant's parole would not be conducive to his rehabilitation or would not be in the public interest.

No change for subd 3

609\*#135

609.13 CONVICTIONS OF FELONY OR GROSS MISDEMEANOR; WHEN DEEMED MISDEMEANOR OR GROSS MISDEMEANOR.

Subdivision 1. Notwithstanding a conviction is for a felony:

- (1) The conviction is deemed to be for a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor if the sentence imposed is within the limits provided by law for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor as defined in section 609.02; or
- (2) The conviction is deemed to be for a misdemeanor if the imposition of the sentence is stayed, the defendant is placed on probation, and he the defendant is thereafter discharged without

609\*#167S

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     sentence.
     Subd. 2. Notwithstanding that a conviction is for a gross misdemeanor, the conviction is deemed to be for a misdemeanor if:
       (1) The sentence imposed is within the limits provided by
     law for a misdemeanor as defined in section 609.02; or
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       (2) If the imposition of the sentence is stayed, the
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     defendant is placed on probation, and he the defendant is
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    thereafter discharged without sentence.
609*#1355
        609.135 STAY OF IMPOSITION OR EXECUTION OF SENTENCE.
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       No change for subd 1 to 4
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       Subd. 5. If a person is convicted of assaulting his a
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12 spouse or other person with whom he the person resides, and the
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    court stays imposition or execution of sentence and places the
14 defendant on probation, the court may condition the stay upon
15 the defendant's participation in counseling or other appropriate
16 programs selected by the court.
       No change for subd 6
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609*#145
       609.14 REVOCATION OF STAY.
        Subdivision 1. GROUNDS. When it appears that the
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    defendant has violated any of the conditions of his probation or
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   noninstitutional sanction, or has otherwise been guilty of
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22 misconduct which warrants the imposing or execution of sentence,
23 the court may without notice revoke the stay thereof and
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     probation and direct that the defendant be taken into immediate
25
     custody.
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       Subd. 2. The defendant shall thereupon be notified in
   writing and in such manner as the court directs of the grounds
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   alleged to exist for revocation of the stay of imposition or
29 execution of sentence. If such grounds are brought in issue by
30 the defendant, a summary hearing shall be held thereon at which
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     he the defendant is entitled to be heard and to be represented
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   by counsel.
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       No change for subd 3
        Subd. 4. If none of such grounds are found to exist, the
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     defendant shall be restored to his liberty under the previous
36
    order of the court.
609*#145S
        609.145 CREDIT FOR PRIOR IMPRISONMENT.
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       Subdivision 1. When a person has been imprisoned pursuant
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    to a conviction which is set aside and is thereafter convicted
    of a crime growing out of the same act or omission, the period
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    of imprisonment to which he the person is sentenced is reduced
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    by the period of the prior imprisonment and the time earned
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    thereby in diminution of sentence.
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      Subd. 2. A sentence of imprisonment upon conviction of a
   felony is reduced by the period of confinement of the defendant
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   following his the conviction and before his the defendant's
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     commitment to the commissioner of corrections for execution of
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    sentence unless the court otherwise directs.
609*#165S
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        609.165 RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.
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        Subdivision 1. When a person has been deprived of his
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   civil rights by reason of conviction of a crime and is
    thereafter discharged, such discharge shall restore him the
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     person to all his civil rights and to full citizenship, with
     full right to vote and hold office, the same as if such
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    conviction had not taken place, and the order of discharge shall
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    so provide.
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       No change for subd 2 to 3
609*#166S
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        609.166 CONVICTIONS, SETTING ASIDE IN CERTAIN INSTANCES.
59
        Any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a
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     felony, gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor may move the convicting
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     court for the entry of an order setting aside the conviction
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    where:
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       (a) the offense was committed before he the person was 21
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    years of age;
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       (b) five years have lapsed since the person has served the
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    sentence imposed upon-him or has been discharged from probation,
    and during the five year period the person has not been
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    convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor; and
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      (c) the offense is not one for which a sentence of life
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     imprisonment may be imposed.
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609.167 PROCEDURE IN ENTERING ORDER.
     No change for subd 1 to 2
Subd. 3. Where the court determines that the circumstances
 4 and behavior of the person from the date of his conviction
  5 warrant setting aside the conviction, it may enter such an order.
 609*#17S
 6 609.17 ATTEMPTS.
        No change for subd 1 to 2
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       Subd. 3. It is a defense to a charge of attempt that the
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      crime was not committed because the accused desisted voluntarily
     and in good faith and abandoned his the intention to commit the
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 11 crime.
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        No change for subd 4
 609*#185S
      609.185 MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.
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        Whoever does any of the following is guilty of murder in
 15 the first degree and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life:
 16 (1) Causes the death of a human being with premeditation
      and with intent to effect the death of the person or of another;
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 18
      (2) Causes the death of a human being while committing or
 19 attempting to commit criminal sexual conduct in the first or
    second degree with force or violence, either upon or affecting
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 21
      the person or another;
 22
      (3) Causes the death of a human being with intent to effect
 23 the death of the person or another, while committing or
    attempting to commit burglary, aggravated robbery, kidnapping,
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 25
     arson in the first or second degree, tampering with a witness in
 26 the first degree, or escape from custody; or
 27
       (4) Causes the death of a peace officer or a guard employed
    at a Minnesota state correctional facility, with intent to
 28
     effect the death of that person or another, while the peace
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    officer or guard is engaged in the performance of his official
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 31
     duties.
 609*#20S
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        609.20 MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.
       Whoever does any of the following is guilty of manslaughter
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 34 in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not
 35 more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than
 36
     $30,000, or both:
 37
      (1) Intentionally causes the death of another person in the
 38 heat of passion provoked by such words or acts of another as
    would provoke a person of ordinary self-control under like
 39
 40
     circumstances; or
 41
        (2) Causes the death of another in committing or attempting
42 to commit a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense with such
 43 force and violence that death of or great bodily harm to any
 person was reasonably foreseeable, and murder in the first or
second degree was not committed thereby; or
 46
      (3) Intentionally causes the death of another person
 47 because the actor is coerced by threats made by someone other
 48
    than his the actor's co-conspirator and which cause him the
 49 actor reasonably to believe that his act performed by the actor
 50 is the only means of preventing imminent death to himself the
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     actor or another.
 609*#205S
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        609.205 MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.
 53
        A person who causes the death of another by any of the
 54
     following means is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree
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      and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven
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      years or to payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both:
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       (1) by his the person's culpable negligence whereby he the
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      person creates an unreasonable risk, and consciously takes
 5.9 chances of causing death or great bodily harm to another; or
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        (2) by shooting another with a firearm or other dangerous
 61 weapon as a result of negligently believing him the other to be
 62 a deer or other animal; or
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       (3) by setting a spring gun, pit fall, deadfall, snare, or
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     other like dangerous weapon or device; or
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      (4) by negligently or intentionally permitting any animal,
 66 known by the person to have vicious propensities or to have
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    caused great or substantial bodily harm in the past, to run
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     uncontrolled off the owner's premises, or negligently failing to
69 keep it properly confined.
 70 If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it shall be
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71 an affirmative defense to criminal liability under clause (4)
72 that the victim provoked the animal to cause the victim's death.

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609*#215S
     609.215 SUICIDE.
        Subdivision 1. AIDING SUICIDE. Whoever
     intentionally advises, encourages, or assists another in taking
 4 his the other's own life may be sentenced to imprisonment for
    not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than
    $30,000, or both.
       Subd. 2. AIDING ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. Whoever
    intentionally advises, encourages, or assists another who
   attempts but fails to take his the other's own life may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years or to
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11 payment of a fine of not more than $14,000, or both.
609*#2231S
     609.2231 ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.
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       No change for subd 1
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       Subd. 2. FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL PERSONNEL.
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     Whoever assaults a member of a municipal or volunteer fire
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    department or emergency medical services personnel unit in the
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    performance of his-or-her the member's duties, or assaults an
18 employee of the department of natural resources who is engaged
19 in forest fire activities, and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm
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    is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
609*#231S
     609.231 MISTREATMENT OF RESIDENTS OR PATIENTS. Whoever, being in charge of or employed in any facility
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     required to be licensed under the provisions of sections 144.50
    to 144.58, or 144A.02, intentionally abuses, ill-treats, or
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   culpably neglects any patient or resident therein to his the
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    patient's or resident's physical detriment may be sentenced to
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     imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine
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     of not more than $3,000, or both.
609*#245
     609.24 SIMPLE ROBBERY.
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       Whoever, knowing-he-is having knowledge of not being
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     entitled thereto, takes personal property from the person or in
    the presence of another and uses or threatens the imminent use
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    of force against any person to overcome his the person's
   resistance or powers of resistance to, or to compel acquiescence
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     in, the taking or carrying away of the property is guilty of
36 robbery and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than
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     ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000, or
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    both.
609*#25S
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       609.25 KIDNAPPING.
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        Subdivision 1. ACTS CONSTITUTING. Whoever, for any
    of the following purposes, confines or removes from one place to
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     another, any person without his the person's consent or, if he
    the person is under the age of 16 years, without the consent
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44 of his the person's parents or other legal custodian, is guilty
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    of kidnapping and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:
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       (1) To hold for ransom or reward for release, or as shield
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   or hostage; or
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      (2) To facilitate commission of any felony or flight
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    thereafter; or
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       (3) To commit great bodily harm or to terrorize the victim
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     or another; or
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       (4) To hold in involuntary servitude.
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       No change for subd 2
609*#255S
       609.255 FALSE IMPRISONMENT.
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        No change for subd 1
       Subd. 2. INTENTIONAL RESTRAINT. Whoever, knowing-he
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    has-no knowingly lacking lawful authority to do so,
    intentionally confines or restrains a someone else's child not
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    his-own under the age of 18 years without his-parent's-or-legal
60 custodian's consent of the child's parent or legal custodian, or
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    any other person without his the person's consent, is guilty of
62 false imprisonment and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not
63 more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than
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    $5,000, or both.
65
       No change for subd 3
609*#26S
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       609.26 DEPRIVING ANOTHER OF CUSTODIAL OR PARENTAL RIGHTS.
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       No change for subd 1 to 4
        Subd. 5. DISMISSAL OF CHARGE. A felony charge
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brought under this section shall be dismissed if:

609\*#341S
68 609.341 DEFINITIONS.
69 No change for subd 1 to 6
70 Subd, 7. "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is
71 rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling his

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that person's conduct due to the influence of alcohol, a narcotic, anesthetic, or any other substance administered to that person without his the person's agreement, or due to any other act committed upon that person without his the person's 5 agreement.

No change for subd 8 to 20 609\*#342S

> 609.342 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE FIRST DEGREE. Subdivision 1. CRIME DEFINED. A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if-he-engages-in-sexual penetration-with-another-person-and if any of the following circumstances exists:

- (a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- (b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- (c) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
- (d) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;
- (e) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and either of the following circumstances exist:
- (i) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish sexual penetration; or
- (ii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;
- (f) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:
- (i) an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or
- (ii) an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant
- (g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or
- (h) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:
- (i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;
- (ii) the actor or an accomplice was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it could be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon;
- (iii) circumstances existed at the time of the act to cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
  - (iv) the complainant suffered personal injury; or
- 66 (v) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over 67 an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

70 No change for subd 2 to 3 609\*#343S

71 609.343 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

72 Subdivision 1. CRIME DEFINED. A person who engages

73 in sexual contact with another person is guilty of criminal

sexual conduct in the second degree if-he-engages-in-sexual

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contact-with-another-person-and if any of the following 2 circumstances exists:

- (a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor 4 is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither 5 mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;
- (b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. 13 Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
  - (c) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
  - (d) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the dangerous weapon to cause the complainant to submit;
  - (e) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and either of the following circumstances exist:
  - (i) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact; or
- (ii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the 28 complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;
  - (f) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:
  - (i) an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or
  - (ii) an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit:
  - (g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual contact. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or
  - (h) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:
  - (i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;
  - (ii) the actor or an accomplice was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it could be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon;
  - (iii) circumstances existed at the time of the act to cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
    - (iv) the complainant suffered personal injury; or
  - (v) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

No change for subd 2 to 3 609\*#3445

> 609.344 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE THIRD DEGREE. Subdivision 1. CRIME DEFINED. A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if he-engages-in-sexual penetration-with-another-person-and any of the following circumstances exists:

- (a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant shall be a defense;
- 73 (b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years 74 of age and the actor is more than 24 months older than the 75 complainant. In any such case it shall be an affirmative

defense, which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, that the actor believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older. If the actor in such a case is no more than 48 months but more than 24 months older than the complainant, he the actor may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

- (c) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;
- (d) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;
- (e) the complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- (f) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or
- (g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:
- (i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;
- (ii) the actor or an accomplice was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it could be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon;
- (iii) circumstances existed at the time of the act to cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
  - (iv) the complainant suffered personal injury; or
- (v) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.
- (h) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient of the psychotherapist and the sexual penetration occurred during the psychotherapy session. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- (i) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient of the psychotherapist and the patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist; or
- (j) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient and the sexual penetration occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the complainant is not a defense.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

52 No change for subd 2 to 3 609\*#345S

609.345 CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.
Subdivision 1. CRIME DEFINED. A person who engages
in sexual contact with another person is guilty of criminal
sexual conduct in the fourth degree if-he-engages-in-sexual
contact-with-another-person-and if any of the following
circumstances exists:

- (a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age or consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;
- (b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant or in a position of authority over the complainant and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. In any such case, it shall be an affirmative defense which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the actor believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older;
- (c) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact;
- (d) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or

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physically helpless;
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- (e) the complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- (f) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or
- (g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:
- (i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;
- (ii) the actor or an accomplice was armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it could be a dangerous weapon and used or threatened to use the dangerous weapon;
- (iii) circumstances existed at the time of the act to cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
  - (iv) the complainant suffered personal injury; or
- (v) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.
- (h) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient of the psychotherapist and the sexual contact occurred during the psychotherapy session. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- (i) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient of the psychotherapist and the patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist; or
  - (j) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient and the sexual contact occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the complainant is not a defense.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

47 No change for subd 2 to 3

609\*#347S

609.347 EVIDENCE.

No change for subd 1 to 3

- Subd. 4. The defendant may not offer evidence described in subdivision 3 except pursuant to the following procedure:
- (a) A motion shall be made by the defendant prior to trial, unless later for good cause shown, stating to the court and prosecutor that the defendant has an offer of proof of the relevancy of the evidence of the sexual conduct of the complainant which is proposed to be presented;
  - (b) If the court finds that the offer of proof is sufficient, the court shall order a hearing out of the presence of the jury, if any, and in such hearing shall allow the defendant to make a full presentation of his the offer of proof;
- (c) At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds that the evidence proposed to be offered by the defendant regarding the sexual conduct of the complainant is relevant and material to the fact of consent, and is not so prejudicial as to be inadmissible, the court shall make an order stating the extent to which evidence is admissible under subdivision 3 and prescribing the nature of questions to be permitted at trial. The defendant may then offer evidence pursuant to the order of the court:
- (d) If new information is discovered after the date of the hearing or during the course of trial, which may make evidence described in subdivision 3 admissible, the defendant shall make 68 the disclosures under clause (a) of this subdivision and the court shall order an in camera hearing to determine whether the proposed evidence is admissible by the standards herein.

No change for subd 5 to 6

609\*#3495

72 609.349 VOLUNTARY RELATIONSHIPS.

73 A person does not commit criminal sexual conduct under 74 sections 609.342, clauses (a) and (b), 609.343, clauses (a) and

No change for subd 3

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     (b), 609.344, clauses (a), (b) and (d), and 609.345, clauses
 2 (a), (b) and (d), if the actor and complainant were adults
 3 cohabiting in an ongoing voluntary sexual relationship at the 4 time of the alleged offense, or if the complainant is the
 5
    actor's legal spouse, unless the couple is living apart and one
 6
    of them has filed for legal separation or dissolution of the
    marriage. Nothing in this section shall be construed to
    prohibit or restrain the prosecution for any other offense
 9
     committed by any-person one legal spouse against his the
10
    other legal-spouse.
609*#355S
        609.355 BIGAMY.
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       No change for subd 1
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       Subd. 2. ACTS CONSTITUTING. Whoever does any of the
14
    following is guilty of bigamy and may be sentenced to
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     imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a
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    fine of not more than $10,000, or both:
17
       (1) Knowingly having a prior marriage that is not
18
     dissolved, contracts a marriage in this state with-knowledge
19
    that-his-prior-marriage-is-not-dissolved; or
20
       (2) Contracts a marriage with another in this state with
21
    knowledge that the prior marriage of the person-he-marries other
22
     is not dissolved; or
23
     (3) Cohabits-in-this-state-with-a-person-whom-he-married
24
     outside-this-state-with-knowledge-that-his-own-prior-marriage
25
     has-not-been-dissolved-or-with-knowledge-that-the-prior-marriage
26
     of-the-person-he-married-had-not-been-dissolved Marries another
     outside this state with knowledge that either of them has a
27
28
     prior marriage that has not been dissolved, and then cohabits
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     with the other in this state.
609*#365S
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       609.365 INCEST.
       Whoever has sexual intercourse with another nearer of kin
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     to him the actor than first cousin, computed by rules of the
33
     civil law, whether of the half or the whole blood, with
     knowledge of the relationship, is guilty of incest and may be
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35
     sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years.
609*#379S
36
        609.379 PERMITTED ACTIONS.
       Subdivision 1. REASONABLE FORCE. Reasonable force
37
38
    may be used upon or toward the person of a child without the
39
    child's consent when the following circumstance exists or the
    actor reasonably believes it to exist:
40
       (a) when used by a parent, legal guardian, teacher, or
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42
     other caretaker of a child or pupil, in the exercise of lawful
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    authority, to restrain or correct the child or pupil; or
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        (b) when used by a teacher or other member of the
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    instructional, support, or supervisory staff of a public or
     nonpublic school upon or toward a child when necessary to
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     restrain the child from hurting-himself self-injury or injury to
     any other person or property.
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49
      No change for subd 2
609*#385S
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       609.385 TREASON.
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       No change for subd 1 to 2
52
       Subd. 3. TESTIMONY REQUIRED.
                                         No person shall be
53
     convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to
54
     the same overt act, or on his the person's confession in open
55
609*#405S
56
        609.405 CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM.
57
        No change for subd 1
58
                 ACTS PROHIBITED.
                                     Whoever does any of the
59
     following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than
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     five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or
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    both:
62
       (1) Orally or by means of writing advocates or promotes the
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     doctrine of criminal syndicalism; or
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       (2) Intentionally organizes or becomes a member of any
65
    assembly, group, or organization which he the actor knows is
66
    advocating or promoting the doctrine of criminal syndicalism; or
67
        (3) For or on behalf of another person, distributes, sells,
    publishes, or publicly displays any writing, which is intended
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    by that person to be used to, and which does, advocate or
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    promote the doctrine of criminal syndicalism.
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609*#415
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609.41 FALSE TAX STATEMENT.

Whoever, in making any statement, oral or written, which is 3 required or authorized by law to be made as a basis of imposing, 4 reducing, or abating any tax or assessment, intentionally makes 5 any statement as to any material matter which he the maker of the statement knows is false may be sentenced, unless otherwise provided by law, to imprisonment for not more than one year or 8 to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both. 609\*#4155

609.415 DEFINITIONS. 9

No change for subd I

Subd. 2. A person who has been elected, appointed, or 11 12 otherwise designated as a public officer or public employee is deemed such officer or employee although he the person has not 13 14 yet qualified therefor or entered upon the duties thereof. 609\*#42S

609.42 BRIBERY.

Subdivision 1. ACTS CONSTITUTING. Whoever does any 17 of the following is guilty of bribery and may be sentenced to 18 imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine 19 of not more than \$20,000, or both:

- (1) Offers, gives, or promises to give, directly or indirectly, to any person who is a public officer or employee 22 any benefit, reward or consideration to which he the person is 23 not legally entitled with intent thereby to influence such officer-or-employee-with-respect-to the person's performance of his the powers or duties as such officer or employee; or
- (2) Being a public officer or employee, requests, receives 27 or agrees to receive, directly or indirectly, any such benefit, reward or consideration upon the understanding that he it will be-so-influenced have such an influence; or
- (3) Offers, gives, or promises to give, directly or indirectly any such benefit, reward, or consideration to a person who is a witness or one-who-is about to become a witness in a proceeding before a judicial or hearing officer, 34 with intent that his the person's testimony be influenced 35 thereby, or that he the person will absent-himself-from not 36 appear at the proceeding; or
- (4) As a person who is, or is about to become such witness 38 and requests, receives, or agrees to receive, directly or 39 indirectly, any such benefit, reward, or consideration upon the 40 understanding that his the person's testimony will be so influenced, or that he the person will absent-himself-from not 42 appear at the proceeding; or
- (5) Accepts directly or indirectly a benefit, reward or 44 consideration upon an agreement or understanding, express or implied, that he the acceptor will refrain from giving 46 information that may lead to the prosecution of a crime or 47 purported crime or that he the acceptor will abstain from, 48 discontinue, or delay prosecution therefor, except in a case where a compromise is allowed by law.

  Subd. 2 FORESTEE
- Subd. 2. FORFEITURE OF OFFICE. Any public officer 51 who is convicted of violating or attempting to violate 52 subdivision 1 shall forfeit his the public officer's office and be forever disqualified from holding public office under the 54 state.

609\*#43S

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609.43 MISCONDUCT OF PUBLIC OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE.

A public officer or employee who does any of the following, for which no other sentence is specifically provided by law, may 58 be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to 59 payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both:

- (1) Intentionally fails or refuses to perform a known mandatory, nondiscretionary, ministerial duty of his the office or employment within the time or in the manner required by law;
- (2) In his the capacity as of such officer or employee, 65 does an act which-he-knows knowing it is in excess of his lawful 66 authority or which-he-knows-he knowing it is forbidden by law to do be done in his-official that capacity; or
- (3) Under pretense or color of official authors,
  69 intentionally and unlawfully injures another in his the other's
- 71 (4) In his the capacity as of such officer or employee, 72 makes a return, certificate, official report, or other like .

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document which-to-his having knowledge it is false in any
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     material respect.
609*#445
       609.44 PUBLIC OFFICE; ILLEGALLY ASSUMING; NON-SURRENDER.
       Whoever intentionally and without lawful right thereto,
 4
     exercises a function of a public office or, having held such
    office and his the right thereto having ceased, refuses to
 7 surrender the office or its seal, books, papers, or other
    incidents to his a successor or other authority entitled thereto
 9
     may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or
10
    to payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.
609*#45S
11
        609.45 PUBLIC OFFICER; UNAUTHORIZED COMPENSATION.
12
        Whoever is a public officer or public employee and under
    color of his office or employment intentionally asks, receives
13
14
   or agrees to receive a fee or other compensation in excess of
15 that allowed by law or where no such fee or compensation is
     allowed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
16
609*#455S
17
        609,455 PERMITTING FALSE CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.
       A public officer or employee who audits, allows, or pays
18
19
     any claim or demand made upon the state or subdivision thereof
   or other governmental instrumentality within the state which he
20
21
     the public officer or employee knows is false or fraudulent in
     whole or in part, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more
22
23
     than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than
24
     $10,000, or both.
609*#465S
25
        609.465 PRESENTING FALSE CLAIMS TO PUBLIC OFFICER OR
26
     BODY.
        Whoever, with intent to defraud, presents a claim or
27
28
   demand, which-to-his with knowledge that it is false in whole or
29
     in part, for audit, allowance or payment to a public officer or
30
    body authorized to make such audit, allowance or payment is
31
    guilty of an attempt to commit theft of public funds and may be
     sentenced accordingly.
32
609*#475S
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        609.475 IMPERSONATING OFFICER.
       Whoever falsely impersonates a police or military officer
34
35
     or public official with intent to mislead another into believing
36
     that he the impersonator is actually such officer or official is
37
     guilty of a misdemeanor.
609*#48S
        609.48 PERJURY.
38
39
        Subdivision 1. ACTS CONSTITUTING.
                                             Whoever makes a
40
     false material statement which-he-does not believe believing it
     to be true in any of the following cases is guilty of perjury
41
42
     and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4:
43
       (1) In or for an action, hearing or proceeding of any kind
44
     in which the statement is required or authorized by law to be
45
     made under oath or affirmation; or
46
       (2) In any writing which is required or authorized by law
47
     to be under oath or affirmation; or
48
       (3) In any other case in which the penalties for perjury
49
     are imposed by law and no specific sentence is otherwise
     provided.
50
51
                 DEFENSES NOT AVAILABLE.
       Subd. 2.
                                            It is not a
52
     defense to a violation of this section that:
53
       (1) The oath or affirmation was taken or administered in an
54
     irregular manner; or
55
       (2) The declarant was not competent to give the statement;
56
57
       (3) The declarant did not know that his the statement was
58
     material or believed it to be immaterial; or
59
       (4) The statement was not used or, if used, did not affect
60
     the proceeding for which it was made; or
61
       (5) The statement was inadmissible under the law of
62
     evidence.
63
                  INCONSISTENT STATEMENTS.
        Subd. 3.
                                             When the
64
     declarant has made two inconsistent statements under such
65
     circumstances that one or the other must be false and not
     believed by him the declarant when made, it shall be sufficient
66
67
     for conviction under this section to charge and the jury to find
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     that, without determining which, one or the other of such
69
     statements was false and not believed by the declarant.
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period of limitations for prosecution under this subdivision

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runs from the first such statement.
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      No change for subd 4
 609*#485S
        609.485 ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.
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        No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. ACTS PROHIBITED. Whoever does any of the
     following may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4:
      (1) Escapes while held in lawful custody on a charge or
  7
8
      conviction of a crime; or
 9
       (2) Transfers to another, who is in lawful custody on a
 10
     charge or conviction of a crime, or introduces into an
 11 institution in which the latter is confined, anything useable in
     making such escape, with intent that it shall be so used; or
 12
 13
       (3) Having another in his lawful custody on a charge or
 14
     conviction of a crime, intentionally permits him the other to
 15 escape.
        Subd. 3.
 16
                   EXCEPTIONS. This section does not apply to
 17 a person who is free on bail or who is on parole or probation,
 18 or subject to a stayed sentence or stayed execution of sentence,
 19
     unless he the person (1) has been taken into actual custody upon
 20 revocation of the parole, probation, or stay of the sentence or 21 execution of sentence, or (2) is in custody in a county jail or
    workhouse as a condition of a stayed sentence.
 22
 23
      Subd. 4. SENTENCE.
                              Whoever violates this section
 24
    may be sentenced as follows:
 25
      (1) If the person who escapes is in lawful custody on a
 26 charge or conviction of a felony, to imprisonment for not more
 27 than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $5,000,
    or both.
 28
 29
        (2) If such charge or conviction is for a gross
 30 misdemeanor, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to
 31 payment of a fine of not more than $3,000, or both.
 32
       (3) If such charge or conviction is for a misdemeanor, to
 33
     imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine
 34 of not more than $700, or both.
 35
        (4) If the escape was effected by violence or threat of
 36
     violence against a person, the sentence may be increased to not
 37
     more than twice those permitted in clauses (1), (2), and (3).
 38
       (5) Unless a concurrent term is specified by the court, a
 39 sentence under this section shall be consecutive to any sentence
 40
     previously imposed or which may be imposed for any crime or
 41
     offense for which the person was in custody when he the person
 42 escaped.
 609*#487S
     609.487 FLEEING A PEACE OFFICER IN A MOTOR VEHICLE.
 43
 44
       No change for subd 1 to 3 Subd. 4. FLEEING AN OFFICER; DEATH; BODILY INJURY.
45
 46 Whoever flees or attempts to flee by means of a motor vehicle a
peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty, and the perpetrator knows or should reason
     official duty, and the perpetrator knows or should reasonably
 49 know the same to be a peace officer, and who in the course of
 50 fleeing causes the death of a human being not constituting
 51 murder or manslaughter or any bodily injury to any person other
 52
     than himself the perpetrator may be sentenced to imprisonment as
 53 follows:
 54
       (a) If the course of fleeing results in death, to
 55 imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine
 56
     of not more than $20,000, or both; or
 57
        (b) If the course of fleeing results in great bodily harm,
 58
      to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a
 59 fine of not more than $10,000, or both; or
        (c) If the course of fleeing results in substantial bodily
 60
 61
     harm, to imprisonment for not more than three years or to
 62
     payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both.
 609*#49S
 63
        609.49 RELEASE, FAILURE TO APPEAR.
 64
        Whoever, being charged with or convicted of a felony and
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     held in lawful custody therefor, is released from custody, with
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     or without bail or recognizance, on condition that he the
 67
     releasee personally appear when required with respect to such
 68
     charge or conviction, and intentionally fails, without lawful
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     excuse, to so appear when required or surrender himself within
 70 three days thereafter, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not
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     more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than
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\$3,000, or both. 609\*#495S

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609.495 AIDING AN OFFENDER TO AVOID ARREST.

Subdivision 1. Whoever harbors, conceals or aids another known by him the actor to have committed a felony under the laws of this or another state or of the United States with intent that such offender shall avoid or escape from arrest, trial, 6 conviction, or punishment, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more

than \$5,000, or both.

Subd. 2. This section does not apply if the actor at the time of harboring, concealing, or aiding is related to the offender as husband, -wife spouse, parent, or child. 609\*#50S

609.50 OBSTRUCTING LEGAL PROCESS OR ARREST.

Whoever intentionally obstructs, hinders or prevents the lawful execution of any legal process, civil or criminal, or apprehension of another on a charge or conviction of a criminal offense or interferes with a peace officer while the officer is engaged in the performance of his official duties may be 18 sentenced as follows:

- (1) If the act was accompanied by force or violence or the threat thereof, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both; or
- 22 (2) In other cases to imprisonment for not more than 90 23 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both. 609\*#515S

609.515 MISCONDUCT OF JUDICIAL OR HEARING OFFICER. Whoever does any of the following, when the act is not in violation of section 609.42, is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (1) Being a judicial or hearing officer, does either of the following:
- (a) Agrees with or promises another to determine a cause or controversy or issue pending or to be brought before him the officer for or against any party; or
- (b) Intentionally obtains or receives and uses information relating thereto contrary to the regular course of the proceeding.
- 35 (2) Induces a judicial or hearing officer to act contrary 36 to the provisions of this section. 609\*#52S

609.52 THEFT.

- Subdivision 1. DEFINITIONS. In this section: (1) "Property" means all forms of tangible property, whether real or personal, without limitation including documents of value, electricity, gas, water, corpses, domestic animals, dogs, pets, fowl, and heat supplied by pipe or conduit by municipalities or public utility companies and articles, as defined in clause (4), representing trade secrets, which articles shall be deemed for the purposes of Extra Session Laws 1967, chapter 15 to include any trade secret represented by the article.
- (2) "Movable property" is property whose physical location can be changed, including without limitation things growing on, affixed to or found in land.
- (3) "Value" means the retail market value at the time of the theft, or if the retail market value cannot be ascertained, the cost of replacement of the property within a reasonable time after the theft, or in the case of a theft or the making of a copy of an article representing a trade secret, where the retail market value or replacement cost cannot be ascertained, any reasonable value representing the damage to the owner which he the owner has suffered by reason of losing an advantage over those who do not know of or use the trade secret. For a theft committed within the meaning of subdivision 2, clause (5), (a) and (b), if the property has been restored to the owner, "value" means the value of the use of the property or the damage which it sustained, whichever is greater, while the owner was deprived of its possession, but not exceeding the value otherwise provided herein.
- (4) "Article" means any object, material, device or substance, including any writing, record, recording, drawing, sample specimen, prototype, model, photograph, micro-organism, blueprint or map, or any copy of any of the foregoing.
- (5) "Representing" means describing, depicting, containing, constituting, reflecting or recording.
- (6) "Trade secret" means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or

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process, that:

- (i) derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, and
  - (ii) is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.
- (7) "Copy" means any facsimile, replica, photograph or other reproduction of an article, and any note, drawing or sketch made of or from an article while in the presence of the article.
- (8) "Property of another" includes property in which the actor is co-owner or has a lien, pledge, bailment, or lease or other subordinate interest, and property of a partnership of which the actor is a member, unless the actor and the victim are husband and wife. It does not include property in which the actor asserts in good faith a claim as a collection fee or commission out of property or funds recovered, or by virtue of a lien, set-off, or counterclaim.
- (9) "Services" include but are not limited to labor, professional services, transportation services, electronic computer services, the supplying of hotel accommodations, restaurant services, entertainment services, advertising services, telecommunication services, and the supplying of equipment for use.
- (10) "Financial transaction card" means any instrument or device, whether known as a credit card, credit plate, charge plate, courtesy card, bank services card, banking card, check guarantee card, debit card, or by any other name, issued with or without fee by an issuer for the use of the cardholder in obtaining credit, money, goods, services, or anything else of value.
- Subd. 2. ACTS CONSTITUTING THEFT. Whoever does any of the following commits theft and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3:
  - (1) intentionally and without claim of right takes, uses, transfers, conceals or retains possession of movable property of another without his the other's consent and with intent to deprive the owner permanently of possession of the property; or
  - (2) having a legal interest in movable property, intentionally and without consent, takes the property out of the possession of a pledgee or other person having a superior right of possession, with intent thereby to deprive the pledgee or other person permanently of the possession of the property; or
- (3) obtains for himself the actor or another the possession, custody or title to property of or performance of services by a third person by intentionally deceiving him the third person with a false representation which is known to be false, made with intent to defraud, and which does defraud the person to whom it is made. "False representation" includes without limitation:
- (a) the issuance of a check, draft, or order for the payment of money or the delivery of property knowing that he the actor is not entitled to draw upon the drawee therefor or to order the payment or delivery thereof; or
- (b) a promise made with intent not to perform. Failure to perform is not evidence of intent not to perform unless corroborated by other substantial evidence; or
- (c) the unauthorized use of a financial transaction card, or the number thereof, or other identification device issued by an organization to a person for use in purchasing goods or services on credit; or
- (d) the preparation or filing of a claim for reimbursement, a rate application, or a cost report used to establish a rate or claim for payment for medical care provided to a recipient of medical assistance under chapter 256B, which intentionally and falsely states the costs of or actual services provided by a vendor of medical care; or
- (4) by swindling, whether by artifice, trick, device, or any other means, obtains property or services from another person; or
- (5) intentionally commits any of the acts listed in this subdivision but with intent to exercise temporary control only and;
- (a) the control exercised manifests an indifference to the rights of the owner or the restoration of the property to him

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## the owner; or

- (b) he the actor pledges or otherwise attempts to subject the property to an adverse claim; or
- (c) he the actor intends to restore the property only on condition that the owner pay a reward or buy back or make other compensation; or
- (6) finds lost property and, knowing or having reasonable means of ascertaining the true owner, appropriates it to his the finder's own use or to that of another not entitled thereto without first having made reasonable effort to find the owner and offer and surrender the property to him the owner; or
- (7) intentionally obtains property or services, offered upon the deposit of a sum of money or tokens in a coin or token operated machine or other receptacle, without making the required deposit or otherwise obtaining the consent if the owner; or
- (8) intentionally and without claim of right converts any article representing a trade secret, knowing it to be such, to his the actor's own use or that of another person or makes a copy of an article representing a trade secret, knowing it to be such, and intentionally and without claim of right converts the same to his the actor's own use or that of another person. It shall be a complete defense to any prosecution under this clause for the defendant to show that information comprising the trade secret was rightfully known or available to him the defendant 26 from a source other than the owner of the trade secret; or
- (9) leases or rents personal property under a written instrument and who with intent to place the property beyond the control of the lessor conceals or aids or abets the concealment of the property or any part thereof, or any lessee of the property who sells, conveys or encumbers the property or any part thereof without the written consent of the lessor, without informing the person to whom he the lessee sells, conveys, or encumbers that the same is subject to such lease and with intent to deprive the lessor of possession thereof. Evidence that a 36 lessee used a false or fictitious name or address in obtaining the property or fails or refuses to return the property to lessor within five days after written demand for the return has been served personally in the manner provided for service of process of a civil action or sent by certified mail to the last known address of the lessee, whichever shall occur later, shall be evidence of intent to violate this clause. Service by certified mail shall be deemed to be complete upon deposit in the United States mail of such demand, postpaid and addressed to the person at the address for the person set forth in the lease or rental agreement, or, in the absence of the address, to the person's last known place of residence; or
  - (10) alters, removes or obliterates numbers or symbols placed on movable property for purpose of identification by the owner or person who has legal custody or right to possession thereof with the intent to prevent identification, if the person who alters, removes or obliterates the numbers or symbols is not the owner and does not have the permission of the owner to make the alteration, removal or obliteration; or
  - (11) with the intent to prevent the identification of property involved, so as to deprive the rightful owner of possession thereof, alters or removes any permanent serial number, permanent distinguishing number or manufacturer's identification number on personal property or possesses, sells or buys any personal property with knowledge that the permanent serial number, permanent distinguishing number or manufacturer's identification number has been removed or altered; or
  - (12) intentionally deprives another of a lawful charge for cable television service by
  - (i) making or using or attempting to make or use an unauthorized external connection outside the individual dwelling unit whether physical, electrical, acoustical, inductive or other connection, or by
  - (ii) attaching any unauthorized device to any cable, wire, microwave, or other component of a licensed cable communications system as defined in chapter 238. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the electronic video rerecording of program material transmitted on the cable communications system by a subscriber for fair use as defined by Public Law Number 94-553, section 107; or
    - (13) except as provided in paragraphs (12) and (14),

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE 01/17/86 obtains the services of another with the intention of receiving those services without making the agreed or reasonably expected payment of money or other consideration; or (14) intentionally deprives another of a lawful charge for 4 5 telecommunications service by: 6 (i) making, using, or attempting to make or use an unauthorized connection whether physical, electrical, by wire, 7 8 microwave, radio or other means to a component of a local 9 telecommunication system as provided in chapter 237; or 10 (ii) attaching an unauthorized device to a cable, wire, microwave, radio or other component of a local telecommunication 11 12 system as provided in chapter 237. 13 The existence of an unauthorized connection is prima facie 14 evidence that the occupier of the premises: (i) made or was aware of the connection; and 15 (ii) was aware that the connection was unauthorized. 16 No change for subd 3 17 609\*#521S 609.521 POSSESSION OF SHOPLIFTING GEAR. 18 19 Whoever has in his possession any device, gear, or 20 instrument specially designed to assist in shoplifting with 21 intent to use the same to shoplift and thereby commit theft may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to 22 payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both. 23 609\*#525S 24 609.525 BRINGING STOLEN GOODS INTO STATE. Subdivision 1. Whoever brings property into the state 25 which he the actor has stolen outside the state, or received 26 27 outside of the state knowing it to have been stolen, may be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of section 609.52, 28 subdivision 3. He <u>The actor</u> may be charged, indicted, and tried in any county, but not more than one county, into or through 31 which he the actor has brought such property. 32 Subd. 2. Property is stolen within the meaning of this 33 section if the act by which the owner was deprived of his property was a criminal offense under the laws of the state in 34 35 which the act was committed and would constitute a theft under 36 this chapter if the act had been committed in this state. 609\*#531S 37

609.531 FORFEITURES.

No change for subd 1

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Subd. 2. FORFEITURES OF CONVEYANCE DEVICES; COMMUNICATIONS DEVICES; PRIMARY CONTAINERS; WEAPONS USED; AND CONTRABAND PROPERTY. Proceeds that are derived from or traced to the commission of a designated offense, conveyance devices, 43 communications devices or components, primary containers, and weapons associated with the commission or utilized in the commission of a designated offense, and all contraband property shall be subject to forfeiture with the following limitations:

- (a) No conveyance device, communications device or component or primary container used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance, container, or 52 communications device or component is a consenting party or privy to commission of a designated offense.
- (b) No conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used is subject to forfeiture under this section unless the owner of it is privy to a violation of a designated offense or unless the use of the conveyance device, communications device or component, primary 59 container, or weapon in a violation occurred with his the owner's knowledge or consent.
- (c) A forfeiture of a conveyance device, communications device or component, primary container, or weapon used 63 encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the 64 interest of the secured party unless he that party had knowledge of or consented to the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based.
- (d) Proceeds which are derived from or traced to the 68 commission of a designated offense are subject to forfeiture 69 under this section only to the extent that the owner of the proceeds was privy to the violation upon which the forfeiture 71 action is based.

No change for subd 3 to 6

609\*#535S

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01/17/86 GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE 351 609.535 ISSUANCE OF DISHONORED CHECKS. No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. ACTS CONSTITUTING. Whoever issues a check which, at the time of issuance, he the issuer intends shall not be paid, is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition, restitution may be ordered by the court. Subd. 3. PROOF OF INTENT. Any of the following is evidence sufficient to sustain a finding that the person at the 9 time he the person issued the check intended it should not be paid: 10 11 (1) proof that, at the time of issuance, he the issuer did not have an account with the drawee; 12 13 (2) proof that, at the time of issuance, he the issuer did not have sufficient funds or credit with the drawee and that he 14 15 the issuer failed to pay the check within five business days after mailing of notice of nonpayment or dishonor as provided in 16 17 this subdivision; or 18 (3) proof that, when presentment was made within a 19 reasonable time, the issuer did not have sufficient funds or 20 credit with the drawee and that he the issuer failed to pay the 21 check within five business days after mailing of notice of 22 . nonpayment or dishonor as provided in this subdivision. 23 Notice of nonpayment or dishonor that includes a citation to and a description of the penalties in this section shall be 24 25 sent by the payee or holder of the check to the maker or drawer 26 by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by regular mail, 27 supported by an affidavit of service by mailing, to the address printed on the check. Refusal by the maker or drawer of the 28 29 check to accept certified mail notice or failure to claim 30 certified or regular mail notice is not a defense that notice 31 was not received. 32 The notice may state that unless the check is paid in full 33 within five business days after mailing of the notice of nonpayment or dishonor, the payee or holder of the check will or 34 35 may refer the matter to proper authorities for prosecution under 36 this section. 37 An affidavit of service by mailing shall be retained by the 38 payee or holder of the check. 39 No change for subd 4 to 8 609\*#55S 40 609.55 UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE. No change for subd 1 41 Subd. 2. ACTS CONSTITUTING. Whoever intentionally 42 43 takes or drives a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner 44 or his an authorized agent of the owner may be sentenced to 45 imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a 46 fine of not more than \$5,000, or both. 609\*#551S 47 609.551 RUSTLING AND LIVESTOCK THEFT; PENALTIES. 48 Subdivision 1. Whoever intentionally and without claim of 49 right shoots, kills, takes, uses, transfers, conceals or retains possession of live cattle, swine or sheep or the carcasses 50 51 thereof belonging to another without his the other's consent and 52 with the intent to permanently deprive the owner thereof may be 53 sentenced as follows: 54 (a) If the value of the animals which are shot, killed, 55 taken, used, transferred, concealed or retained exceeds \$2,500, 56 the defendant may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 57 ten years, and may be fined up to \$20,000; (b) If the value of the animals which are shot, killed, 58 59 taken, used, transferred, concealed or retained exceeds \$300 but 60 is less than \$2,500, the defendant may be sentenced to 61 imprisonment for not more than five years, and may be fined up 62 to \$10,000; 63 (c) If the value of the animals which are shot, killed, 64 taken, used, transferred, concealed, or retained is \$300 or 65 less, the defendant may be sentenced to imprisonment for not 66 more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$300 67 or both. 68 No change for subd 2 to 4 609\*#561S 69 609.561 ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE. 70 Subdivision 1. Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or

explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building that is used as a dwelling at the time the act is committed, whether

the inhabitant is present therein at the time of the act or not,

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or any building appurtenant to or connected with a dwelling
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     whether the property of himself the actor or of another, commits
     arson in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment
    for not more than 20 years or to a fine of not more than
      $20,000, or both.
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Subd. 2. Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building not included in subdivision 1, whether the property of himself the actor or another commits arson in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to a 11 fine of not more than \$35,000, or both if:

- (a) Another person who is not a participant in the crime is 13 present in the building at the time and the defendant knows that; or
- 15 (b) The circumstances are such as to render the presence of 16 such a person therein a reasonable possibility. 609\*#562S

609.562 ARSON IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building not covered by 20 section 609.561, no matter what its value, or any other real or personal property valued at more than \$2,500, whether the property of himself the actor or another, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to a fine of not more than \$20,000 or both.

609\*#59\$

609.59 POSSESSION OF BURGLARY TOOLS.

Whoever has in his possession any device, explosive, or other instrumentality with intent to use or permit the use of 28 the same to commit burglary may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

609\*#60S

609.60 DANGEROUS TRESPASSES AND OTHER ACTS.

Whoever intentionally does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor; except, if to his the actor's knowledge a risk of death or bodily harm or serious property damage is thereby created, he the actor may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both:

- (1) Smokes in the presence of explosives or inflammable materials: or
- (2) Interferes with or obstructs the prevention or extinguishing of any fire, or disobeys the lawful orders of a law enforcement officer or firefighter present at the fire; or
- (3) Shows a false light or signal or interferes with any light, signal, or sign controlling or guiding traffic upon a highway, railway track, navigable waters, or in the air; or
  - (4) Places an obstruction upon a railroad track; or
- (5) Exposes another or his the other's property to an obnoxious or harmful gas, fluid or substance, with intent to injure, molest, or coerce; or
- (6) Without authorization of the adjutant general enters or is present upon the Camp Ripley military reservation in an area posted by order of the adjutant general as restricted for weapon firing or other hazardous military activity. 609\*#605S

609.605 TRESPASSES AND OTHER ACTS.

55 . Subdivision 1. MISDEMEANOR. Whoever intentionally does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (1) smokes in a building, area, or common carrier in which "no smoking" notices have been prominently posted, or when requested not to by the operator of the common carrier; or
- (2) trespasses or permits animals under his the actor's control to trespass upon a railroad track; or
- (3) permits domestic animals or fowls under his the actor's control to go upon the lands of another within a city; or
- (4) interferes unlawfully with any monument, sign, or pointer erected or marked to designate a point of a boundary, line or a political subdivision, or of a tract of land; or
- (5) trespasses upon the premises of another and, without claim of right, refuses to depart therefrom on demand of the lawful possessor thereof; or
- (6) occupies or enters the dwelling of another, without claim of right or consent of the owner or the consent of one who has the right to give consent, except in an emergency

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situation. As used in this clause, "dwelling" means the
building or part of the building used by an individual as a
 place of residence on either a full-time or a part-time basis.
The dwelling may be part of a multidwelling or multipurpose
building, or a manufactured home as defined in section 168.011,
subdivision 8; or
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- (7) enters the premises of another with intent to take or injure any fruit, fruit trees, or vegetables growing thereon without the permission of the owner or occupant; or
- (8) refuses the request of the operator of a public conveyance to either pay the required fare or leave the conveyance; or
- (9) takes any animal on a public conveyance without the consent of the operator; or
- (10) without the permission of the owner, tampers with or gets into or upon a motor vehicle as defined in section 609.55, subdivision 1, or rides in or upon such motor vehicle knowing it was taken and is being driven by another without the permission of the owner; or
- (11) enters or is found upon the premises of a public or private cemetery without authorization during hours the cemetery is posted as closed to the public; or
- (12) without authorization of the adjutant general enters or is present upon the Camp Ripley military reservation. No change for subd 2

609\*#611S

609.611 DEFRAUDING INSURER.

Whoever with intent to injure or defraud an insurer, damages any property real or personal, whether his the actor's own or that of another, which is at the time insured by any person, firm or corporation against loss or damage;

- (a) May be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of fine of not more than \$5,000, or both if the value insured for is less than \$20,000; or
- (b) May be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of fine of not more than \$10,000, or both if the value insured for is \$20,000 or greater;
- (c) Proof that the actor recovered or attempted to recover on a policy of insurance by reason of the fire is relevant but not essential to establish his the actor's intent to defraud the insurer.

609\*#62S

609.62 DEFEATING SECURITY ON PERSONALTY.

No change for subd 1

- Subd. 2. ACTS CONSTITUTING. Whoever, with intent to defraud, does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both:
- (1) Conceals, removes, or transfers any personal property in which he the actor knows that another has a security interest; or
- (2) Being an obligor and knowing the location of the property refuses to disclose the same to an obligee entitled to possession thereof.

609\*#625S

609.625 AGGRAVATED FORGERY.

Subdivision 1. MAKING OR ALTERING WRITING OR OBJECT. Whoever, with intent to defraud, falsely makes or alters a writing or object of any of the following kinds so that it purports to have been made by another or by himself the maker or alterer under an assumed or fictitious name, or at another time, or with different provisions, or by authority of one who did not give such authority, is guilty of aggravated forgery and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both:

- (1) a writing or object whereby, when genuine, legal rights, privileges, or obligations are created, terminated, transferred, or evidenced, or any writing normally relied upon as evidence of debt or property rights; or
  - (2) an official seal or the seal of a corporation; or
- (3) a public record or an official authentication or certification of a copy thereof; or
- (4) an official return or certificate entitled to be received as evidence of its contents; or
  - (5) a court order, judgment, decree, or process; or
- (6) the records or accounts of a public body, office, or

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     officer; or
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        (7) the records or accounts of a bank or person, with whom
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     funds of the state or any of its agencies or subdivisions are
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     deposited or entrusted, relating to such funds; or
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        (8) a financial transaction card as defined in section
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     609.52.
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        No change for subd 2 to 3
609*#635
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        609.63 FORGERY.
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        Subdivision 1. Whoever, with intent to injure or defraud,
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     does any of the following is guilty of forgery and may be
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     sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to
     payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both:
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        (1) Uses a false writing, knowing it to be false, for the
     purpose of identification or recommendation; or
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       (2) Without consent, places, or possesses with intent to
     place, upon any merchandise an identifying label or stamp which
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     is or purports to be that of another craftsman,-tradesman
     craftsperson, tradesperson, packer, or manufacturer, or disposes
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     or possesses with intent to dispose of any merchandise so
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     labeled or stamped; or
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        (3) Falsely makes or alters a membership card purporting to
     be that of a fraternal, business, professional, or other
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     association, or of any labor union, or possesses any such card
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     knowing it to have been thus falsely made or altered; or
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        (4) Falsely makes or alters a writing, or possesses a
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     falsely made or altered writing, evidencing a right to
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     transportation on a common carrier; or
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        (5) Destroys, mutilates, or by alteration, false entry or
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     omission, falsifies any record, account, or other document
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     relating to a private business; or
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        (6) Without authority of law, destroys, mutilates, or by
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     alteration, false entry, or omission, falsifies any record,
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     account, or other document relating to a person, corporation, or
   business, or filed in the office of, or deposited with, any
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35 public office or officer; or
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        (7) Destroys a writing or object to prevent it from being
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     produced at a trial, hearing, or other proceeding authorized by
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     law.
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        No change for subd 2
609*#65S
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        609.65 FALSE CERTIFICATION BY NOTARY PUBLIC.
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        Whoever, when acting or purporting to act as a notary
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     public or other public officer, certifies falsely that an
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     instrument has been acknowledged or that any other act was
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     performed by a party appearing before h \pm m the actor or that as
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     such notary public or other public officer he the actor
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     performed any other official act may be sentenced as follows:
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        (1) If he the actor so certifies with intent to injure or
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     defraud, to imprisonment for not more than three years or to
     payment of a fine of not more than $5,000, or both; or
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        (2) In any other case, to imprisonment for not more than 90
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     days or to payment of a fine of not more than $700, or both.
609*#665
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        609.66 DANGEROUS WEAPONS.
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        Subdivision 1. ACTS PROHIBITED. Whoever does any of
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     the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:
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        (1) recklessly handles or uses a gun or other dangerous
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     weapon or explosive so as to endanger the safety of another; or
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        (2) intentionally points a gun of any kind, capable of
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     injuring or killing a human being and whether loaded or
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     unloaded, at or toward another; or
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       (3) manufactures or sells for any unlawful purpose any
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    weapon known as a slung-shot or sand club; or
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        (4) manufactures, transfers, or possesses metal knuckles or
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     a switch blade knife opening automatically; or
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        (5) possesses any other dangerous article or substance for
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     the purpose of being used unlawfully as a weapon against
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     another: or
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        (6) sells or has in his possession any device designed to
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     silence or muffle the discharge of a firearm; or
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        (7) without the parent's or guardian's consent, furnishes a
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     child under 14 years of age, or as a parent or guardian permits
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     the child to handle or use, outside of the parent's or
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guardian's presence, a firearm or airgun of any kind, or any

ammunition or explosive; or

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(8) in any municipality of this state, furnishes a minor
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     under 18 years of age with a firearm, airgun, ammunition, or
     explosive without the written consent of his the minor's parent
     or guardian or of the police department of the municipality.
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       No change for subd 2
609*#67S
        609.67 MACHINE GUNS AND SHORT-BARRELED SHOTGUNS.
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        No change for subd 1 to 2
       Subd. 3. USES PERMITTED. The following persons may
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     own or possess a machine gun or short-barreled shotgun provided
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     the provisions of subdivision 4 are complied with:
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       (1) Law enforcement officers for use in the course of their
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     duties;
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       (2) Chief executive officers of correctional facilities and
     other personnel thereof authorized by them and persons in charge
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     of other institutions for the retention of persons convicted or
    accused of crime, for use in the course of their duties; and
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        (3) Persons possessing machine guns or short-barreled
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     shotguns which, although designed as weapons, have been
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     determined by the superintendent of the bureau of criminal
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     apprehension or his the superintendent's delegate by reason of
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     the date of manufacture, value, design or other characteristics
     to be primarily collector's items, relics, museum pieces or
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    objects of curiosity, ornaments or keepsakes, and are not likely
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    to be used as weapons.
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        Subd. 4. REPORT REQUIRED.
                                     A person owning or
     possessing a machine gun or short-barreled shotgun as authorized
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     by subdivision 3 shall, within ten days after acquiring such
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     ownership or possession, file a written report with the bureau
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     of criminal apprehension, showing his the person's name and
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    address; his the person's official title and position, if any; a
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     description of the machine gun or short-barreled shotgun
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    sufficient to enable identification thereof; the purpose for
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     which it is owned or possessed; and such further information as
     the bureau may reasonably require.
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       No change for subd 5 to 6
609*#71S
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        609.71 RIOT.
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        When three or more persons assembled disturb the public
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     peace by an intentional act or threat of unlawful force or
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     violence to person or property, each participant therein is
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     guilty of riot and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more
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     than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than $1,000,
    or both, or, if the offender, or to his the offender's knowledge
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     any other participant, is armed with a dangerous weapon or is
     disguised, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to
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     payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.
609*#725S
        609.725 VAGRANCY.
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       Any of the following are vagrants and are guilty of a
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     misdemeanor:
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       (1) A person, with ability to work, who is without lawful
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     means of support, does not seek employment, and is not under 18
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     years of age; or
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      (2) A person found in or loitering near any structure,
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     vehicle, or private grounds who is there without the consent of
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    the owner and is unable to account for his-presence being there;
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       (3) A prostitute who loiters on the streets or in a public
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     place or in a place open to the public with intent to solicit
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     for immoral purposes; or
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       (4) A person who derives his support in whole or in part
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     from begging or as a fortune teller or similar impostor.
609*#735S
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        609.735 CONCEALING IDENTITY.
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        Whoever-conceats-his A person whose identity is concealed
63
     by the person in a public place by means of a robe, mask, or
64
     other disguise, unless incidental to amusement or entertainment,
65
     is guilty of a misdemeanor.
609*#74S
        609.74 PUBLIC NUISANCE.
66
67
       Whoever by his an act or failure to perform a legal duty
68
     intentionally does any of the following is guilty of maintaining
69
     a public nuisance, which is a misdemeanor:
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(1) Maintains or permits a condition which unreasonably

annoys, injures or endangers the safety, health, morals,

(1) By means of a telephone,

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- 1 (a) Makes any comment, request, suggestion or proposal which is obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy or indecent,
- 3 (b) Makes a telephone call, whether or not conversation
  4 ensues, without disclosing his the caller's identity and with
  5 intent to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass any person at the
  6 called number,
  - (c) Makes or causes the telephone of another repeatedly or continuously to ring, with intent to harass any person at the called number, or
- 10 (2) <u>Having control of a telephone</u>, knowingly permits <u>any</u>
  11 <u>telephone-under-his-control it</u> to be used for any purpose
  12 prohibited by this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

13 No change for subd 2 609\*#795S

14 609.795 OPENING SEALED LETTER, TELEGRAM, OR PACKAGE.
15 Whoever does either of the following is guilty of a
16 misdemeanor:

(1) Knowing that he the actor does not have the consent of either the sender or the addressee, intentionally opens any sealed letter, telegram, or package addressed to another; or

20 (2) Knowing that a sealed letter, telegram, or package has 21 been opened without the consent of either the sender or 22 addressee, intentionally publishes any of the contents thereof. 609\*#81S

609.81 MISCONDUCT OF PAWNBROKERS.

Whoever in  $h \div s$  business as a pawnbroker does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (1) Lends money on a pledge at a rate of interest above that allowed by law; or
- (2) Has <u>Possesses</u> stolen goods in-his-possession and refuses to permit a law enforcement officer to examine them during usual business hours; or
- (3) Sells pledged goods before the time to redeem has expired; or
- (4) Having sold pledged goods, refuses to disclose to the pledgor the name of the purchaser or the price for which sold;
- (5) Makes a loan on a pledge to a person under lawful age, without the written consent of his the person's parent or guardian.

609\*#815S

609.815 MISCONDUCT OF JUNK OR SECOND-HAND DEALER. Whoever is a junk dealer or second-hand dealer and does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (1) Has stolen goods in his possession and refuses to permit a law enforcement officer to examine them during usual business hours; or
- (2) Purchases property from a person under lawful age, without the written consent of his the person's parent or guardian.

609\*#82S

609.82 FRAUD IN OBTAINING CREDIT.

Whoever A person who, with intent to defraud, obtains personal credit for himself or credit for another from a bank, trust company, savings or building and loan association, or credit union, by means of a present or past false representation as to his the person's or another's financial ability may be sentenced as follows:

- (1) If no money or property is obtained by the defendant by means of such credit, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$300, or both; or
- (2) If money or property is so obtained, the value thereof shall be determined as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (3) and he the person obtaining the credit may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3. 609\*#825S

62 609.825 BRIBERY OF PARTICIPANT OR OFFICIAL IN CONTEST.
63 No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. ACTS PROHIBITED. Whoever does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both:

(1) Offers, gives, or agrees to give, directly or indirectly, any benefit, reward or consideration to a participant, manager, director, or other official, or to one who intends to become such participant or official, in any sporting

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1 event, race or other contest of any kind whatsoever with intent
2 thereby to influence such participant not to use his the
    participant's best effort to win or enable has the participant's
  3
      team to win or to attain a maximum score or margin of victory,
  4
  5 or to influence such official in his decisions with respect to
6
    such contest; or
  7
      (2) Requests, receives, or agrees to receive, directly or
8
     indirectly, any benefit, reward or consideration upon the
 9 understanding that he the actor will be so influenced as such
 10 participant or official.
 11
      Subd. 3. DUTY TO REPORT.
                                    Whoever is offered or
 promised such benefit, reward or consideration upon the understanding that-he-will to be so influenced as such
 14 participant or official and fails promptly to report the same to
 15 his the offeree's or promisee's employer, manager, coach, or
 16
      director, or to a county attorney may be punished by
 17
     imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine
 18
     of not more than $3,000, or both.
 609*#835
 19
        609.83 FALSELY IMPERSONATING ANOTHER.
        Whoever does either of the following may be sentenced to
 20
 21 imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a
     fine of not more than $10,000, or both:
 22
 23
       (1) Assumes to enter into a marriage relationship with
 24 another by falsely impersonating a third person; or
 25
        (2) By falsely impersonating another with intent to defraud
 26
    him the other or a third person, appears, participates, or
 27
     executes an instrument to be used in a judicial proceeding.
 609*#86S
 28
        609.86 COMMERCIAL BRIBERY.
 29
        Subdivision 1. DEFINITION. "Corruptly" means that
 30
     the actor intends the action to injure or defraud:
      (1) His The actor's employer or principal; or
 31
        (2) The employer or principal of the person to whom he the
 32
 33 actor offers, gives or agrees to give the bribe or from whom he
 34 the actor requests, receives or agrees to receive the bribe.
 35
         Subd. 2. ACTS CONSTITUTING. Whoever does any of the
 36 following, when not consistent with usually accepted business
 37 practices, is guilty of commercial bribery and may be sentenced
 38
     as provided in subdivision 3:
 39
         (1) Corruptly offers, gives, or agrees to give, directly or
 40 indirectly, any benefit, consideration, compensation, or reward
 41 to any employee, agent or fiduciary of a person with the intent
 42
     to influence the person's performance of his duties as an
 43
     employee, agent, or fiduciary in relation to his the person's
 44 employer's or principal's business; or
 45
      (2) Being an employee, agent or fiduciary of a person,
 46
47
     corruptly requests, receives or agrees to receive, directly or
     indirectly, from another person any benefit, consideration,
 48 compensation, or reward with the understanding or agreement that
 49 he-shall to be influenced in the performance of his duties as an
 50
     employee, agent, or fiduciary in relation to his the employer's
 51
     or principal's business.
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        No change for subd 3
 609*#88S
 53
        609.88 COMPUTER DAMAGE.
       No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. PENALTY. Whoever commits computer damage
 56 may be sentenced as follows:
 57
       (a) To imprisonment for not more than ten years or to
 58
     payment of a fine of not more than $50,000, or both, if the
 59
     damage, destruction or alteration results in a loss in excess of
 60 $2,500, to the owner, his or the owner's agent, or lessee;
 61
        (b) To imprisonment for not more than five years or to
 payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both, if the
damage, destruction or alteration results in a loss of more than
 $500, but not more than $2,500 to the owner, his or the owner's
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    agent or lessee; or
        (c) In all other cases to imprisonment for not more than 90
 66
 67
     days or to payment of a fine of not more than $700, or both.
 609*#895
 68
       609.89 COMPUTER THEFT.
 69
       No change for subd 1
 70
       Subd. 2. PENALTY. Anyone who commits computer theft
 71
     may be sentenced as follows:
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(a) To imprisonment for not more than ten years or to

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payment of a fine of not more than \$50,000, or both, if the loss to the owner, his or the owner's agent, or lessee is in excess 3 of \$2,500; or

- (b) To imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the loss to the owner, his or the owner's agent, or lessee is more than \$500 but not more than \$2,500; or
- (c) In all other cases to imprisonment for not more than 90 8 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both. 611\*#01S

611.01 GROUND OF ARREST, KNOWLEDGE.

Every person arrested by virtue of process, or taken into custody by an officer, has a right to know from such officer the true ground of his arrest; and every such officer who shall refuse to answer relative thereto, or shall answer untruly, or neglect on request to exhibit to him the arrested person, or to any person acting in his the arrested person's behalf, the precept by virtue of which such arrest is made, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$3,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year. 611\*#02S

611.02 PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE; CONVICTION OF LOWEST DEGREE, WHEN.

Every defendant in a criminal action is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved and, in case of a reasonable doubt, is entitled to acquittal; and when an offense has been proved against him the defendant, and there exists a reasonable doubt as to which of two or more degrees he the defendant is guilty, he the defendant shall be convicted only of the lowest. 611\*#025S

611.025 PRESUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Except as otherwise provided by law, in every criminal proceeding, a person is presumed to be responsible for his the person's acts and bears the burden of rebutting such presumption is-upon-him.

611\*#026S

611.026 CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MENTALLY ILL OR 33 34 DEFICIENT.

No person shall be tried, sentenced, or punished for any crime while mentally ill or mentally deficient so as to be incapable of understanding the proceedings or making a defense; but he the person shall not be excused from criminal liability except upon proof that at the time of committing the alleged criminal act he the person was laboring under such a defect of reason, from one of these causes, as not to know the nature of his the act, or that it was wrong. 611\*#03S

611.03 CONVICTION.

44 No person indicted for any offense shall be convicted 45 thereof, unless by admitting the truth of the charge in his a 46 demurrer, or plea, by confession in open court, or by verdict of 47 a jury, accepted and recorded by the court. 611\*#05S

48 611.05 CONTINUANCE; EFFECT; BAIL.

When the defendant is not indicted or tried as herein provided, and good reasons therefor are shown, the court may order the action continued from term to term, and in the 52 meantime commit the defendant, or, in case the offense is bailable, admit him the defendant to bail, on his the defendant's furnishing satisfactory sureties. When the action is dismissed, the defendant shall be discharged from custody, or, if admitted to bail, his the bail shall be exonerated, and, if money has been deposited for bail, that shall be refunded. 611\*#06S

611.06 DEFENDANT ENTITLED TO BLANK SUBPOENAS.

The clerk of the court in which any indictment is to be tried shall at all times, upon application of a defendant not represented by counsel, and without charge, issue as many blank subpoenas, under the seal of the court, and subscribed by him the clerk as clerk, for witnesses in the state, as are approved by order of court as provided by Rule 22.01, Subdivision 3, of the rules of criminal procedure and required by the defendant.

Issuance of subpoenas shall not require court approval if defendant is represented by counsel.

611\*#07S

611.07 COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE.

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Subdivision 1. APPOINTMENT. When a defendant is
 2
     charged upon indictment or information or complaint for any
 3
     felony or gross misdemeanor and asks to have counsel appointed
    to assist in his the defense, counsel shall be appointed and
 5 compensated as provided for by law and court rule.
       Subd. 2. PAYMENT. If the counsel appointed appeals,
 6
     and after the hearing of the appeal, the court of appeals or
 7
 8 supreme court determines that defendant is unable, by reason of
 9 poverty, to pay counsel, and that review was sought in good
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     faith and upon reasonable grounds, the counsel may be paid the
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     sum for his services and expenses as the court determines, to be
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    certified to the county treasurer by the clerk of the appellate
13 courts. The compensation and expense shall be paid by the
14
    county in which the defendant was accused.
15
        Subd. 3. TRANSCRIPT. When a defendant convicted of a
    felony or a gross misdemeanor who has appealed or has procured a
16
17
    writ of error, or who has otherwise brought the validity of his
    a conviction before the court of appeals or supreme court for
18
19
     review, applies to the district court and makes an adequate
20 showing that of inability because of his poverty he-is-unable to
21 pay for a transcript which he-reasonably-needs is reasonably
    needed in presenting the alleged errors raised for appellate
22
23
     review, the district court shall order a transcript in
24
    accordance with the rules of criminal procedure.
611*#071S
       611.071 APPEALS FROM FELONY CONVICTIONS, COUNSEL FEES
25
     AND EXPENSES.
26
      No change for subd 1 to 2
27
28
        Subd. 3. A person described in subdivision 2 may file a
29 petition in the supreme court setting forth: (1) The facts
30 relating to the jurisdictional requirements as set forth in
    subdivision 2; (2) A statement of the facts of the case in which
31
    he the petitioner has been convicted; (3) The grounds upon which
32
33 he the petitioner seeks an appeal or writ of error or the
34
    grounds upon which he the petitioner seeks to pursue
    post-conviction proceedings, as the case may be; (4) A prayer
35
36 requesting that the supreme court appoint counsel, order the
37
    payment of counsel fees and the actual necessary expenses.
38
       No change for subd 4 to 5
611*#11S
39
        611.11 NO PRESUMPTION FROM FAILURE TO TESTIFY.
40
        The defendant in the trial of an indictment, complaint, or
41
     other criminal proceeding shall, at his the defendant's own
42
     request and not otherwise, be allowed to testify; but his
43 failure to testify shall not create any presumption against him
44
     the defendant, nor shall it be alluded to by the prosecuting
45
     attorney or by the court.
611*#12S
46
        611.12 PUBLIC DEFENDER.
47
        No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. DESIGNATION; DUTIES. The attorney so
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    appointed shall be known as the public defender of
50
     ..... county. He The public defender shall appear
51
    for and defend all persons charged with any felony or gross
52
    misdemeanor, and may appear for and represent all minors in
53
     juvenile court in such county, when it shall appear to the court
54 that the person accused is unable, by reason of poverty, to
55
    procure counsel.
56
       Subd. 3. APPEAR BEFORE BOARDS OF PARDONS AND PAROLE.
57
     When the committing judge, or the judge in charge of the
58 criminal court, shall deem it advisable he the judge may by
   order direct the public defender to appear before the board of
59
60 pardons, or the board of parole, for and on behalf of any
61
    applicant for pardon or parole who was committed from such
62
    county.
63
        Subd. 4. COMPENSATION. The public defender shall
64
    receive such compensation for his services as the judges of the
65
     district court shall fix, such compensation to be paid by the
66 county in the same manner and at the same time as the salaries
    of other county officials.
67
68
        Subd. 5. TERM. The term of office of the public
69
    defender shall be four years, but-he-may-be-reappointed subject
70
     to reappointment as often as the majority of the judges of the
    district court shall concur in such reappointment.
71
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      Subd. 6. ASSISTANTS. The public defender shall have
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the power to appoint and remove his assistants, the number and

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compensation of whom shall be fixed by the judges of the
 1
     district court, by an order filed with the county auditor.
   Their compensation shall be paid by the county in the same
 4 manner and at the same time as the salaries of other county
 5
    officials.
 6
       No change for subd 7
611*#15S
        611.15 NOTIFICATION OF RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION.
 8
        In every criminal case or proceeding in which any person
     entitled by law to representation by counsel shall appear
 9
    without counsel, the court shall advise such person that-he-has
10
   of the right to be represented by counsel and that counsel will
12
     be appointed to represent him the person if he the person is
13
    financially unable to obtain counsel.
611*#16S
        611.16 REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENDER.
14
15
       Any person described in section 611.14 or any other person
     entitled by law to representation by counsel, may at any time
16
     request the court in which the matter is pending, or the court
17
18
    in which he-was-convicted the conviction occurred, to appoint a
19
     public defender to represent h 	ilde{t} m the person. In a proceeding
20
     defined by clause (b) of section 611.14, application for the
21
    appointment of a public defender may also be made to a judge of
22
    the supreme court.
611*#17S
23
        611.17 FINANCIAL INQUIRY; STATEMENTS.
24
       Upon a request for the appointment of counsel, the court
25
     shall make appropriate inquiry into the financial circumstances
26
     of the applicant, who shall submit, unless waived in whole or in
27
     part by the court, a financial statement under oath or
28
     affirmation setting forth his the applicant's assets and
29 liabilities, source or sources of income, and any other
   information required by the court. The state public defender
30
31
    shall furnish appropriate forms for the financial statements.
    The information contained in the statement shall be confidential
32
33 and for the exclusive use of the court, except for any
34 prosecution under section 609.48. A refusal to execute the
35
    financial statement constitutes a waiver of the right to the
36
   appointment of a public defender.
611*#18S
37
        611.18 APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENDER.
38
       If it appears to a court that a person requesting the
     appointment of counsel satisfies the requirements of this
39
40
     chapter, the court shall order the appropriate public defender
41
     to represent h \pm m the person at all further stages of the
42
     proceeding through appeal, if any. For those persons appealing
43
    from a conviction or pursuing a post conviction proceeding,
44
    after the time for appeal has expired, the state public defender
45
     shall be appointed. For all other persons covered by section
46
    611.14, a district public defender shall be appointed to
47
    represent them. If (a) conflicting interests exist, (b) the
48
    district public defender for any other reason is unable to act,
49
     or (c) the interests of justice require, the state public
50
     defender may be ordered to represent a person. If at any stage
51
    of the proceedings, including an appeal, the court finds that
52
    the defendant is financially unable to pay counsel whom he the
53
    defendant had retained, the court may appoint the appropriate
    public defender to represent him the defendant, as provided in
54
55
    this section. Prior to any court appearance, a public defender
56
    may represent a person accused of violating the law, who appears
57
     to be financially unable to obtain counsel, and shall continue
58
     to represent the person unless it is subsequently determined
59
     that the person is financially able to obtain counsel. The
60
     representation may be made available at the discretion of the
61
     public defender, upon the request of the person or someone
62
    on his the person's behalf. Any law enforcement officer may
63
    notify the public defender of the arrest of any such person.
611*#20S
64
       611.20 SUBSEQUENT ABILITY TO PAY COUNSEL.
65
        If at any time after the state public defender or a
    district public defender has been directed to act, the court
66
    having jurisdiction in the matter is satisfied that the
67
68
    defendant or other person is financially able to obtain counsel
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    or to make partial payment for the representation, the court may
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terminate the appointment of the public defender, unless the person so represented is willing to pay therefor. If a public

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defender continues the representation, the court shall direct payment for such representation as the interests of justice may dictate. Any payments directed by the court shall be deposited 4 with the clerk thereof and the clerk shall forthwith remit the amount thereof to the treasurer of the governmental unit chargeable with the compensation of such public defender for deposit in the treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund of such governmental unit or units.

If at any time after his appointment a public defender should have reason to believe that a defendant is financially able to obtain counsel or to make partial payment for counsel, it shall be his the public defender's duty to so advise the court so that appropriate action may be taken. 611\*#21S

611.21 SERVICES OTHER THAN COUNSEL.

Counsel, whether or not appointed by the court, for a defendant who is financially unable to obtain investigative, expert, or other services necessary to an adequate defense in his the case may request them in an ex parte application. Upon 19 finding, after appropriate inquiry in an ex parte proceeding, 20 that the services are necessary and that the defendant is financially unable to obtain them, the court shall authorize counsel to obtain the services on behalf of the defendant. The court may establish a limit on the amount which may be expended or promised for such services. The court may, in the interests of justice, and upon a finding that timely procurement of necessary services could not await prior authorization, ratify such services after they have been obtained, but such ratification shall be given only in unusual situations. The 29 court shall determine reasonable compensation for the services and direct payment by the county in which the prosecution originated, to the organization or person who rendered them, upon the filing of a claim for compensation supported by an affidavit specifying the time expended, services rendered, and expenses incurred on behalf of the defendant, and the compensation received in the same case or for the same services from any other source. The compensation to be paid to a person for such service rendered by-him to a defendant under this section, or to be paid to an organization for such services rendered by an employee thereof, shall not exceed \$300, exclusive of reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred. 611\*#2155

611.215 STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC DEFENSE CREATED. Subdivision 1. CREATION; MEMBERSHIP. There is created a state board of public defense as a part of, but not

subject to the administrative control of, the judicial branch of government. The state board of public defense shall consist of seven members appointed by the supreme court including:

- (a) a district, county or county municipal court trial judge;
- (b) four attorneys admitted to the practice of law, well acquainted with the defense of persons accused of crime, but not publicly employed as a prosecutor or defense counsel; and
  - (c) two public members.

All members shall demonstrate an interest in maintaining a high quality, independent defense system for those who are unable to obtain adequate representation. In making the four appointments of attorneys at law, the supreme court shall first consider a list of at least three nominees for each position submitted to the supreme court by the state bar association. The terms, compensation and removal of members shall be as provided in section 15.0575. The chairman chair shall be elected by the members from among the membership for a term of two years.

No change for subd 2 to 3 611\*#235

611.23 APPOINTMENT; SALARY.

The state public defender shall be appointed by the state board of public defense for a term of four years, except as otherwise provided herein, and until his a successor is appointed and qualified. He The state public defender shall be a qualified attorney, licensed to practice law in this state, serve in the unclassified service of the state, and be removed only for cause by the appointing authority. Vacancies in the office shall be filled by the appointing authority for the unexpired term. The salary of the state public defender shall

be fixed by law. Terms of the state public defender shall 1 commence on January 1. The state public defender shall devote full time to the performance of his duties and shall not engage in the general practice of law. 611\*#255 611.25 POWERS; DUTIES; LIMITATIONS. 5 6 The state public defender shall represent, without charge, 7 a defendant or other person appealing from a conviction or pursuing a post conviction proceeding after the time for appeal has expired when the state public defender is directed to do so 9 by a judge of the district court, of the court of appeals or of 10 the supreme court. The state public defender shall represent 11 12 any other person, who is financially unable to obtain counsel, when directed to do so by the supreme court or the court of 13 14 appeals, except that he the state public defender shall not 15 represent a person in any action or proceeding in which a party 16 is seeking a monetary judgment, recovery or award. The state 17 public defender may assist a district public defender in the performance of his duties when the district public defender 18 requests. Whenever the state public defender is directed by a 19 20 court to represent any defendant or other person, with the 21 approval of the court he the state public defender may assign the representation to any district public defender. 22 23 He The state public defender also shall supervise the 24 training of all state and district public defenders, and may 25 establish a training course for such purpose. 611\*#26S 611.26 DISTRICT PUBLIC DEFENDERS. 26 27 No change for subd 1 28 Subd. 2. Upon the filing of an order pursuant to subdivision 1 the state board of public defense shall appoint a 29 30 district public defender after receiving recommendations from 31 the judges of the district. Each district public defender shall 32 be a qualified attorney, licensed to practice law in this state. He The district public defender shall be appointed for a 33 term of four years. The district public defender may be removed 34 35 for cause upon the order of the state board of public defense. 36 Vacancies in the office shall be filled by the appointing 37 authority for the unexpired term. No change for subd 3 to 8 38 611\*#261S 611.261 TRANSITION. 39 A written order filed before July 1, 1981 with the state 40 judicial council establishing a district public defender system 42 shall remain in effect. A district public defender, serving on July 1, 1981, may continue in office until the expiration of the term to which he-has-been appointed. The state public defender, 43 44 serving on July 1, 1981, may continue in office until the 45 46 expiration of the term to which he-has-been appointed. 611\*#27S 47 611.27 FINANCING THE OFFICES OF DISTRICT PUBLIC DEFENDER. 48 Subdivision 1. The compensation and expenses of the district public defender are to be paid by the county or 49 50 counties comprising the judicial district and in conformity with 51 the following: 52 (1) Within ten days after a district public defender or an 53 assistant district public defender is appointed and on or before 54 July 1 of each year thereafter, the appointing authority shall 55 certify to the district judges of the respective judicial 56 districts the compensation which has been set for each such 57 district public defender and each such assistant. 58 (2) Immediately thereafter, the judges of such district 59 shall determine and certify to the respective county boards a 60 comprehensive budget for the office of the district public 61 defender including all salaries, expenses, and office equipment 62 and supplies. Suitable office space shall be provided where 63 available in publicly owned buildings in a location within the 64 district selected by such judges. If no such space is 65 available, the judges shall include in the budget a reasonable 66 allowance for office rental which shall be in addition to his 67 the district public defender's compensation. Except in the 68 second and fourth judicial districts, the district judges of the 69 judicial district shall apportion the compensation of such 70 public defenders in their respective judicial districts among

the several counties and each county shall be required by such

order to pay the specific amounts thereof in monthly

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    installments. The specified amount of the compensation which
    each county shall pay shall be such proportion of the whole
 3
   compensation as the population in such county bears to the total
 4 population in the district as set forth in the last federal
 5
     census. If the district public defender or an assistant
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   district public defender is temporarily transferred to some
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   county not situated in his that public defender's judicial
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   district, said county shall pay the proportionate part of his
     that public defender's compensation for the services performed
 9
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     in said county.
11
       (3) Reimbursement for actual and necessary travel expenses
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    in the conduct of the office of the district public defender
13
     shall be charged to either (1) the general expenses of the
    office, (2) the general expenses of the district for which the
14
15
    expenses were incurred if outside the district, or (3) the
    office of the state public defender if the services were
16
17
    rendered for that office.
       No change for subd 2
18
19
        Subd. 3. If the state public defender or a district public
20
    defender deems it necessary to make a motion for a new trial, to
21
    take an appeal, or other post-conviction proceedings in order to
22
     properly represent a defendant or other person whom he that
23
    public defender had been directed to represent, he that public
24
    defender may use the transcripts of the testimony and other
25
     proceedings filed with the clerk of the district court as
26
    provided by section 243.49.
27
       No change for subd 4
611*#285
28
       611.28 REPEALER AND SAVINGS CLAUSE.
       No change for subd 1 to 2
29
       Subd. 3. The repeal of the provisions of law set forth in
30
31
    subdivision 1 shall not affect the right of any defendant or
   other person to continue to be represented by counsel appointed
32
33
    pursuant to such repealed sections and counsel so appointed
34 shall continue such representation until his counsel's duties
35
   for such defendant or other persons have been completed or he
36
    counsel is otherwise discharged from performing such duties
37
    by his the appointing authority.
611*#315
38
        611.31 HANDICAPPED PERSON.
39
       For the purposes of sections 611.30 to 611.34, "person
40
    handicapped in communication" means a person who: (a) because
    of a hearing, speech or other communication disorder, or (b)
41
42
   because of difficulty in speaking or comprehending the English
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language, cannot fully understand the proceedings or any charges made against him the person, or is incapable of presenting or assisting in the presentation of his a defense. 611\*#32S

# 611.32 PROCEEDINGS WHERE INTERPRETER APPOINTED.

No change for subd 1

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Subd. 2. PROCEEDINGS AT TIME OF APPREHENSION OR ARREST. Following the apprehension or arrest of a person handicapped in communication for an alleged violation of a criminal law, the arresting officer, sheriff or other law enforcement official shall immediately make necessary contacts to obtain a qualified interpreter and shall obtain an interpreter at the earliest possible time at the place of detention. A law enforcement officer shall, with the assistance of the interpreter, explain to the person handicapped in communication, all charges filed against him-or-her the person, and all procedures relating to his-or-her the person's detainment and release. The interpreter shall also assist the person with all other communications, including communications relating to needed medical attention. Prior to interrogating or taking the statement of the person handicapped in communication, the arresting officer, sheriff, or other law enforcement official shall make available to the person a qualified interpreter to assist the person throughout the interrogation or taking of a statement. 611\*#33S

#### 67 611.33 QUALIFIED INTERPRETER.

Subdivision 1. No person shall be appointed as a qualified interpreter pursuant to sections 611.30 to 611.34 unless said person is readily able to communicate with the handicapped person, translate the proceedings for him the handicapped 72 person, and accurately repeat and translate the statements of

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the handicapped person to the officials before whom the
     proceeding is taking place.
       Subd. 2. Every qualified interpreter appointed pursuant to
 3
     the provisions of sections 611.30 to 611.34, before entering
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     upon his duties as such, shall take an oath that-he-will, to the
     best-of-his-skill-and-judgment, make to the best of the
 7
     interpreter's skill and judgment a true interpretation to the
 8
     handicapped person being examined of all the proceedings, in a
     language which said person understands, and that-he-will to
 9
10
     repeat the statements, in the English language, of said person
11
     to the court or other officials before whom the proceeding is
12
     taking place.
        No change for subd 3
13
14
        Subd. 4. Whenever-a-person-serves-as An interpreter
15
     pursuant to sections 611.30 to 611.347-he shall not, without the
16
     consent of the person handicapped in communication, be alfowed
     to disclose any privileged communication made by the person or
17
18
     any privileged information gathered from the person which was
19
     communicated or gathered during the time when-he-was-serving of
20
     service as an interpreter.
611*#35S
        611.35 REIMBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENDER AND APPOINTIVE
21
22
     COUNSEL.
23
        Subdivision 1. Any person who is represented by a public
     defender or appointive counsel shall, if he-is financially able
24
25
     to pay, reimburse the governmental unit chargeable with the
26
     compensation of such public defender or appointive counsel for
27
     the actual costs to the governmental unit in providing the
28
     services of the public defender or appointive counsel.
29
   court in hearing such matter shall ascertain the amount of such
30
     costs to be charged to the defendant and shall direct
31
     reimbursement over a period of not to exceed six months, unless
32
     the court for good cause shown shall extend the period of
33
     reimbursement. If a term of probation is imposed as a part of a
34
     sentence, reimbursement of costs as required by this subdivision
     may be made a condition of probation.
35
36
       No change for subd 2
611A#03S
37
        611A.03 PLEA AGREEMENTS; NOTIFICATION.
38
        Subdivision 1. PLEA AGREEMENTS; NOTIFICATION OF VICTIM.
39
      Prior to the entry of the factual basis for a plea pursuant
40
     to a plea agreement recommendation, a prosecuting attorney shall
41
     make a reasonable and good faith effort to inform the victim of:
42
       (a) The contents of the plea agreement recommendation; and
43
        (b) His The right to be present at the sentencing hearing
44
     and to express in writing any objection he-has to the agreement
45
     or to the proposed disposition. If the victim is not present
46
     when the court considers the recommendation, but has
     communicated his objections to the prosecuting attorney, the
47
48
     prosecuting attorney shall make these objections known to the
49
     court.
50
       No change for subd 2 to 3
611A#06S
51
        611A.06 RIGHT TO NOTICE OF RELEASE.
52
        The commissioner of corrections or other custodial
53
     authority shall make a good faith effort to notify the victim
54
     that the offender is to be released from imprisonment or
55
     incarceration, other than for work release, prior to the release
56
     if the victim has mailed to the commissioner of corrections or
57
     to the head of the facility in which the offender is confined a
58
    written request for this notice. The commissioner or other
59
     custodial authority complies with this section if-he-mails upon
60
     mailing the notice of impending release to the victim at the
61
     address which the victim has most recently provided to him the
62
     commissioner or authority in writing.
611A#31S
       611A.31 DEFINITIONS.
63
64
        No change for subd 1 to 4
65
       Subd. 5. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the
66
     department of corrections or his a designee.
611A#34S
67
        611A.34 ADVISORY COUNCIL.
68
        Subdivision 1. CREATION. Within 60 days after the
69
     effective date of sections 611A.31 to 611A.36, the commissioner
70
     shall appoint a nine member advisory council to advise him the
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commissioner on the implementation of sections 611A.31 to

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611A.36. The provisions of section 15.059 shall govern the
     terms and removal of members of the advisory council.
 2
     Notwithstanding section 15.059, the council shall not expire.
     Council members shall not receive per diem, but shall receive
    expenses in the same manner and amount as state employees.
       No change for subd 2
Subd. 3. DUTIES. The advisory council shall:
 6
 7
 8
       (a) recommend to the commissioner the names of five
 9 applicants for the position of project coordinator;
10
       (b) advise the commissioner on the rules promulgated
11
     pursuant to section 611A.33;
12
       (c) review and comment on applications received by the
13
     commissioner for designation as a pilot program and applications
14 for education grants; and
15
       (d) advise the project coordinator in the performance of
16
     his duties in the administration and coordination of the
17
     programs funded under section 611A.32.
611A#35S
18
        611A.35 PROJECT COORDINATOR.
19
        The commissioner shall appoint a project coordinator. In
     appointing the project coordinator the commissioner shall give
20
21
     due consideration to the list of applicants submitted to him the
22
     commissioner by the advisory task force pursuant to section
23
     611A.34, subdivision 3, clause (a). The project coordinator
24 shall administer the funds appropriated for sections 611A.31 to
25 611A.36 and 256D.05, subdivision 3, coordinate the programs
26
     funded under section 611A.32, and perform other duties as the
27
     commissioner may assign to-him. The project coordinator shall
28
     serve at the pleasure of the commissioner in the unclassified
29
     service.
611A#36S
        611A.36 DATA COLLECTION.
30
31
        No change for subd 1
32
        Subd. 2. MANDATORY DATA COLLECTION. Every local law
     enforcement agency shall collect data related to battered women
33
34
     in the form required by the commissioner. The data shall be
     collected and transmitted to the commissioner at such times as
35
36
    he the commissioner shall, by rule, require.
        Subd. 3. IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY. Any person
37
38
     participating in good faith and exercising due care in the
39
     collection and transmission of data pursuant to this section
40
     shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that
41
     otherwise might result by reason of his the person's action.
611A#52S
        611A.52 DEFINITIONS.
42
43
        For the purposes of sections 611A.51 to 611A.67 the
44
     following terms shall have the meanings given them:
45
        (1) "Accomplice" means any person who would be held
46
     criminally liable for the crime of another pursuant to section
47
     609.05.
       (2) "Board" means the crime victims reparations board
48
49
    established by section 611A.55.
50
       (3) "Claimant" means a person entitled to apply for
51
    reparations pursuant to sections 611A.51 to 611A.67.
52
        (4) "Collateral source" means a source of benefits or
     advantages for economic loss otherwise reparable under sections
53
54
     611A.51 to 611A.67 which the victim or claimant has received, or
55
    which is readily available to him the victim, from:
56
        (a) the offender;
57
        (b) the government of the United States or any agency
58
    thereof, a state or any of its political subdivisions, or an
59
    instrumentality of two or more states, unless the law providing
60
     for the benefits or advantages makes them excess or secondary to
61
    benefits under sections 611A.51 to 611A.67;
62
        (c) social security, medicare, and medicaid;
63
        (d) state required temporary nonoccupational disability
64
     insurance;
65
        (e) workers' compensation;
66
        (f) wage continuation programs of any employer;
67
        (g) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the
68
    victim for economic loss which-he sustained because of the crime;
69
        (h) a contract providing prepaid hospital and other health
     care services, or benefits for disability; or
70
71
        (i) any private source as a voluntary donation or gift.
72
        The term does not include a life insurance contract.
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(5) (a) "Crime" means conduct that

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- (i) occurs or is attempted in this state,
- (ii) poses a substantial threat of personal injury or death, and
- (iii) is included within the definition of "crime" in Minnesota Statutes 1971, section 609.02, subdivision 1, or would be included within that definition but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state.
- (b) A crime occurs whether or not any person is prosecuted or convicted but the conviction of a person whose acts give rise to the claim is conclusive evidence that a crime was committed unless an application for rehearing, appeal, or petition for certiorari is pending or a new trial or rehearing has been ordered.
- (c) "Crime" does not include conduct arising out of the use of a motor vehicle, as defined in section 169.01, subdivision 2, an aircraft or watercraft unless
- (i) the conduct was intended to cause personal injury or death, or
- (ii) the use of the motor vehicle, aircraft or watercraft in the commission of a felony was a proximate cause of the victim's injury or death, or
  - (iii) the claim arises out of a violation of section 609.21.
- (6) "Dependent" means any person who was dependent upon a deceased victim for support at the time of the crime.
- (7) "Economic loss" means actual economic detriment incurred as a direct result of injury or death.
  - (a) In the case of injury the term is limited to:
- (i) reasonable expenses incurred for necessary medical, chiropractic, hospital, rehabilitative, and dental products, services, or accommodations, including ambulance services, drugs, appliances and prosthetic devices;
- (ii) reasonable expenses incurred for psychological or psychiatric products, services or accommodations where the nature of the injury or the circumstances of the crime are such that the treatment is necessary to the rehabilitation of the victim:
- (iii) loss of income the victim would have earned had he the victim not been injured; and
- (iv) reasonable expenses incurred for substitute child care or household services to replace those the victim would have performed had he the victim not been injured.
  - (b) In the case of death the term is limited to:
- (i) reasonable expenses incurred for funeral, burial or cremation;
- (ii) reasonable expenses for medical, chiropractic, hospital, rehabilitative, psychological and psychiatric services, products or accommodations which were incurred prior to the victim's death and for which the victim's survivors or estate are liable;
- (iii) loss of support, including contributions of money, products or goods, but excluding services which the victim would have supplied to his dependents if he the victim had lived; and
- (iv) reasonable expenses incurred for substitute child care and household services to replace those which the victim would have performed for the benefit of his dependents if he the vict m had lived.
- (8) "Injury" means actual bodily harm including pregnancy and mental or nervous shock.
- (9) "Victim" means a person who suffers personal injury or death as a direct result of
  - (a) a crime;
- (b) the good faith effort of any person to prevent a crime;
- 65 (c) the good faith effort of any person to apprehend a 66 person suspected of engaging in a crime. 611A#54S
- 67 611A.54 AMOUNT OF REPARATIONS.

Reparations shall equal economic loss except that:

- (1) reparations shall be reduced to the extent that 70 economic loss is recouped from a collateral source or collateral 71 sources;
- 72 (2) reparations shall be reduced to the extent, if any, 73 that the board deems reasonable because of the contributory 74 misconduct of the claimant or of a victim through whom he the claimant claims; and 75

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                                                                 PAGE
1
       (3) reparations paid to all claimants suffering economic
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     loss as the result of the injury or death of any one victim
 3
     shall not exceed $50,000.
611A#55S
     611A.55 CRIME VICTIMS REPARATIONS BOARD.
5
       Subdivision 1. There is created in the department of
    public safety, for budgetary and administrative purposes, the
 7
    crime victims reparations board, which shall consist of five
   members appointed by the commissioner of public safety and
9
   selected from among the membership of the crime victim and
10
    witness advisory council created in section 611A.71. One of the
11
    members shall be designated as chairperson chair by the
12
    commissioner of public safety and serve as such at his the
13 commissioner's pleasure. At least one member shall be a medical
   or osteopathic physician licensed to practice in this state, and
14
15
    at least one member shall be a victim, as defined in section
16
     611A.01.
17
        No change for subd 2 to 3
611A#57S
18
       611A.57 DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS.
19
       Subdivision 1. A claim, when accepted for filing, shall be
20
   assigned by the chairman chair to himself the chair or to
    another member of the board.
21
22
        No change for subd 2
23
        Subd. 3. The board member to whom a claim is assigned may
24
   decide the claim in favor of a claimant in the amount claimed on
25
    the basis of the papers filed in support of it and the report of
    the investigation of such claim. If the-board-member-is unable
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    to decide such claim upon the basis of the papers and report, he
28
    the board member shall order a hearing.
29
        No change for subd 4
30
       Subd. 5. The board member making a decision shall file
31
   with the board a written report setting forth such decision and
32
     his reasons therefor. The board shall notify the claimant and
33
    furnish him the claimant a copy of the report.
611A#59S
       611A.59 CONSIDERATION OF DECISIONS BY FULL BOARD.
34
35
      Subdivision 1. The claimant may, within 30 days after
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receipt of the report of the decision of the board member to whom his the claim was assigned, make an application in writing to the board for consideration of the decision by the full board. No change for subd 2 to 3

40 611A.68 LIMITING COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION OF CRIMES; PAYMENT OF VICTIMS. 41

No change for subd 1

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611A#68S

Subd. 2. A legal entity that contracts with an individual person or the representative or assignee of a person who has 45 been convicted of a crime in this state, or found not guilty by reason of insanity, regarding (a) the reenactment of the crime, by way of a movie, book, newspaper or magazine article, radio or television presentation, or live or recorded entertainment of any kind, or (b) the expression of the person's thoughts, feelings, opinions or emotions about the crime, shall notify the crime victims reparations board of the existence of the contract and pay over to the crime victims reparations board any moneys owed to that person or his the person's representatives by virtue of the contract. If the crime occurred in this state, the proportion payable is one hundred percent. If the crime occurred in another jurisdiction having a law applicable to the case which is substantially similar to this section, the proportion payable is zero and this section does not apply. In all other cases, the proportion payable is that which fairly can be allocated to commerce in this state. This section does not apply to crimes occurring outside the United States. The board shall deposit the moneys pursuant to subdivision 7 and assign the amount received in each case for the benefit of any victim of crimes committed by the person. The moneys shall be paid by the board to any victim or the legal representative of a victim if (1) the person is convicted of the crime or found not guilty by reason of insanity, and (2) the claimant, within five years of the date of payment to the board in the case, brings a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction and recovers a money judgment for damages against the person or his the person's

71 representatives. Notwithstanding any provision of law for the

timely bringing of an action, an action may be brought pursuant 72

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 PAGE 369 01/17/86 to this section within a five year period which begins to run on 1 the date payment is made to the board in a case; provided that once the person has been discharged from his a sentence by court order or upon expiration of sentence, this section shall not apply. 6 No change for subd 3 Subd. 4. When the board has made payments to or on behalf 7 8 of a crime victim pursuant to sections 611A.51 to 611A.67, to the extent of payment made, it is subrogated to any claim or 9 judgment of the victim or his <u>a</u> representative against the 10 11 offender. Subd. 5. Upon a showing by that person convicted of a 13 crime or found not guilty by reason of insanity, or his a representative, that five years have elapsed from the date of 14 15 payment to the board in the case, and further that no actions are pending against him the person pursuant to this section, the board shall immediately pay over to him the person any moneys in 17 18 the account related to the case. Subd. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this 19 section, the board shall make payments to a person convicted of 20 21 crime or found not guilty by reason of insanity from the account 22 of amounts received with reference to that person upon the order 23 of a court of competent jurisdiction after a showing by that 24 person that the moneys shall be used for the reasonable costs of defense in the appeal of  $h \dot{\textbf{1}} \dot{\textbf{5}} \underline{\textbf{a}}$  criminal conviction or in civil 25 proceedings pursuant to this section. 26 No change for subd 7 to 8 27 611A#74S 28 611A.74 CRIME VICTIM OMBUDSMAN; CREATION. No change for subd  $\,1\,$  to  $\,2\,$  Subd. 3. POWERS. The crime victim ombudsman has 29 30 those powers necessary to carry out the duties set out in 32 subdivision 1, including: 33 (a) The ombudsman may investigate, upon with or without a complaint or-upon-his-or-her-own-initiative, any action of an 34 35 element of the criminal justice system or a victim assistance 36 program included in subdivision 2. 37 (b) The ombudsman may request and shall be given access to 38 information pertaining to a complaint, unless the information is 39 otherwise restricted. 40 (c) After completing investigation of a complaint, the 41 ombudsman shall inform in writing the complainant, the 42 investigated person or entity, and other appropriate 43 authorities, including the attorney general, of the action taken. 44 No change for subd 4 45 Subd. 5. RECOMMENDATIONS. (a) #f7 On finding a 46 complaint valid after duly considering a the complaint and 47 whatever material he-or-she the ombudsman deems pertinent, the 48 ombudsman-is-of-the-opinion-that-the-complaint-is-valid, the 49 ombudsman may recommend action to the appropriate authority. 50 (b) If the ombudsman makes a recommendation to an 51 appropriate authority for action, the authority shall, within a 52 reasonable time period, inform the ombudsman about the action 53 taken or the reasons for not complying with the recommendation. 617\*#21S 54 617.21 EVIDENCE. 55 In any prosecution for abortion or attempting abortion, no 56 person shall be excused from testifying as a witness on the 57 ground that his the person's testimony would tend to criminate 58 himself the person. 617\*#23S 59 617.23 INDECENT EXPOSURE; PENALTIES. 60 Every person who shall wilfully and lewdly expose his 61 person the person's body, or the private parts thereof, in any 62 public place, or in any place where others are present, or shall 63 procure another to so expose himself private parts, and every person who shall be guilty of any open or gross lewdness or 64 lascivious behavior, or any public indecency other than 66 hereinbefore specified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and 67 punished by a fine of not less than \$5, or by imprisonment in a 68 county jail for not less than ten days. 69 Every person committing the offense herein set forth, after

617\*#246S 72 617.246 USE OF MINORS IN SEXUAL PERFORMANCE PROHIBITED.

shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

having once been convicted of such an offense in this state,

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No change for subd 1 to 4
        Subd. 5. CONSENT; MISTAKE. Neither consent to sexual
  3 performance by a minor or his the minor's parent, guardian, or
      custodian nor mistake as to the minor's age is a defense to a
     charge of violation of this section.
  5
 617*#247S
         617.247 POSSESSION OF PICTORIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF
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  7
      MINORS.
 8
        No change for subd 1 to 5
         Subd. 6. CONSENT. Consent to sexual performance by a
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    minor or his the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian is not a
     defense to a charge of violation of this section.

No change for subd 7
 11
 12
 617*#25S
         617.25 INDECENT ARTICLES AND INFORMATION.
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 14
         Every person who shall sell, lend, or give away, or in any
      manner exhibit, or offer to sell, lend, or give away, or have in
 15
 16 his possession with intent to sell, lend, give away, or
 17
      advertise or offer for sale, loan, or distribution, any
 18
      instrument or article, or any drug or medicine for causing
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      unlawful abortion; or shall write or print, or cause to be
 20
      written or printed, a card, circular, pamphlet, advertisement,
 21 or notice of any kind, or shall give oral information, stating
 22
     when, where, how, or whom, or by what means such article or
 23
      medicine can be obtained or who manufactures it, shall be guilty
 24
     of a gross misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment in the
 25
      county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more
 26
      than $3,000 or by both.
 617*#27S
        617.27 SEARCH WARRANT; DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
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 28
        A county or municipal court, upon complaint under oath that
 29
      any person has in his possession or under his control any of the
 30
     obscene books, papers, or other matter specified in sections
 31 617.241 to 617.26, shall issue a warrant directed to the sheriff
 32 or any constable of the county, directing him the sheriff or
 33
      constable to search for, seize, and take possession of the
      obscene matter. Upon conviction of the person in whose
 34
 35
      possession the obscene matter was found, the judge shall cause
     it to be destroyed, and the fact to be entered upon the records
 36
 37
     of the court.
 617*#285
 38
         617.28 CERTAIN MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
 39
         Subdivision 1. PLACING ADVERTISEMENT; PENALTY.
 40
      person who shall advertise, in his the person's own name or in
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     the name of another person, firm or pretended firm, association,
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     corporation or pretended corporation, in any newspaper,
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     pamphlet, circular, or other written or printed paper, or the
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      owner, publisher, or manager of any newspaper or periodical who
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     shall permit to be inserted or published in any newspaper or
 46 periodical owned or controlled by him the owner, publisher, or
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     manager, the treatment or curing of venereal diseases, the
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     restoration of "lost manhood sexual capacity" or "lost
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      vitality," or shall advertise in any manner that he the person
     is a specialist in diseases of the sexual organs, or diseases
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 51
     caused by sexual weakness, self-abuse, or excessive sexual
 52 indulgence, or in any disease of like causes, or who shall
    advertise in any manner any medicine, drug compound, appliance
 53
 54
     or any means whatever whereby it is claimed that sexual diseases
 55 of men and women may be cured or relieved, or miscarriage or
 56
     abortion produced, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and
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     shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than
 58
      $3,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than
 59 six months.
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         No change for subd 2
 617*#295S
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         617.295 EXEMPTIONS.
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         The following are exempt from criminal or other action
 63
      hereunder:
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        (a) Recognized and established schools, churches, museums,
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      medical clinics and physicians, hospitals, public libraries,
 66 governmental agencies or quasi governmental sponsored
 67
     organizations, and persons acting in their capacity as employees
68
     or agents of such organization. For the purpose of this section
     "recognized and established" shall mean an organization or
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 70
      agency having a full time faculty and diversified curriculum in
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the case of a school; a church affiliated with a national or

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regional denomination; a licensed physician or psychiatrist or clinic of licensed physicians or psychiatrists; and in all other exempt organizations shall refer only to income tax exempted organizations which are supported in whole or in part by tax funds or which receive at least one-third of their support from publicly donated funds.

(b) Individuals in a parental relationship with the minor.

(c) Motion picture machine operators, stagehands, or other theatre employees such as cashiers, doormen doorkeepers, ushers, and concession employees, if such person or persons have no financial interest in the entertainment presented other than the salary or wage, or in any theatre or place where such employee has no financial interest when his the employee's services are obtained solely for salary or wage; provided, that such employee is under the direct supervision of a theatre manager who is a resident of this state and who is not exempt from action under sections 617.291 to 617.297.

617\*#296S

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617.296 PENALTIES; INJUNCTIVE REMEDIES.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. Whenever any county attorney, or the attorney general of this state, has reasonable cause to believe that any person within this state is violating sections 617.291 to 617.297, he the prosecuting attorney may by verified petition seek a temporary restraining order or temporary injunction in the district court in the county in which the alleged violation occurred. No temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction shall be issued without a prior show cause notice of hearing to the respondents named in the petition, and an opportunity for the respondents to be heard. Personal service of the show cause order and of the petition made as in civil actions on the named respondents, or upon any of their employees or agents found within the state, shall constitute sufficient notice. Such show cause order for hearing may be returnable on the third day from the date of service as to a respondent who is present in this state, and on the fifth day as to a person not a resident or not found within this state.

617\*#34S 617.34 ACTION TO ENJOIN; RESTRAINING ORDER; ANSWER. When a nuisance is kept, maintained, or exists, as defined in sections 617.33 to 617.41, the county attorney or any resident of the county may maintain an action in equity in the name of the state of Minnesota, upon the relation of the county attorney or resident, to perpetually enjoin the nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the nuisance from further conducting or maintaining it, and the owner or agent of the building or ground upon which the nuisance exists, from further permitting the building or ground, or both, to be so used. The defendants shall be served in the manner provided by law for service of a summons in a civil action in district court. The court shall, upon the presentation of a verified complaint alleging that the nuisance complained of exists, allow a temporary writ of injunction without bond, if the existence of the nuisance is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court by evidence in the form of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or otherwise as the complainant may elect, unless the court, by previous order, has directed the form and manner in which the evidence must be presented, in which case it shall be so presented. Where a temporary injunction is prayed for, the court, on the application of plaintiff, may issue an ex parte restraining order, restraining the defendants and all other persons from removing or in any manner interfering with the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and movable property used in conducting the alleged nuisance, until the decision of the court granting or refusing the temporary injunction, and until the further order of the court on the temporary injunction. The restraining order may be served by handing to and leaving a copy of the order with any person in charge of the property or residing in the premises or apartment where the nuisance is situated, or by posting a copy of the order in a conspicuous place at or upon one or more of the principal doors or entrances to the premises or apartment where the nuisance is alleged to be maintained, or by both delivery and posting. The officer serving the restraining order shall immediately make a return into court and inventory of the personal property

situated in and used in conducting or maintaining the nuisance.

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1 Any violation of the restraining order is a contempt of court. Mutilation or removal of a posted order, while it remains in 2 force, is a contempt of court if the posted order contains a notice to that effect. Three days' notice, in writing, shall be 5 given the defendants of the hearing of the application for temporary injunction and, if then continued at the instance of 6 7 defendant, the temporary writ as prayed shall be granted as a 8 matter of course. Each defendant notified shall serve upon the 9 complainant or his the complainant's attorney a verified answer 10 on or before the date fixed in the notice for the hearing. The 11 answer shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of 12 the county where the cause is triable, but the court may allow 13 additional time for answering if the extension of time does not 14 prevent the issuing of the temporary writ as prayed for. The allegations of the answer are deemed to be traversed without 15 further pleading. When an injunction is granted, it shall be 16 17 binding on the defendants throughout the judicial district in 18 which it was issued, and any violation of the provisions of the injunction is a contempt, as hereinafter provided. 19 617\*#35S 20

### 617.35 TRIAL; LIMITATION OR DISMISSAL.

The action when brought shall be noticed for and triable at the first term of the court the same as other actions triable in the district court of the county. Evidence of the general reputation of the place is admissible for the purpose of proving the existence of the nuisance and is prima facie evidence of the nuisance and of knowledge of it and of acquiescence and participation in it on the part of the owners, lessors, lessees, users, and all those in possession of or having charge of, as agent or otherwise, or having any interest in any form of property used in conducting or maintaining the nuisance. If the complaint is filed by a resident, it shall not be dismissed except upon a sworn statement made by the complainant and his the complainant's attorney setting forth the reasons why the action should be dismissed, and upon approval by the county 35 attorney in writing or in open court. If the court is of the 36 opinion that the action should not be dismissed, he the court may direct the county attorney to prosecute the action to judgment at the expense of the county. If the action is continued more than one term of court, any resident of the 40 county or the county attorney may be substituted for the complaining party and prosecute the action to judgment. If the action is brought by a regident action is brought by a resident and the court finds there was no reasonable grounds or cause for the action, the cost may be taxed to the resident.

### 617\*#375 45

617.37 ORDER OF ABATEMENT; PERSONAL PROPERTY; CONTEMPT;

If the existence of the nuisance be admitted or established in an action, as provided in sections 617.33 to 617.41, or in a criminal proceeding in the district court, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the building or place of all 52 fixtures, furniture, musical instruments, or movable property used in conducting the nuisance, and shall direct the sale of such thereof as belong to the defendants notified or appearing, in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution, and shall direct the effectual closing of the building or place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year, unless sooner released. Owners of unsold personal property so seized must appear and claim the same within ten days after such order of abatement is made, and prove innocence, to the satisfaction of the court, of any knowledge of the use thereof, and that with reasonable care and diligence they could not have known thereof. Every defendant in the action shall be presumed to have had knowledge of the general reputation of the place. If such innocence be so established, such unsold personal property shall be delivered to the owner, otherwise it shall be sold as hereinbefore provided. If any person shall break and enter or use a building, erection, or place so directed to be closed, he the person shall be punished as for contempt, as provided in section 617.36. For removing and selling the movable property, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he the officer would for

levying upon and selling like property on execution, and for

closing the premises and keeping them closed, a reasonable sum

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1 shall be allowed by the court. 617\*#39S

617.39 INTERVENTION BY OWNER.

If the owner of the premises in which the nuisance has been 3 maintained appears and pays all costs of the proceeding, and 5 files a bond with sureties to be approved by the court in the full value of the property, to be ascertained by the court or, 6 in vacation, by the judge thereof, conditioned that he the owner 7 will immediately abate the nuisance and prevent the same from 9 being established or kept therein within a period of one year 10 thereafter, the court or, in vacation, the judge, if satisfied 11 of his the owner's good faith, may order the premises closed or sought to be closed under the order of abatement, to be 12 delivered to the owner, and the order of abatement canceled so 13 far as the same may relate to the real property. The release of 14 the property under the provisions of this section shall not 15 16 release it from any judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to 17 which it may be subject by law. 617\*#41S

617.41 OWNERS AND AGENTS; PARTIES TO ACTION.

When such nuisance has been found to exist under any proceeding in the district court, or as provided in sections 617.33 to 617.40, and the owner or agent of such building or ground whereon the same has been found to exist was not a party to such proceeding, nor appeared therein, the penalty of \$300 shall be imposed against the persons served or appearing and against the property, as set forth in those sections. Before the penalty shall be enforced against the property, the owner or agent thereof shall have appeared therein or shall be served with summons therein, and Rule 4.04 of the rules of civil procedure shall apply to service in proceedings under sections 617.33 to 617.40. The person in whose name the real estate affected by the action stands on the books of the county auditor for purposes of taxation shall be presumed to be the owner thereof and, in case of unknown persons having or claiming any ownership, right, title, or interest in property affected by the action, such may be made parties to the action by designating them in the summons and complaint as "all other persons unknown claiming any ownership, right, title or interest in the property affected by the action" and service thereon may be had by publishing such summons in the manner prescribed in Rule 4.04 of the rules of civil procedure. Any person having or claiming such ownership, right, title or interest, and any owner or agent in behalf of himself such agent and such owner may make, serve, and file his the answer therein within 20 days after such service and have trial of his the owner's rights in the premises by the court; and, if the cause has already proceeded to trial or to findings and judgment, the court shall by order fix the time and place of such further trial and shall modify, add to, or confirm such findings and judgment as the case may require. Other parties to the action shall not be affected thereby. 624\*#22S

624.22 PUBLIC DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS BY MUNICIPALITIES EXCEPTED.

Sections 624.20 to 624.25 shall not prohibit supervised public displays of fireworks by cities, fair associations, amusement parks, and other organizations. Except when such display is given by a municipality or fair association within its own limits, no display shall be given unless a permit therefor has first been secured. Every application for such a permit shall be made in writing to the municipal clerk at least 15 days in advance of the date of the display. The application shall be promptly referred to the chief of the fire department who shall make an investigation to determine whether the operator of the display is competent and whether the display is of such a character and is to be so located, discharged, or fired that it will not be hazardous to property or endanger any person. The fire chief shall report the results of this investigation to the clerk and. If he the fire chief reports that in his the chief's opinion the operator is competent and that the display as planned will conform to safety requirements, including the rules and regulations of the state fire marshal hereinafter provided for, the clerk shall issue a permit for the display when the applicant pays a permit fee of \$2. When the supervised public display for which a permit is sought is to be

held outside the limits of an incorporated municipality, the

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1 application shall be made to the county auditor and the duties imposed by such sections upon the clerk of the municipality 3 shall be performed in such case by the county auditor. The 4 duties imposed on the fire chief of the municipality by such sections shall be performed in such case by the county sheriff. 5 6 After such permit shall have been granted, sales, possession, use and distribution of fireworks for such display shall be 8 lawful for that purpose only. No permit so granted shall be transferable. The state fire marshal shall adopt reasonable 9 10 rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of 11 such sections to insure that fireworks displays are given safely. 624\*#325

624.32 KNOWLEDGE OF ILLEGAL USE PRESUMED.

In the trial of a defendant for violation of the provisions of sections 624.30 to 624.33, knowledge or reason to believe, 14 within the meaning thereof, shall be deemed to exist upon the presentation of proof to the court that any county attorney, sheriff, or chief of police in the state, or a deputy or delegate of such officer, has given written notice to the defendant that tokens, checks, or slugs of the kind manufactured, sold, offered for sale, advertised for sale, or 21 distributed by him the defendant are being used in substitution for lawful coin in the operation of any such coin receptacle or machine; provided that such notice shall have been given prior to the time of the manufacture, sale, offering for sale, advertising for sale, or distribution of such tokens, checks, or slugs for which the defendant is being tried. 624\*#46S

# 624.46 APPLICATIONS.

All applications for such permits shall be made upon blanks furnished by the city, or county, as the case may be, and shall be accompanied by the affidavit of two residents and shall affirmatively show by the application and affidavits that the applicant is a person of good moral character and reputation in the community in which he the applicant lives and that the applicant has not, within five years prior to the making of the application, been convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or of any of the provisions of sections 624.42 to 624.54, and no such application shall be granted to any person of bad character or who has been so convicted as aforesaid, nor to any person who is keeper of any disorderly house of any kind, nor for any place having any so-called "private apartments" or "private rooms" furnished or used for any other than legitimate business purposes which adjoin such dancing place or which may be reached by stairs, elevator, or passageway leading from such dancing 44 place. No permit shall be issued under the terms of sections 624.42 to 624.54 unless the governing body or county board is satisfied that the place where the public dance is to be given or held is properly ventilated and equipped with necessary toilets, wash-rooms, lighting facilities, and that such place is not likely to become a public nuisance or detrimental to public morals.

#### 624\*#495 51 624.49 NOT TO ADMIT CERTAIN PERSONS.

No person to whom a permit has been issued shall permit to 53 be or remain in any public dancing place any intoxicated person, 54 any prostitute, any person of known immorality, or any unmarried person under the age of 16 years, unless such person is accompanied by a parent or guardian, nor any unmarried person more than 16, and under the age of 18, years unless such person is accompanied by a parent or guardian or presents the written consent of his a parent or guardian to the officer in charge of such dance, and every such written permit shall be retained by

## 624\*#505

624.50 OFFICER MUST ATTEND ALL PUBLIC DANCES.

63 It shall be incumbent upon the person to whom such permit is issued to have an officer of the law present at every public 65 dance to be given or held thereunder during all the time the public dance is being held. In the case of a public dance to be held or given in a city, such officer of the law shall be 67 68 designated by the chief peace officer thereof. In all other 69 cases such officer of the law shall be designated by the sheriff 70 of the county. In all cases the fees and expenses of such 71 officer of the law shall be paid in advance by the person to whom the permit has been issued. In case any person, not a 72

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1 public officer, shall be designated as such officer of the law, the person to whom the permit has been issued shall be responsible for his the person's acts and conduct and there shall be no liability for his the person's acts and conduct on the part of the officer designating him the person under the 6 provisions of sections 624.42 to 624.54. 624\*#61S 624.61 ARMED ASSOCIATION. 8 It shall not be lawful for any body of men persons, other 9 than the national guard, troops of the United States and, with 10 the consent of the governor, sons and daughters of veterans and 11 cadets of educational institutions where military science is 12 taught, to associate themselves together as a military company 13 with arms, but members of social and benevolent organizations 14 are not prohibited from wearing swords. Any violation of this 15 section shall be a misdemeanor. 624\*#62S 16 624.62 BOARDING MOVING ENGINES OR CARS. 17 It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a passenger 18 or employee, to get on or off, or attempt to get on or off, or to swing on, or hang on from the outside of; any engine or car 20 or any electric motor or street car upon any railway or track, while the engine, car, motor, or street car is in motion, or switching or being switched. Every person who violates this 21 22 section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10, and 23 any sheriff, constable, or police officer finding any person in 24 25 the act of violating this section shall arrest, take before a proper court, and make a verified complaint against him the 26 27 person for the violation. 624\*#701S 28 624.701 LIQUORS IN CERTAIN BUILDINGS OR GROUNDS. 29 Subdivision 1. Any person who shall introduce upon, or 30 have in his possession upon, or in, any school ground, or any 31 schoolhouse or school building, any alcoholic beverage as defined in section 340A.101, except for experiments in laboratories and except for those organizations who have been 32 33 issued temporary licenses to sell nonintoxicating malt liquor 34 35 pursuant to section 340A.403, subdivision 2, and any person 36 possessing nonintoxicating malt liquor as a result of a purchase 37 from those organizations holding temporary licenses pursuant to 38 section 340A.403, subdivision 2, shall be guilty of a 39 misdemeanor. Subd. 2. Any person who except by prescription of a 40 41 licensed physician or permission of the hospital administrator 42 shall introduce upon, or have in his possession upon, or in, any 43 state hospital or grounds thereof under the responsibility of 44 the commissioner of human services any alcoholic beverage as 45 defined in section 340A.101, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. 624\*#713S 46 624.713 CERTAIN PERSONS NOT TO HAVE PISTOLS; PENALTY. 47 Subdivision 1. INELIGIBLE PERSONS. The following persons shall not be entitled to possess a pistol: 48 (a) a person under the age of 18 years except that a person 49 50 under 18 may carry or possess a pistol (i) in the actual 51 presence or under the direct supervision of his the person's 52 parent or guardian, (ii) for the purpose of military drill under 53 the auspices of a legally recognized military organization and 54 under competent supervision, (iii) for the purpose of 55 instruction, competition, or target practice on a firing range 56 approved by the chief of police or county sheriff in whose 57 jurisdiction the range is located and under direct supervision; 58 or (iv) if the person has successfully completed a course 59 designed to teach marksmanship and safety with a pistol and 60 approved by the commissioner of natural resources; 61 (b) a person who has been convicted in this state or 62 elsewhere of a crime of violence unless ten years have elapsed 63 since the person has been restored his to civil rights or the 64 sentence has expired, whichever occurs first, and during that 65 time he the person has not been convicted of any other crime of 66 violence. For purposes of this section, crime of violence 67 includes crimes in other states or jurisdictions which would 68 have been crimes of violence as herein defined if they had been 69 committed in this state; 70 (c) a person who is or has ever been confined or committed

in Minnesota or elsewhere as a "mentally ill," "mentally

retarded," or "mentally ill and dangerous to the public" person

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1 as defined in section 253B.02, to a treatment facility, unless he the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or 3 psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof that he the person is no longer suffering from this disability;

- (d) a person who has been convicted in Minnesota or 6 elsewhere for the unlawful use, possession, or sale of a controlled substance other than conviction for possession of a 8 small amount of marijuana, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 16, or a person who is or has ever been hospitalized or committed for treatment for the habitual use of a controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in sections 152.01 and 152.02, unless he the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other 14 satisfactory proof, that he the person has not abused a controlled substance or marijuana during the previous two years;
- (e) a person who has been confined or committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as "chemically 18 dependent" as defined in section 253B.02, unless he-or-she the 19 person has completed treatment. Property rights may not be 20 abated but access may be restricted by the courts; or
- (f) a peace officer who is informally admitted to a treatment facility pursuant to section 253B.04 for chemical 23 dependency, unless he the officer possesses a certificate from the head of the treatment facility that-he-has-been-discharged discharging or provisionally discharged discharging the officer from the treatment facility. Property rights may not be abated 27 but access may be restricted by the courts.

A person who issues a certificate pursuant to this subdivision in good faith is not liable for damages resulting or arising from the actions or misconduct with a firearm committed by the individual who is the subject of the certificate.

No change for subd 2

624\*#7131S

624.7131 TRANSFEREE PERMIT; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. INFORMATION. Any person may apply for a pistol transferee permit by providing the following information in writing to the chief of police of an organized full time police department of the municipality in which he the person resides or to the county sheriff if there is no such 39 local chief of police:

- (a) The name, residence, telephone number and driver's license number or nonqualification certificate number, if any, 42 of the proposed transferee;
  - (b) The sex, date of birth, height, weight and color of eyes of the proposed transferee;
- (c) A statement by the proposed transferee that he the proposed transferee is not prohibited by section 624.713 from 47 possessing a pistol.

The statement shall be signed by the person applying for a 49 permit. At the time of application, the local police authority 50 shall provide the applicant with a dated receipt for the 51 application.

No change for subd 2 to 12 624\*#7132S

624.7132 REPORT OF TRANSFER.

Subdivision 1. REQUIRED INFORMATION. Except as 55 provided in this section and section 624.7131, every person who agrees to transfer a pistol shall report the following information in writing to the chief of police of the organized 58 full-time police department of the municipality where the 59 agreement is made or to the appropriate county sheriff if there is no such local chief of police:

- (a) The name, residence, telephone number and driver's license number or nonqualification certificate number, if any, 63 of the proposed transferee;
- (b) The sex, date of birth, height, weight and color of 65 eyes of the proposed transferee;
- (c) A statement by the proposed transferee that he the transferee is not prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing 68 a pistol; and
  - (d) The address of the place of business of the transferor.

The report shall be signed by the transferor and the proposed transferee. The report shall be delivered by the transferor to the chief of police or sheriff no later than three days after the date of the agreement to transfer, excluding weekends and legal holidays.

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transfer.

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 1 No change for subd 2 Subd. 3. NOTIFICATION. The chief of police or 3 sheriff shall notify the transferor and proposed transferee in writing as soon as possible if the chief or sheriff determines that the proposed transferee is prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol. The notification to the transferee shall specify the grounds for the disqualification of the 7 8 proposed transferee and shall set forth in detail his the transferee's right of appeal under subdivision 13.
No change for subd 4 to 9 9 10 Subd. 10. RESTRICTION ON RECORDS. 11 If, after a 12 determination that he the transferee is not a person prohibited 13 by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol, a transferee requests that no record be maintained of the fact that-he of who 14 is the transferee of a pistol, the chief of police or sheriff 15

No change for subd 11

Subd. 12. EXCLUSIONS. This section shall not apply 23 to transfers of antique firearms as curiosities or for their historical significance or value, transfers to or between federally licensed firearms dealers, transfers by order of court, involuntary transfers, transfers at death or the following transfers:

shall sign the transfer report and return it to the transferee as soon as possible. Thereafter, no government employee or agency shall maintain a record of the transfer that identifies

the transferee, and the transferee shall retain the report of

- (a) A transfer by a person other than a federally licensed firearms dealer;
- (b) A loan to a prospective transferee if the loan is intended for a period of no more than one day;
- (c) The delivery of a pistol to a person for the purpose of repair, reconditioning or remodeling;
- (d) A loan by a teacher to a student in a course designed to teach marksmanship or safety with a pistol and approved by the commissioner of natural resources;
- (e) A loan between persons at a firearms collectors exhibition;
- (f) A loan between persons lawfully engaged in hunting or target shooting if the loan is intended for a period of no more than 12 hours;
- (g) A loan between law enforcement officers who have the power to make arrests other than citizen arrests; and
- (h) A loan between employees or between the employer and an employee in a business if the employee is required to carry a pistol by reason of his employment and is the holder of a valid permit to carry a pistol.

No change for subd 13

- (a) No person Subd. 14. TRANSFER TO UNKNOWN PARTY. shall transfer a pistol to another who is not personally known to the transferor unless the proposed transferee presents evidence of his identity to the transferor. A person who transfers a pistol in violation of this clause is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) No person who is not personally known to the transferor shall become a transferee of a pistol unless he the person presents evidence of his identity to the transferor. A person who becomes a transferee of a pistol in violation of this clause is guilty of a misdemeanor.

60 No change for subd 15 to 16 624\*#714S

> 624.714 CARRYING OF WEAPONS WITHOUT PERMIT; PENALTIES. Subdivision 1. PENALTY. A person, other than a law enforcement officer who has authority to make arrests other than citizens arrests, who carries, holds or possesses a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat, or on or about his the person's clothes or the person, or otherwise in his possession or control in a public place or public area without first having obtained a permit to carry the pistol is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A person who has been issued a permit and who engages in activities other than those for which the permit has been issued, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

No change for subd 2 to 8

73 Subd. 9. CARRYING PISTOLS ABOUT ONE'S PREMISES OR FOR 74 PURPOSES OF REPAIR, TARGET PRACTICE. A permit to carry is not required of a person:

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(a) To keep or carry about his the person's place of
business, dwelling house, premises or on land possessed by him
the person a pistol;
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- (b) To carry a pistol from a place of purchase to his the person's dwelling house or place of business, or from his the person's dwelling house or place of business to or from a place where repairing is done, to have the pistol repaired;
- (c) To carry a pistol between his the person's dwelling house and his place of business;
- (d) To carry a pistol in the woods or fields or upon the waters of this state for the purpose of hunting or of target shooting in a safe area; or
- (e) To transport a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat if the pistol is unloaded, contained in a closed and 15 fastened case, gunbox, or securely tied package.

No change for subd 10

Subd. 11. NO LIMIT ON NUMBER OF PISTOLS. A person shall not be restricted as to the number of pistols he the person may carry.

No change for subd 12 to 13

624\*#7315

624.731 TEAR GAS AND TEAR GAS COMPOUNDS; ELECTRONIC INCAPACITATION DEVICES.

No change for subd 1

- Subd. 2. AUTHORIZED POSSESSION; USE. (a) A person may possess and use an authorized tear gas compound in the 26 exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or his the 27 <u>person's</u> property only if it is propelled from an aerosol 28 container, labeled with or accompanied by clearly written 29 instructions as to its use and the dangers involved in its use, 30 and dated to indicate its anticipated useful life.
  - (b) A person may possess and use an electronic incapacitation device in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or his the person's property only if the electronic incapacitation device is labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use and the dangers involved in its use.
- Subd. 3. PROHIBITED POSSESSION; USE. (a) No person 38 under the age of 16 may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound except by written permission of his a parent or guardian, and no person under the age of 18 may possess or use an electronic incapacitation device.
  - (b) No person prohibited from possessing a pistol pursuant to section 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (b), may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device.
  - (c) No person prohibited from possessing a pistol pursuant to section 624.713, subdivision 1, clauses (c) to (e), may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device, except that the certificate or other proof required for possession of a handgun shall not apply.
  - (d) No person shall possess or use tear gas or a tear gas compound other than an authorized tear gas compound.
- Subd. 4. PROHIBITED USE. (a) No person shall 54 knowingly, or with reason to know, use tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device on or against a peace officer who is in the performance of his duties.
  - (b) No person shall use tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device except as authorized in subdivision 2 or 6.
- (c) Tear gas, a tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device shall legally constitute a weapon when it 63 is used in the commission of a crime.

No change for subd 5 to 10

625\*#03S

625.03 WARRANT SHALL ISSUE, WHEN.

If, upon examination, it appears that there is just cause to fear that the offense may be committed, the judge shall issue a signed warrant under-his-hand, reciting the substance of the complaint, and requiring the officer to whom it is directed to 70 apprehend the person complained of and bring him the person 71 before the judge, or other court having jurisdiction of the cause.

625\*#04S

625.04 EXAMINATION. 73

The judge before whom any person is brought upon charge of having made threats, shall immediately examine the complainant and witnesses in support of the prosecution, on oath, in the presence of the party charged, in relation to any matters 5 pertinent to the charge. Witnesses for the prisoner, if he the prisoner has any, shall be subsequently sworn and examined. 7 prisoner may be assisted by counsel in the proceeding. 625\*#05S 8 625.05 RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE. 9 If, upon examination, it appears that there is just cause to fear that the offense will be committed by the party 10 complained of, he the party shall be required to enter into a 12 recognizance, with sufficient sureties, in such sum as the judge directs, to keep the peace toward all the people of this state, 13 14 and especially toward the persons requiring the security, for 15 such term as the judge orders, not exceeding six months. He The 16 party complained of shall not be ordered to recognize for his 17 appearance at the district court, unless he the party is charged with some offense for which he the party ought to be held to 18 answer to the court. Upon complying with the order of the 19 20 judge, the party complained of shall be discharged. 625\*#06S 21 625.06 PARTY COMMITTED, WHEN. 22 If the person ordered to recognize refuses or neglects to 23 comply with the order, the judge shall commit him the person to 24 the county jail during the period for which he the person was 25 required to give security, or until he the person recognizes, stating in the warrant the cause of commitment, with the sum and 26 27 time for which security was required. 625\*#07S 28 625.07 DISCHARGE; COMPLAINANT LIABLE FOR COSTS, WHEN. 29 If, upon examination, it does not appear that there is just 30 cause to fear that the offense will be committed by the party 31 complained of, he the party shall be immediately discharged. 32 the judge deems the complaint malicious, or without probable 33 cause, he the judge shall order the complainant to pay the costs 34 of prosecution. The complainant shall then be answerable to the 35 judge and the officer for their fees. 625\*#08S 36 625.08 COSTS. 37 When no order respecting the costs is made by the judge, 38 they shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as costs in 39 criminal prosecutions. In all cases where a person is required 40 to give security to keep the peace, or for his good behavior, 41 the judge may further order the costs of prosecution, or any 42 part of them, to be paid by the person, who shall stand 43 committed until the costs are paid or he the person is otherwise 44 legally discharged. 625\*#09S 45 625.09 APPEAL. 46 Any person aggrieved by the order of any county or 47 municipal judge requiring him the person to recognize may, on 48 giving the security required, appeal to the court of appeals. 625\*#10S 625.10 WITNESSES TO RECOGNIZE. 49 50 The judge from whose order an appeal is taken shall require 51 any witnesses he the judge deems necessary to support the 52 complaint to recognize for their appearance at the court to which appeal is made. 53 625\*#12S 54 625.12 FAILURE TO PROSECUTE APPEAL. 55 If any party appealing fails to prosecute his the appeal, 56 his the recognizance shall remain in full force and effect as to 57 any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the 58 judgment or order of the judge, and shall also stand as a 59 security for any costs which shall be ordered by the court 60 appealed to, to be paid by the appellant. 625\*#15S 61 625.15 RECOGNIZANCE WITHOUT PROCESS, WHEN. 62 Every person who, in the presence of any court, makes an 63 affray, or threatens to kill or beat another, or to commit any 64 violence or outrage against his the other's person or property, 65 or who, in the presence of the court, contends with hot and

67 without process or any other proof, to recognize for keeping the 68 peace, and being of good behavior for a term not exceeding six

angry words, to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered,

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 380 01/17/86 PAGE 1 months, and, in case of a refusal, may be committed as before 2 directed. 625\*#16S 625.16 CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS. 3 1 Whoever shall go armed with a dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, or other offensive and dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to his person, or-to-his family, or property, may, on complaint of any 8 other person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach 9 of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the 10 peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of 11 appealing as before provided. 625\*#18S 12 625.18 SURRENDER OF PRINCIPAL; NEW RECOGNIZANCE. 13 Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace, or for good 14 behavior, or both, shall have authority and right to take and 15 surrender his the principal and, upon the surrender, shall be 16 discharged and exempted from all liability for any act of the 17 principal, subsequent to the surrender, which would be a breach 18 of the condition of the recognizance. The person so surrendered 19 may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties, before any judge, 20 for the residue of the term, and shall then be discharged. 626\*#05S 626.05 DEFINITIONS. 21 22 Subdivision 1. SEARCH WARRANT. A search warrant is an order in writing, in the name of the state, signed by a court 23 24 other than a probate court, directed to a peace officer, 25 commanding him the peace officer to make a search as authorized 26 by law and hold any item seized, subject to the order of a court. Subd. 2. The term "peace officer" as used in sections 27 28 626.04 to 626.17 means a sheriff, deputy sheriff, policeman 29 police officer, constable, agent of the bureau of criminal 30 apprehension or University of Minnesota peace officer. 626\*#09S 626.09 EXAMINATION OF PARTIES MAKING REQUEST. 31 32 The court may, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath 33 the person seeking the warrant and any witnesses he the person 34 may produce. It shall take the affidavits in writing, and cause 35 them to be subscribed to by the party or parties making them. 626\*#11S 626.11 ISSUANCE OF WARRANT. 36 If the court judge is satisfied of the existence of the 37 38 grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to 39 believe their existence, he the judge must issue a signed search warrant, signed-by-him-with-his-name-of naming the judge's 40 41 judicial office, to a peace officer in his the judge's county or 42 to an agent of the bureau of criminal apprehension. The warrant 43 shall direct the officer or agent to search the person or place 44 named for the property or things specified, and to retain the 45 property or things in his the officer's or agent's custody 46 subject to order of the court issuing the warrant. 626\*#13S 626.13 SERVICE, PERSONS MAKING. 47 48 A search warrant may in all cases be served by any of the 49 officers mentioned in its directions, but by no other person, 50 except in aid of the officer on his the officer's requiring it, 51 he the officer being present and acting in its execution. If 52 the warrant is to be served by an agent of the bureau of 53 criminal apprehension he the agent shall notify the chief of 54 police of an organized fulltime police department of the 55 municipality or, if there is no such local chief of police, the 56 sheriff or a deputy sheriff of the county in which service is to be made prior to execution. 57 626\*#16S 626.16 DELIVERY OF COPY OF WARRANT AND RECEIPT. 58 59 When the officer conducts the search he the officer must give a copy of the warrant and, when property or things are 60 taken, a receipt therefor (specifying it in detail) to the 62 person in whose possession the premises or the property or 63 things taken were found; or, in the absence of any person, he

626\*#22S 67 626.22 MALICIOUSLY PROCURING SEARCH WARRANT; MISCONDUCT 68 IN USE.

65 the place where the property or things were found. Such

the officer must leave such copy of the warrant and receipt in

delivery of a copy of the warrant shall constitute service.

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Every person who shall maliciously and without probable
    cause procure a search warrant to be issued and executed, and
     every officer who, in executing a search warrant, shall wilfully
     exceed his the officer's authority, or exercise it with
     unnecessary severity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
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626*#52S
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        626.52 REPORTING OF SUSPICIOUS WOUNDS BY HEALTH
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     PROFESSIONALS.
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       No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. HEALTH PROFESSIONALS REQUIRED TO REPORT.
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     health professional shall immediately report, as provided under
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     section 626.53, to the local police department or county sheriff
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     all bullet wounds, gunshot wounds, powder burns, or any other
     injury arising from, or caused by the discharge of any gun,
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     pistol, or any other firearm, which wound he the health
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     professional is called upon to treat, dress, or bandage.
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        A health professional shall report to the proper police
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     authorities any wound that the reporter has reasonable cause to
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     believe has been inflicted on a perpetrator of a crime by a
     dangerous weapon other than a firearm as defined under section
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     609.02, subdivision 6.
626*#53S
        626.53 REPORT BY TELEPHONE AND LETTER.
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        The report required by section 626.52 shall be made
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     forthwith by telephone or in person, and shall be promptly
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     supplemented by letter, enclosed in a securely sealed, postpaid
     envelope, addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the
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     wound is examined, dressed, or otherwise treated; except that,
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     if the place in which the patient is treated for such injury or
     his the patient's wound dressed or bandaged be in a city of the first, second, or third class, such report shall be made and
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     transmitted as herein provided to the chief of police of such
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     city instead of the sheriff. The office of any such sheriff and
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     of any such chief of police shall keep such report as a
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     confidential communication and shall not disclose the name of
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     the person making the same, and the party making the report
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     shall not by reason thereof be subpoenaed, examined, or forced
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     to testify in court as a consequence of having made such a
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     report.
626*#55S
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        626.55 PENALTY.
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        No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. Any person reporting in good faith and exercising
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     due care shall have immunity from any liability, civil or
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     criminal, that otherwise might result by reason of his the
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     person's actions pursuant to this section. No cause of action
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     may be brought against any person for not making a report
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     pursuant to this section.
626*#553S
       626.553 GUNSHOT WOUNDS; PEACE OFFICERS, DISCHARGING
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     FIREARMS; INVESTIGATIONS, REPORTS.
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      Subdivision 1. Upon receipt of the report required in
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     sections 626.52 and 626.53, the sheriff or chief of police
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     receiving the report shall determine the general cause of the
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     wound, and if-he-determines upon determining that the wound was
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     caused by an action connected with the occupation or sport of
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     hunting or shooting he the sheriff or chief of police shall
54
     immediately conduct a detailed investigation into the facts
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     surrounding the incident or occurrence which occasioned the
     injury or death reported. The investigating officer shall report
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     the findings of his the investigation to the commissioner of
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     natural resources on forms provided by the commissioner for this
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     purpose.
       No change for subd 2
626*#556S
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        626.556 REPORTING OF MALTREATMENT OF MINORS.
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        No change for subd 1
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        Subd. 2. DEFINITIONS. As used in this section, the
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    following terms have the meanings given them unless the specific
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     content indicates otherwise:
        (a) "Sexual abuse" means the subjection by a person
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     responsible for the child's care, or by a person in a position
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     of authority, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 10, to
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     any act which constitutes a violation of section 609.342,
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     609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, or sections 609.364 to 609.3644.
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Sexual abuse also includes any act which involves a minor which

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constitutes a violation of sections 609.321 to 609.324 or 617.246.

- (b) "Person responsible for the child's care" means (1) an individual functioning within the family unit and having responsibilities for the care of the child such as a parent, guardian, or other person having similar care responsibilities, or (2) an individual functioning outside the family unit and having responsibilities for the care of the child such as a teacher, school administrator, or other lawful custodian of a child having either full-time or short-term care responsibilities including, but not limited to, day care, baby sitting whether paid or unpaid, counseling, teaching, and coaching.
- (c) "Neglect" means failure by a person responsible for a child's care to supply a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care when reasonably able to do so or failure to protect a child from conditions or actions which imminently and seriously endanger the child's physical or mental health when reasonably able to do so. Nothing in this section shall be construed to (1) mean that a child is neglected solely because the child's parent, guardian or other person responsible for his the child's care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child, or (2) impose upon persons, not otherwise legally responsible for providing a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care, a duty to provide that care. Neglect also means "medical neglect" as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 10, clause (e).
- (d) "Physical abuse" means any physical injury inflicted by a person responsible for the child's care on a child other than by accidental means, or any physical injury that cannot reasonably be explained by the child's history of injuries.
- (e) "Report" means any report received by the local welfare agency, police department or county sheriff pursuant to this section.
- (f) "Facility" means a day care facility, residential facility, agency, hospital, sanitorium, or other facility or institution required to be licensed pursuant to sections 144.50 to 144.58, 241.021, or 245.781 to 245.812.
- (g) "Operator" means an operator or agency as defined in section 245.782.
  - (h) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of human services.
- (i) "Assessment" includes authority to interview the child, the person or persons responsible for the child's care, the alleged perpetrator, and any other person with knowledge of the abuse or neglect for the purpose of gathering the facts, assessing the risk to the child, and formulating a plan.
- (j) "Practice of social services," for the purposes of subdivision 3, includes but is not limited to employee assistance counseling.
- Subd. 3. PERSONS MANDATED TO REPORT. (a) A professional or his the professional's delegate who is engaged in the practice of the healing arts, social services, hospital administration, psychological or psychiatric treatment, child care, education, or law enforcement who knows or has reason to believe a child is being neglected or physically or sexually abused shall immediately report the information to the local welfare agency, police department or the county sheriff. police department or the county sheriff, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local welfare agency orally and in writing. The local welfare agency, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local police department or the county sheriff orally and in writing. The county sheriff and the head of every local welfare agency and police department shall each designate a person within their agency, department, or office who is responsible for ensuring that the notification duties of this paragraph and paragraph (b) are carried out. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require more than one report from any institution, facility, school or agency.
- (b) Any person may voluntarily report to the local welfare agency, police department or the county sheriff if he the person knows, has reason to believe, or suspects a child is being neglected or subjected to physical or sexual abuse. The police department or the county sheriff, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local welfare agency orally and in writing. The local welfare agency, upon receiving a report,

 shall immediately notify the local police department or the county sheriff orally and in writing.

- (c) A person mandated to report physical or sexual child abuse or neglect occurring within a licensed facility shall report the information to the agency responsible for licensing the facility. A health or corrections agency receiving a report may request the local welfare agency to provide assistance pursuant to subdivisions 10, 10a, and 10b.
- (d) Any person mandated to report shall, upon request to the local welfare agency, receive a summary of the disposition of any report made by that reporter, unless release would be detrimental to the best interests of the child. Any person who is not mandated to report shall, upon request to the local welfare agency, receive a concise summary of the disposition of any report made by that reporter, unless release would be detrimental to the best interests of the child.
- (e) For purposes of this subdivision, "immediately" means as soon as possible but in no event longer than 24 hours. No change for subd 3a to 8

Subd. 9. MANDATORY REPORTING TO A MEDICAL EXAMINER OR CORONER. When a person required to report under the provisions of subdivision 3 knows or has reason to believe a child has died as a result of neglect or physical or sexual abuse, he the person shall report that information to the appropriate medical examiner or coroner instead of the local welfare agency, police department or county sheriff. Medical examiners or coroners shall notify the local welfare agency or police department or county sheriff in instances in which they believe that the child has died as a result of neglect or physical or sexual abuse. The medical examiner or coroner shall complete an investigation as soon as feasible and report the findings to the police department or county sheriff and the local welfare agency.

Subd. 10. DUTIES OF LOCAL WELFARE AGENCY AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY UPON RECEIPT OF A REPORT. (a) If the report alleges neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse by a parent, guardian, or individual functioning within the family unit as a person responsible for the child's care, the local welfare agency shall immediately conduct an assessment and offer protective social services for purposes of preventing further abuses, safeguarding and enhancing the welfare of the abused or neglected minor, and preserving family life whenever possible. When necessary the local welfare agency shall seek authority to remove the child from the custody of his a parent, guardian or adult with whom he the child is living. In performing any of these duties, the local welfare agency shall maintain appropriate records.

(b) Authority of the local welfare agency responsible for assessing the child abuse report and of the local law enforcement agency for investigating the alleged abuse includes, but is not limited to, authority to interview, without parental consent, the alleged victim and any other minors who currently reside with or who have resided with the alleged perpetrator. The interview may take place at school or at any facility or other place where the alleged victim or other minors might be found and may take place outside the presence of the perpetrator or parent, legal custodian, guardian, or school official. Except as provided in this clause, the parent, legal custodian, or guardian shall be notified by the responsible local welfare or law enforcement agency no later than the conclusion of the investigation or assessment that this interview has occurred. Notwithstanding rule 49.02 of the Minnesota Rules of Procedure for Juvenile Courts, the juvenile court may, after hearing on an ex parte motion by the local welfare agency, order that, where reasonable cause exists, the agency withhold notification of this interview from the parent, legal custodian, or guardian. If the interview took place or is to take place on school property, the order shall specify that school officials may not disclose to the parent, legal custodian, or guardian the contents of the notification of intent to interview the child on school property, as provided under paragraph (c), and any other related information regarding the interview that may be a part of the child's school record. A copy of the order shall be sent by the local welfare or law enforcement agency to the appropriate school official.

(c) When the local welfare or local law enforcement agency

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determines that an interview should take place on school 2 property, written notification of intent to interview the child on school property must be received by school officials prior to the interview. The notification shall include the name of the child to be interviewed, the purpose of the interview, and a reference to the statutory authority to conduct an interview on school property. For interviews conducted by the local welfare agency, the notification shall be signed by the chairman chair of the county welfare board or his the chair's designee. The notification shall be private data on individuals subject to the provisions of this paragraph. School officials may not disclose to the parent, legal custodian, or guardian the contents of the notification or any other related information regarding the interview until notified in writing by the local welfare or law enforcement agency that the investigation or assessment has been concluded. Until that time, the local welfare or law enforcement agency shall be solely responsible for any disclosures regarding the nature of the assessment or investigation.

Except where the alleged perpetrator is believed to be a school official or employee, the time and place, and manner of the interview on school premises shall be within the discretion of school officials, but the local welfare or law enforcement agency shall have the exclusive authority to determine who may attend the interview. The conditions as to time, place, and manner of the interview set by the school officials shall be reasonable and the interview shall be conducted not more than 24 hours after the receipt of the notification unless another time is considered necessary by agreement between the school officials and the local welfare or law enforcement agency. Where the school fails to comply with the provisions of this paragraph, the juvenile court may order the school to comply. Every effort must be made to reduce the disruption of the educational program of the child, other students, or school staff when an interview is conducted on school premises.

- (d) Where the perpetrator or a person responsible for the care of the alleged victim or other minor prevents access to the victim or other minor by the local welfare agency, the juvenile court may order the parents, legal custodian, or guardian to produce the alleged victim or other minor for questioning by the local welfare agency or the local law enforcement agency outside the presence of the perpetrator or any person responsible for the child's care at reasonable places and times as specified by court order.
- (e) Before making an order under paragraph (d), the court shall issue an order to show cause, either upon its own motion or upon a verified petition, specifying the basis for the requested interviews and fixing the time and place of the hearing. The order to show cause shall be served personally and shall be heard in the same manner as provided in other cases in the juvenile court. The court shall consider the need for appointment of a guardian ad litem to protect the best interests of the child. If a-guardian-ad-litem-is appointed, he the guardian ad litem shall be present at the hearing on the order to show cause.
  - (f) The commissioner, the local welfare agencies responsible for investigating reports, and the local law enforcement agencies have the right to enter facilities as defined in subdivision 2 and to inspect and copy the facility's records, including medical records, as part of the investigation. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 13, they also have the right to inform the facility under investigation that they are conducting an investigation, to disclose to the facility the names of the individuals under investigation for abusing or neglecting a child, and to provide the facility with a copy of the report and the investigative findings.

No change for subd 10a

Subd. 10b. DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER; NEGLECT OR ABUSE IN A FACILITY. (a) If the report alleges that a child in the care of a facility as defined in subdivision 2 is neglected, physically abused, or sexually abused by an individual in that facility, the commissioner shall immediately investigate. The commissioner shall arrange for the transmittal to him the commissioner of reports received by local agencies and may delegate to a local welfare agency the duty to investigate reports. In conducting an investigation under this section, the commissioner has the powers and duties specified for local

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74 75 welfare agencies under this section. The commissioner or local welfare agency may interview any children who are or have been in the care of a facility under investigation and their parents, guardians, or legal custodians.

(b) Prior to any interview, the commissioner or local welfare agency shall provide the following information to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a child who will be interviewed: the name of the facility; the fact that a report alleging neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a child in the facility has been received; the nature of the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse; that the agency is conducting an investigation; any protective or corrective measures being taken pending the outcome of the investigation; and that a written memorandum will be provided when the investigation is completed. If reasonable efforts to reach the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a child in an out-of-home placement have failed, the child may be interviewed if there is reason to believe the interview is necessary to protect the child or other children in the facility. The commissioner or local agency must provide the information required in this subdivision to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a child interviewed without parental notification as soon as possible after the interview.

24 No change for subd 10c to 13 626\*#557S

626.557 REPORTING OF MALTREATMENT OF VULNERABLE ADULTS. No change for subd  $\,1\,$  to  $\,2\,$ 

Subd. 3. PERSONS MANDATED TO REPORT. A professional or his the professional's delegate who is engaged in the care of vulnerable adults, education, social services, law enforcement, or any of the regulated occupations referenced in subdivision 2, clause (g)(3) and (4), or an employee of a rehabilitation facility certified by the commissioner of economic security for vocational rehabilitation, or an employee of or person providing services in a facility who has knowledge of the abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult, has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been abused or neglected, or who has knowledge that a vulnerable adult has sustained a physical injury which is not reasonably explained by the history of injuries provided by the caretaker or caretakers of the vulnerable adult shall immediately report the information to the local police department, county sheriff, local welfare agency, or appropriate licensing or certifying agency. The police department or the county sheriff, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local welfare agency. The local welfare agency, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local police department or the county sheriff and the appropriate licensing agency or agencies.

A person not required to report under the provisions of this subdivision may voluntarily report as described above. Medical examiners or coroners shall notify the police department or county sheriff and the local welfare department in instances in which they believe that a vulnerable adult has died as a result of abuse or neglect.

Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require the reporting or transmittal of information regarding an incident of abuse or neglect or suspected abuse or neglect if the incident has been reported or transmitted to the appropriate person or entity.

Subd. 3a. REPORT NOT REQUIRED. (a) Where federal law specifically prohibits a person from disclosing patient identifying information in connection with a report of suspected abuse or neglect under Laws 1983, chapter 273, section 3, that person need not make a required report unless the vulnerable adult, or the vulnerable adult's guardian, conservator, or legal representative, has consented to disclosure in a manner which conforms to federal requirements. Facilities whose patients or residents are covered by such a federal law shall seek consent to the disclosure of suspected abuse or neglect from each patient or resident, or his a guardian, conservator, or legal representative, upon his the patient's or resident's admission to the facility. Persons who are prohibited by federal law from reporting an incident of suspected abuse or neglect shall promptly seek consent to make a report.

(b) Except as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (d), clause (1), verbal or physical aggression occurring between

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     patients, residents, or clients of a facility, or self-abusive
 2 behavior of these persons does not constitute "abuse" for the
    purposes of subdivision 3 unless it causes serious harm. The
    operator of the facility or a designee shall record incidents of
     aggression and self-abusive behavior in a manner that
 6
     facilitates periodic review by licensing agencies and county and
 7 local welfare agencies.
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        (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a
 9 report of abuse, as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (d),
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    clause (4), solely on the basis of the transfer of money or
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   property by gift or as compensation for services rendered.
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        No change for subd 4 to 19
626*#5585
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        626.558 MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD PROTECTION TEAM.
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        Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TEAM. A county
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   may establish a multidisciplinary child protection team
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    comprised of the director of the local welfare agency or his
.17 designees, the county attorney or his designees, the county
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    sheriff or his designees and representatives of health,
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    education, mental health or other appropriate agencies and
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     parent groups.
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        No change for subd 2 to 3
626*#65S
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        626.65 UNIFORM LAW ON FRESH PURSUIT; RECIPROCAL.
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        Any member of a duly organized state, county, or municipal
     peace unit of another state of the United States who enters this
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     state in fresh pursuit, and continues within this state in such
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     fresh pursuit, of a person in order to arrest him the person on
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     the ground that he the person is believed to have committed a
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    felony in such other state, shall have the same authority to
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     arrest and hold such person in custody, as has any member of any
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    duly organized state, county, or municipal peace unit of this
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    state, to arrest and hold in custody a person on the ground that
    he the person is believed to have committed a felony in this
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    state; provided, the rights extended by this section shall be
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    extended only to those states granting these same rights to
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     peace officers of this state who may be in fresh pursuit of
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     suspected criminals in such reciprocating states.
626*#66S
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        626.66 ARREST; HEARING.
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        If an arrest is made in this state by an officer of another
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    state in accordance with the provisions of section 626.65, he
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    the officer shall, without unnecessary delay, take the person
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    arrested before a judge of the county in which the arrest was
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     made. The judge shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of
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    determining the lawfulness of the arrest. If the judge
    determines that the arrest was lawful, he the judge shall commit
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    the person arrested to await for a reasonable time the issuance
    of an extradition warrant by the governor of this state, or admit him the person arrested to bail for such purpose. If the
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     judge determines that the arrest was unlawful, he the judge
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     shall discharge the person arrested.
626*#76S
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        626.76 RULES AND REGULATIONS; AIDING OTHER OFFICERS.
51
        No change for subd 1
52
        Subd. 2. When a peace officer gives assistance to another
53
     peace officer within the scope of the rules or regulations of
54
     his the peace officer's appointive or elected agency or office,
55
     any such assistance shall be within the line of duty and course
56
     of employment of the officer rendering the assistance.
57
       No change for subd 3 to 4
626*#84S
58
        626.84 DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE.
59
        Subdivision 1. DEFINITIONS.
                                       For the purposes of
60
     sections 626.84 to 626.855, the following terms shall have the
61
    meanings given them:
        (a) "Board" means the Minnesota board of peace officer
62
     standards and training;
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64
       (b) "Director" means the executive director of the board;
65
        (c) "Peace officer" means an employee of a political
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Minnesota state patrol and state conservation officers. (d) "Constable" shall have the meaning assigned to it in

subdivision or state law enforcement agency who is licensed by

the board, charged with the prevention and detection of crime

and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state

and who has the full power of arrest, and shall also include the

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  1 section 367.40.
        (e) "Deputy constable" shall have the meaning assigned to
  2
      it in section 367.40.
         (f) "Part-time peace officer" means an individual licensed
  5
     by the board whose services are utilized by law enforcement
     agencies no more than an average of 20 hours per week, not
     including time spent on call when no call to active duty is
     received, calculated on an annual basis, who has either full
  9
    powers of arrest or authorization to carry a firearm while on
 10
      active duty. The term shall apply even though the individual
 11
     receives no compensation for time spent on active duty, and
 12
     shall apply irrespective of the title conferred upon the
 13
     individual by any law enforcement agency. The limitation on the
 14
     average number of hours in which the services of a part-time
 15
     peace officer may be utilized shall not apply to a part-time &
     peace officer who has formally notified the board pursuant to
 16
    rules adopted by the board of his the part-time peace officer's
 17
 18
     intention to pursue the specialized training for part-time peace
 19
     officers who desire to become peace officers pursuant to
 20
     sections 626.843, subdivision 1, clause (g) and 626.845,
 21
     subdivision 1, clause (g).
        (g) "Reserve peace officer" means an individual whose
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 23
     services are utilized by a law enforcement agency for purposes
 24 including, but not limited to, providing supplementary
 25 assistance at special events, traffic or crowd control, or
 26
     administrative or clerical assistance; provided that the
 27
     individual's duties do not include enforcement of the general
. 28 criminal laws of the state unless accompanied by a licensed
 29
    peace officer; further provided that the individual does not
 30
     have full powers of arrest or authorization to carry a firearm
 31
     on duty. The term shall apply even though the individual
 32 receives no compensation and irrespective of the number of hours
 33
     worked by, or the title conferred upon, the individual by any
     law enforcement agency.
 34
 35
        No change for subd 2
 626*#841S
 36
        626.841 BOARD; MEMBERS.
 37
        The board of peace officer standards and training shall be
 38
      composed of the following 13 members:
 39
      (a) Two members to be appointed by the governor from among
 40
     the county sheriffs in Minnesota;
       (b) Four members to be appointed by the governor from among
 41
 42
      peace officers in Minnesota municipalities, at least two of whom
     shall be chiefs of police;
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 44
        (c) The superintendent of the Minnesota bureau of criminal
 45
     apprehension or his a designee;
 46
        (d) Two members appointed by the governor experienced in
 47
     law enforcement at a local, state or federal level who are not
 48
     currently employed as peace officers;
 49
        (e) Two members to be appointed by the governor from among
 50
     the elected city officials in statutory or home rule charter
 51
     cities of under 5,000 population outside the metropolitan area,
 52
     as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2;
        (f) Two members appointed by the governor from among the
 53
 54
     general public.
 55
        A chairman chair shall be appointed by the governor from
 56
     among the members. In making appointments the governor shall
 57
     strive to achieve representation from among the geographic areas
58
     of the state.
 626*#842S
59
        626.842 TERMS; MEETINGS; COMPENSATION; REMOVAL;
 60
     VACANCIES.
61
        Subdivision 1. Meetings shall be called at the request of
     the chairman chair or upon the written request of a majority of
62
63
     the members of the board.
64
        Membership on the board shall not constitute the holding of
65
     a public office, and members of the board shall not be required
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     to take and file oaths of office or submit a public official's
67
     bond before serving on the board.
        No member of the board shall be disqualified from holding
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     any public office or employment, by reason of his appointment to
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     the board, nor shall he the member forfeit any such office or
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employment notwithstanding any general, special, or local

restriction, or ordinance, or city charter to the contrary.

626\*#843S

No change for subd 2

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626.843 RULES, STANDARDS; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. Subdivision 1. RULES REQUIRED. The board shall adopt rules with respect to:

- (a) The certification of peace officer training schools, programs, or courses including training schools for the Minnesota state patrol. Such schools, programs and courses shall include those administered by the state, county, school district, municipality, or joint or contractual combinations thereof, and shall include preparatory instruction in law enforcement and minimum basic training courses;
- (b) Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements, and equipment and facilities to be required at each certified peace officers training school located within the state;
- (c) Minimum qualifications for instructors at certified peace officer training schools located within this state;
- (d) Minimum standards of physical, mental and educational fitness which shall govern the recruitment and licensing of peace officers within the state, by any state, county, municipality, or joint or contractual combination thereof, including members of the Minnesota state patrol;
- (e) Minimum standards of conduct which would affect the individual's performance of the-individual-in-his duties as 23 a peace officer;

These standards shall be established and published on or before July 1, 1979.

- (f) Minimum basic training which peace officers appointed 27 to temporary or probationary terms shall complete before being 28 eligible for permanent appointment, and the time within which such basic training must be completed following any such 30 appointment to a temporary or probationary term;
- 31 (g) Minimum specialized training which part-time peace 32 officers shall complete in order to be eligible for continued employment as a part-time peace officer or permanent employment as a peace officer, and the time within which the specialized training must be completed;
- (h) Content of minimum basic training courses required of graduates of certified law enforcement training schools or programs. Such courses shall not duplicate the content of 39 certified academic or general background courses completed by a 40 student but shall concentrate on practical skills deemed 41 essential for a peace officer. Successful completion of such a course shall be deemed satisfaction of the minimum basic 43 training requirement;
  - (i) Grading, reporting, attendance and other records, and certificates of attendance or accomplishment;
- (j) The procedures to be followed by a part-time peace officer for notifying the board of his-intention intent to pursue the specialized training for part-time peace officers who 49 desire to become peace officers pursuant to sections 626.843, subdivision 1, clause (g) and 626.845, subdivision 1, clause (g);
- (k) The establishment, and use by any political subdivision 52 or state law enforcement agency which employs persons licensed 53 by the board of procedures for investigation and resolution of allegations of misconduct by persons licensed by the board. The 55 procedures shall be in writing and shall be established on or 56 before October 1, 1984; and
- 58 sections 626.84 to 626.855. Rules promulgated by the attorney general with respect to these sections general with respect to these matters may be continued in force 60 by resolution of the board if the board finds the rules to be consistent with sections 626.84 to 626.855.

62 No change for subd la to 4 626\*#846S

> 626.846 ATTENDANCE, FORFEITURE OF POSITION. No change for subd 1

64 65 Subd. 2. Every peace officer or part-time peace officer 66 who shall be appointed by any state, county, municipality or 67 joint or contractual combination thereof of the state of 68 Minnesota on a temporary basis or for a probationary term, shall forfeit his the officer's position unless he the officer has been licensed by the board pursuant to sections 626.841 to been licensed by the board pursuant to sections 626.841 to 71 71 626.855. Any other peace officer or part-time peace officer 72 employed or elected by any state, county, municipality or joint

73 or contractual combination thereof, may attend peace officer 74 training courses and be licensed by the board pursuant to

75 sections 626.84 to 626.855.

PAGE

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No change for subd 3
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626*#8465S
        626.8465 PART-TIME OFFICERS; LIMITATIONS.
        Subdivision 1. SUPERVISION OF POWERS AND DUTIES. No
     law enforcement agency shall utilize the services of a part-time
     peace officer unless the part-time peace officer exercises his
     the part-time peace officer's powers and duties under the
     supervision, directly or indirectly of a licensed peace officer
 8
     designated by the chief law enforcement officer. Supervision
     also may be via radio communications. With the consent of the
10
    county sheriff, the designated supervising officer may be a
11
     member of the county sheriff's department.
12
       Subd. 2. PART-TIME PEACE OFFICER LICENSE, RESTRICTION.
13
     Any individual licensed by the board as a part-time peace
14
     officer shall be eligible for appointment or employment anywhere
    in the state as a part-time peace officer but not as a peace
15
16
     officer unless he the individual meets board training and
     licensing requirements then in effect for peace officers.
Subd. 3. EMERGENCY APPOINTMENT. Upon application of
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18
    a law enforcement agency the board shall exempt from the
19
20
     provisions of Laws 1979, Chapter 282 the number of individuals
21
     necessary to secure and maintain the public safety in the case
     of an emergency arising from a natural disaster, civil disorder,
22
23
    fire, explosion, or similar catastrophic event; provided that no
24
     exemption shall be valid for a period exceeding 30 days.
25
     event the emergency requires an exemption immediately, the
26
     director or in case of his the director's absence, the chief law
27
     enforcement officer of the municipality or township, or the
28
     sheriff of the county in which the emergency has arisen, shall
29
     grant an exemption which shall be valid only until the board has
30
     met and approved or rejected the application, but in no event
     shall an exemption granted by the director, the chief law
31
32
     enforcement officer of the municipality or township, or a county
     sheriff, be valid for a period exceeding seven days.
33
626*#847S
        626.847 COMPULSORY PROGRAM; EXEMPTIONS.
35
        Nothing contained in sections 626.841 to 626.855, shall be
     construed to exempt any peace officer from the provisions of
     sections 626.841 to 626.855, or to exempt a peace officer having
37
    received his the peace officer's last permanent appointment as a
38
39
     peace officer prior to July 1, 1967.
626*#85S
        626.85 INSTRUCTORS; DONATIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS.
40
41
        Subdivision 1. In addition to the bureau employees
42
     assigned to police training, full time or part time, the
43
     superintendent is authorized to engage such part time
44
     instructors as he the superintendent deems proper and necessary
45
    to furnish the best possible instruction in police sciences,
46
     subject to board rules and to the limitation of funds as
     appropriated and available for expenditure. Laws 1981, Chapter 210, Sections 1 to 48 shall not apply to such part time
47
48
49
     employees.
50
        No change for subd 2
        Subd. 3. Any peace officer who has been designated to
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52
     serve as an instructor, researcher or member of a special
53
     project for the peace officer training board may in the
54
     discretion of the appointing authority be given up to a 12 month
55
     leave of absence with pay from the police department or agency
56
     by which he-is employed for the purpose of serving as such
57
     instructor, researcher or member of a special project. While
58
     serving in such capacity peace officers shall continue to
59
     maintain the civil service status they have attained or accrued
     pursuant to chapters 43A, 44 and 419. The state treasurer shall
60
     reimburse solely from federal funds available for this purpose
61
62
     the respective law enforcement employers of such peace officers
63
     for all salaries and contributions such employers make during
     said leave of absence towards accrual of their civil service
64
65
     benefits, pension fund and hospitalization benefits.
626*#852S
66
        626.852 TUITION; SALARY AND EXPENSES.
67
        No tuition shall be charged any peace officer or part-time
     peace officer for attending any training school herein provided
68
69
     for, and each officer when assigned to the bureau of criminal
70
     apprehension continuing education courses pursuant to rules of
71
     the board shall receive his the officer's regular salary and
     shall be reimbursed by the governing body of the governmental
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unit or combination of governmental units from which elected or
 2 by which employed for his the cost of meals, travel, and
 3
     lodgings while in attendance at the bureau of criminal
     apprehension courses, not to exceed similar allowance for state
 5
     employees.
626*#855S
       626.855 UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PEACE OFFICERS.
 6
 7
       A university of Minnesota peace officer appointed and
     employed on or after July 1, 1977 by the regents of the
 8
     university of Minnesota who has not previously attended a peace
10
   officers training course shall attend a peace officers training
11
    course within 12 months of his the officer's appointment or of
12
    August 1, 1977.
626*#861S
13
       626.861 LEVY AND COLLECTION OF PENALTY ASSESSMENTS.
14
       No change for subd 1
                PAYMENT GUIDELINES. The sentencing court
15
       Subd. 2.
16 may, upon a showing of indigency or undue hardship upon the
17
   convicted person or his the convicted person's immediate family,
18
    authorize payment of the penalty assessment in installments. If
19 the convicted person is sentenced and committed to imprisonment,
20 the chief executive officer of the institution in which the
21
   person is confined may collect the assessment from any earnings
22
    the inmate shall accrue for work performed in the institution or
23
     while on conditional release therefrom under the provisions of
24
    sections 241.26 or 631.425 and forward same to the clerk of the
25
    court in which he the convicted person was sentenced, for
26
    transmittal to the state treasurer in the manner provided in
27
    subdivision 3.
28
      The court may decline to impose a penalty assessment or may
29
    forgive payment of a penalty assessment previously imposed, in
30
   cases where undue hardship cannot otherwise be avoided.
31
       No change for subd 3 to 4
626*#885
32
       626.88 UNIFORMS; PEACE OFFICERS, SECURITY GUARDS; COLOR.
33
       Subdivision 1. DEFINITIONS. (a) For the purposes of
34
     this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.
       (b) "Peace officer" means an employee of a political
35
     subdivision or state law enforcement agency who is licensed
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37 pursuant to sections 626.84 to 626.855 charged with the
38
   prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the
39
   general criminal laws of the state and who has full power of
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   arrest, and shall also include Minnesota state troopers, state
41 conservation officers, park police, constables, and University
42 of Minnesota police officers.
43
      (c) "Security guard" means any person who is paid a fee,
44
   wage or salary to perform one or more of the following functions:
45
      (1) Prevention or detection of intrusion, unauthorized
46
   entry or activity, vandalism or trespass on private property;
       (2) Prevention or detection of theft, loss, embezzlement,
47
48
   misappropriation, or concealment of merchandise, money, bonds,
49
    stocks, notes, or other valuable documents or papers;
50
       (3) Control, regulation, or direction of the flow or
51
    movements of the public, whether by vehicle or otherwise, to
52 assure protection of private property;
53
      (4) Protection of individuals from bodily harm; or
54
       (5) Enforcement of policies and rules of his the security
55 guard's employer related to crime reduction insofar as such
56 enforcement falls within the scope of his security guard's
57
58
       The term "security guard" does not include: (i) auditors,
59 accountants, and accounting personnel performing audits or
60 accounting functions; (ii) employees of a firm licensed pursuant
61 to section 326.331 whose duties are primarily administrative or
62
    clerical in nature; (iii) unarmed watchmen security personnel;
63 (iv) personnel temporarily employed pursuant to statute or
64 ordinance by political subdivisions to provide protective
65
   services at social functions; (v) employees of air or rail
66
   carriers.
67
       No change for subd 2 to 3
626A#01S
68
      626A.01 DEFINITIONS.
69
     No change for subd 1 to 5
       Subd. 6. ELECTRONIC, MECHANICAL OR OTHER DEVICE.
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71
    "Electronic, mechanical, or other device" means any device or
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apparatus which can be used to intercept a wire or oral

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communication other than

- (a) any telephone or telegraph instrument, equipment or facility, or any component thereof, (i) furnished to the subscriber or user by a communications common carrier in the ordinary course of its business and being used by the subscriber or user in the ordinary course of its business; or (ii) being used by a communications common carrier in the ordinary course of its business, or by an investigative or law enforcement officer in the ordinary course of his duties;
- (b) a hearing aid or similar device being used to correct subnormal hearing to not better than normal;
- (c) that which is specifically designed to only record conversations to which the operator of the device is a party;
- (d) that which is used in the normal course of broadcasting by radio or television; or
- (e) that which is otherwise commonly used for a purpose or purposes other than overhearing or recording conversations.

In determining whether a device which is alleged to be an electronic, mechanical or other device is, in fact, such a device there shall be taken into account, among other things, the size, appearance, directivity, range, sensitivity, frequency, power, or intensity, and the representations of the maker or manufacturer as to its performance and use.

No change for subd 7 to 13

626A#02S

626A.02 INTERCEPTION AND DISCLOSURE OF WIRE OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS PROHIBITED.

No change for subd 1

Subd. 2. EXEMPTIONS. (a) It shall not be unlawful under sections 626A.01 to 626A.23 for an operator of a switchboard, or an officer, employee, or agent of any communication common carrier, whose facilities are used in the transmission of a wire communication, to intercept, disclose, or use that communication in the normal course of his employment while engaged in any activity which is a necessary incident to the rendition of his service or to the protection of the rights or property of the carrier of such communication: provided, that said communication common carriers shall not utilize service observing or random monitoring except for mechanical or service quality control checks.

- (b) It shall not be unlawful under sections 626A.01 to 626A.23 for an officer, employee, or agent of the Federal Communications Commission, in the normal course of his employment and in discharge of the monitoring responsibilities exercised by the commission in the enforcement of chapter 5 of title 47 of the United States Code to intercept a wire communication, or oral communication transmitted by radio, or to disclose or use the information thereby obtained.
- (c) It shall not be unlawful under sections 626A.01 to 626A.23 for a person acting under color of law to intercept a wire or oral communication, where such person is a party to the communication or one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception.
- (d) It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for a person not acting under color of law to intercept a wire or oral communication where such person is a party to the communication or where one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception unless such communication is intercepted for the purpose of committing any criminal or tortious act in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States or of any state or for the purpose of committing any other injurious act. 626A#06S

626A.06 PROCEDURE FOR INTERCEPTION OF WIRE OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Subdivision 1. THE APPLICATIONS. Each application for a warrant authorizing or approving the interception of a wire or oral communication shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation to a judge of the district court or of the supreme court and shall state the applicant's authority to make such application. Each application shall include the following information:

- 71 (a) the identity of the investigative or law enforcement 72 officer making the application, and the officer authorizing the application;
  - (b) a full and complete statement of the facts and

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circumstances relied upon by the applicant, to justify his the applicant's belief that an order should be issued, including (i) details as to the particular offense that has been, is being, or is about to be committed, (ii) a particular description of the nature and location of the facilities from which or the place where the communication is to be intercepted, (iii) a particular description of the type of communications sought to be intercepted, (iv) the identity of the person, if known, committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted;

- (c) a full and complete statement as to whether or not other investigative procedures have been tried and failed or why they reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous;
- (d) a statement of the period of time for which the interception is required to be maintained. If the nature of the investigation is such that the authorization for interception should not automatically terminate when the described type of communication has been first obtained, a particular description of facts establishing probable cause to believe that additional communications of the same type will occur thereafter;
- (e) a full and complete statement of the facts concerning all previous applications known to the individual authorizing and making the application, made to any judge for authorization to intercept, or for approval of interceptions of, wire or oral communications involving any of the same persons, facilities, or places specified in the application, and the action taken by the judge on each such application;
- (f) where statements in the application are solely upon the information or belief of the applicant, the grounds for the belief must be given; and
- (g) the names of persons submitting affidavits in support of the application.
- Subd. 2. ADDITIONAL SHOWING OF PROBABLE CAUSE. court to whom any such application is made, before issuing any warrant thereon, may examine on oath the person seeking the warrant and any witnesses he the person may produce, and must take his the person's affidavit or other affidavits in writing, and cause them to be subscribed by the party or parties making the same. The court may also require the applicant to furnish additional documentary evidence or additional oral testimony to satisfy himself itself of the existence of probable cause for issuance of the warrant.

No change for subd 3

- Subd. 4. THE WARRANT. Each warrant to intercept 46 communications shall be directed to a law enforcement officer, commanding him the officer to hold the recording of all intercepted communications conducted under said warrant in his custody subject to the further order of the court issuing the warrant. The warrant shall contain the grounds for its issuance with findings, as to the existence of the matters contained in subdivision 1 and shall also specify:
  - (a) the identity of the person, if known, whose communications are to be intercepted and recorded;
- (b) the nature and location of the communications facilities as to which, or the place where, authority to intercept is granted, and in the case of telephone or telegraph 58 communications the general designation of the particular line or lines involved;
  - (c) a particular description of the type of communication sought to be intercepted, and a statement of the particular offense to which it relates;
  - (d) the identity of the law enforcement office or agency authorized to intercept the communications, the name of the officer or officers thereof authorized to intercept communications, and of the person authorizing the application;
  - (e) the period of time during which such interception is authorized, including a statement as to whether or not the interception shall automatically terminate when the described communication has been first obtained;
  - (f) any other limitations on the interception of communications being authorized, for the protection of the rights of third persons;
  - (g) a statement that using, divulging, or disclosing any information concerning such application and warrant for intercepting communications is prohibited and that any violation

is punishable by the penalties of sections 626A.01 to 626A.23. (h) a statement that the warrant shall be executed as soon as practicable, shall be executed in such a way as to minimize the interception of communications not otherwise subject to interception under sections 626A.01 to 626A.23 and must terminate upon attainment of the authorized objective, or in any event in ten days. Denial of an application for a warrant to intercept 8 communications or of an application for renewal of such warrant 10 shall be by written order that shall include a statement as to 11 the offense or offenses designated in the application, the identity of the official applying for the warrant and the name 12 of the law enforcement office or agency. 13 No change for subd 5 to 6 14 DELIVERY AND RETENTION OF COPIES. 15 Subd. 7. warrant for intercepting communications under this section, or 16 17 any order renewing a prior warrant, together with the application made therefor and any supporting papers upon which 18 the application was based, shall be delivered to and retained by 19 the applicant as authority for the interception of 20 communications authorized therein. A true copy of such warrant 21 and the application made therefor shall be retained in his the 22 23 possession by of the judge issuing the same, and, in the event of the denial of an application for such a warrant, a true copy 24 25 of the papers upon which the application was based shall in like 26 manner be retained by the judge denying the same. No change for subd 8 to 9
Subd. 10. PERSONS EXECUTING WARRANT. A warrant for 27 28 the interception of communications may in all cases be served by 29 any of the officers mentioned in its direction, but by no other 30 person except in-aid-of if the officer on-his-requiring-it,-he 31 being requires aid while present and acting in its execution. 32 626A#08S 626A.08 PRESERVATION OF MATERIAL OBTAINED, APPLICATIONS 33 AND ORDERS; DESTRUCTION. Subdivision 1. MATERIAL OBTAINED. 35 Every part of any 36 communication, conversation, or discussion overheard pursuant to 37 sections 626A.01 to 626A.23 shall be completely recorded on tape 38 or wire or other comparable device and shall be done in such 39 manner as will protect the recording from editing or other alterations. Immediately upon the expiration of the period of 40 41 the order, or extensions thereof, such recordings shall be made available to the judge issuing such order and sealed under his 42 43 the judge's directions. Custody of the recordings shall be wherever the judge orders. They shall not be destroyed except 44 45 upon an order of the issuing or denying judge or his a successor 46 and in any event shall be kept for ten years. Duplicate 47 recordings may be made for use or disclosure pursuant to the 48 provisions of section 626A.09 for investigations. The presence 49 of the seal provided for by this subdivision, or a satisfactory explanation for the absence thereof, shall be a prerequisite for the use or disclosure of the contents of any wire or oral 51 52 communication or evidence derived therefrom under section 53 626A.09. No change for subd 2 to 4 626A#09S 55 626A.09 AUTHORIZATION FOR DISCLOSURE AND USE OF 56 INTERCEPTED WIRE OR ORAL COMMUNICATIONS. No change for subd 1 57 58 Subd. 2. Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means authorized by sections 626A.01 to 626A.23, has 59 60 obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire or oral 61 communication or evidence derived therefrom may use such 62 contents to the extent such use is appropriate to the proper . 63 performance of his official duties. 64 No change for subd 3 to 5 626A#10S 626A.10 NOTICE TO DEFENDANT. 65 Subdivision 1. NOTICE OF ORDER. Within a reasonable 67 time but not later than 90 days after the termination of the 68 period of a warrant or extensions thereof, the issuing or 69 denying judge shall cause to be served, on the persons named in 70 the warrant and the application, and such other parties to 71 intercepted communications as the judge may determine in-his 72 discretion that is in the interest of justice, an inventory

which shall include notice of:

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                                                                PAGE
        (1) the fact of the issuance of the warrant or the
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      application;
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         (2) the date of the issuance and the period of authorized,
  4 approved or disapproved interception, or the denial of the
  5 application; and
  6
       (3) the fact that during the period wire or oral
  7
      communications were or were not intercepted.
       Subd. 2. NOTICE OF INTENT TO USE EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY
  8
  9 INTERCEPTION OF WIRE OR ORAL COMMUNICATION. The contents of
    any intercepted wire or oral communication or evidence derived
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 11
     therefrom shall not be received in evidence otherwise disclosed
 12
     in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in a federal or state
 13 court unless each party, not less than ten days before the
 14
     trial, hearing, or proceeding, has been furnished with a copy of
 15
      the court order, and accompanying application, under which the
      interception was authorized or approved. This ten-day period
 16
 17
      may be waived by the judge if he the judge finds that it was not
 18
     possible to furnish the party with the above information ten
      days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding and that the party
 19
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      will not be prejudiced by the delay in receiving such
 21
      information.
 626A#12S
         626A.12 MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE.
 22
 23
        No change for subd 1
        Subd. 2. TIME OF MAKING MOTION. Upon receiving the
 24
 25
      notice required to be given by section 626A.10, subdivision 2, a
 26
     defendant shall make his a motion to suppress prior to the
 27
     commencement of any trial or hearing in which the communications
 28 or conversations claimed to have been unlawfully obtained are
 29
      proposed to be offered as evidence, except that the court shall
 30
      entertain a motion made for the first time during trial upon a
 31
     showing that (a) the defendant was unaware of the interception
 32
     of communications until after the commencement of the trial, or
 33 (b) the defendant obtained material evidence previously
 34
     unavailable to him the defendant indicating it was unlawfully
 35
     obtained, or (c) the defendant has not had adequate time or
      opportunity to make the motion before trial.
 36
 37
       If a motion has been made and denied before trial, the
 38
      determination shall be binding upon the trial court, except
 39
     that, if it is established that, after the making of such
 40
      motion, the defendant obtained additional material evidence of
 41
     unlawfulness which could not have been obtained with reasonable
 42
     diligence before the making of the motion, the court shall
 43
     entertain another motion, or a renewal of a motion, during the
 44
     trial.
 45
       When the motion is made before trial, the trial shall not
 46
    be commenced until the motion has been determined.
        When the motion is made during trial, the court shall, in
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     the absence of the jury, if there be one, hear evidence in the
 48
 49 same manner as if the motion had been made prior to trial, and
 50
     shall decide all issues of fact and law.
 51
         If no motion is made in accordance with the provisions of
 52 this section, the defendant shall be deemed to have waived any
 53 objection during trial to the admission of evidence based on the
 54
    ground that such evidence was unlawfully obtained.
 55
        No change for subd 3 to 5
 626A#15S
        626A.15 DUTY TO REPORT VIOLATIONS.
 57
        Any officer or employee of a telephone or telegraph company
 58
      shall report to the police department or county attorney having
 59
      jurisdiction, any violation of sections 626A.01 to 626A.23
     coming to his the officer or employee's attention.
 626A#17S
 61
        626A.17 REPORT, CONCERNING INTERCEPTION OF
 62
     COMMUNICATIONS.
 63
       No change for subd 1
 64
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- Subd. 2. REPORT BY COUNTY ATTORNEY. No later than January 15 of each year each county attorney shall report to the court administrator:
  - (a) with respect to each application for an order or extension made during the preceding year:
    - the fact that an order or extension was applied for;
    - (2) the kind of order or extension applied for;
- 71 (3) the fact that the order or extension was granted as applied for, was modified, or was denied;
  - (4) the period of interceptions authorized by the order,

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and the number and duration of any extensions of the order; (5) the offense specified in the order or application, or 3 extension of an order;

- (6) the identity of the applying investigative or law 5 enforcement officer and agency making the application and the 6 person authorizing the application; and
  - (7) the nature of the facilities from which or the place where communications were to be intercepted.
- (b) a general description of the interceptions made under 10 such order or extension, including (i) the approximate nature and frequency of incriminating communications intercepted, (ii) the approximate nature and frequency of other communications intercepted, (iii) the approximate number of persons whose communications were intercepted, and (iv) the approximate nature, amount, and cost of the manpower personnel and other resources used in the interceptions;
  - (c) the number of arrests resulting from interceptions made under such order or extension, and the offenses for which arrests were made;
    - (d) the number of trials resulting from such interceptions;
  - (e) the number of motions to suppress made with respect to such interceptions, and the number granted or denied;
  - (f) the number of convictions resulting from such interceptions and the offenses for which the convictions were obtained and a general assessment of the importance of the interceptions; and
  - (g) the information required by paragraphs (b) through (f) of this subdivision with respect to orders or extensions obtained in a preceding calendar year.

No change for subd 3

626A#20S

626A.20 SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSES.

On the conviction of any person of the violation of any 33 provision of this chapter, a copy of the judgment and sentence, and of the opinion of the court, if any opinion be filed, shall be sent by the clerk of the court to the board or officer, if any, by whom the convicted defendant has been licensed or registered to practice his a profession or to carry on his a business. On the conviction of any such person, such board or officer may, in its discretion, suspend or revoke the license or registration of the convicted defendant to practice his a profession or to carry on his a business. On the application of any person whose license or registration has been suspended or revoked, and upon proper showing and for good cause the board or officer may, in its discretion, reinstate such license or registration.

628\*#09S 46

628.09 INDICTMENT PRESENTED, FILED, AND RECORDED; EFFECT. When an indictment is found, it shall be immediately presented by the foreman foreperson, in the presence of the grand jury, to the court, filed with the clerk, recorded in a book kept for that purpose as soon as the arraignment shall have been made, and remain in the clerk's office as a public record. The clerk shall certify at the bottom of the record that he the clerk has compared the same with the original, and that it is a true copy thereof. Such record shall have all the force and effect of the original indictment, and, in case the indictment should be lost, mislaid, or for any reason not be before the court, any proceeding may be had upon such record in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original was before the court, and in such case no trial, conviction, or sentence 60 shall be invalid by reason of the fact that the original indictment has disappeared from the files of the court after the recording thereof.

628\*#13S

628.13 FICTITIOUS NAME.

When a defendant shall be indicted by a fictitious or erroneous name, and in any stage of the proceedings his the true name shall be discovered, it may be inserted in the subsequent proceedings, referring to the fact of his the defendant's being indicted by the name mentioned in the indictment. 628\*#18S

628.18 TESTS OF SUFFICIENCY.

70 The indictment shall be sufficient if it is drafted in 71 accordance with the provisions of Rule 17.02 of the rules of criminal procedure and if it can be understood therefrom:

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- (1) That it is entitled in a court having authority to 2 receive it, though the name of the court is not accurately
  - (2) That it was found by a grand jury of the county in which the court was held;
- (3) That the defendant is named, or, if his the name cannot be discovered, that-he is described by a fictitious name, with 8 the statement that he the defendant has refused to discover his the real name;
  - (4) That the offense was committed at some place within the jurisdiction of the court, except where, as provided by law, the act, though done without the local jurisdiction of the county, is triable therein;
  - (5) That the offense was committed at some time prior to the time of finding the indictment;
- (6) That the act or omission charged as the offense is clearly and distinctly set forth, in ordinary and concise 18 language, without repetition;
  - (7) That the act or omission charged as the offense is stated with such a degree of certainty as to enable the court to pronounce judgment, upon a conviction, according to the right of the case.

628\*#225

628.22 INDICTMENT FOR CRIMINAL DEFAMATION.

An indictment for criminal defamation need not set forth any extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the application to the party defamed of the defamatory matter on which the indictment is founded, but it shall be sufficient to state generally that the same was published concerning him the party defamed, and the fact that it was so published shall be established on the trial.

628\*#48S

628.48 FAILURE TO REPORT; ATTACHMENT.

Every grand and petit juror drawn and summoned to attend and serve at any term of a district court shall report to such court at the time and place designated in such summons. A failure to so report shall constitute contempt of court. On the first day of the term fixed for the attendance of either the grand or the petit jurors, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall ascertain whether the persons summoned to attend at such term as grand or petit jurors, as the case may be, have reported for duty as required by law; and, if it shall find a failure on the part of any person so summoned to report, it shall at once cause an attachment to issue against him the juror, which shall be served by the sheriff or his a deputy, and 44 he shall be forthwith arrested and brought before the court to 45 be dealt with according to law. Nothing in this section contained shall render liable to jury duty any person who is exempt by law. 628\*#545

628.54 CAUSES OF OBJECTION TO JUROR; HOW TRIED; DECISION ENTERED.

An objection to an individual grand juror may be based upon any-of-the-following-causes on the cause that the grand juror:

- (1) That-he is less than 18 years of age;
- (2) That-he is not a citizen of the United States;
- (3) That-he has not resided in this state 30 days;
- (4) That-he is insane;
- (5) That-he is a prosecutor upon a charge against the defendant;
  - (6) That-he is a witness on the part of the prosecution, and has been served with process or bound by recognizance as
- (7) That-a is of a state of mind exists-on-his-part in 62 reference to the case or to either party which shall satisfy the court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, that he the juror cannot act impartially and without prejudice to the substantial rights of the party objecting.

628\*#56S 66 628.56 FOREMAN FOREPERSON; JURY SWORN; CHARGE BY COURT. 67 From the persons summoned to serve as grand jurors and 68 appearing, the court shall appoint a foreman foreperson, and it 69 shall also appoint a foreman foreperson whenever one already 70 appointed shall be discharged or excused before such jury is 71 dismissed. The grand jury shall then be sworn according to law,

72 and the same oath shall be administered to any grand juror

afterwards appearing and admitted as such. The grand jury shall then be charged by the court, who, in doing so, shall read to it the provisions of sections 628.01, 628.02, 628.60 to 628.66, and Rules 18.06, Subdivisions 1 and 2, and 18.08 of the rules of criminal procedure, and may give it such other information as it 6 may deem proper as to the nature of its duties, and any charges for public offenses returned to the court, or likely to come before the grand jury; but it need not charge it respecting the 9 violation of any particular statute unless expressly made its 10 duty by the provisions of such statute. 628\*#60S

628.60 JUROR COMPLAINANT, WHEN. 11

12 If a member of the grand jury shall know or have reason to believe that a public offense has been committed which is 13 triable in the county, he the member shall declare the same to his-fellow the other jurors, who shall thereupon investigate the 16

628\*#65S

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629\*#04S

628.65 MAKE DISCLOSURE, WHEN.

Any grand juror may be required by any court to disclose the testimony of any witnesses examined before the grand jury, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is consistent with that given by the witnesses before the court, or to disclose the testimony given before it by any other person, upon a charge against him the person for perjury in giving his the testimony, or upon his the trial therefor. 628\*#66S

628.66 ACTION NOT TO BE QUESTIONED; EXCEPTION.

A grand juror shall not be questioned for anything he the juror may say or any vote he the juror may give in the grand jury relative to a matter legally pending before the jury, except for a perjury of which he the juror may be guilty in making an accusation, or giving testimony to his-fellow the other jurors.

628\*#68S

628.68 DISCLOSURE OF TRANSACTIONS OF GRAND JURY.

Except as otherwise provided in Rule 18.08 of the rules of criminal procedure, every judge, grand juror, county attorney, clerk, or other officer, who, except in the due discharge of his official duty, shall disclose, before an accused person shall be in custody, the fact that an indictment found or ordered against  $h \pm m \hspace{0.1cm} \underline{\text{the accused person}}, \hspace{0.1cm} \text{and every grand juror who, except when}$ lawfully required by a court or officer, shall wilfully disclose any evidence adduced before the grand jury, or anything which he himself the juror or any other member of the grand jury said, or in what manner he-or any other grand juror voted upon any matter before them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Disclosure may be made by the county attorney, by notice to the defendant or his the defendant's attorney of the indictment and the time of defendant's appearance in the district court, if in the discretion of the judge notice is sufficient to insure defendant's appearance.

629\*#03S 49

629.03 DEMAND IN WRITING.

No demand for the extradition of a person charged with crime in another state shall be recognized by the governor unless it alleges in writing, except in cases arising under section 629.06, that the accused was present in the demanding state at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, and that he the accused subsequently fled from the state. The demand shall be accompanied by a copy of an indictment found or by information supported by affidavit in the state having jurisdiction of the crime, or by a copy of an affidavit made before a court there, together with a copy of any warrant which was issued on it; or by a copy of a judgment of conviction or of a sentence imposed in execution of it, together with a statement by the executive authority of the demanding state that the person claimed has escaped from confinement or has broken the terms of his bail, probation, or parole. The indictment, information, or affidavit made before the court must substantially charge the person demanded with having committed a crime under the law of that state. The copy of the indictment, information, affidavit, judgment of conviction or sentence must be authenticated by the executive authority making the demand.

629.04 ATTORNEY GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE.

to him the governor the situation and circumstances of the person so demanded, and whether he the person ought to be 8 surrendered.

629\*#055

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629.05 EXTRADITION BY AGREEMENT.

When it is desired to have returned to this state a person charged in this state with a crime, and such person is imprisoned or is held under criminal proceedings then pending against him that person in another state, the governor of this 14 state may agree with the executive authority of such other state 15 for the extradition of such person before the conclusion of such 16 proceedings or his the person's term of sentence in such other state, upon condition that such person be returned to such other 18 state at the expense of this state as soon as the prosecution in 19 this state is terminated.

20 The governor of this state may also surrenger, on demand of the executive authority of any other state, any person in this state who is charged in the manner provided in section 629.23 23 with having violated the laws of the state whose executive 24 authority is making the demand, even though such person left the demanding state involuntarily.

629\*#07S

629.07 WARRANT OF ARREST.

#f-the-governor-decides In deciding that the demand should be complied with, he the governor shall sign a warrant of 29 arrest, which shall be sealed with the state seal, and be 30 directed to any peace officer or other person whom he the governor may think fit to entrust with the execution thereof. The warrant must substantially recite the facts necessary to the validity of its issuance.

629\*#08S

629.08 ACCUSED TURNED OVER TO DEMANDING STATE.

Such warrant shall authorize the peace officer or other person to whom directed to arrest the accused at any time and any place where he the accused may be found within the state and to command the aid of all peace officers or other persons in the 39 execution of the warrant, and to deliver the accused, subject to the provisions of sections 629.01 to 629.29, to the duly authorized agent of the demanding state.

629\*#10S

629.10 ACCUSED TAKEN BEFORE COURT.

No person arrested upon such warrant shall be delivered over to the agent whom the executive authority demanding him the person shall have appointed to receive him the person unless he shall first be taken forthwith before a judge of a court of record in this state, who shall inform him the person of the demand made for his surrender and of the crime with which he the person is charged, and that he the person has the right to demand and procure legal counsel; and, if the prisoner or his the prisoner's counsel shall state that he-or-they-desire either desires to test the legality of his the arrest, the judge of such court of record shall fix a reasonable time to be allowed him the prisoner within which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. When such writ is applied for, notice thereof, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, shall be given to the prosecuting officer of the county in which the arrest is made and in which the accused is in custody, and to the agent of the demanding state.

629\*#11S

629.11 VIOLATION A GROSS MISDEMEANOR.

Any officer who shall deliver to the agent for extradition of the demanding state a person in his custody under the governor's warrant in willful disobedience to section 629.10 shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor; and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or be imprisoned for not more than six months.

629\*#12S 67

629.12 ACCUSED MAY BE CONFINED IN JAIL.

The officer or persons executing the governor's warrant of 69 arrest, or the agent agents of the demanding state to whom the 70 prisoner may have been delivered, may, when necessary, confine

the prisoner in the jail of any county or city through which he they may pass; and the keeper of such jail must receive and 2 safely keep the prisoner until the officer or person having charge of him the prisoner is ready to proceed on his the route, 5 such officer or person being chargeable with the expense of 6 keeping.

The officer or agent of a demanding state to whom a prisoner may have been delivered following extradition 8 9 proceedings in another state, or to whom a prisoner may have 10 been delivered after waiving extradition in such other state, 11 and who is passing through this state with such a prisoner for 12 the purpose of immediately returning such prisoner to the 13 demanding state, may, when necessary, confine the prisoner in 14 the jail of any county or city through which he the officer or 15 agent may pass; and the keeper of such jail must receive and safely keep the prisoner until the officer or agent having 16 17 charge of him the prisoner is ready to proceed on his the route, 18 such officer or agent being chargeable with the expense of keeping; provided, that such officer or agent shall produce and 19 20 show to the keeper of such jail satisfactory written evidence of 21 the fact that he the officer or agent is actually transporting 22 such prisoner to the demanding state after a requisition by the 23 executive authority of such demanding state. Such prisoner 24 shall not be entitled to demand a new requisition while in this 25 state.

## 629\*#13S

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## 629.13 WHO MAY BE APPREHENDED.

When any person within this state is charged on the oath of 27 28 any credible person before any judge of this state with the 29 commission of any crime in any other state and, except in cases 30 arising under section 629.06, with having fled from justice, 31 with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having 32 escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of his 33 bail, probation, or parole, or when complaint has been made 34 before any judge in this state setting forth on the affidavit of 35 any credible person in another state that a crime has been 36 committed in the other state and that the accused has been 37 charged in that state with the commission of the crime and, 38 except in cases arising under section 629.06, has fled from justice, or with having been convicted of a crime in that state 39 40 and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms 41 of his bail, probation, or parole, and is believed to be in this 42 state, the judge shall issue a warrant directed to any peace 43 officer commanding him the officer to apprehend the person named 44 in it, wherever he the accused may be found in this state, and 45 to bring him the accused before the same or any other judge or 46 court who or which may be available in or convenient of access 47 to the place where the arrest may be made, to answer the charge 48 or complaint and affidavit. A certified copy of the sworn 49 charge or complaint and affidavit upon which the warrant is 50 issued shall be attached to the warrant.

# 629\*#14S

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# 629.14 ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

The arrest of a person may be lawfully made also by any peace officer or a private person, without a warrant upon reasonable information that the accused stands charged in the courts of a state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. When arrested the accused must be taken before a judge with all practicable speed 58 and complaint must be made against him the accused under oath setting forth the ground for the arrest as in section 629.13. Thereafter his the answer shall be heard as if he the accused had been arrested on a warrant.

## 629\*#15S

# 629.15 COURT MAY COMMIT TO JAIL.

If from the examination before the judge it appears that the person held is the person charged with having committed the crime alleged and, except in cases arising under section 629.06, that he the accused has fled from justice, the judge must, by a warrant reciting the accusation, commit him the accused to the county jail for a time, not exceeding 30 days and specified in the warrant, as will enable the arrest of the accused to be made under a warrant of the governor on a requisition of the 71 executive authority of the state having jurisdiction of the offense, unless the accused gives bail as provided in section 629.16, or until he the accused is legally discharged.

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629*#16S
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629.16 ADMIT TO BAIL.

Unless the offense with which the prisoner is charged is shown to be an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment under the laws of the state in which it was committed, a judge in this state may admit the person arrested to bail by bond, with sufficient sureties, and in such sum as he the judge deems proper, conditioned for his the person's appearance before him the judge at a time specified in the bond, and for his the person's surrender, to be arrested upon the warrant of the governor of this state.

#### 629\*#17S 629.17 DISCHARGE. 11

If the accused is not arrested under warrant of the governor by the expiration of the time specified in the warrant or bond, a judge may discharge him the accused or may recommit him the accused for a further period not to exceed 60 days. A judge may again take bail for his the accused's appearance and surrender, as provided in section 629.16, but within a period not to exceed 60 days after the date of the new bond. 629\*#185

#### 629.18 BOND FORFEITED.

If the prisoner is admitted to bail, and fails to appear and surrender himself according to the conditions of his the bond, the judge by proper order shall declare the bond forfeited and order his the prisoner's immediate arrest without warrant if he the prisoner is within this state. Recovery may be had on the bond in the name of the state as in the case of other bonds given by the accused in criminal proceedings within this state. 629\*#19S

## 629.19 PRISONER HELD OR SURRENDERED.

If a criminal prosecution has been instituted against such person under the laws of this state and is still pending, the governor,-in-his-discretion, either may surrender him the person on demand of the executive authority of another state or hold him the person until he the person has been tried and discharged or convicted and punished in this state. 629\*#205

#### 629.20 GUILT OR INNOCENCE NOT INQUIRED INTO.

The guilt or innocence of the accused as to the crime of which he the accused is charged may not be inquired into by the governor or in any proceeding after the demand for extradition 38 accompanied by a charge of crime in legal form, as provided, shall have been presented to the governor, except as it may be involved in identifying the person held as the person charged with the crime.

#### 629\*#21S

## 629.21 RECALL OF WARRANT.

43 The governor may recall his the warrant of arrest or may 44 issue another warrant when he the governor deems it proper. 629\*#22S

### 629.22 WARRANT FOR PAROLEES OR PROBATIONERS.

When the governor of this state shall demand a person charged with crime or with escaping from confinement or breaking 48 the terms of his bail, probation, or parole in this state, from the executive authority of any other state, or from the chief justice or an associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia authorized to receive such demand under the laws of the United States, he the governor shall issue a warrant under the seal of this state, to some agent, commanding him the agent to receive the person so charged if delivered to him the agent and convey him the person to the proper officer of the county in this state in which the offense was committed. 629\*#23S

## 629.23 PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, WRITTEN APPLICATION.

Subdivision 1. CONTENTS. When the return to this state of a person charged with crime in this state is required, 60 the prosecuting attorney shall present to the governor his a 61 written application for a requisition for the return of the person charged, in which application shall be stated the name of the person so charged, the crime charged against him the person, 64 the approximate time, place, and circumstances of its commission, the state in which he the person is believed to be, including the location of the accused therein at the time the

66 67 application is made, and certifying that, in the opinion of the prosecuting attorney, the ends of justice require the arrest and

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return of the accused to this state for trial and that the proceeding is not instituted to enforce a private claim. 3 Subd. 2. RETURN OF FUGITIVE. When the return to this state is required of a person who has been convicted of a crime in this state and has escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his bail, probation, or parole, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, the parole board, or the chief executive officer of the facility or sheriff of the county, from which the escape was made, shall 10 present to the governor a written application for a requisition 11 for the return of such person, in which application shall be 12 stated the name of the person, the crime of which he the person 13 was convicted, the circumstances of his escape from confinement or of the breach of the terms of his bail, probation, or parole, the state in which he the person is believed to be, including 15 16 the location of the person therein at the time application is 17 made.

No change for subd 3 629\*#24S

629.24 CIVIL PROCESS NOT TO BE SERVED.

A person brought into this state by, or after waiver of, extradition based on a criminal charge, shall not be subject to service of personal process in civil actions arising out of the same facts as the criminal proceedings to answer which he the person is being or has been returned, until he the person has been convicted in the criminal proceeding, or, if acquitted, until he the person has had reasonable opportunity to return to the state from which he the person was extradited.

Any person arrested in this state charged with having committed any crime in another state or alleged to have escaped from confinement, or broken the terms of his bail, probation, or parole, may waive the issuance and service of the warrant provided for in sections 629.07 and 629.08 and all other procedure incidental to extradition proceedings, by executing or subscribing, in the presence of a judge of any court of record within this state, a writing which states that he the person consents to return to the demanding state; provided, that before such waiver shall be executed or subscribed by such person it shall be the duty of such judge to inform such person of his the person's rights to the issuance and service of a warrant of extradition and to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, as provided for in section 629.10.

If and when such consent has been duly executed, it shall forthwith be forwarded to the office of the governor of this state and filed therein. The judge shall direct the officer having such person in custody to deliver forthwith such person to the duly accredited agent or agents of the demanding state, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to such agent or agents a copy of such consent; provided, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the rights of the accused person to return voluntarily and without formality to the demanding state, nor shall this waiver procedure be deemed to be an exclusive procedure or to limit the powers, rights, or duties of the officers of the demanding state or of this state.

Nothing in sections 629.01 to 629.29 shall be deemed to constitute a waiver by this state of its right, power, or privilege to try such demanded person for crime committed within this state, or of its right, power, or privilege to regain custody of such person by extradition proceedings or otherwise for the purpose of trial, sentence, or punishment for any crime committed within this state, nor shall any proceedings had under sections 629.01 to 629.29 which result in, or fail to result in, extradition be deemed a waiver by this state of any of its rights, privileges, or jurisdiction in any way. 629\*#25S

629.25 TRIAL FOR OTHER CRIMES.

After a person has been brought back to this state by or after waiver of extradition proceedings, he the person may be tried in this state for other crimes which he the person may be charged with having committed here, as well as that specified in the requisition for his extradition. 629\*#27S

70 629.27 GOVERNOR MAY APPOINT AGENT.

71 In every case authorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, the governor may appoint an agent, who shall 72 be the sheriff of the county from which the application for

1 extradition shall come, when he the sheriff can act, to demand 2 of the executive authority of any state or territory any 3 fugitive from justice or any person charged with a felony or 4 other crime in this state; and when an application shall be made to the governor for that purpose, the attorney general, when so required by him the governor, shall forthwith investigate or 7 cause to be investigated by any county attorney the grounds of 8 such application, and report to the governor all material 9 circumstances which shall come to his the attorney general's 10 knowledge, with an abstract of the evidence, and his an opinion as to the expediency of the demand. The accounts of agents so 11 12 appointed shall in each case be audited by the county board of 13 - the county wherein the crime upon which extradition proceedings 14 are based shall be alleged to have been committed, and every 15 such agent shall receive from the treasury of such county \$4 for 16 each calendar day, and the necessary expenses incurred by him 17 the agent in the performance of such duties. 629\*#28S 18

629.28 POWERS OF OFFICERS.

Any person who has been or shall be convicted of or charged with a crime in any other state, and who shall be lawfully in the custody of any officer of the state where such offense is claimed to have been committed, may be by such officer conveyed through or from this state, for which purpose such officer shall have all the powers in regard to his the person's control or custody that an officer of this state has over a prisoner in his the officer's charge.

629\*#291S

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629.291 TRANSFER OF INMATES OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES TO FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FOR TRIAL FOR VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAWS.

Subdivision 1. PETITION FOR TRANSFER. The attorney general of the United States, or any of his-or-her the attorney 32 general's assistants, or the United States attorney for the 34 <u>attorney's</u> assistants, may file a petition with the governor requesting the state of Minney's 33 district of Minnesota, or any of his-or-her the United States requesting the state of Minnesota to consent to transfer an 36 inmate, serving a term of imprisonment in a Minnesota correctional facility for violation of a Minnesota criminal law, 38 to the United States district court for the purpose of being tried for violation of a federal criminal law. In order for a petition to be filed under this section, the inmate must at the time of the filing of the petition be under indictment in the United States district court for Minnesota for violation of a federal criminal law. The petition must name the inmate for 44 whom transfer is requested and the Minnesota correctional 45 facility in which the inmate is imprisoned. The petition must 46 be verified and have a certified copy of the federal indictment 47 attached to it. The petitioner must agree in the petition to pay all expenses incurred by the state in transferring the 49 inmate to the United States court for trial.

No change for subd 2 to 3

629\*#292S

629.292 UNIFORM MANDATORY DISPOSITION OF DETAINERS ACT. Subdivision 1. REQUEST FOR DISPOSITION; NOTIFICATION OF PRISONER. (a) Any person who is imprisoned in a penal or correctional institution or other facility in the department of 55 corrections of this state may request final disposition of any 56 untried indictment or information pending against him the person in this state. The request shall be in writing addressed to the court in which the indictment or information is pending and to the prosecuting attorney charged with the duty of prosecuting 60 it, and shall set forth the place of imprisonment.

- (b) The commissioner of corrections or other official designated by him the commissioner having custody of prisoners shall promptly inform each prisoner in writing of the source and nature of any untried indictment or information against him the 65 <u>prisoner</u> of which the commissioner of corrections or such official had knowledge or notice and of his the prisoner's right to make a request for final disposition thereof.
  - (c) Failure of the commissioner of corrections or other such official to inform a prisoner, as required by this section, within one year after a detainer has been filed at the institution shall entitle him the prisoner to a final dismissal of the indictment or information with prejudice.

Subd. 2. PROCEDURE ON RECEIPT OF REQUEST.

GENDER REVISION OF 1986 - VOLUME 8 01/17/86 request shall be delivered to the commissioner of corrections or other official designated by him the commissioner having custody of the prisoner, who shall forthwith (a) certify the term of commitment under which the prisoner is being held, the time already served on the sentence, the time 6 remaining to be served, the good time earned, the time of parole eligibility of the prisoner, and any decisions of the commissioner of corrections relating to the prisoner; and 8 9 (b) send by registered or certified mail, return receipt 10 requested, one copy of the request and certificate to the court 11 and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed. Subd. 3. TIME OF TRIAL. Within six months after the 12 13 receipt of the request and certificate by the court and 14 prosecuting attorney, or within such additional time as the court for good cause shown in open court may grant, the prisoner 15 16 or his counsel being present, the indictment or information 17 shall be brought to trial; but the parties may stipulate for a 18 continuance or a continuance may be granted on notice to the 19 attorney of record and opportunity for him the attorney to be 20 heard. If, after such a request, the indictment or information 21 is not brought to trial within that period, no court of this 22 state shall any longer have jurisdiction thereof, nor shall the untried indictment or information be of any further force or 23 effect, and the court shall dismiss it with prejudice. 24 25 Subd. 4. EFFECT OF ESCAPE. Escape from custody by 26 any prisoner subsequent to his the prisoner's execution of a 27 request for final disposition of an untried indictment or information voids the request. 28 Subd. 5. NOTIFICATION OF EXISTENCE OF PROCEDURE. The 30 commissioner of corrections or other official designated by him 31 the commissioner having custody of prisoners shall arrange for 32 all prisoners to be informed in writing of the provisions of 33 this section, and for a record thereof to be placed in the 34 prisoner's file. No change for subd 6 to 7 35 629\*#341S 629.341 ALLOWING PROBABLE CAUSE ARRESTS FOR DOMESTIC 37 VIOLENCE; IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY. 38 Subdivision 1. ARREST. Notwithstanding section 629.34 or any other law or rule, a peace officer may arrest a 39 40 person anywhere without a warrant, including at the person's 41 residence if the peace officer has probable cause to believe 42 that the person within the preceding four hours has assaulted, threatened with a dangerous weapon, or placed in fear of 43 immediate bodily harm his-or-her the person's spouse, former 45 spouse, or other person with whom he-or-she the person resides 46 or has formerly resided. The arrest may be made even though the 47 assault did not take place in the presence of the peace officer. 48 No change for subd 2 to 3 49 Subd. 4. REPORT REQUIRED. Whenever a peace officer investigates an allegation that an incident described in 50 51 subdivision 1 has occurred, whether or not an arrest is made, the officer shall make a written police report of the alleged 53 incident. The officer shall submit the report to his-or-her the 54 officer's supervisor or other person to whom the employer's 55 rules or policies require reports of similar allegations of 56 criminal activity to be made. 57 No change for subd 5 629\*#361S 58 629.361 MAKING PEACE OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CUSTODY OF STOLEN PROPERTY. 60

A peace officer arresting a person charged with committing or aiding in the committing of a robbery, aggravated robbery, or theft shall use reasonable diligence to secure the property alleged to have been stolen. After seizure of the property, the officer shall be answerable for it while it remains in the officer's custody. The officer shall annex a schedule of the property to the return of the warrant. Upon request of the county attorney, the law enforcement agency that has custody of the property alleged to have been stolen shall deliver the property to the custody of the county attorney for use as evidence at an omnibus hearing or at trial. The county attorney shall make a receipt for the property and be responsible for the 72 property while it is in her-or-his the county attorney's custody. When the offender is convicted, whoever has custody of the property shall turn it over to the owner.

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#### 629\*#3645

- 629.364 AUTHORIZING ARRESTS FOR SWINDLING.
- (a) The following persons shall arrest, with or without a 3 warrant, a person found committing an offense described in section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (4):
  - (1) a conductor or other employee on a railway car or train;
  - (2) a captain, clerk, or other employee on a boat;(3) a station agent at a depot;

    - (4) an officer of a fair or fairground; or
  - (5) a proprietor or employee of a public resort.
- (b) A person not required to make an arrest under clause 11 (a) may arrest, with or without a warrant, a person found 12 committing an offense described in section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (4).
- (c) A person making an arrest under clause (a) or (b) shall 15 take the arrested person to the proper law enforcement 16 authorities and have a written complaint issued against that person. A person making an arrest under clause (a) or (b) has the same authority in all respects as a peace officer with a 19 warrant, including the power to summon assistance. The person shall also arrest the person injured by reason of the offense, and take that person before a court, which shall require that person to give security for his-or-her appearance as a witness on trial of the case.
  - (d) A victim of an offense described in section 609.52 who testifies at trial against the person arrested for the offense shall receive the fee for travel and attendance provided in section 357.24.

#### 629\*#366S

629.366 THEFT IN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS; DETAINING SUSPECTS.

30 CIRCUMSTANCES JUSTIFYING DETENTION. A Subdivision 1. merchant or merchant's employee may detain a person for the sole purpose of delivering him-or-her the person to a peace officer if the merchant or employee has reasonable cause to believe:

- (1) that the person has taken, or is taking, an article of 35 value without paying for it, from the possession of the merchant in his-or-her the merchant's place of business or from a vehicle or premises under the merchant's control;
  - (2) that the taking is done with the intent to wrongfully deprive the merchant of the property or the use or benefit of it; or
  - (3) that the taking is done with the intent to appropriate the use of the property to the taker or any other person.

The merchant or employee shall deliver the detained person 44 to a peace officer without unnecessary delay. The person detained shall be informed promptly of the purpose of the 46 detention and may not be subjected to unnecessary or unreasonable force, nor to interrogation against his-or-her the 48 person's will.

49 No change for subd 2 to 3

#### 629\*#38S

629.38 REQUIRING A PRIVATE PERSON TO DISCLOSE CAUSE OF 51 ARREST.

Before making an arrest a private person shall inform the person to be arrested of the cause of the arrest and require him or-her the person to submit. The warning required by this section need not be given if the person is arrested while committing the offense or when the person is arrested on pursuit immediately after committing the offense. If a person has 58 committed a felony, a private person may break open an outer or 59 inner door or window of a dwelling house to make the arrest if, before entering, the private person informs the person to be arrested of his-or-her the intent to make the arrest and the private person is then refused admittance. 629\*#39S

629.39 REQUIRING PRIVATE PERSON MAKING ARREST TO DELIVER ARRESTEE TO JUDGE OR PEACE OFFICER.

A private person who arrests another for a public offense shall take the arrested person before a judge or to a peace officer without unnecessary delay. If a person arrested escapes, the person from whose custody he-or-she the person has escaped may immediately pursue and retake the escapee, at any time and in any place in the state. For that purpose, the 71 pursuer may break open any door or window of a dwelling house if the pursuer informs the escapee of his-or-her the intent to

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1 arrest the escapee and the pursuer is refused admittance.
629*#402S
       629.402 ARREST WITHOUT AUTHORITY.
       . It is a gross misdemeanor for a public officer, or person
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 4 one pretending to be a public officer, knowingly and under the
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   pretense or color of any process, (1) to arrest a person or
    detain a person against his-or-her the person's will, (2) to
    seize or levy upon any property, or (3) to dispossess any one of
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    lands or tenements, without a regular process for those actions.
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629*#404S
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       629.404 COUNTIES OR MUNICIPALITIES CAUSING ARREST;
10 REQUIRING RETURN TRANSPORTATION.
      Subdivision 1. RETURN TRANSPORTATION. A county or
12 municipality which causes to be issued a warrant for arrest for
13 a person under section 629.41 and Rules 3.01 and 19.01 of the
   rules of criminal procedure, shall furnish return
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15 transportation, upon request to the person arrested. The person
    must be transported to the municipality or township of his-or
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    her residence in Minnesota after a trial or final hearing on the
18 matter.
       No change for subd 2
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629*#455
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       629.45 PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF BAIL REFUSAL.
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       If a judge in the county where an arrest is made refuses to
22 release the person arrested on bail, or if sufficient bail is
23 not offered, the officer in charge of that person shall take him
    or-her the person before the judge who issued the warrant. If
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25 the judge who issued the warrant is absent, the officer in
    charge of the arrested person shall take him-or-her the person
    before some other judge of the county in which the warrant was
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     issued, to be proceeded with as directed.
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629*#53S
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        629.53 PROVIDING RELEASE ON BAIL; COMMITMENT.
       A person charged with a criminal offense may be released
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    with or without bail in accordance with Rule 6.02 of the rules
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    of criminal procedure. Money bail is the property of the
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    accused, whether deposited by that person or by a third person
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    on his-or-her the accused's behalf. When money bail is accepted
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    by a judge, that judge shall order it to be deposited with the
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    clerk of court. The clerk shall retain it until the final
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    disposition of the case and the final order of the court
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    disposing of the case. Upon release, the amount released must
    be paid to the accused personally or upon that person's written
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    order. In case of conviction of the accused, the judge may
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    order the money bail deposit to be applied to any fine imposed
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   and, if the fine is less than the deposit, order the balance to
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    be paid to the defendant. If the fine exceeds the money bail
    deposit, the deposit must be applied to the fine and the
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    defendant committed until the balance is paid. The commitment
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    may not exceed one day's time for each dollar of the unpaid
    balance of the fine. Money bail in the hands of the court or any officer of it is exempt from garnishment or levy under
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    attachment or execution.
629*#54S
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        629.54 REQUIRING A WITNESS TO RECOGNIZE.
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       When a person charged with a criminal offense is admitted
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    to bail or committed by the judge, the judge shall also bind by
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    recognizance any witnesses against the accused whom the judge
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    considers material, to appear and testify at any trial or
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    hearing in which the accused is scheduled to appear. If the
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    judge is satisfied that there is good reason to believe that a
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    witness will not perform the conditions of the witness'
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   recognizance unless other security is given, the judge may order
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   the witness to enter into a recognizance for his-or-her the
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    witness' appearance, with sureties as the judge considers
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    necessary. Except in case of murder in the first degree, arson
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    where human life is destroyed, and cruel abuse of children, the
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    judge may not commit any witness who offers to recognize,
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    without sureties, for his-or-her the witness' appearance.
629*#585
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       629.58 PROCEEDINGS REQUIRED WHEN A PERSON UNDER BOND
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    DEFAULTS; PAYING BOND TO COURT.
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       When a person in a criminal prosecution is under bond (1)
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    to appear and answer, (2) to prosecute an appeal, or (3) to
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    testify in court, and fails to perform the conditions of the
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    bond, the default must be recorded. The court shall issue
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1 process against some or all of the persons bound by the bond as 2 the prosecuting officer directs. If a person under bond fails 3 to perform the conditions of the bond, the law enforcement authorities shall apprehend that person in the manner provided 4 in Rule 6.03 of the rules of criminal procedure. After default 5 6 on a bond, a surety may, with permission of the court, pay to 7 the county treasurer or clerk of court the amount for which he 8 or-she the surety was bound as surety, with costs as the court may direct. Payment may be made either before or after process 9 10 is issued. When it is made, the surety is fully discharged of his-or-her any obligation under the bond. 11 629\*#61S 12

629.61 ALLOWING ARREST OF DEFAULTER.

When a defendant has been admitted to bail after verdict or trial, and neglects to appear at the time or place at which he the defendant is bound to appear and submit to the jurisdiction of the proper court, the court may have that defendant arrested as provided in Rule 6.03, Subdivision 1, of the rules of criminal procedure. In accordance with Rules 6.02 and 6.03 of the rules of criminal procedure, the court may continue the 20 release upon the same conditions or impose different or additional conditions for the defendant's possible release. 629\*#62S

629.62 APPLICATION FOR BAIL, JUSTIFICATION.

If a person charged with a criminal offense and in custody desires release on bail and if the district court is not in 25 session in the county the person may apply to a judge of district court or a judge of the court of appeals. The person shall apply by affidavit showing the nature of the application, 28 the names of the persons to be offered as bail, and a copy of 29 the papers upon which he the person is held in custody. The judge may order the person charged to appear at a hearing to determine bail. The court shall give notice of the application to the county attorney, if within the county. No matters may be inquired into except those matters which relate to the amount of bail and the sufficiency of the sureties. A surety shall prove either by affidavit or upon oral examination by the court that his-or-her the surety's assets are sufficient to pay the bond penalty amount to the court if the person bound under the bond fails a condition of the bond.

629\*#63S 39

629.63 CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SURETY MAY ARREST DEFENDANT.

If a surety believes that a defendant for whom he-or-she the surety is acting as bondsperson bonding agent is (1) about to flee, (2) will not appear as required by the defendant's recognizance, or (3) will otherwise not perform the conditions of the recognizance, the surety may arrest or have another 46 person or the sheriff arrest the defendant.

If the surety or another person at the surety's direction arrests the defendant, the surety or the other person shall take the defendant before the judge before whom the defendant was required to appear and surrender the defendant to that judge.

If the surety wants the sheriff to arrest the defendant, 52 the surety shall deliver a certified copy of the recognizance under which the defendant is held to the sheriff, with a direction endorsed on the recognizance requiring the sheriff to arrest the defendant and bring him-or-her the defendant before 56 the appropriate judge.

Upon receiving a certified copy of the recognizance and payment of the sheriff's fees, the sheriff shall arrest the defendant and bring him-or-her the defendant before the judge.

Before a surety who has arrested a defendant who has violated the conditions of his-or-her release may personally surrender the defendant to the appropriate judge, the surety shall notify the sheriff. If the defendant at the hearing before the judge is unable to post increased bail or meet alternative conditions of release in accordance with Rule 6.03 of the rules of criminal procedure, the sheriff or a deputy shall take the defendant into custody.

629\*#64S

68 629.64 ALLOWING JUDGE TO IMPOSE NEW CONDITIONS OF RELEASE ON DEFENDANT WHO VIOLATED RELEASE.

When a defendant who has violated conditions imposed on his 71 or-her the defendant's release is surrendered to a judge under 72 section 629.63, the judge shall, in accordance with Rules 6.02

and 6.03 of the rules of criminal procedure, continue the release upon the same conditions or impose different or additional conditions for the defendant's possible release. 629\*#65S

629.65 FEES OF SHERIFF.

5 In a case involving a defendant who violated the conditions of his-or-her the defendant's release, the sheriff must be allowed the same fees and mileage for making an arrest or attending before a judge as for arresting a person under a bench warrant. In all cases the sheriff's fees shall be paid by the 9 10 surety or sureties surrendering a defendant who has violated 11 conditions imposed on his-or-her the defendant's release under 12 section 629.63.

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629.67 SURETIES ON BOND, RECOGNIZANCE, OR UNDERTAKING; AFFIDAVITS REQUIRED.

A personal surety upon any bond, recognizance, or undertaking given to secure the appearance of a defendant in a criminal case shall make an affidavit, to be attached to the bond, recognizance, or undertaking, stating:

- (1) the surety's full name;
- (2) the surety's residence and post office address;
- (3) whether or not the affiant is surety upon any other bond, recognizance, or undertaking in any criminal case, and, if so, stating the name of the principal, the amount of each obligation, and the court in which the obligation was given; and
- (4) the legal description of all real property owned by the surety and specifying as to each parcel of property its fair market value, what liens or encumbrances, if any, exist on it, and whether or not the property is the surety's homestead or is otherwise exempt from execution. The court may require the surety to disclose all or some of the surety's personal property by affidavit as required for real property.

The court may, in its discretion, by written order endorsed on the bond, recognizance, or undertaking, dispense with the affidavit disclosing the surety's real or personal property, or any part of it, if the court is satisfied that the surety is worth the amount necessary to act as surety on the bond, recognizance or undertaking to secure the defendant in a criminal case and is not a professional or habitual bondsman bonding agent in criminal cases.

629\*#70S

629.70 AUTHORIZING CORPORATE BONDS IN CRIMINAL CASES. A defendant required to give a bond, recognizance, or undertaking to secure his-or-her an appearance in a criminal case may choose to give a surety bond, recognizance, or undertaking executed by a corporation authorized by law to execute bonds, recognizances, or undertakings. However, the 46 amount of the bond, recognizance, or undertaking as fixed by the court must be the same regardless of the kind of bond, recognizance, or undertaking given. 629\*#72S

629.72 BAIL IN CASES OF DOMESTIC ASSAULT.

Subdivision 1. ALLOWING DETENTION IN LIEU OF CITATION; RELEASE. Notwithstanding any other law or rule, an arresting officer may not issue a citation in lieu of arrest and detention to an individual charged with assaulting his-or-her the individual's spouse or other individual with whom the charged person resides.

Notwithstanding any other law or rule, an individual who is arrested on a charge of assaulting his-or-her the individual's spouse or other person with whom he-or-she the individual resides must be brought to the police station or county jail. The officer in charge of the police station or the county sheriff in charge of the jail shall issue a citation in lieu of continued detention unless it reasonably appears to the officer or sheriff that detention is necessary to prevent bodily harm to 64 the arrested person or another, or there is a substantial likelihood the arrested person will fail to respond to a citation.

If the arrested person is not issued a citation by the officer in charge of the police station or the county sheriff, the arrested person must be brought before the nearest available judge of the county court or county municipal court in the county in which the alleged assault took place without unnecessary delay as provided by court rule.

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Subd. 2.
                 JUDICIAL REVIEW; RELEASE; BAIL. The judge
 2 before whom the arrested person is brought shall review the
 3 facts surrounding the arrest and detention. The arrested person
 4 must be ordered released pending trial or hearing on his-or-her
     the person's personal recognizance or on an order to appear or
     upon the execution of an unsecured bond in a specified amount
 7 unless the judge determines that release (1) will be inimical to
 8 public safety, (2) will create a threat of bodily harm to the
     arrested person or another, or (3) will not reasonably assure
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10 the appearance of the arrested person at subsequent
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    proceedings. If the judge determines release is not advisable,
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    the judge may impose any conditions of release that will
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    reasonably assure the appearance of the person for subsequent
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     proceedings, or may fix the amount of money bail without other
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     conditions upon which the arrested person may obtain his release.
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        No change for subd 3 to 4
630*#12S
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        630.12 DEFENDANT TO BE ASKED HIS TRUE NAME.
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       When the defendant shall be arraigned, he the defendant
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     shall be informed that, if the name by-which-he-has-been
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    indicted appearing on the indictment is not his-true
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     name correct, he the defendant shall then declare his the
     true name, or be proceeded against by the name in the
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23 indictment. If he the defendant shall give no other name, the
24 court may proceed accordingly; if he the defendant shall allege
     that another name is his the true name, the court shall direct
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    an entry thereof in the minutes of the arraignment, and the
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    subsequent proceedings may be had against him the defendant by
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    that name, referring also to the name by which he the defendant
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    was indicted.
630*#185
        630.18 GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL; WAIVER.
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       In addition to the grounds for dismissal of an indictment
    specified in Rules 17.06, Subdivision 2, and 18.02, Subdivision
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    2, of the rules of criminal procedure and subject to the
   provisions of Rules 17.06, Subdivision 1, and 31.01, of the
35 rules of criminal procedure, the indictment shall be dismissed
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   by the court in which the defendant is arraigned, upon his the
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    <u>defendant's</u> motion, in any of the following cases:
        (1) When the indictment is not found, endorsed or
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     presented as prescribed in sections 628.41 to 628.66 relating to
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   grand juries;
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       (2) When the names of the witnesses examined before the
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   grand jury are not inserted at the foot of the indictment or
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   endorsed thereon;
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      (3) When a person was permitted to be present at the
   session of the grand jury while the charge embraced in the
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46 indictment was under consideration, except as provided by
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   section 628.63 and Rule 18.04 of the rules of criminal procedure;
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       (4) When the grand jury by which the indictment was found
   had no legal authority to inquire into the offense charged, by
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    reason of the offense charged not being within the local
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    jurisdiction of the county;
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      (5) When the indictment does not substantially conform to
   the requirements of sections 628.10 to 628.13, as qualified by
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    section 628.18, or was not found within the time prescribed
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        (6) When more than one offense is charged in the
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     indictment, except in cases where it is allowed by statute;
58
       (7) When the facts stated do not constitute a public
    offense; or
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       (8) When the indictment contains any matter which, if
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     true, would constitute a legal justification or excuse of the
62
    offense charged, or other legal bar to the prosecution.
       If the motion to dismiss the indictment is not made, the
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64
    defendant shall be precluded from afterwards making any of the
    foregoing objections except that the objection to lack of
66
     jurisdiction specified in clause (4) and the objection of
   failure of the indictment to include facts stating a public
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   offense specified in clause (7) shall be noticed by the court at
   any time during the pendency of a proceeding. Failure to
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    include any objections constitutes a waiver thereof, but the
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court for good cause shown may, in accordance with Rule 10.03 of the rules of criminal procedure, grant relief from the waiver.

630.32 ACQUITTAL; WHEN A BAR.

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630\*#32S

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PROSECUTOR'S MOTION.

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       If the defendant was formerly acquitted on the ground of a
 2 variance between the indictment and the proof, or the indictment
    was dismissed, upon an objection to its form or substance,
    without a judgment of acquittal, it is not an acquittal of the
    same offense. If he the defendant was acquitted on the merits,
 6 he the defendant shall be deemed acquitted of the same offense,
     notwithstanding a defect in the form or substance of the
 8
     indictment on which he the defendant was acquitted.
630*#33S
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        630.33 INDICTMENT FOR OFFENSE OF DIFFERENT DEGREES.
10
        If the defendant shall have been convicted or acquitted
11
   upon an indictment for an offense consisting of different
12
     degrees, such conviction or acquittal shall be a bar to another
13
    indictment for the offense charged in the former, or for any
   inferior degree of that offense, or for an attempt to commit the
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15 same, or for an offense necessarily included therein of which he
     the defendant might have been convicted under that indictment.
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630*#36S
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        630.36 ISSUES, HOW DISPOSED OF.
18
                       ORDER. The issues on the calendar
        Subdivision 1.
19 shall be disposed of in the following order, unless, upon the
20
     application of either party, for good cause, the court directs
21
     an indictment or complaint to be tried out of its order:
22
        (1) indictments or complaints for felony, where the
   defendant is in custody;
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24
        (2) indictments or complaints for misdemeanor, where the
25
    defendant is in custody;
26
       (3) indictments or complaints alleging child abuse, as
27
     defined in subdivision 2, where the defendant is on bail;
28
      (4) indictments or complaints for felony, where the
29
    defendant is on bail; and
30
       (5) indictments or complaints for misdemeanor, where the
31
     defendant is on bail.
32
       After his a plea, the defendant shall be entitled to at
33
     least four days to prepare for his trial, if he the defendant
     requires it.
34
35
       No change for subd 2
630*#375
        630.37 REGISTER.
36
37
       The clerk shall keep a register of all criminal actions, in
38
     which he the clerk shall enter:
39
       (1) all indictments found in the court, or sent or removed
40
    to it for trial, with the time of finding the indictment, or
41
     when it was sent or removed; and
42
       (2) the time of arraignment, of the demurrer or plea, and
43
    of the trial, conviction, or acquittal of the defendant,
44
     together with a brief note of all the other proceedings in the
45
     action.
631*#05S
46
        631.05 REQUIRING A JUROR TO TESTIFY WHEN HE-OR-SHE THE
47
     JUROR HAS PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE RESPECTING FACT IN CONTROVERSY;
48
     VIEW.
49
       If a juror has personal knowledge respecting a fact in
50
    controversy in a cause, the juror shall declare it in open court
51
    during the trial. If during the retirement of a jury, a juror
52
    declares a fact which could be evidence in the cause, as of his
53
    the juror's own knowledge, the jury shall return into court. In
54
    either of these cases, the juror making the statement shall be
55
     sworn as a witness and examined in the presence of the parties.
56
    The court may order a view by a jury impaneled to try a criminal
57
     case in accordance with Rule 26.03, Subdivision 10, of the rules
58
     of criminal procedure.
631*#12S
59
       631.12 CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A JURY MAY BE DISCHARGED
60
     WITHOUT VERDICT.
61
       After the retirement of the jury, the court may discharge
62
63
       (1) one of the jurors becomes so sick that-he-or-she-cannot
64
     as to be unable to continue to serve on the jury;
65
        (2) the jury is unable to agree upon a verdict; or
        (3) any other accident or cause occurs to prevent the jury
66
67
     from being kept together for deliberation.
631*#215
68
        631.21 ALLOWING DISMISSAL OF CAUSE UPON COURT'S OR
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The court may order a criminal action, whether prosecuted

upon indictment or complaint, to be dismissed. The court may 2 order dismissal of an action either on its own motion or upon 3 motion of the prosecuting attorney and in furtherance of justice. If the court dismisses an action, the reasons for the dismissal must be set forth in the order and entered upon the minutes. The recommendations of the prosecuting officer in reference to dismissal, with his-or-her reasons for dismissal, 7 8 must be stated in writing and filed as a public record with the official files of the case. 9

631\*#36S

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631.36 EXAMINATION OF CHALLENGED JUROR AT VOIR DIRE. At a voir dire examination, a challenged juror may be examined as a witness to prove or disprove the challenge. The juror shall answer every question pertinent to the inquiry. 15 citizen of the United States, the juror's own testimony is competent evidence of the fact of 14 When challenged on the ground that he-or-she the juror is not a competent evidence of the fact of naturalization, without other evidence. The juror's testimony on the issue of citizenship may 18 be disputed by the challenger. At a voir dire examination 19 either party may examine other witnesses on either side. The rules of evidence applicable to the trial of other issues govern the admission or exclusion of testimony at a voir dire examination.

631\*#471S

631.471 PROTECTING INMATES; CERTAIN FORFEITURES 24 ABOLISHED.

An inmate sentenced to imprisonment is under the protection 26 of the law, and an unauthorized injury to his the inmate's person is punishable just as if the inmate were not convicted or sentenced. A conviction for a crime does not work a forfeiture 29 of real or personal property or of any right or interest in 30 property. Forfeitures in the nature of deodands, or in a case of suicide, or where a person flees from justice, are abolished. 634\*#03S

634.03 CONFESSION, INADMISSIBLE WHEN.

A confession of the defendant shall not be sufficient to warrant his conviction without evidence that the offense charged has been committed; nor can it be given in evidence against him the defendant whether made in the course of judicial proceedings or to a private person, when made under the influence of fear produced by threats.

634\*#031S

634.031 EVIDENCE OF ACCOMPLICE.

40 Any person may be convicted for violation of sections 41 609.75 to 609.76 on his the person's own confession out of 42 court, or upon the testimony of an accomplice.

634.07 NONRESIDENTS REQUIRED TO TESTIFY IN THIS STATE. If a person, in any state which by its laws has made provision for commanding persons within that state to attend and testify either for the prosecution or the defense in criminal actions, or for the purpose of a grand jury investigation which has commenced or is about to be commenced, in this state, is a material witness in an action pending in a district court, or a grand jury investigation which has commenced or is about to be commenced, in this state, a judge of such court may issue a certificate, under the seal of the court, stating these facts and specifying the number of days the witness will be required. This certificate shall be presented to a judge of a court of record in the county in which the witness resides, or the county in which he the witness is found if not a resident of that state.

If the witness is ordered by the court to attend and testify in a criminal action or a grand jury investigation in this state he the witness shall be tendered the sum of ten cents a mile for each mile by the ordinary traveled route to and from the court where the action is pending, or the place where the grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to be commenced, and \$5 for each day that he the witness is required to travel and attend as a witness. A witness who has appeared in accordance with the provisions of the order of the court shall not be required to remain within this state a longer period of time than the period mentioned in the certificate.

634\*#085

634.08 EXEMPTIONS; ARREST, SERVICE OF PROCESS.

69 If a person comes into this state in obedience to a court order directing him-to-attend-and-testify the person's

attendance and testimony in a criminal action, or grand jury investigation, in this state he the person shall not, while in this state, pursuant to such court order, be subject to arrest or the service of process, civil or criminal, in connection with matters which arose before his entrance into this state under 6 such order. 7 If a person passes through this state while going to 8 another state in obedience to a court order requiring him-to 9 attend-and-testify the person's attendance and testimony in a 10 criminal action or grand jury investigation in that state or 11 while returning therefrom, he the person shall not, while so 12 passing through this state, be subject to arrest or the service of process, civil or criminal, in connection with matters which 13 14 arose before his entrance into this state pursuant to such court 15 634\*#15S 634.15 ADMISSION INTO EVIDENCE OF CERTAIN CERTIFICATES 16 17 OF ANALYSIS AND BLOOD SAMPLE REPORTS. No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. TESTIMONY AT TRIAL. An accused person or 19 20 his the accused person's attorney may request, by notifying the prosecuting attorney at least ten days before the trial, that 21 the following persons testify in person at the trial on behalf 23 of the state: 24 (a) A person who performed the laboratory analysis or 25 examination for the report described in subdivision 1, clause (b) A person who prepared the blood sample report described 27 in subdivision 1, clause (b). 28 634\*#165 29 634.16 ADMISSION INTO EVIDENCE OF RESULTS OF INFRARED 30 BREATH-TESTS. 31 In any civil or criminal hearing or trial, the results of an infrared breath-test, when performed by a person who has been 32 fully trained in the use of an infrared breath-testing 34 instrument, as defined in section 169.01, subdivision 68, pursuant to training given or approved by the commissioner of 35 36 public safety or his the commissioner's acting agent, are 37 admissible in evidence without antecedent expert testimony that 38 an infrared breath-testing instrument provides a trustworthy and 39 reliable measure of the alcohol in the breath. 636\*#07S 636.07 CARE AND CUSTODY OF MINORS. Every sheriff or other person having charge of a minor 41 42 under the age of 18 years, chargeable with any crime, shall 43 provide a separate place of confinement for him7-and the minor, under no circumstances place-him with grown-up prisoners. Every 45 minor while in confinement shall be provided with good reading matter, and his relatives and friends likely to exert a good influence over him the minor shall at all reasonable times be 47 permitted to visit him. 636\*#08S 636.08 TRIAL OF MINORS. 49 50 At the hearing or trial of a minor under the age of 18, 51 charged with any crime, the trial judge, prior to his the 52 minor's being brought into the courtroom, shall clear the courtroom of all persons except officers of the court, including 53 54 attorneys, witnesses, relatives, and friends. 638\*#03S 55 638.03 WARRANT; RETURN. 56 The board of pardons may issue its warrant, under its seal, 57 to any proper officers to carry into effect any pardon, 58 commutation, or reprieve. As soon as may be after the execution 59 of the warrant, the officer to whom it is directed shall make 60 return thereof, under his hand, with his the doings thereon, to 61 the governor. Such officer shall also file with the clerk of 62 the court in which the offender was convicted an attested copy 63 of the warrant and return, a brief abstract of which such clerk 64 shall subjoin to the record of the conviction. 638\*#05S 65 638.05 APPLICATION FOR PARDON. 66 Every application for a pardon or commutation of sentence 67 shall be in writing, addressed to the board of pardons, signed

state concisely the grounds upon which the pardon or commutation is sought, and in addition shall contain the following facts:

68 by the convict or some one in his the convict's behalf, shall

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- (1) The name under which the convict was indicted, and every alias by which he-has-been known;
- (2) The date and terms of sentence, and the names of the offense for which it was imposed;
- (3) The name of the trial judge and the county attorney who participated in the trial of the convict, together with that of the county in-which-he-was-tried of trial;
- (4) A succinct statement of the evidence adduced at the 9 trial, with the endorsement of the judge or county attorney who tried the case that the same is substantially correct; if such statement and endorsement are not furnished, the reason thereof shall be stated;
  - (5) The age, birthplace, parentage, and occupation and residence of the convict during five years immediately preceding
- 16 (6) A statement of other arrests, indictments, and 17 convictions, if any, of the convict. 638\*#06S

18 638.06 ACTION ON APPLICATION.

Every such application shall be filed with the clerk of the 20 board of pardons. If an application for a pardon or commutation 21 has been once heard and denied on the merits, no subsequent application shall be filed without the consent of two members of 23 the board endorsed thereon. The clerk shall, immediately on 24 receipt of any application, mail notice thereof, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, to the judge of the court wherein the applicant was tried and contains the applicant was tried and sentenced, and to the prosecuting 27 attorney who prosecuted the applicant, or his a successor in 28 office; provided, pardons or commutations of sentence of persons 29 committed to a county jail or workhouse may be granted by the board without notice.

638\*#07S 31

638.07 RECORDS; SECRETARY.

The board of pardons shall keep a record of every petition received, and of every pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence granted or refused, and the reasons assigned therefor, 35 and shall have a seal, with which every pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence shall be attested. It may adopt such 37 additional necessary and proper rules and regulations as are not inconsistent herewith. The commissioner of corrections or his a 39 designee shall be the secretary of the board. He The 40 commissioner shall have charge of and keep its records and 41 perform such other duties as the board may from time to time direct. He <u>The commissioner</u> is hereby authorized and empowered to serve subpoenas and other writs or processes necessary to return parole violators to prison, and to bring before the board witnesses to be heard in matters pending before it. The records and all the files shall be kept and preserved by the secretary, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times. 641\*#02S

641.02 FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE, SAFEKEEPING; FEES.

Any county jail may be used for the safekeeping of fugitives from justice in this state, in accordance with the provisions of any act of congress. The officer holding any such fugitive in custody shall pay the county \$2 as a commitment fee, and a fee to be determined pursuant to section 641.03 for the use of the county, for his the fugitive's board. 641\*#035

641.03 FEDERAL PRISONERS; FEES.

When any person is committed to any jail by any process issued under authority of the United States, the sheriff or jailer shall receive such person into custody, and safely keep 59 him the person until discharged by due course of law, subject in all respects to the same liabilities and remedies as though committed under process issued under state authority. The United States shall pay to the county the minimum sum of \$5 per day for each prisoner so kept and boarded. Provided, that in any county of this state, the sheriff shall at the request of the county board of commissioners determine the average daily 66 per capita cost for the food, clothing, medical and incidental 67 expense for the care and maintenance of persons committed to the 68 county jail for the preceding year. The amount found to be the average daily per capita cost of such committed persons shall be paid to the county by the United States for each prisoner so kept and boarded during the current year.

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641\*#045

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641.04 COMMITMENT PRESERVED.

Every instrument, or attested copy thereof, by which a prisoner is committed or liberated, shall be endorsed, filed, and safely stored by the sheriff or jailer, and delivered to the sheriff's or jailer's successor. When the process by which any 6 prisoner is committed is required to be returned to the court, the sheriff or jailer shall duly certify and keep a copy thereof 7-duly-certified-by-himself, which shall be prima facie evidence of the sheriff's or jailer's right to retain the prisoner in custody.

641\*#05S

11 641.05 RECORD OF INMATES; RETURN TO COURT.

Every sheriff shall, at the expense of the county, maintain a permanent record of all persons committed to any jail under his the sheriff's charge. It shall contain the name of every person committed, by what authority, his residence, date of commitment, and, if for a criminal offense, a description of the person, when and by what authority liberated, and, in case of escape, the time and manner thereof. At the opening of each term of district court he the sheriff shall make a certified transcript therefrom to such court, showing all cases therein not previously disposed of. Every sheriff who neglects or refuses to so report shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. 641\*#06S

641.06 APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES; COMPENSATION.

The sheriff of every county maintaining a jail, shall appoint a competent woman as matron jail guard, who, under the sheriff's direction, shall have exclusive charge of all female prisoners. Matrons Jail guards and jailers shall hold office during the pleasure of the sheriff and may be removed at any time by the sheriff.

641\*#07S

641.07 PRISONERS, LABOR.

Every able bodied male prisoner over 16 years of age confined in any county jail or statutory city lockup under judgment of any court or other tribunal authorized to imprison for the violation of any law, ordinance, bylaw, or police regulation, may be required to work for not more than ten hours per day. The court or tribunal, when passing judgment of imprisonment for nonpayment of fine or otherwise, shall determine and specify whether or not the imprisonment shall be at hard labor. The labor may be in the jail or jail yard, upon public roads and streets, public buildings, grounds, or elsewhere in the county. Upon request, persons awaiting trial may be allowed to perform labor. Each prisoner performing labor may be paid a reasonable compensation by the county if imprisoned in violation of state law or awaiting trial upon a charge thereof, and by the city if confined for the violation of any ordinance, bylaw, or police regulation. The compensation shall be paid to the wife spouse, family, or dependents of the prisoner, or any other person the court sentencing him the prisoner directs. It shall be in an amount that the court determines. It shall be allowed by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the city upon order of the court.

641\*#10S

641.10 PAYMENT FOR LABOR; PROTECTION.

For each day's labor the prisoner shall be credited \$3 on any judgment for fine and costs and, when imprisoned in default of payment of a fine or fine and costs, he the prisoner shall be discharged when he the prisoner has performed sufficient labor to pay the same. The officer in charge of such prisoners shall protect them from insult and annoyance while at labor or going to and returning therefrom. Every person who shall insult, annoy, or communicate with such prisoners, after being by such officers commanded to desist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment for not more than five days or by fine of not more than \$10.

641\*#13S

. 65 641.13 PRISONERS FROM OTHER COUNTIES, BOARDING FEES. 66 When any prisoner is ordered confined in any county other 67 than that in which his the offense was committed, the other county shall keep him the prisoner at the expense of the county 69 sending him the prisoner, and the other county board shall collect from the county sending him the prisoner, for his board such an amount as is charged for local county prisoners for each

1 day, or fractional day, and, in addition thereto, the county 2 board of the other county shall collect from the county sending 3 the prisoners, sums as have been necessarily expended for 4 clothing, bedding, and medical aid for the prisoners. In 5 addition thereto the county board of the other county may 6 collect from the county sending the prisoners such sum as the 7 county board may determine for other expenses incurred by the 8 other county in providing jail facilities for the prisoners. The county board of the county from which the prisoners are 9 10 sent, at its first session after their commitment, shall 11 authorize the county auditor to issue to the county where they 12 are committed orders upon the county treasurer for the 13 maintenance of the prisoners while they remain in such jail. 641\*#15S 14 641.15 PRISONERS; FEEDING, CARE. 15 The county board shall provide suitable jail clothing, 16 without distinctive marks, underclothing, linen and bedding, 17 towels, and medical aid for prisoners, and fuel for the jail 18 and, if adjoining and connected, the sheriff's residence. The 19 sheriff may require a prisoner to wear jail clothing during his 20 confinement, but shall restore personal clothing upon discharge. No prisoner shall be required to wear clothing 21 22 previously used until it has been thoroughly cleansed. The 23 sheriff or jailer shall keep the jail in a clean and healthy 24 condition, have each prisoner's clothing washed at least once a 25 week, furnish to each sufficient clean water for drinking and 26 bathing, and serve each three times a day with a sufficient 27 quantity of wholesome, well cooked food. 641\*#25S 641.25 DISTRICT JAILS; HOW DESIGNATED. 28 29 The commissioner of corrections, with the consent of the 30 county board, may designate any suitable jail in the state as a 31 district jail, to be used for the detention of prisoners from 32 other counties in addition to those of its own. If the jail or 33 its management becomes unfit for that purpose, he the 34 commissioner may rescind its designation. Whenever there is no 35 sufficient jail in any county, the examining county or municipal 36 judge, upon his the judge's own motion, or the judge of the district court, upon application of the sheriff, may order any 37 38 person charged with a criminal offense committed to a sufficient 39 jail in some other county. If there is a district jail in the 40 judicial district, he the charged person shall be sent to it, or 41 to any other nearer district jail designated by the judge. The 42 sheriff of the county containing the district jail, on 43 presentation of the order, shall receive, keep in custody, and 44 deliver him the charged person up upon the order of the court or 45 a judge. 641\*#26S 46 641.26 CONDEMNATION OF JAILS. 47 When the jail of any county is insecure or otherwise unfit 48 for use, the judge of the district court therein, on the 49 recommendation of the grand jury or of his the judge's own 50 motion, may issue his a written order condemning it; or, when 51 the commissioner of corrections shall adjudge any county jail 52 insecure or otherwise unfit for use, he the commissioner may, 53 with consent of the judge of the district court, issue his a 54 written order condemning it. After condemnation that jail shall 55 not be used for the detention of any prisoner until the order of 56 condemnation is rescinded. 641\*#262S 57 641.262 ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL JAILS BY CONTIGUOUS 58 COUNTIES. 59 No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. REGIONAL JAIL BOARD; MEMBERSHIP, TERM, 60 61 COMPENSATION. The county board of each cooperating county shall appoint two members to a board to be known as the regional 62 63 jail board. Members appointed to the board shall be county 64 commissioners. One of the members first appointed to the 65 regional jail board shall be appointed for a term expiring on 66 June 30 next following his appointment, the other for a term 67 expiring one year later. After the appointment of the first members, one succeeding member shall be appointed each year for 68 69 a two year period beginning on July 1. Each appointee shall 70 hold office until  $h \neq s$  a successor is appointed and has qualified. 71 Vacancies are filled by the appointing power. The members of

the regional jail board serve without compensation but shall be

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1 reimbursed for all necessary expenses incurred by them in
    performance of their official duties. This reimbursement is
   payable by the county from which the member is appointed, until
   the regional jail fund is established. When the regional jail
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 5 fund is established, reimbursement shall be made from that
 6 fund. Reimbursement authorized by this subdivision is in
    addition to any reimbursement received by a regional jail board
   member who is also a member of a county board.
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      Subd. 3. BOARD MEETINGS. As soon as possible after
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   the appointment of the members of the regional jail board by the
11
   cooperating counties, the regional jail board shall hold a joint
12
    meeting and shall elect a chairman chair, wice
13 chairman vice-chair, and secretary. The county board of the
    county first appointing members to the regional jail board shall
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15
    call the first meeting of the board and shall designate the
     place of meeting. The regional jail board shall meet at least
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17
    annually thereafter at a place designated by the regional jail
    board and may meet at such other times and places as it
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19
    considers necessary.
641*#263S
        641.263 POWERS, DUTIES OF BOARD.
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       No change for subd 1 to 3
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       Subd. 4. EMPLOYEES MERIT SYSTEM.
                                           A regional jail
23 merit system may be established under the provisions of this
24 subdivision and Minnesota Statutes 1961, Chapter 44. Consistent
25
    with standards promulgated by the commissioner of corrections
    for qualifications of regional jail employees, the cooperating
27 counties, by vote of each county board, may establish, modify,
28 or abandon a merit system for the employment, promotion,
29
    discipline, and dismissal of all regional jail employees except
30
   the superintendent. Questions relating to the establishment,
31
    modification, or abandonment of the merit system shall not be
32
    submitted to the voters for their approval. The following words
33. and phrases defined in Minnesota Statutes 1961, Section 44.01,
   have the meanings given in this subdivision for the purposes of
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    a regional jail merit system:
     (1) "Appointing authority" means the regional jail
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   superintendent;
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     (2) "Board" means the "personnel board" consisting of the
39
     chairman chair, vice-chairman vice-chair, and secretary of the
    regional jail board;
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       (3) "Council" means the county boards of the cooperating
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    counties.
641*#2645
       641.264 FINANCING.
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       No change for subd 1 to 3
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       Subd. 4. EXPENDITURES. The regional jail board
   shall approve by majority vote all expenditure vouchers and the
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    chairman chair of the board shall transmit them to the county
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    auditor of the county in which the regional jail is located for
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    payment by the county treasurer, accompanied by the chairman's
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    chair's certification that the expenditure vouchers have been
     approved by a majority of the regional jail board.
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       No change for subd 5 to 6
642*#09S
       642.09 INSPECTION; HEALTH OFFICER, SHERIFF.
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       The health officer of every city having a lockup shall
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   inspect the same once a year, with reference to its sanitary
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    condition, make a written report thereof to the commissioner of
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    corrections upon blanks furnished by him the commissioner, and
58 deliver a copy of such report to the governing body of such
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    city. Upon filing such report he the health officer shall
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    receive from the treasurer of such municipality a fee of $5.
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    The sheriff of any county in which a municipality maintains a
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    lockup shall inspect such lockup once a year, with reference to
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    its security and administration, and make a written report
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    thereof to the commissioner of corrections upon blanks furnished
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     by him the commissioner, and deliver a copy of such report to
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    the governing body of the municipality maintaining such lockup.
642*#10S
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       642.10 CONDEMNATION OF LOCKUP.
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       When the commissioner of corrections shall become
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    satisfied, from the report of a local health officer or sheriff
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    or from the report of any agent he the commissioner may appoint
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    and authorize to examine lockups, or from his the commissioner's
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.inspection that any lockup does not reasonably conform to

essential conditions and details of construction, such as are 1 prescribed by law for plans for lockups, and that such lockup is in a condition or of a construction such as to endanger the wellbeing, health, security or life of any person confined therein, he the commissioner shall condemn such lockup by his 5 written order and it shall not be further used while such order 6 is in force. 7

642\*#11S

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642.11 CONDEMNATION, HOW ENFORCED.

If any lockup condemned by the commissioner of corrections shall thereafter be used while the order of condemnation is in force, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to bring an action in the district court in the county where the lockup is, for the purpose of enforcing his the order of condemnation, and upon the trial of the action a copy of such order, certified in the usual form by the commissioner, shall be conclusive evidence that such lockup has been condemned by the commissioner and shall be prima facie evidence that the lockup does not comply with the requirements of sections 642.02, 642.10 and 642.11 and is unfit for use as a lockup, and that its future use should be enjoined by the court. Evidence to sustain the order of condemnation may be received in rebuttal.

642\*#12S

642.12 FURNISHING LIQUOR TO INMATES.

No sheriff, jailer, police officer, marshal, or other person in charge of any jail or lockup, under any pretense, shall give, sell, or deliver to any prisoner therein any contraband, as defined in section 641.165, subdivision 1, unless a reputable physician certifies in writing that the health of such prisoner or inmate requires it, in which case he the prisoner or inmate may be allowed the prescribed quantity, and no more.

643\*#01S

643.01 TRANSFER OF PRISONERS BETWEEN JAIL AND WORKHOUSE. In any county of this state in which there is now or shall be hereafter maintained by any county or by any city and county, a workhouse, correctional or work farm for the confinement of criminal offenders, and a county jail, any district court or county court judge of the judicial district in which the county is situated, shall have the power, either of his the judge's own motion, or on the application of the county attorney of the county, in accordance with written county policy approved by the commissioner of corrections, to order:

- (1) any prisoner who shall be confined in the county jail under sentence, to be transferred and recommitted to the workhouse, correctional or work farm at hard labor, for the remainder of the term for which sentenced; or
- (2) any prisoner who shall be confined in the workhouse, correctional or work farm under sentence, to be transferred and recommitted to the county jail for the remainder of the term for which sentenced; or
- (3) any prisoner who shall be confined in the county jail, convicted and awaiting sentence, to be transferred to and confined in the workhouse, correctional or work farm while awaiting sentence.

53 Transferred prisoners are subject to the rules and 54 discipline of the confining institution. Transportation of 55 prisoners is the responsibility of the sending institution. 643\*#02S

643.02 PROCEDURE OF DISTRICT COURT OR COUNTY COURT JUDGE IN CHARGE AND DUTY OF SHERIFF.

When any district court or county court judge shall make an order for the transfer of any prisoner as provided in section 643.01, the order shall be made in duplicate by the judge, shall recite therein the name of the court by which the prisoner was sentenced or convicted, the date of sentence or conviction, the general nature of the offense for which sentenced or convicted, the length of the original sentence and the length of the sentence still remaining or the sentencing date if known, and any other facts that will furnish material information regarding the case, and shall direct the superintendent or other keeper of the workhouse, correctional or work farm, or sheriff or other keeper of the county jail to safely keep the prisoner at hard labor for the remainder of the original term of sentence, or until further sentencing proceedings, as stated in the order, unless otherwise released according to law, or the parole rules

and regulations of the workhouse, correctional or work farm, or county jail. Both of the orders for transfer of the prisoner to the workhouse, correctional or work farm, or county jail shall be filed forthwith with the sheriff or other keeper of the jail, or superintendent or other keeper of the workhouse, correctional or work farm and the sheriff or other keeper of the jail, or superintendent or other keeper of the workhouse, correctional or work farm shall thereupon retain one of the orders of transfer and shall without delay transfer and deliver the prisoner named 10 in the order and-deliver-him-or-her, together with the other of the duplicate orders for the transfer of the prisoner to the 11 12 superintendent or other keeper of the workhouse, correctional or 13 work farm, or sheriff or other keeper of the jail, who shall retain the order and safely keep the prisoner named therein for 14 the remainder of the sentence at hard labor or until further 15 16 sentencing proceedings, as specified in the order, unless 17 otherwise released as hereinbefore provided. The order for 18 transfer of any prisoner, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall have 19 the same force and effect as the writ of commitment issued by 20 the court which sentenced the prisoner in the first instance or as the order for confinement issued by the court in the first instance, and in addition shall be full authority for the 21 22 23 holding and keeping of the prisoner by the superintendent or 24 other keeper of the workhouse, correctional or work farm, or the 25 sheriff or other keeper of the jail, and for his the prisoner's 26 apprehension by any peace officer in case of the escape of the 27 prisoner from the workhouse, correctional or work farm, or 28 county jail. On the request of any district court or county 29 court judge of the district in which the workhouse, correctional 30 or work farm, and county jail are located, the sheriff of the county, or superintendent, shall without delay furnish a copy to 32 the judge of any commitment or order in his the sheriff's or 33 superintendent's possession. 643\*#295 34 643.29 DIMINUTION OF SENTENCE. 35 No change for subd 1 Subd. 2. ENFORCEMENT. Any jailer, workhouse or 36 correctional work farm superintendent, or person similarly in 37 custody of persons incarcerated as set forth in subdivision 1 38 39

Subd. 2. ENFORCEMENT. Any jailer, workhouse or correctional work farm superintendent, or person similarly in custody of persons incarcerated as set forth in subdivision 1 may, pursuant to a prisoner discipline plan, take away any or all of the reduction in sentence previously gained by good conduct, and in consideration of mitigating circumstances, may afterwards restore him the prisoner in whole or in part, to the standing he possessed before the reduction in sentence was taken away.

645\*#08S

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645.08 CANONS OF CONSTRUCTION.

In construing the statutes of this state, the following canons of interpretation are to govern, unless their observance would involve a construction inconsistent with the manifest intent of the legislature, or repugnant to the context of the statute:

- (1) Words and phrases are construed according to rules of grammar and according to their common and approved usage; but technical words and phrases and such others as have acquired a special meaning, or are defined in this chapter, are construed according to such special meaning or their definition;
- (2) The singular includes the plural; and the plural, the singular; words in-the-masculine of one gender include the feminine-and-neuter other genders; words used in the past or present tense include the future;
- (3) General words are construed to be restricted in their meaning by preceding particular words;
- (4) Words in a law conferring a joint authority upon three or more public officers or other persons are construed to confer authority upon a majority of such officers or persons; and
- (5) A majority of the qualified members of any board or commission constitutes a quorum.

645\*#44S 67

645.44 PARTICULAR WORDS AND PHRASES.

No change for subd 1 to la

Subd. 2. CLERK. When used in reference to court procedure, "clerk" means the clerk of the court in which the action or proceeding is pending, and "clerk's office" means his that clerk's office.

No change for subd 3 to 13

Subd. 14. WRITING. "Written" and "in writing" may include any mode of representing words and letters. The signature of a person, when required by law, (a) must be in the 3 handwriting of the person or, (b) if he-be the person is unable to write, (i) his the person's mark or his name written by some 5 person another at his the request and in his the presence 6 of the person or, (ii) by a rubber stamp facsimile of his the 7 8 person's actual signature, mark, or a signature of his the person's name or a mark made by another person and adopted for 9 all purposes of signature by the person with a motor disability 10 11 and affixed in his the person's presence. 12 No change for subd 15 to 18