

A bill for an act

relating to judiciary; modifying certain provisions relating to courts, juvenile delinquency proceedings, child support calculations, protective orders, wills and trusts, property interests, protected persons and wards, receiverships, assignments for the benefit of creditors, and notice regarding civil rights; amending Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 169.79, subdivision 6; 169.797, subdivision 4; 203B.06, subdivision 3; 260B.163, subdivision 1; 260C.331, subdivision 3; 279.37, subdivision 8; 302A.753, subdivisions 2, 3; 302A.755; 302A.759, subdivision 1; 302A.761; 308A.945, subdivisions 2, 3; 308A.951; 308A.961, subdivision 1; 308A.965; 308B.935, subdivisions 2, 3; 308B.941; 308B.951, subdivision 1; 308B.955; 316.11; 317A.255, subdivision 1; 317A.753, subdivisions 3, 4; 317A.755; 317A.759, subdivision 1; 322B.836, subdivisions 2, 3; 322B.84; 357.021, subdivision 6; 359.061, subdivisions 1, 2; 462A.05, subdivision 32; 469.012, subdivision 2i; 514.69; 514.70; 518.552, by adding a subdivision; 518A.29; 518B.01, subdivision 8; 524.2-712; 524.2-1103; 524.2-1104; 524.2-1106; 524.2-1107; 524.2-1114; 524.2-1115; 524.2-1116; 524.5-502; 525.091, subdivisions 1, 3; 540.14; 559.17, subdivision 2; 576.04; 576.06; 576.08; 576.09; 576.11; 576.121; 576.123; 576.144; 576.15; 576.16; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 5B; 201; 243; 576; 577; 630; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 302A.759, subdivision 2; 308A.961, subdivision 2; 308B.951, subdivisions 2, 3; 317A.759, subdivision 2; 576.01; 577.01; 577.02; 577.03; 577.04; 577.05; 577.06; 577.08; 577.09; 577.10.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

ARTICLE 1

JUDICIARY

Section 1. **[5B.11] LEGAL PROCEEDINGS; PROTECTIVE ORDER.**

If a program participant is involved in a legal proceeding as a party or witness, the court or other tribunal may issue a protective order to prevent disclosure of information that could reasonably lead to the discovery of the program participant's location.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 169.79, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Other motor vehicles.** If the motor vehicle is any kind of motor vehicle other than those provided for in subdivisions 2 to 4, ~~one plate~~ two plates must be displayed ~~on~~. One plate must be displayed at the front and one on the rear of the vehicle and one at the back. The two plates must either be mounted on the front and rear bumpers of the vehicle or on the front and back of the vehicle exterior in places designed to hold a license plate.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 169.797, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Penalty.** (a) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who violates this section within ten years of the first of two prior convictions under this section, section 169.791, or a statute or ordinance in conformity with one of those sections. The operator of a vehicle who violates subdivision 3 and who causes or contributes to causing a vehicle accident that results in the death of any person or in substantial bodily harm to any person, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 7a, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. The same prosecuting authority who is responsible for prosecuting misdemeanor violations of this section is responsible for prosecuting gross misdemeanor violations of this section. In addition to any sentence of imprisonment that the court may impose on a person convicted of violating this section, the court shall impose a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than the maximum amount authorized by law. The court may allow community service in lieu of any fine imposed if the defendant is indigent.

(b) A driver who is the owner of the vehicle may, no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, produce proof of insurance stating that security had been provided for the vehicle that was being operated at the time of demand to the court administrator. The required proof of insurance may be sent by mail by the driver as long as it is received no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance. If a citation is issued, no person shall be convicted of violating this section if the court administrator receives the required proof of insurance no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance. If the charge is made other than by citation, no person shall be convicted of violating this section if the person presents the required proof of insurance at the person's first court appearance after the charge is made.

(c) If the driver is not the owner of the vehicle, the driver shall, no later than the date and time specified in the citation for the driver's first court appearance, provide the district court administrator with proof of insurance or the name and address of the owner.

3.1 Upon receipt of the name and address of the owner, the district court administrator shall
3.2 communicate the information to the law enforcement agency.

3.3 (d) If the driver is not the owner of the vehicle, the officer may send or provide a
3.4 notice to the owner of the vehicle requiring the owner to produce proof of insurance for
3.5 the vehicle that was being operated at the time of the demand. Notice by mail is presumed
3.6 to be received five days after mailing and shall be sent to the owner's current address or the
3.7 address listed on the owner's driver's license. Within ten days after receipt of the notice,
3.8 the owner shall produce the required proof of insurance to the place stated in the notice
3.9 received by the owner. The required proof of insurance may be sent by mail by the owner
3.10 as long as it is received within ten days. Any owner who fails to produce proof of insurance
3.11 within ten days of an officer's request under this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.
3.12 The peace officer may mail the citation to the owner's current address or address stated
3.13 on the owner's driver's license. It is an affirmative defense to a charge against the owner
3.14 that the driver used the owner's vehicle without consent, if insurance would not have been
3.15 required in the absence of the unauthorized use by the driver. It is not a defense that a
3.16 person failed to notify the Department of Public Safety of a change of name or address as
3.17 required under section 171.11. The citation may be sent after the ten-day period.

3.18 ~~(b)~~ (e) The court may impose consecutive sentences for offenses arising out of a
3.19 single course of conduct as permitted in section 609.035, subdivision 2.

3.20 ~~(e)~~ (f) In addition to the criminal penalty, the driver's license of an operator convicted
3.21 under this section shall be revoked for not more than 12 months. If the operator is also an
3.22 owner of the vehicle, the registration of the vehicle shall also be revoked for not more
3.23 than 12 months. Before reinstatement of a driver's license or registration, the operator
3.24 shall file with the commissioner of public safety the written certificate of an insurance
3.25 carrier authorized to do business in this state stating that security has been provided by the
3.26 operator as required by section 65B.48.

3.27 ~~(d)~~ (g) The commissioner shall include a notice of the penalties contained in this
3.28 section on all forms for registration of vehicles required to maintain a plan of reparation
3.29 security.

3.30 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 260B.163, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

3.31 Subdivision 1. **General.** (a) Except for hearings arising under section 260B.425,
3.32 hearings on any matter shall be without a jury and may be conducted in an informal
3.33 manner, except that a child who is prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has the
3.34 right to a jury trial on the issue of guilt. The rules of evidence promulgated pursuant
3.35 to section 480.0591 and the law of evidence shall apply in adjudicatory proceedings

involving a child alleged to be delinquent, an extended jurisdiction juvenile, or a juvenile petty offender, and hearings conducted pursuant to section 260B.125 except to the extent that the rules themselves provide that they do not apply.

(b) When a continuance or adjournment is ordered in any proceeding, the court may make any interim orders as it deems in the best interests of the minor in accordance with the provisions of sections 260B.001 to 260B.421.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the court shall exclude the general public from hearings under this chapter and shall admit only those persons who, in the discretion of the court, have a direct interest in the case or in the work of the court. The court shall permit the victim of a child's delinquent act to attend any related delinquency proceeding, except that the court may exclude the victim:

(1) as a witness under the Rules of Criminal Procedure; and

(2) from portions of a certification hearing to discuss psychological material or other evidence that would not be accessible to the public.

The court shall open the hearings to the public in ~~delinquency certification~~ or extended jurisdiction juvenile proceedings where the child is alleged to have committed an offense or has been proven to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult and the child was at least 16 years of age at the time of the offense, except that the court may exclude the public from portions of a certification hearing to discuss psychological material or other evidence that would not be accessible to the public in an adult proceeding. The court shall open the hearings to the public in delinquency proceedings where the child is alleged to have committed an offense or has been proven to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult and the child was at least 16 years of age at the time of the offense, if the court determines that, due to the violent or serious nature of the alleged offense, the benefit to public safety of holding an open hearing outweighs the potential consequences for the child due to the resulting public record.

(d) In all delinquency cases a person named in the charging clause of the petition as a person directly damaged in person or property shall be entitled, upon request, to be notified by the court administrator in writing, at the named person's last known address, of (1) the date of the certification or adjudicatory hearings, and (2) the disposition of the case.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 260C.331, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Court expenses.** The following expenses are a charge upon the county in which proceedings are held upon certification of the judge of juvenile court or upon such other authorization provided by law:

(1) the fees and mileage of witnesses, and the expenses and mileage of officers serving notices and subpoenas ordered by the court, as prescribed by law;

(2) the expense of transporting a child to a place designated by a child-placing agency for the care of the child if the court transfers legal custody to a child-placing agency;

(3) the expense of transporting a minor to a place designated by the court;

(4) reasonable compensation for an attorney appointed by the court to serve as counsel.

The State Guardian Ad Litem Board shall pay for guardian ad litem expenses and reasonable compensation for an attorney to serve as counsel for a guardian ad litem, if necessary. In no event may the court order that guardian ad litem expenses or compensation for an attorney serving as counsel for a guardian ad litem be charged to a county.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 279.37, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Fees.** The party or parties making such confession of judgment shall pay the county auditor a fee as set by the county board to defray the costs of processing the confession of judgment and making the annual billings required. Fees as set by the county board shall be ~~paid to the court administrator of the court for entry of judgment and for the entry of each full or partial release thereof. The fees paid to the court administrator under this section are~~ in lieu of the fees provided for in section 357.021. ~~Fees collected under this section~~ and shall be processed by the county and credited to the general revenue fund of the county.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 357.021, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Surcharges on criminal and traffic offenders.** (a) Except as provided in this paragraph, the court shall impose and the court administrator shall collect a \$75 surcharge on every person convicted of any felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor offense, other than a violation of a law or ordinance relating to vehicle parking, for which there shall be a \$12 surcharge. When a defendant is convicted of more than one offense in a case, the surcharge shall be imposed only once in that case. In the Second Judicial District, the court shall impose, and the court administrator shall collect, an additional \$1 surcharge on every person convicted of any felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor offense, including a violation of a law or ordinance relating to vehicle parking, if the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners authorizes the \$1 surcharge. The surcharge shall be imposed whether or not the person is sentenced to

imprisonment or the sentence is stayed. The surcharge shall not be imposed when a person is convicted of a petty misdemeanor for which no fine is imposed.

(b) If the court fails to impose a surcharge as required by this subdivision, the court administrator shall show the imposition of the surcharge, collect the surcharge, and correct the record.

(c) The court may not waive payment of the surcharge required under this subdivision. Upon a showing of indigency or undue hardship upon the convicted person or the convicted person's immediate family, the sentencing court may authorize payment of the surcharge in installments.

(d) The court administrator or other entity collecting a surcharge shall forward it to the commissioner of management and budget.

(e) If the convicted person is sentenced to imprisonment and has not paid the surcharge before the term of imprisonment begins, the chief executive officer of the correctional facility in which the convicted person is incarcerated shall collect the surcharge from any earnings the inmate accrues from work performed in the facility or while on conditional release. The chief executive officer shall forward the amount collected to the court administrator or other entity collecting the surcharge imposed by the court.

(f) A person who ~~successfully completes a diversion or similar program~~ enters a diversion program, continuance without prosecution, continuance for dismissal, or stay of adjudication for a violation of chapter 169 must pay the surcharge described in this subdivision. A surcharge imposed under this paragraph shall be imposed only once per case.

(g) The surcharge does not apply to administrative citations issued pursuant to section 169.999.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 359.061, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Resident notaries.** The commission of every notary commissioned under section 359.01, together with: (1) a signature that matches the first, middle, and last name as listed on the notary's commission and shown on the notarial stamp, and (2) a sample signature in the style in which the notary will actually execute notarial acts, shall be recorded in the office of the ~~court administrator of the district court~~ local registrar of the notary's county of residence or in the county department to which duties relating to notaries public have been assigned under section 485.27, in a record kept for that purpose.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 359.061, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Nonresident notaries.** The commission of a nonresident notary must be recorded in the Minnesota county the notary designates pursuant to section 359.01, subdivision 2, clause (3), ~~in the office of the court administrator of the district court of that county or~~ in the county department to which duties relating to notaries public have been assigned under section 485.27.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 514.69, is amended to read:

**514.69 FILE WITH ~~COURT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE DISTRICT~~
~~COURT~~ COUNTY.**

Subdivision 1. **Perfection of hospital's lien.** In order to perfect such lien, the operator of such hospital, before, or within ten days after, such person shall have been discharged therefrom, shall file in the office of the ~~court administrator of the district court~~ county office assigned this duty by the county board pursuant to section 485.27 of the county in which such hospital shall be located a verified statement in writing setting forth the name and address of such patient, as it shall appear on the records of such hospital, the name and location of such hospital and the name and address of the operator thereof, the dates of admission to and discharge of such patient therefrom, the amount claimed to be due for such hospital care, and, to the best of claimant's knowledge, the names and addresses of all persons, firms, or corporations claimed by such injured person, or the legal representatives of such person, to be liable for damages arising from such injuries; such claimant shall also, within one day after the filing of such claim or lien, mail a copy thereof, by certified mail, to each person, firm, or corporation so claimed to be liable for such damages to the address so given in such statement. The filing of such claim or lien shall be notice thereof to all persons, firms, or corporations liable for such damages whether or not they are named in such claim or lien.

Subd. 2. **Perfection of public assistance lien.** In the case of public assistance liens filed under section 256.015 or 256B.042, the state agency may perfect its lien by filing its verified statement in the office of the ~~court administrator~~ county office assigned this duty by the county board pursuant to section 485.27 in the county of financial responsibility for the public assistance paid. The ~~court administrator~~ county office shall record the lien in the same manner as provided in section 514.70.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 514.70, is amended to read:

514.70 ~~COURT ADMINISTRATOR~~ COUNTY TO PROVIDE RECORD.

The ~~court administrator~~ county office assigned this duty by the county board pursuant to section 485.27 shall endorse thereon the date and hour of filing and, at the

expense of the county, shall provide a hospital lien book with proper index in which the ~~court administrator~~ county office shall enter the date and hour of such filing, the names and addresses of such hospital, the operators thereof and of such patient, the amount claimed and the names and addresses of those claimed to be liable for damages. The ~~court administrator~~ county office shall be paid \$5 as a fee for such filing and \$5 as a fee for filing each lien satisfaction.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 518.552, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. **Maintenance calculated after child support.** The amount of the maintenance award, if any, must be determined after the court determines the amount of child support to be paid.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all dissolution actions filed on or after January 1, 2012.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 518A.29, is amended to read:

518A.29 CALCULATION OF GROSS INCOME.

(a) Subject to the exclusions and deductions in this section, gross income includes any form of periodic payment to an individual, including, but not limited to, salaries, wages, commissions, self-employment income under section 518A.30, workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, annuity payments, military and naval retirement, pension and disability payments, court-ordered spousal maintenance received ~~under a previous order or the current proceeding from a person other than a parent of the joint child~~, Social Security or veterans benefits provided for a joint child under section 518A.31, and potential income under section 518A.32. Salaries, wages, commissions, or other compensation paid by third parties shall be based upon gross income before participation in an employer-sponsored benefit plan that allows an employee to pay for a benefit or expense using pretax dollars, such as flexible spending plans and health savings accounts. No deductions shall be allowed for contributions to pensions, 401-K, IRA, or other retirement benefits.

(b) Gross income does not include compensation received by a party for employment in excess of a 40-hour work week, provided that:

(1) child support is ordered in an amount at least equal to the guideline amount based on gross income not excluded under this clause; and

(2) the party demonstrates, and the court finds, that:

(i) the excess employment began after the filing of the petition for dissolution or legal separation or a petition related to custody, parenting time, or support;

(ii) the excess employment reflects an increase in the work schedule or hours worked over that of the two years immediately preceding the filing of the petition;

(iii) the excess employment is voluntary and not a condition of employment;

(iv) the excess employment is in the nature of additional, part-time or overtime employment compensable by the hour or fraction of an hour; and

(v) the party's compensation structure has not been changed for the purpose of affecting a support or maintenance obligation.

(c) Expense reimbursements or in-kind payments received by a parent in the course of employment, self-employment, or operation of a business shall be counted as income if they reduce personal living expenses.

(d) Gross income may be calculated on either an annual or monthly basis. Weekly income shall be translated to monthly income by multiplying the weekly income by 4.33.

(e) Gross income does not include a child support payment received by a party. It is a rebuttable presumption that adoption assistance payments, guardianship assistance payments, and foster care subsidies are not gross income.

(f) Gross income does not include the income of the obligor's spouse and the obligee's spouse.

(g) Child support or spousal maintenance payments ordered by a court for a nonjoint child or ~~former spouse or ordered payable to the other party as part of the current proceeding~~ person other than a parent of the joint child are deducted from other periodic payments received by a party for purposes of determining gross income.

(h) Gross income does not include public assistance benefits received under section 256.741 or other forms of public assistance based on need.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all dissolution actions filed on or after January 1, 2012.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 518B.01, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Service; alternate service; publication; notice.** (a) The petition and any order issued under this section other than orders for dismissal shall be served on the respondent personally. Orders for dismissal may be served personally or by United States mail. In lieu of personal service of an order for protection, a law enforcement officer may serve a person with a short form notification as provided in subdivision 8a.

(b) When service is made out of this state and in the United States, it may be proved by the affidavit of the person making the service. When service is made outside the United

States, it may be proved by the affidavit of the person making the service, taken before and certified by any United States minister, charge d'affaires, commissioner, consul, or commercial agent, or other consular or diplomatic officer of the United States appointed to reside in the other country, including all deputies or other representatives of the officer authorized to perform their duties; or before an office authorized to administer an oath with the certificate of an officer of a court of record of the country in which the affidavit is taken as to the identity and authority of the officer taking the affidavit.

(c) If personal service cannot be made, the court may order service of the petition and any order issued under this section by alternate means, or by publication, which publication must be made as in other actions. The application for alternate service must include the last known location of the respondent; the petitioner's most recent contacts with the respondent; the last known location of the respondent's employment; the names and locations of the respondent's parents, siblings, children, and other close relatives; the names and locations of other persons who are likely to know the respondent's whereabouts; and a description of efforts to locate those persons.

The court shall consider the length of time the respondent's location has been unknown, the likelihood that the respondent's location will become known, the nature of the relief sought, and the nature of efforts made to locate the respondent. The court shall order service by first class mail, forwarding address requested, to any addresses where there is a reasonable possibility that mail or information will be forwarded or communicated to the respondent.

The court may also order publication, within or without the state, but only if it might reasonably succeed in notifying the respondent of the proceeding. Service shall be deemed complete 14 days after mailing or 14 days after court-ordered publication.

(d) A petition and any order issued under this section, including the short form notification, must include a notice to the respondent that if an order for protection is issued to protect the petitioner or a child of the parties, upon request of the petitioner in any parenting time proceeding, the court shall consider the order for protection in making a decision regarding parenting time.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 525.091, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Original documents.** (a) The court administrator of any county upon order of the judge exercising probate jurisdiction may destroy all the original documents in any probate proceeding of record in the office ~~after the file in such proceeding has been closed~~ provided the original or a Minnesota state archives commission approved photographic, photostatic, microphotographic, microfilmed, digitally imaged, electronic,

or similarly reproduced copy of the original ~~of the following enumerated documents in the~~
~~proceeding~~ are on file in the office. After the file in the proceeding has been closed, only
the following enumerated documents need to be retained:

~~Enumerated original documents:~~

~~(a)~~ (1) 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)~~ paragraph (b), the enumerated documents shall include
all claims of creditors;

~~(b)~~ (2) in guardianships or conservatorships, the jurisdictional petition and order
for hearing thereof with proof of service; letters; orders directing and confirming sale,
mortgage, lease or for conveyance of real estate; order for restoration to capacity and order
discharging guardian; and any amendment of the listed documents; and

~~(c)~~ (3) in mental, inebriety, and indigent matters, the jurisdictional petition; report of
examination; warrant of commitment; notice of discharge from institution, or notice of
death and order for restoration to capacity; and any amendment of the listed documents.

~~(d)~~ (b) Except for the enumerated documents described in this subdivision, the
court administrator may destroy all other ~~original~~ documents in any probate proceeding
without retaining any reproduction of the document. For the purpose of this subdivision,
a proceeding is deemed closed if no document has been filed in the proceeding for a
period of 15 years, except in the cases of wills filed for safekeeping and those containing
wills of decedents not adjudicated upon.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 525.091, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Effect of copies.** A photographic, photostatic, microphotographic,
microfilmed, digitally imaged, electronic, or similarly reproduced record is of the same
force and effect as the original and may be used as the original document or book of
record in all proceedings.

ARTICLE 2

WILL AND TRUST CONSTRUCTION REVISION

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.2-712, is amended to read:

524.2-712 DECEDENTS DYING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2009, AND BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2011; FORMULA CLAUSES TO BE CONSTRUED TO REFER TO FEDERAL ESTATE TAX AND FEDERAL GENERATION-SKIPPING TRANSFER TAX LAWS.

(a) A governing instrument, including a will or trust agreement, of a decedent who dies after December 31, 2009, and before January 1, 2011, that contains a formula or provision referring to the "unified credit," "estate tax exemption," "applicable exemption amount," "applicable credit amount," "applicable exclusion amount," "generation-skipping transfer tax exemption," "GST exemption," "marital deduction," "maximum marital deduction," "unlimited marital deduction," "inclusion ratio," "applicable fraction," or any section of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the federal estate tax or federal generation-skipping transfer tax, or that measures a share of an estate or trust by reference to federal estate taxes or federal generation-skipping transfer taxes, is deemed to refer to the federal estate tax and federal generation-skipping transfer tax laws as they applied with respect to the estates of decedents dying on December 31, 2009. This paragraph does not apply to a governing instrument, including a will or trust agreement, that manifests an intent that a contrary rule will apply if the decedent dies on a date on which there is no then-applicable federal estate or federal generation-skipping transfer tax.

~~(b) If the federal estate or federal generation-skipping transfer tax becomes effective before January 1, 2011, then the reference to January 1, 2011, in paragraph (a) is deemed to refer to the first date on which this tax becomes legally effective, instead of January 1, 2011.~~

~~(c)~~ (b) The personal representative, trustee, or any interested person under the governing instrument, including a will or trust agreement, may bring a proceeding to determine whether the decedent intended that a formula or provision described in paragraph (a) be construed with respect to the law as it existed after December 31, 2009. This proceeding must be commenced by December 31, 2011~~;~~ and the court may consider extrinsic evidence that contradicts the plain meaning of the will, trust, or other governing instrument. The court may modify a provision of a will, trust, or other governing instrument that refers to the federal estate tax or generation-skipping transfer tax laws as described in paragraph (a) to conform the terms to the decedent's intention, or achieve the decedent's tax objectives in a manner that is not contrary to the decedent's probable

intention. The court may provide that its decision, including any decision to modify a provision of a will, trust, or other governing instrument, is effective as of the date of the decedent's death.

ARTICLE 3

UNIFORM DISCLAIMER OF PROPERTY INTERESTS ACT

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.2-1103, is amended to read:

524.2-1103 SCOPE.

~~Sections 524.2-1101 to 524.2-1116 apply to disclaimers of any interest in or power over property, whenever created. Except as provided in section 524.2-1116, sections~~
524.2-1101 to 524.2-1116 are the exclusive means by which a disclaimer may be made under Minnesota law regardless of whether it is qualified under section 2518 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ~~in effect on January 1, 2010~~ as defined in section 291.005, subdivision 1, clause (3).

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.2-1104, is amended to read:

524.2-1104 TAX-QUALIFIED DISCLAIMER.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, other than section 524.2-1106, if, as a result of a disclaimer or transfer, the disclaimed or transferred interest is treated pursuant to the provisions of section 2518 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as ~~in effect on January 1, 2010~~ defined in section 291.005, subdivision 1, clause (3), as never having been transferred to the disclaimant, then the disclaimer or transfer is effective as a disclaimer under sections 524.2-1101 to 524.2-1116.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.2-1106, is amended to read:

524.2-1106 WHEN DISCLAIMER IS BARRED OR LIMITED.

(a) A disclaimer is barred by a written waiver of the right to disclaim.

(b) A disclaimer of an interest in property is barred if any of the following events occur before the disclaimer becomes effective:

(1) the disclaimant accepts the portion of the interest sought to be disclaimed;

(2) the disclaimant voluntarily assigns, conveys, encumbers, pledges, or transfers the portion of the interest sought to be disclaimed or contracts to do so;

(3) the portion of the interest sought to be disclaimed is sold pursuant to a judicial sale; or

(4) the disclaimant is insolvent when the disclaimer becomes irrevocable.

14.1 (c) Acceptance of a distribution from a trust shall constitute acceptance of only
14.2 that portion of the beneficial interest in that trust that has been distributed, and shall not
14.3 constitute acceptance or bar disclaimer of that portion of the beneficial interest in the trust
14.4 that has not yet been distributed.

14.5 ~~(e)~~ (d) A disclaimer, in whole or in part, of the future exercise of a power held in a
14.6 fiduciary capacity is not barred by its previous exercise.

14.7 ~~(d)~~ (e) A disclaimer, in whole or in part, of the future exercise of a power not held in
14.8 a fiduciary capacity is not barred by its previous exercise unless the power is exercisable
14.9 in favor of the disclaimant.

14.10 ~~(e)~~ (f) A disclaimer of an interest in, or a power over, property which is barred by
14.11 this section is ineffective.

14.12 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.2-1107, is amended to read:

14.13 **524.2-1107 POWER TO DISCLAIM; GENERAL REQUIREMENTS; WHEN**
14.14 **IRREVOCABLE.**

14.15 (a) A person may disclaim, in whole or in part, any interest in or power over
14.16 property, including a power of appointment. A person may disclaim the interest or power
14.17 even if its creator imposed a spendthrift provision or similar restriction on transfer or a
14.18 restriction or limitation on the right to disclaim.

14.19 (b) With court approval, a fiduciary may disclaim, in whole or in part, any interest in
14.20 or power over property, including a power of appointment when acting in a representative
14.21 capacity. Without court approval, a fiduciary may disclaim, in whole or in part, any interest
14.22 in or power over property, including a power of appointment, if and to the extent that the
14.23 instrument creating the fiduciary relationship explicitly grants the fiduciary the right to
14.24 disclaim. With court approval, a custodial parent may disclaim on behalf of a minor child
14.25 for whom no conservator has been appointed, in whole or in part, any interest in or power
14.26 over property, including a power of appointment, which the minor child is to receive.

14.27 (c) To be effective, a disclaimer must be in writing, declare the writing as a
14.28 disclaimer, describe the interest or power disclaimed, and be signed by the person or
14.29 fiduciary making the disclaimer and acknowledged in the manner provided for deeds of
14.30 real estate to be recorded in this state. In addition, for a disclaimer to be effective, an
14.31 original of the disclaimer must be delivered or filed in the manner provided in section
14.32 524.2-1114.

14.33 (d) A partial disclaimer may be expressed as a fraction, percentage, monetary
14.34 amount, specific property, term of years, portion of a beneficial interest in or right to

15.1 distributions from a trust, limitation of a power, or any other interest or estate in the
15.2 property.

15.3 (e) A disclaimer becomes irrevocable when the disclaimer is delivered or filed
15.4 pursuant to section 524.2-1114 or it becomes effective as provided in sections 524.2-1108
15.5 to 524.2-1113, whichever occurs later.

15.6 (f) A disclaimer made under sections 524.2-1101 to 524.2-1116 is not a transfer,
15.7 assignment, or release.

15.8 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.2-1114, is amended to read:

15.9 **524.2-1114 DELIVERY OR FILING.**

15.10 (a) Subject to paragraphs (b) to (l), delivery of a disclaimer may be effective
15.11 by personal delivery, first-class mail, or any other method that results in its receipt.
15.12 A disclaimer sent by first-class mail is deemed to have been delivered on the date it is
15.13 postmarked. Delivery by any other method is effective upon receipt by the person to
15.14 whom the disclaimer is to be delivered under this section.

15.15 (b) In the case of a disclaimer of an interest created under the law of intestate
15.16 succession or an interest created by will, other than an interest in a testamentary trust:

15.17 (1) the disclaimer must be delivered to the personal representative of the decedent's
15.18 estate; or

15.19 (2) if no personal representative is serving when the disclaimer is sought to be
15.20 delivered, the disclaimer must be filed with the clerk of the court in any county where
15.21 venue of administration would be proper.

15.22 (c) In the case of a disclaimer of an interest in a testamentary trust:

15.23 (1) the disclaimer must be delivered to the trustee serving when the disclaimer is
15.24 delivered or, if no trustee is then serving, to the personal representative of the decedent's
15.25 estate; or

15.26 (2) if no personal representative is serving when the disclaimer is sought to be
15.27 delivered, the disclaimer must be filed with the clerk of the court in any county where
15.28 venue of administration of the decedent's estate would be proper.

15.29 (d) In the case of a disclaimer of an interest in an inter vivos trust:

15.30 (1) the disclaimer must be delivered to the trustee serving when the disclaimer is
15.31 delivered;

15.32 (2) if no trustee is then serving, it must be filed with the clerk of the court in any
15.33 county where the filing of a notice of trust would be proper; or

(3) if the disclaimer is made before the time the instrument creating the trust becomes irrevocable, the disclaimer must be delivered to the person with the power to revoke the revocable trust or the transferor of the interest or to such person's legal representative.

(e) In the case of a disclaimer of an interest created by a beneficiary designation made before the time the designation becomes irrevocable, the disclaimer must be delivered to the person making the beneficiary designation or to such person's legal representative.

(f) In the case of a disclaimer of an interest created by a beneficiary designation made after the time the designation becomes irrevocable, the disclaimer must be delivered to the person obligated to distribute the interest.

(g) In the case of a disclaimer by a surviving holder of jointly held property, the disclaimer must be delivered to the person to whom the disclaimed interest passes or, if such person cannot reasonably be located by the disclaimant, the disclaimer must be delivered as provided in paragraph (b).

(h) In the case of a disclaimer by an object, or taker in default of exercise, of a power of appointment at any time after the power was created, the disclaimer must be delivered to:

(1) the holder of the power; or

(2) the fiduciary acting under the instrument that created the power or, if no fiduciary is serving when the disclaimer is sought to be delivered, filed with a court having authority to appoint the fiduciary.

(i) In the case of a disclaimer by an appointee of a nonfiduciary power of appointment, the disclaimer must be delivered to:

(1) the holder of the power or the personal representative of the holder's estate; or

(2) the fiduciary under the instrument that created the power or, if no fiduciary is serving when the disclaimer is sought to be delivered, filed with a court having authority to appoint the fiduciary.

(j) In the case of a disclaimer by a fiduciary of a power over a trust or estate, the disclaimer must be delivered as provided in paragraph (b), (c), or (d) as if the power disclaimed were an interest in property.

(k) In the case of a disclaimer of a power exercisable by an agent, other than a power exercisable by a fiduciary over a trust or estate, the disclaimer must be delivered to the principal or the principal's representative.

(l) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), delivery of a disclaimer of an interest in or relating to real estate shall be presumed upon the recording of the disclaimer in the office of the ~~clerk of the court~~ county recorder or registrar of titles of the county or counties where the real estate is located.

(m) A fiduciary or other person having custody of the disclaimed interest is not liable for any otherwise proper distribution or other disposition made without actual notice of the disclaimer or, if the disclaimer is barred under section 524.2-1106, for any otherwise proper distribution or other disposition made in reliance on the disclaimer, if the distribution or disposition is made without actual knowledge of the facts constituting the bar of the right to disclaim.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.2-1115, is amended to read:

524.2-1115 RECORDING OF DISCLAIMER RELATING TO REAL ESTATE.

(a) A disclaimer of an interest in or relating to real estate does not provide constructive notice to all persons unless the disclaimer contains a legal description of the real estate to which the disclaimer relates and unless the disclaimer is ~~filed for recording~~ recorded in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles in the county or counties where the real estate is located.

(b) An effective disclaimer meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) constitutes constructive notice to all persons from the time of ~~filing~~ recording. Failure to record the disclaimer does not affect its validity as between the disclaimant and persons to whom the property interest or power passes by reason of the disclaimer.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.2-1116, is amended to read:

524.2-1116 APPLICATION TO EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS.

~~Except as otherwise provided in section 524.2-1106, an~~ Sections 524.2-1101 to 524.2-1116 apply to disclaimers of any interest in or power over property existing on January 1, 2010, ~~as to which the time for delivering or filing a disclaimer under laws superseded by sections 524.2-1101 to 524.2-1116 has not expired, may be disclaimed after January 1, 2010~~ whenever created.

ARTICLE 4

PROTECTED PERSONS AND WARDS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 524.5-502, is amended to read:

524.5-502 COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.

(a) The court may authorize a proceeding under this article to proceed in forma pauperis, as provided in chapter 563.

(b) In proceedings under this article, a lawyer or health professional rendering necessary services with regard to the appointment of a guardian or conservator, the

administration of the ward's or protected person's estate or personal affairs, or the restoration of that person's capacity or termination of the protective proceeding shall be entitled to compensation from the ward's or protected person's estate or from the county having jurisdiction over the proceedings if the ward or protected person is indigent. When the court determines that other necessary services have been provided for the benefit of the ward or protected person by a lawyer or health professional, the court may order fees to be paid from the estate of the ward or protected person or from the county having jurisdiction over the proceedings if the ward or protected person is indigent. If, however, the court determines that a petitioner, guardian, or conservator has not acted in good faith, the court shall order some or all of the fees or costs incurred in the proceedings to be borne by the petitioner, guardian, or conservator not acting in good faith. In determining compensation for a guardian or conservator of an indigent person, the court shall consider a fee schedule recommended by the Board of County Commissioners. The fee schedule may also include a maximum compensation based on the living arrangements of the ward or protected person. If these services are provided by a public or private agency, the county may contract on a fee-for-service basis with that agency.

(c) When the court determines that a guardian or conservator has rendered necessary services or has incurred necessary expenses for the benefit of the ward or protected person, the court may order reimbursement or compensation to be paid from the estate of the ward or protected person or from the county having jurisdiction over the guardianship or protective proceeding if the ward or protected person is indigent. The court may not deny an award of fees solely because the ward or protected person is a recipient of medical assistance. In determining compensation for a guardian or conservator of an indigent person, the court shall consider a fee schedule recommended by the Board of County Commissioners. The fee schedule may also include a maximum compensation based on the living arrangements of the ward or protected person. If these services are provided by a public or private agency, the county may contract on a fee-for-service basis with that agency.

(d) The court shall order reimbursement or 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 protective proceeding services necessary to prevent maltreatment of a vulnerable adult, as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 15. In determining compensation for a guardian or conservator of an indigent person, the court shall consider a fee schedule recommended by the Board of County Commissioners. The fee schedule may also include a maximum compensation based on the living arrangements

of the ward or protected person. If these services are provided by a public or private agency, the county may contract on a fee-for-service basis with that agency.

(e) When a county employee serves as a guardian or conservator as part of employment duties, the court shall order 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 protected person's estate for 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.

ARTICLE 5

RECEIVERSHIPS

Section 1. [576.21] DEFINITIONS.

(a) The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context requires otherwise.

(b) "Court" means the district court in which the receivership is pending unless the context requires otherwise.

(c) "Entity" means a person other than a natural person.

(d) "Executory contract" means a contract, including a lease, where the obligations of both the respondent and the other party to the contract are unperformed to the extent that the failure of either party to complete performance of its obligations would constitute a material breach of the contract, thereby excusing the other party's performance of its obligations under the contract.

(e) "Foreign receiver" means a receiver appointed in any foreign jurisdiction.

(f) "Foreign jurisdiction" means any state or federal jurisdiction other than that of this state.

(g) "General receiver" means the receiver appointed in a general receivership.

(h) "General receivership" means a receivership over all or substantially all of the nonexempt property of a respondent for the purpose of liquidation and distribution to creditors and other parties in interest, including, without limitation, a receivership resulting from the appointment of a receiver pursuant to section 302A.753, 308A.945, 308B.935, 317A.753, or 322B.836.

(i) "Lien" means a charge against or interest in property to secure payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation, including any mortgage or security interest.

(j) "Limited receiver" means the receiver appointed in a limited receivership.

(k) "Limited receivership" means a receivership other than a general receivership.

(l) "Party" means a person who is a party within the meaning of the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure in the action in which a receiver is appointed.

(m) "Party in interest" includes the respondent, any equity security holder in the respondent, any person with an ownership interest in or lien on receivership property, and, in a general receivership, any creditor of the respondent.

(n) "Person" has the meaning given it in section 645.44 and shall include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and other entities recognized under the laws of this state.

(o) "Property" means all of respondent's right, title, and interest, both legal and equitable, in real and personal property, regardless of the manner by which any of the same were or are acquired. Property includes, but is not limited to, any proceeds, products, offspring, rents, or profits of or from the property. Property does not include: (1) any power that the respondent may exercise solely for the benefit of another person, or (2) property impressed with a trust except to the extent that the respondent has a residual interest.

(p) "Receiver" means a person appointed by the court as the court's agent, and subject to the court's direction, to take possession of, manage, and, if authorized by this chapter or order of the court, dispose of receivership property.

(q) "Receivership" means the case in which the receiver is appointed, and, as the context requires, the proceeding in which the receiver takes possession of, manages, or disposes of the respondent's property.

(r) "Receivership property" means (1) in the case of a general receivership, all or substantially all of the nonexempt property of the respondent, or (2) in the case of a limited receivership, that property of the respondent identified in the order appointing the receiver, or in any subsequent order.

(s) "Respondent" means the person over whose property the receiver is appointed.

(t) "State agent" and "state agency" mean any office, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or other agency of the state of Minnesota or of any subdivision thereof, or any individual acting in an official capacity on behalf of any state agent or state agency.

(u) "Time of appointment" means the date and time specified in the first order of appointment of a receiver or, if the date and time are not specified in the order of appointment, the date and time that the court ruled on the motion for the appointment of a receiver. Time of appointment does not mean any subsequent date or time, including the execution of a written order, the filing or docketing of a written order, or the posting of a bond.

(v) "Utility" means a person providing any service regulated by the Public Utilities Commission.

Sec. 2. [576.22] APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER AND OF COMMON LAW.

(a) This chapter applies to receiverships provided for in section 576.25, subdivisions 2 to 6, and to receiverships:

(1) pursuant to section 193.147, in connection with a mortgage on an armory;

(2) pursuant to section 223.17, subdivision 8, paragraph (b), in connection with a defaulting grain buyer;

(3) pursuant to section 232.22, subdivision 7, paragraph (c), in connection with a defaulting public grain warehouse;

(4) pursuant to section 296A.22, in connection with nonpayment of tax;

(5) pursuant to section 302A.753, 308A.945, 308B.935, 317A.753, or 322B.836, in an action relating to the dissolution of an entity and relating to, in like cases, property within the state of foreign entities;

(6) pursuant to section 321.0703, in connection with the rights of a creditor of a partner or transferee;

(7) pursuant to section 322.22, in connection with the rights of creditors of limited partners;

(8) pursuant to section 323A.0504, in connection with a partner's transferable interest;

(9) pursuant to section 453.55, in connection with bonds and notes;

(10) pursuant to section 453A.05, in connection with bonds and notes;

(11) pursuant to section 513.47, in connection with a proceeding for relief with respect to a transfer fraudulent as to a creditor or creditors;

(12) pursuant to section 514.06, in connection with the severance of a building and resale;

(13) pursuant to section 515.23, in connection with an action by a unit owners' association to foreclose a lien for nonpayment of delinquent assessments against condominium units;

(14) pursuant to section 518A.71, in connection with the failure to pay, or to provide security for, maintenance or support payments;

(15) pursuant to section 559.17, in connection with assignments of rents; however, any receiver appointed under section 559.17 shall be a limited receiver, and the court shall apply the provisions of this chapter to the extent not inconsistent with section 559.17;

(16) pursuant to section 571.84, in connection with a garnishee in possession of property subject to a garnishment proceeding;

(17) pursuant to section 575.05, in connection with property applied to judgment;

(18) pursuant to section 575.06, in connection with adverse claimants;

22.1 (19) pursuant to sections 582.05 to 582.10, in connection with mortgage
22.2 foreclosures; however, any receiver appointed under sections 582.05 to 585.10 shall be a
22.3 limited receiver, and the court shall apply the provisions of this chapter to the extent not
22.4 inconsistent with sections 582.05 to 582.10;

22.5 (20) pursuant to section 609.904, in connection with criminal penalties; or

22.6 (21) pursuant to section 609.907, in connection with preservation of property
22.7 subject to forfeiture.

22.8 (b) This chapter does not apply to any receivership in which the receiver is a state
22.9 agency or in which the receiver is appointed, controlled, or regulated by a state agency
22.10 unless otherwise provided by law.

22.11 (c) In receiverships not specifically referenced in paragraph (a) or (b), the court, in
22.12 its discretion, may apply provisions of this chapter to the extent not inconsistent with
22.13 the statutes establishing the receiverships.

22.14 (d) Unless explicitly displaced by this chapter, the provisions of other statutory law
22.15 and the principles of common law remain in full force and effect and supplement the
22.16 provisions of this chapter.

22.17 **Sec. 3. [576.23] POWERS OF THE COURT.**

22.18 The court has the exclusive authority to direct the receiver and the authority over
22.19 all receivership property wherever located including, without limitation, authority
22.20 to determine all controversies relating to the collection, preservation, improvement,
22.21 disposition, and distribution of receivership property, and all matters otherwise arising
22.22 in or relating to the receivership, the receivership property, the exercise of the receiver's
22.23 powers, or the performance of the receiver's duties.

22.24 **Sec. 4. [576.24] TYPES OF RECEIVERSHIPS.**

22.25 A receivership may be either a limited receivership or a general receivership.
22.26 Any receivership which is based upon the enforcement of an assignment of rents or
22.27 leases, or the foreclosure of a mortgage lien, judgment lien, mechanic's lien, or other lien
22.28 pursuant to which the respondent or any holder of a lien would have a statutory right of
22.29 redemption, shall be a limited receivership. If the order appointing the receiver does
22.30 not specify whether the receivership is a limited receivership or a general receivership,
22.31 the receivership shall be a limited receivership unless and until the court by later order
22.32 designates the receivership as a general receivership, notwithstanding that pursuant to
22.33 section 576.25, subdivision 8, a receiver may have control over all the property of the

respondent. At any time, the court may order a general receivership to be converted to a limited receivership and a limited receivership to be converted to a general receivership.

Sec. 5. [576.25] APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS; RECEIVERSHIP NOT A TRUST.

Subdivision 1. **No necessity of separate action.** A receiver may be appointed under this chapter whether or not the motion for appointment of a receiver is combined with, or is ancillary to, an action seeking a money judgment.

Subd. 2. **Before judgment.** Except where judgment for failure to answer may be had without application to the court, a limited receiver may be appointed before judgment to protect any party to an action who demonstrates an apparent right to property that is the subject of the action and is in the possession of an adverse party, and that the property or its rents and profits are in danger of loss or material impairment.

Subd. 3. **In a judgment or after judgment.** A limited or general receiver may be appointed in a judgment or after judgment to carry the judgment into effect, to preserve property pending an appeal, or when an execution has been returned unsatisfied and the judgment debtor refuses to apply the property in satisfaction of the judgment.

Subd. 4. **Entities.** In addition to those situations specifically provided for in statute, a limited or general receiver may be appointed when a corporation or other entity is dissolved, insolvent, in imminent danger of insolvency, or has forfeited its corporate rights and in like cases of the property within the state of foreign corporations and other entities.

Subd. 5. **Appointment of receiver of mortgaged property.** (a) A limited receiver shall be appointed at any time after the commencement of mortgage foreclosure proceedings under chapter 580 or 581 and before the end of the period for redemption, if the mortgage being foreclosed:

(1) secures an original principal amount of \$100,000 or more or is a lien upon residential real estate containing more than four dwelling units; and

(2) is not a lien upon property that was entirely homesteaded, residential real estate containing four or fewer dwelling units where at least one unit is 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 property 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.

(b) 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:

- 24.1 (1) application of tenant security deposits as required by section 504B.178;
24.2 (2) payment when due of prior or current real estate taxes or special assessments
24.3 with respect to the mortgaged property or the periodic escrow for the payment of the
24.4 taxes or special assessments;
24.5 (3) payment when due of premiums for insurance of the type required by the
24.6 mortgage or the periodic escrow for the payment of the premiums; or
24.7 (4) keeping of the covenants required of a landlord or licensor pursuant to section
24.8 504B.161, subdivision 1.
24.9 (c) The receiver shall be or shall retain an experienced property manager.
24.10 (d) The receiver shall collect the rents, profits, and all other income of any kind.
24.11 The receiver, after providing for payment of its reasonable fees and expenses, shall, to
24.12 the extent possible and in the order determined by the receiver to preserve the value of
24.13 the mortgaged property:
24.14 (1) manage the mortgaged property so as to prevent waste;
24.15 (2) execute contracts and leases within the period of the receivership, or beyond the
24.16 period of the receivership if approved by the court;
24.17 (3) pay the expenses listed in paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (3);
24.18 (4) pay all expenses for normal maintenance of the mortgaged property; and
24.19 (5) perform the terms of any assignment of rents that complies with section 559.17,
24.20 subdivision 2.
24.21 (e) The purchaser at a foreclosure sale shall have the right, at any time and without
24.22 limitation as provided in section 582.03, to advance money to the receiver to pay any or
24.23 all of the expenses that the receiver should otherwise pay if cash were available from
24.24 the mortgaged property. Sums so advanced, with interest, shall be a part of the sum
24.25 required to be paid to redeem from the sale. The sums shall be proved by the affidavit of
24.26 the purchaser, an agent, or attorney, stating the expenses and describing the mortgaged
24.27 property. The affidavit shall be furnished to the sheriff in the manner of expenses claimed
24.28 under section 582.03.
24.29 (f) Any sums collected that remain in the possession of the receiver at the
24.30 termination of the receivership shall, in the event the termination of the receivership is
24.31 due to the reinstatement of the mortgage debt or redemption of the mortgaged property by
24.32 the mortgagor, be paid to the mortgagor; and in the event termination of the receivership
24.33 occurs at the end of the period of redemption without redemption by the mortgagor
24.34 or any other party entitled to redeem, interest accrued upon the sale price pursuant to
24.35 section 580.23 or 581.10 shall be paid to the purchaser at the foreclosure sale. Any net
24.36 sum remaining shall be paid to the mortgagor, except if the receiver was enforcing an

assignment of rents that complies with section 559.17, subdivision 2, in which case any net sum remaining shall be paid pursuant to the terms of the assignment.

(g) This subdivision applies to all mortgages executed on or after August 1, 1977, and to amendments or modifications thereto, and to amendments or modifications made on or after August 1, 1977, to mortgages executed before August 1, 1977, if the amendment or modification is duly recorded and is for the principle purpose of curing a default.

Subd. 6. **Other cases.** A receiver may be appointed in other cases as are provided by law, or in accord with existing practice, except as otherwise prescribed.

Subd. 7. **Motion for appointment of receiver.** The court may appoint a receiver upon a motion with notice to the respondent, to all other parties in the action, and to parties in interest and other persons as the court may require. Notice shall also be given to any judgment creditor who is seeking the appointment of a receiver in any other action. A motion to appoint a general receiver shall be treated as a dispositive motion. The court may appoint a receiver ex parte or on shortened notice on a temporary basis if it is clearly shown that an emergency exists requiring the immediate appointment of a receiver. In that event, the court shall set a hearing as soon as practicable and at the subsequent hearing, the burdens of proof shall be as would be applicable to a motion made on notice that is not expedited.

Subd. 8. **Description of receivership property.** The order appointing the receiver or subsequent order shall describe the receivership property with particularity appropriate to the circumstances. If the order does not so describe the receivership property, until further order of the court, the receiver shall have control over all of the respondent's nonexempt property.

Subd. 9. **Receivership not a trust.** The order appointing the receiver does not create a trust.

Sec. 6. [576.26] ELIGIBILITY OF RECEIVER.

Subdivision 1. **Who may serve as receiver.** Unless otherwise prohibited by law or prior order, any person, whether or not a resident of this state, may serve as a receiver, provided that the court, in its order appointing the receiver, makes written conclusions based in the record that the person proposed as receiver:

(1) is qualified to serve as receiver and as an officer of the court; and

(2) is independent as to the parties and the underlying dispute.

Subd. 2. **Considerations regarding qualifications.** (a) In determining whether a proposed receiver is qualified to serve as receiver and as an officer of the court, the court shall consider any relevant information, including, but not limited to, whether:

(1) the proposed receiver has knowledge and experience sufficient to perform the duties of receiver;

(2) the proposed receiver has the financial ability to post the bond required by section 576.07;

(3) the proposed receiver or any insider of the proposed receiver has been previously disqualified from serving as receiver and the reasons for disqualification;

(4) the proposed receiver or any insider of the proposed receiver has been convicted of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude; and

(5) the proposed receiver or any insider of the proposed receiver has been found liable in a civil court for fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, civil theft, or similar misconduct.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "insider" includes:

(1) if the proposed receiver is a corporation, an officer or director of the corporation, or a person in control of the proposed receiver; and

(2) if the proposed receiver is a partnership, a general or limited partner of the partnership, or a person in control of the proposed receiver.

Subd. 3. **Considerations regarding independence.** (a) In determining whether a proposed receiver is independent as to the parties and the underlying dispute, the court shall consider any relevant information, including, but not limited to:

(1) the nature and extent of any relationship that the proposed receiver has to the parties and the property proposed as receivership property including, without limitation, whether the proposed receiver is a party to the action, a family member of a party to the action, or an officer, director, member, employee, or owner of or controls a party to the action;

(2) whether the proposed receiver has any interest materially adverse to the interests of any of the parties to the action;

(3) whether the proposed receiver has any material financial or pecuniary interest, other than receiver compensation allowed by court order, in the outcome of the underlying dispute, including any proposed contingent or success fee compensation arrangement; and

(4) whether the proposed receiver is a debtor, secured or unsecured creditor, lienor of, or holder of any equity interest in, any of the parties to the action of the receivership property.

(b) In evaluating all information, the court may exercise its discretion and need not consider any single item of information to be determinative of independence. Without limiting the generality of the preceding sentence, the proposed receiver shall not be disqualified solely because the proposed receiver was appointed receiver in other unrelated matters involving any of the parties to the matter in which the appointment is sought, or

the proposed receiver has been engaged by any of the parties to the action in matters unrelated to the underlying action.

Subd. 4. **Information provided to court.** The proposed receiver, the parties, and prospective parties in interest may provide any information relevant to the qualifications, independence, and the selection of the receiver.

Sec. 7. [576.27] BOND.

After appointment, a receiver shall give a bond in the sum, nature, and with the conditions that the court shall order in its discretion consistent with section 574.11. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the receiver's bond shall be conditioned on the receiver's faithful discharge of its duties in accordance with the orders of the court and the laws of this state. The receiver shall execute a bond with a surety authorized to write bonds in the state.

Sec. 8. [576.28] IMMUNITY; DISCOVERY FROM RECEIVER.

(a) The receiver shall be entitled to all defenses and immunities provided at common law for acts or omissions within the scope of the receiver's appointment.

(b) No person other than a successor receiver duly appointed by the court shall have a right of action against a receiver to recover receivership property or the value thereof.

(c) A party or party in interest may conduct discovery of the receiver concerning any matter relating to the receiver's administration of the receivership property after obtaining an order authorizing the discovery.

Sec. 9. [576.29] POWERS AND DUTIES OF RECEIVERS; GENERALLY.

Subdivision 1. **Powers.** (a) A receiver, whether general or limited, shall have the following powers in addition to those specifically conferred by this chapter or otherwise by statute, rule, or order of the court:

(1) the power to collect, control, manage, conserve, and protect receivership property;

(2) the power to incur and pay expenses incidental to the receiver's exercise of the powers or otherwise in the performance of the receiver's duties;

(3) the power to assert rights, claims, causes of action, or defenses that relate to receivership property; and

(4) the power to seek and obtain instruction from the court with respect to any matter relating to the receivership property, the exercise of the receiver's powers, or the performance of the receiver's duties.

(b) In addition to the powers provided in paragraph (a), a general receiver shall have the power:

(1) to (i) assert any rights, claims, causes of action, or defenses of the respondent to the extent any rights, claims, causes of action, or defenses are receivership property; (ii) maintain in the receiver's name or in the name of the respondent any action to enforce any right, claim, cause of action, or defense; and (iii) intervene in actions in which the respondent is a party for the purpose of exercising the powers under this clause or requesting transfer of venue of the action to the court;

(2) to pursue any claim or remedy that may be asserted by a creditor of the respondent under sections 513.41 to 513.51;

(3) to compel any person, including the respondent, and any party, by subpoena pursuant to Rule 45 of the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure, to give testimony or to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things with respect to receivership property or any other matter that may affect the administration of the receivership;

(4) to operate any business constituting receivership property in the ordinary course of the business, including the use, sale, or lease of property of the business or otherwise constituting receivership property, and the incurring and payment of expenses of the business or other receivership property;

(5) if authorized by an order of the court following notice and a hearing, to use, improve, sell, or lease receivership property other than in the ordinary course of business; and

(6) if appointed pursuant to section 302A.753, 308A.945, 308B.935, 317A.753, or 322B.836, to exercise all of the powers and authority provided by the section or order of the court.

Subd. 2. **Duties.** A receiver, whether general or limited, shall have the duties specifically conferred by this chapter or otherwise by statute, rule, or order of the court.

Subd. 3. **Modification of powers and duties.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the court may modify the powers and duties of a receiver provided by this section.

Sec. 10. [576.30] RECEIVER AS LIEN CREDITOR; REAL ESTATE RECORDING; SUBSEQUENT SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

Subdivision 1. **Receiver as lien creditor.** As of the time of appointment, the receiver shall have the powers and priority as if it were a creditor that obtained a judicial lien at the time of appointment pursuant to sections 548.09 and 550.10 on all of the

receivership property, subject to satisfying the recording requirements as to real property described in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Real estate recording.** If any interest in real estate is included in the receivership property, a notice of lis pendens shall be recorded as soon as practicable with the county recorder or registrar of titles, as appropriate, of the county in which the real property is located. The priority of the receiver as lien creditor against real property shall be from the time of recording of the notice of lis pendens, except as to persons with actual or implied knowledge of the appointment under section 507.34.

Subd. 3. **Subsequent sales of real estate.** The notice of lis pendens, a court order authorizing the receiver to sell real property certified by the court administrator, and a deed executed by the receiver recorded with the county recorder or registrar of titles, as appropriate, of the county in which the real property is located, and upon execution of the deed by the receiver shall be prima facie evidence of the authority of the receiver to sell and convey the real property described in the deed. The court may also require a motion for an order for sale of the real property or a motion for an order confirming sale of the real property.

Sec. 11. [576.31] DUTIES OF RESPONDENT.

The respondent shall:

(1) assist and cooperate fully with the receiver in the administration of the receivership and the receivership property and the discharge of the receiver's duties, and comply with all orders of the court;

(2) immediately upon the receiver's appointment, deliver to the receiver all of the receivership property in the respondent's possession, custody, or control, including, but not limited to, all books and records, electronic data, passwords, access codes, statements of accounts, deeds, titles or other evidence of ownership, financial statements, and all other papers and documents related to the receivership property;

(3) supply to the receiver information as requested relating to the administration of the receivership and the receivership property, including information necessary to complete any reports or other documents that the receiver may be required to file; and

(4) remain responsible for the filing of all tax returns, including those returns applicable to periods which include those in which the receivership is in effect.

Sec. 12. [576.32] EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION OF PROFESSIONALS.

30.1 Subdivision 1. **Employment.** (a) To represent or assist the receiver in carrying
30.2 out the receiver's duties, the receiver may employ attorneys, accountants, appraisers,
30.3 auctioneers, and other professionals that do not hold or represent an interest adverse
30.4 to the receivership.

30.5 (b) This section does not require prior court approval for the retention of
30.6 professionals. However, any professional to be retained shall provide the receiver with a
30.7 disclosure of any potential conflicts of interest, and the professional or the receiver shall
30.8 file with the court a notice of the retention and of the proposed compensation. Any party
30.9 in interest may bring a motion for disapproval of any retention within 21 days after the
30.10 filing of the notice of retention.

30.11 (c) A person is not disqualified for employment under this section solely because
30.12 of the person's employment by, representation of, or other relationship with the receiver,
30.13 respondent, a creditor, or other party in interest if the court determines that the employment
30.14 is appropriate.

30.15 Subd. 2. **Compensation.** (a) The receiver and any professional retained by the
30.16 receiver shall be paid by the receiver from the receivership property in the same manner
30.17 as other expenses of administration and without separate orders, but subject to the
30.18 procedures, safeguards, and reporting that the court may order.

30.19 (b) Except to the extent fees and expenses have been approved by the court, or as
30.20 to parties in interest who are deemed to have waived the right to object, any interim
30.21 payments of fees and expenses to the receiver are subject to approval in connection with
30.22 the receiver's final report pursuant to section 576.38.

30.23 **Sec. 13. [576.33] SCHEDULES OF PROPERTY AND CLAIMS.**

30.24 (a) The court may order the respondent or a general receiver to file under oath to
30.25 the best of its actual knowledge:

30.26 (1) a schedule of all receivership property and exempt property of the respondent,
30.27 describing, as of the time of appointment: (i) the location of the property and, if real
30.28 property, a legal description thereof; (ii) a description of all liens to which the property is
30.29 subject; and (iii) an estimated value of the property; and

30.30 (2) a schedule of all creditors and taxing authorities and regulatory authorities which
30.31 supervise the respondent, their mailing addresses, the amount and nature of their claims,
30.32 whether the claims are secured by liens of any kind, and whether the claims are disputed.

30.33 (b) The court may order inventories and appraisals if appropriate to the receivership.

30.34 **Sec. 14. [576.34] NOTICE.**

31.1 In a general receivership, unless the court orders otherwise, the receiver shall give
31.2 notice of the receivership to all creditors and other parties in interest actually known
31.3 to the receiver by mail or other means of transmission within 21 days after the time of
31.4 appointment. The notice of the receivership shall include the time of appointment and the
31.5 names and addresses of the respondent, the receiver, and the receiver's attorney, if any.

31.6 Sec. 15. **[576.35] NOTICES, MOTIONS, AND ORDERS.**

31.7 Subdivision 1. **Notice of appearance.** Any party in interest may make an
31.8 appearance in a receivership by filing a written notice of appearance, including the name,
31.9 mailing address, fax number, e-mail address, if any, and telephone number of the party in
31.10 interest and its attorney, if any, and by serving a copy on the receiver and the receiver's
31.11 attorney, if any. It is not necessary for a party in interest to be joined as a party to be heard
31.12 in the receivership. A proof of claim does not constitute a written notice of appearance.

31.13 Subd. 2. **Master service list.** From time to time the receiver shall file an updated
31.14 master service list consisting of the names, mailing addresses, and, where available, fax
31.15 numbers and e-mail addresses of the respondent, the receiver, all persons joined as parties
31.16 in the receivership, all persons known by the receiver to have asserted any ownership
31.17 or lien in receivership property, all persons who have filed a notice of appearance in
31.18 accordance with this section, and their attorneys, if any.

31.19 Subd. 3. **Motions.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an order shall be
31.20 sought by a motion brought in compliance with the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure
31.21 and the General Rules of Practice for the District Courts.

31.22 Subd. 4. **Persons served.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a motion
31.23 shall be served as provided in the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure, unless the court
31.24 orders otherwise, on all persons on the master service list, all persons who have asserted
31.25 an ownership interest or lien in receivership property that is the subject of the motion,
31.26 all persons who are identified in the motion as directly affected by the relief requested,
31.27 and other persons as the court may direct.

31.28 Subd. 5. **Service on state agency.** Any request for relief against a state agency shall
31.29 be served as provided in the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure, unless the court orders
31.30 otherwise, on the specific state agency and on the Office of the Attorney General.

31.31 Subd. 6. **Order without hearing.** Where a provision in this chapter, an order issued
31.32 in the receivership, or a court rule requires an objection or other response to a motion or
31.33 application within a specific time, and no objection or other response is interposed, the
31.34 court may grant the relief requested without a hearing.

32.1 Subd. 7. **Order upon application.** Where a provision of this chapter permits, as to
32.2 administrative matters, or where it otherwise appears that no party in interest would be
32.3 materially prejudiced, the court may issue an order ex parte or based on an application
32.4 without a motion, notice, or hearing.

32.5 Subd. 8. **Persons bound by orders of the court.** Except as to persons entitled to be
32.6 served pursuant to subdivision 4 and who were not served, an order of the court binds
32.7 parties in interest and all persons who file notices of appearance, submit proofs of claim,
32.8 receive written notice of the receivership, receive notice of any motion in the receivership,
32.9 or who have actual knowledge of the receivership whether they are joined as parties or
32.10 received notice of the specific motion or order.

32.11 **Sec. 16. [576.36] RECORDS; INTERIM REPORTS.**

32.12 Subdivision 1. **Preparation and retention of records.** The receiver shall prepare
32.13 and retain appropriate business records, including records of all cash receipts and
32.14 disbursements and of all receipts and distributions or other dispositions of receivership
32.15 property. After due consideration of issues of confidentiality, the records may be provided
32.16 by the receiver to parties in interest or shall be provided as ordered by the court.

32.17 Subd. 2. **Interim reports.** (a) The court may order the receiver to prepare and
32.18 file interim reports addressing:

32.19 (1) the activities of the receiver since the last report;

32.20 (2) cash receipts and disbursements, including payments made to professionals
32.21 retained by the receiver;

32.22 (3) receipts and dispositions of receivership property; and

32.23 (4) other matters.

32.24 (b) The order may provide for the delivery of the receiver's interim reports to persons
32.25 on the master service list and to other persons and may provide a procedure for objection
32.26 to the interim reports, and may also provide that the failure to object constitutes a waiver
32.27 of objection to matters addressed in the interim reports.

32.28 **Sec. 17. [576.37] REMOVAL OF RECEIVERS.**

32.29 Subdivision 1. **Removal of receiver.** The court may remove the receiver: (1) if the
32.30 receiver fails to execute and file the bond required by section 576.27; (2) if the receiver
32.31 resigns, refuses, or fails to serve for any reason; or (3) for other good cause.

32.32 Subd. 2. **Successor receiver.** Upon removal of the receiver, if the court determines
32.33 that further administration of the receivership is required, the court shall appoint a
32.34 successor receiver. Upon executing and filing a bond under section 576.27, the successor

33.1 receiver shall immediately succeed the receiver so removed and shall assume the duties of
33.2 receiver.

33.3 Subd. 3. **Report and discharge of removed receiver.** Within 14 days after
33.4 removal, the receiver so removed shall file with the court and serve a report pursuant to
33.5 section 576.38, subdivision 3, for matters up to the date of the removal. Upon approval
33.6 of the report, the court may enter an order pursuant to section 576.38 discharging the
33.7 removed receiver.

33.8 **Sec. 18. [576.38] TERMINATION OF RECEIVERSHIPS; FINAL REPORT.**

33.9 Subdivision 1. **Termination of receivership.** The court may discharge a receiver
33.10 and terminate the receivership. If the court determines that the appointment of the receiver
33.11 was procured in bad faith, the court may assess against the person who procured the
33.12 receiver's appointment:

33.13 (1) all of the receiver's fees and expenses and other costs of the receivership; and
33.14 (2) any other sanctions the court deems appropriate.

33.15 Subd. 2. **Request for discharge.** Upon distribution or disposition of all receivership
33.16 property, or the completion of the receiver's duties, the receiver shall file a final report and
33.17 shall request that the court approve the final report and discharge the receiver.

33.18 Subd. 3. **Contents of final report.** The final report, which may incorporate by
33.19 reference interim reports, shall include, in addition to any matters required by the court in
33.20 the case:

33.21 (1) a description of the activities of the receiver in the conduct of the receivership;
33.22 (2) a schedule of all receivership property at the commencement of the receivership
33.23 and any receivership property added thereafter;

33.24 (3) a list of expenditures, including all payments to professionals retained by the
33.25 receiver;

33.26 (4) a list of any unpaid expenses incurred during the receivership;

33.27 (5) a list of all dispositions of receivership property;

33.28 (6) a list of all distributions made or proposed to be made; and

33.29 (7) if not done separately, a motion or application for approval of the payment of
33.30 fees and expenses of the receiver.

33.31 Subd. 4. **Notice of final report.** The receiver shall give notice of the filing of the
33.32 final report and request for discharge to all persons who have filed notices of appearance.
33.33 If there is no objection within 21 days, the court may enter an order approving the final
33.34 report and discharging the receiver without the necessity of a hearing.

Subd. 5. **Effect of discharge.** A discharge removes all authority of the receiver, excuses the receiver from further performance of any duties, and discharges any lis pendens recorded by the receiver.

Sec. 19. **[576.39] ACTIONS BY OR AGAINST RECEIVER OR RELATING TO RECEIVERSHIP PROPERTY.**

Subdivision 1. **Actions by or against receiver.** The receiver may sue in the receiver's capacity and, subject to other sections of this chapter and all immunities provided at common law, may be sued in that capacity.

Subd. 2. **Venue.** Unless applicable law requires otherwise or the court orders otherwise, an action by or against the receiver or relating to the receivership or receivership property shall be commenced in the court and assigned to the judge before whom the receivership is pending.

Subd. 3. **Joinder.** Subject to section 576.42, a limited or general receiver may be joined or substituted as a party in any action or other proceeding that relates to receivership property that was pending at the time of appointment. Subject to other sections of this chapter, a general receiver may be joined or substituted as a party in any action or other proceeding that was pending at the time of appointment in which the respondent is a party. Pending actions may be transferred to the court upon the receiver's motion for change of venue made in the court in which the action is pending.

Subd. 4. **Effect of judgments.** A judgment entered subsequent to the time of appointment against a receiver or the respondent shall not constitute a lien on receivership property, nor shall any execution issue thereon. Upon submission of a certified copy of the judgment in accordance with section 576.49, the amount of the judgment shall be treated as an allowed claim in a general receivership. A judgment against a limited receiver shall have the same effect as a judgment against the respondent, except that the judgment shall be enforceable against receivership property only to the extent ordered by the court.

Sec. 20. **[576.40] TURNOVER OF PROPERTY.**

Subdivision 1. **Demand by receiver.** Except as expressly provided in this section, and unless otherwise ordered by the court, upon demand by a receiver, any person shall turn over any receivership property that is within the possession or control of that person. Unless ordered by the court, a person in possession of receivership property pursuant to a valid lien perfected prior to the time of appointment is not required to turn over receivership property.

35.1 Subd. 2. **Motion by receiver.** A receiver may seek to compel turnover of
35.2 receivership property by motion in the receivership. If there exists a bona fide dispute
35.3 with respect to the existence or nature of the receiver's or the respondent's interest in the
35.4 property, turnover shall be sought by means of an action under section 576.39. In the
35.5 absence of a bona fide dispute with respect to the receiver's or the respondent's right to
35.6 possession of receivership property, the failure to relinquish possession and control to the
35.7 receiver may be punishable as contempt of the court.

35.8 Sec. 21. **[576.41] ANCILLARY RECEIVERSHIPS.**

35.9 Subdivision 1. **Ancillary receiverships in foreign jurisdictions.** A receiver
35.10 appointed by a court of this state may, without first seeking approval of the court, apply
35.11 in any foreign jurisdiction for appointment as receiver with respect to any receivership
35.12 property which is located within the foreign jurisdiction.

35.13 Subd. 2. **Ancillary receiverships in the courts of this state.** (a) A foreign receiver
35.14 may obtain appointment by a court of this state as a receiver in an ancillary receivership
35.15 with respect to any property located in or subject to the jurisdiction of the court if (1)
35.16 the foreign receiver would be eligible to serve as receiver under section 576.26, and
35.17 (2) the appointment is in furtherance of the foreign receiver's possession, control, or
35.18 disposition of property subject to the foreign receivership and in accordance with orders of
35.19 the foreign jurisdiction.

35.20 (b) The courts of this state may enter any order necessary to effectuate orders entered
35.21 by the foreign jurisdiction's receivership proceeding. Unless the court orders otherwise,
35.22 a receiver appointed in an ancillary receivership in this state shall have the powers and
35.23 duties of a limited receiver as set forth in this chapter and shall otherwise comply with the
35.24 provisions of this chapter applicable to limited receivers.

35.25 Sec. 22. **[576.42] STAYS.**

35.26 Subdivision 1. **Control of property.** All receivership property is under the control
35.27 and supervision of the court appointing the receiver.

35.28 Subd. 2. **Stay by court order.** In addition to any stay provided in this section,
35.29 the court may order a stay or stays to protect receivership property and to facilitate the
35.30 administration of the receivership.

35.31 Subd. 3. **Stay in all receiverships.** Except as otherwise ordered by the court, the
35.32 entry of an order appointing a receiver shall operate as a stay, applicable to all persons, of:

35.33 (1) any act to obtain possession of receivership property, or to interfere with or
35.34 exercise control over receivership property, other than the commencement or continuation

of a judicial, administrative, or other action or proceeding, including the issuance or use of process, to enforce any lien having priority over the rights of the receiver in receivership property; and

(2) any act to create or perfect any lien against receivership property, except by exercise of a right of setoff, to the extent that the lien secures a claim that arose before the time of appointment.

Subd. 4. **Limited additional stay in general receiverships.** (a) Except as otherwise ordered by the court, in addition to the stay provided in subdivision 3, the entry of an order appointing a general receiver shall operate as a stay, applicable to all persons, of:

(1) the commencement or continuation of a judicial, administrative, or other action or proceeding, including the issuance or use of process, against the respondent or the receiver that was or could have been commenced before the time of appointment, or to recover a claim against the respondent that arose before the time of appointment;

(2) the commencement or continuation of a judicial, administrative, or other action or proceeding, including the issuance or use of process, to enforce any lien having priority over the rights of the receiver in receivership property.

(b) As to the acts specified in this subdivision, the stay shall expire 30 days after the time of appointment unless, before the expiration of the 30-day period, the receiver or other party in interest files a motion seeking an order of the court extending the stay and before the expiration of an additional 30 days following the 30-day period, the court orders the stay extended.

Subd. 5. **Modification of stay.** The court may modify any stay provided in this section upon the motion of any party in interest affected by the stay.

Subd. 6. **Inapplicability of stay.** The entry of an order appointing a receiver does not operate as a stay of:

(1) the commencement or continuation of a criminal proceeding against the respondent;

(2) the commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power;

(3) the enforcement of a judgment, other than a money judgment, obtained in an action or proceeding by a governmental unit to enforce its police or regulatory power, or with respect to any licensure of the respondent;

(4) the establishment by a governmental unit of any tax liability and any appeal thereof;

(5) the commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding to establish paternity; to establish or modify an order for alimony, maintenance, or support; or to collect alimony, maintenance, or support under any order of a court;

(6) the exercise of a right of setoff;

(7) any act to maintain or continue the perfection of a lien on, or otherwise preserve or protect rights in, receivership property, but only to the extent that the act was necessary to preserve or protect the lien or other rights as they existed as of the time of the appointment. If the act would require seizure of receivership property or commencement of an action prohibited by a stay, the continued perfection shall instead be accomplished by filing a notice in the court before which the receivership is pending and by serving the notice upon the receiver and receiver's attorney, if any, within the time fixed by law for seizure or commencement of the action;

(8) the commencement of a bankruptcy case under federal bankruptcy laws; or

(9) any other exception as provided in United States Code, title 11, section 326(b), as to the automatic stay in federal bankruptcy cases to the extent not inconsistent with any provision in this section.

Sec. 23. [576.43] UTILITY SERVICE.

A utility providing service to receivership property may not alter, refuse, or discontinue service to the receivership property without first giving the receiver 21 days' written notice of any default and any intention to alter, refuse, or discontinue service to receivership property. The court may prohibit the alteration, refusal, or discontinuance of utility service if the receiver furnishes adequate assurance of payment for service to be provided after the time of appointment.

Sec. 24. [576.44] RECEIVERSHIP FINANCING.

(a) Without necessity of a court order, the receiver may obtain unsecured credit and incur unsecured debt on behalf of the receivership, and the amounts shall be allowable as expenses of the receivership under section 576.51, subdivision 1, clause (2).

(b) Without necessity of a court order, the receiver may obtain secured financing on behalf of the receivership from any secured party under a financing facility existing at the time of the appointment.

(c) The court may authorize the receiver to obtain credit or incur indebtedness, and the court may authorize the receiver to mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber receivership property as security for repayment of any indebtedness.

Sec. 25. **[576.45] EXECUTORY CONTRACTS.**

Subdivision 1. **Performance by receiver.** Unless a court orders otherwise, a receiver succeeds to all of the rights and duties of the respondent under any executory contract. The court may condition the continued performance by the receiver on terms that are appropriate under the circumstances. Performance of an executory contract shall create a claim against the receivership to the extent of the value of the performance received by the receivership after the time of appointment. The claim shall not constitute a personal obligation of the receiver.

Subd. 2. **Assignment and delegation by receiver.** For good cause, the court may authorize a receiver to assign and delegate an executory contract to a third party under the same circumstances and under the same conditions as the respondent was permitted to do so pursuant to the terms of the executory contract and applicable law immediately before the time of appointment.

Subd. 3. **Termination by receiver.** For good cause, the court may authorize the receiver to terminate an executory contract. The receiver's right to possess or use property pursuant to the executory contract shall terminate at the termination of the executory contract. Except as to the claim against the receivership under subdivision 1, the termination shall create a claim equal to the damages, if any, for a breach of contract as if the breach of contract had occurred immediately before the time of appointment. Any claim arising under this section for termination of an executory contract shall be presented or filed in the same manner as other claims in the receivership no later than the later of: (1) the time set for filing of claims in the receivership; or (2) 28 days after the notice by the receiver of the termination of the executory contract.

Sec. 26. **[576.46] SALES FREE AND CLEAR OF LIEN IN GENERAL RECEIVERSHIPS.**

Subdivision 1. **Sales free and clear of liens.** (a) The court may order that a general receiver's sale of receivership property is free and clear of all liens, except any lien for unpaid real estate taxes or assessments and liens arising under federal law, and may be free of the rights of redemption of the respondent if the rights of redemption are receivership property and the rights of redemption of the holders of any liens, regardless of whether the sale will generate proceeds sufficient to fully satisfy all liens on the property, unless either:

(1) the property is (i) real property classified as agricultural land under section 273.13, subdivision 23, or the property is a homestead under section 510.01; and (ii) each of the owners of the property has not consented to the sale following the time of appointment; or

(2) any owner of the property or holder of a lien on the property serves and files a timely objection, and the court determines that the amount likely to be realized from the sale by the objecting person is less than the objecting person would realize within a reasonable time in the absence of this sale.

(b) The receiver shall have the burden of proof to establish that the amount likely to be realized by the objecting person from the sale is equal to or more than the objecting person would realize within a reasonable time in the absence of the sale.

(c) Upon any sale free and clear of liens authorized by this section, all liens encumbering the property conveyed shall transfer and attach to the proceeds of the sale, net of reasonable expenses approved by the court incurred in the disposition of the property, in the same order, priority, and validity as the liens had with respect to the property immediately before the sale. The court may authorize the receiver to satisfy, in whole or in part, any ownership interest or lien out of the proceeds of the sale if the ownership interest or lien of any party in interest would not thereby be impaired.

Subd. 2. Co-owned property. If any receivership property includes an interest as a co-owner of property, the receiver shall have the rights and powers afforded by applicable state or federal law of the respondent, including but not limited to any rights of partition, but may not sell the property free and clear of the co-owner's interest in the property.

Subd. 3. Right to credit bid. A creditor with a claim secured by a valid and perfected lien against the property to be sold may bid on the property at a sale and may offset against the purchase price part or all of the amount secured by its lien, provided that the creditor tenders cash sufficient to satisfy in full the reasonable expenses, approved by the court, incurred in the disposition of the property and all liens payable out of the proceeds of sale having priority over the lien of that creditor.

Subd. 4. Effect of appeal. The reversal or modification on appeal of an authorization to sell property under this section does not affect the validity of a sale to a person that purchased the property in good faith, whether or not the person knew of the pendency of the appeal, unless the authorization and sale is stayed pending the appeal.

Sec. 27. [576.47] ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY.

The court may authorize the receiver to abandon any receivership property that is burdensome or is not of material value to the receivership. Property that is abandoned is no longer receivership property.

Sec. 28. [576.48] LIENS AGAINST AFTER-ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

Except as otherwise provided for by statute, property that becomes receivership property after the time of appointment is subject to a lien to the same extent as it would have been in the absence of the receivership.

Sec. 29. **[576.49] CLAIMS PROCESS.**

Subdivision 1. **Recommendation of receiver.** In a general receivership, and in a limited receivership if the circumstances require, the receiver shall submit to the court a recommendation concerning a claims process appropriate to the particular receivership.

Subd. 2. **Order establishing process.** In a general receivership and, if the court orders, in a limited receivership, the court shall establish the claims process to be followed in the receivership addressing whether proofs of claim must be submitted, the form of any proofs of claim, the place where the proofs of claim must be submitted, the deadline or deadlines for submitting the proofs of claim, and other matters bearing on the claims process.

Subd. 3. **Alternative procedures.** The court may authorize proofs of claim to be filed with the receiver rather than the court. The court may authorize the receiver to treat claims as allowed claims based on the amounts established in the books and records of the respondent or the schedule of claims filed pursuant to section 576.33, without necessity of formal proofs of claim.

Sec. 30. **[576.50] OBJECTION TO AND ALLOWANCE OF CLAIMS.**

Subdivision 1. **Objections and allowance.** The receiver or any party in interest may file a motion objecting to a claim and stating the grounds for the objection. The court may order that a copy of the objection be served on the persons on the master mailing list at least 30 days prior to the hearing. Claims allowed by court order, and claims properly submitted and not disallowed by the court shall be allowed claims and shall be entitled to share in distributions of receivership property in accordance with the priorities provided by this chapter or otherwise by law.

Subd. 2. **Examination of claims.** If the claims process does not require proofs of claim to be filed with the court, at any time after expiration of the claim-filing period and upon 14 days' written notice to the receiver, any party in interest shall have the right to examine:

(1) all claims filed with the receiver; and

(2) all books and records in the receiver's possession that provided the receiver the basis for concluding that creditors identified therein are entitled to participate in any distributions of receivership property without having to file claims.

41.1 Subd. 3. **Estimation of claims.** For the purpose of allowance of claims, the court
41.2 may estimate:

41.3 (1) any contingent or unliquidated claim, the fixing or liquidation of which would
41.4 unduly delay the administration of the receivership; or

41.5 (2) any right to payment arising from a right to an equitable remedy.

41.6 Sec. 31. **[576.51] PRIORITY OF CLAIMS.**

41.7 Subdivision 1. **Priorities.** Allowed claims shall receive distribution under this
41.8 chapter in the following order of priority and, except as set forth in clause (1), on a pro
41.9 rata basis:

41.10 (1) claims secured by liens on receivership property, which liens are valid and
41.11 perfected before the time of appointment, to the extent of the proceeds from the disposition
41.12 of the collateral in accordance with their respective priorities under otherwise applicable
41.13 law, subject first to reimbursing the receiver for the reasonable and necessary expenses
41.14 of preserving, protecting, or disposing of the collateral, including allowed fees and
41.15 reimbursement of reasonable expenses of the receiver and professionals;

41.16 (2) actual, necessary costs and expenses incurred during the receivership, other than
41.17 those expenses allowable under clause (1), including allowed fees and reimbursement of
41.18 reasonable expenses of the receiver and professionals employed by the receiver under
41.19 section 576.32;

41.20 (3) claims for wages, salaries, or commissions, including vacation, severance, and
41.21 sick leave pay, or contributions to an employee benefit plan, earned by the claimant within
41.22 the 90 days before the time of appointment or the cessation of the respondent's business,
41.23 whichever occurs first, but only to the extent of the dollar amount in effect in United
41.24 States Code, title 11, section 507(4);

41.25 (4) allowed unsecured claims, to the extent of the dollar amount in effect in United
41.26 States Code, title 11, section 507(7), for each individual, arising from the deposit with the
41.27 respondent, before the time of appointment of the receiver, of money in connection with
41.28 the purchase, lease, or rental of property or the purchase of services for personal, family,
41.29 or household use by individuals that were not delivered or provided;

41.30 (5) claims for arrears in amounts owing pursuant to a support order as defined in
41.31 section 518A.26, subdivision 3;

41.32 (6) unsecured claims of governmental units for taxes that accrued before the time
41.33 of appointment of the receiver;

41.34 (7) all other unsecured claims due as of the time of appointment, including the
41.35 balance due the holders of secured claims to the extent not satisfied under clause (1); and

42.1 (8) interest pursuant to section 576.52.

42.2 Subd. 2. **Payments to respondent.** If all of the amounts payable under subdivision
42.3 1 have been paid in full, any remaining receivership property shall be returned to the
42.4 respondent.

42.5 **Sec. 32. [576.52] INTEREST ON UNSECURED CLAIMS.**

42.6 To the extent that funds are available to pay holders of allowed unsecured claims in
42.7 full or the amounts due as of the time of appointment, each holder shall also be entitled
42.8 to receive interest, calculated from the time of appointment, at the rate set forth in the
42.9 agreement evidencing the claim, or if no rate is provided, at the judgment rate that would
42.10 be payable as of the time of appointment; provided, however, that no holder shall be
42.11 entitled to interest on that portion, if any, of its unsecured claim that is itself interest
42.12 calculated from the time of appointment. If there are not sufficient funds in the receivership
42.13 to pay in full the interest owed to all the holders, then the interest shall be paid pro rata.

42.14 Sec. 33. **[576.53] DISTRIBUTIONS.**

42.15 Subdivision 1. **Proposed distributions.** Before any interim or final distribution is
42.16 made, the receiver shall file a distribution schedule listing the proposed distributions.
42.17 The distribution schedule may be filed at any time during the case or may be included
42.18 in the final report.

42.19 Subd. 2. **Notice.** The receiver shall give notice of the filing of the distribution
42.20 schedule to all persons on the master mailing list or that have filed proofs of claim. If there
42.21 is no objection within 21 days after the notice, the court may enter an order authorizing
42.22 the receiver to make the distributions described in the distribution schedule without the
42.23 necessity of a hearing.

42.24 Subd. 3. **Other distributions.** In the order appointing the receiver or in subsequent
42.25 orders, the court may authorize distribution of receivership property to persons with
42.26 ownership interests or liens.

ARTICLE 6

ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE BENEFITS OF CREDITORS

42.29 Section 1. **[577.11] DEFINITIONS.**

42.30 (a) The definitions in this section and in section 576.21 apply throughout this chapter
42.31 unless the context requires otherwise.

42.32 (b) "Assignee" means the person to whom the assignment property is assigned.

(c) "Assignment property" means the property assigned pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(d) "Assignor" means the person who assigns the assignment property.

(e) "Time of assignment" means the date and time endorsed by the court administrator pursuant to section 577.14.

Sec. 2. [577.12] REQUISITES.

A person may execute a written assignment of property to one or more assignees for the benefit of creditors in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. Every assignment for the benefit of creditors subject to this chapter made by an assignor of the whole or any part of the assignor's property, real or personal, for the benefit of creditors, shall be: (1) to a resident of the state eligible to be a receiver under section 576.26, in writing, subscribed and acknowledged by the assignor, and (2) filed by the assignor or the assignee with the court administrator of the district court of the county in which the assignor, or one of the assignors if there is more than one, resides, or in which the principal place of business of an assignor engaged in business is located. The district court shall have supervision over the assignment property and of all proceedings under this chapter.

Sec. 3. [577.13] FORM OF ASSIGNMENT.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors under this chapter shall be signed by the assignor and duly acknowledged in the same manner as conveyances of real property before a notary public of the state, shall include an acceptance of the assignment by the assignee, and shall be in substantially the following form:

ASSIGNMENT

THIS ASSIGNMENT is made this day of,, by and between, with a principal place of business at (hereinafter "assignor"), and, whose address is (hereinafter "assignee").

WHEREAS, the assignor has been engaged in the business of

WHEREAS, the assignor is indebted to creditors and is unable to pay debts as they become due, and is desirous of providing for the payment of debts, so far as it is possible by an assignment of property for that purpose.

NOW, THEREFORE, the assignor, in consideration of the assignee's acceptance of this assignment, and for other good and valuable consideration, hereby assigns to the assignee, and the assignee's successors and assigns, the assignor's property, except the property as is exempt by law from levy and sale under an execution (and then only

44.1 to the extent of the exemption), including but not limited to all real property, fixtures,
44.2 goods, stock, inventory, equipment, furniture, furnishings, accounts receivable, general
44.3 intangibles, bank deposits, cash, promissory notes, cash value and proceeds of insurance
44.4 policies, claims, and demands belonging to the assignor, wherever the property may be
44.5 located (hereinafter collectively the "assignment property"), which property is set forth
44.6 on Schedule A attached hereto.

44.7 A list of the creditors of the assignor is set forth in Schedule B annexed hereto.

44.8 By making this assignment, the assignor consents to the appointment of the assignee
44.9 as a general receiver with respect to the assignment property in accordance with Minnesota
44.10 Statutes, chapters 576 and 577.

44.11 The assignee shall take possession of and administer the assignment property
44.12 and shall liquidate the assignment property with reasonable dispatch, collect all claims
44.13 and demands hereby assigned as and to the extent they may be collectible, and pay
44.14 and discharge all reasonable expenses, costs, and disbursements in connection with the
44.15 execution and administration of this assignment from the proceeds of the liquidations and
44.16 collections in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, chapters 576 and 577.

44.17 The assignee shall then pay and discharge in full, to the extent that funds are available
44.18 from the assignment property after payment of expenses, costs, and disbursements, all of
44.19 the debts and liabilities now due from the assignor, including interest on the debts and
44.20 liabilities in full, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, chapters 576 and 577.

44.21 In the event that all debts and liabilities are paid in full, the remainder of the
44.22 assignment property shall be returned to the assignor.

44.23 To accomplish the purposes of this assignment, the assignor hereby irrevocably
44.24 appoints the assignee as the assignor's true and lawful attorney-in-fact, with full power
44.25 and authority to do all acts and things which may be necessary to execute and fulfill the
44.26 assignment hereby created, to the same extent as the acts and things might be done by
44.27 the assignor in the absence of this assignment, including, but not limited to, the power
44.28 to demand and recover from all persons all assignment property; to sue for the recovery
44.29 of assignment property; to execute, acknowledge, and deliver all necessary deeds,
44.30 instruments, and conveyances, and to grant and convey any or all of the real or personal
44.31 property of the assignment property pursuant thereto; and to appoint one or more attorneys
44.32 to assist the assignee in carrying out the assignee's duties hereunder.

44.33 The assignor hereby authorizes the assignee to sign the name of the assignor to any
44.34 check, draft, promissory note, or other instrument in writing which is payable to the order
44.35 of the assignor, or to sign the name of the assignor to any instrument in writing, whenever
44.36 it shall be necessary to do so, to carry out the purposes of this assignment.

The assignor declares, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Minnesota, that the attached schedules of the property or the assignor and creditors are true and complete to the best of the assignor's knowledge.

The assignee hereby accepts the assignment property and agrees faithfully and without delay to carry out the assignee's duties under the foregoing assignment.

.....	
<u>Assignor</u>	<u>Assignee</u>
<u>Dated:</u>	<u>Dated:</u>

Sec. 4. **[577.14] DUTY OF COURT ADMINISTRATOR.**

The court administrator shall endorse the day, hour, and minute of the filing of the assignment. The assignment shall be entered in the court administrator's register, and all papers filed and orders made in the matter of the assignment shall be noted therein as in the case of a civil action.

Sec. 5. **[577.15] ASSIGNEE AS LIEN CREDITOR; REAL ESTATE RECORDING.**

Subdivision 1. Assignee as lien creditor. As of the filing of the assignment, the assignee shall have the powers and priority of a creditor that obtained a judicial lien at the time of assignment pursuant to sections 548.09 and 550.10 on all of the assignment property subject to satisfying the recording requirements as to real property described in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. Real estate recording. If any interest in real estate is included in the assignment property, the assignment shall be effective as a deed, and a notice of a lis pendens shall be recorded as soon as practicable with the county recorder or registrar of titles, as appropriate, of the county in which the real property is located. The priority of the assignee as lien creditor against real property shall be from the time of recording of the notice of lis pendens, except as to persons with actual or implied knowledge of the assignment under section 507.34. The assignment executed by the assignor and certified by the court administrator and a deed executed by the assignee shall be recorded with the county recorder or registrar of titles, as appropriate, of the county in which the real property is located, and upon execution of the deed by the assignee shall be prima facie evidence of the authority of the assignee to convey the real property described in the assignment.

Sec. 6. **[577.16] NOTICE.**

The assignee shall give notice of the assignment to all creditors and other parties in interest actually known to the assignee by mail or other means of transmission within 21 days after the time of assignment. The notice of the assignment shall include the time of assignment and the names and addresses of the assignor, the assignee, and the assignee's attorney, if any.

Sec. 7. **[577.17] REMOVAL OF ASSIGNEE.**

The court may remove the assignee and appoint another assignee by application of the standards and procedures under section 576.37. The order of removal and appointment shall transfer all of the assignment property to the new assignee, and with respect to real property may be recorded in the same manner as the initial assignment.

Sec. 8. **[577.18] APPLICATION OF CHAPTER GOVERNING RECEIVERSHIPS.**

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an assignee shall be treated as a general receiver, the assignment property shall be treated as receivership property, and all proceedings following the filing of the assignment shall be governed by sections 576.21 to 576.53.

Sec. 9. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 577.01; 577.02; 577.03; 577.04; 577.05; 577.06; 577.08; 577.09; and 577.10, are repealed.

ARTICLE 7

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 302A.753, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Action after hearing.** After a full hearing has been held, upon whatever notice the court directs to be given to all parties to the proceedings and to any other parties in interest designated by the court, the court may appoint a receiver to collect the corporate assets, including all amounts owing to the corporation by subscribers on account of any unpaid portion of the consideration for the issuance of shares. In addition to the powers set forth in chapter 576, a receiver has authority, subject to the order of the court, to continue the business of the corporation and to sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property and assets of the corporation either at public or private sale.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 302A.753, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Discharge of obligations.** The assets of the corporation or the proceeds resulting from a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition shall be applied in the following order of priority ~~to the payment and discharge or:~~

~~(a) the costs and expenses of the proceedings, including attorneys' fees and disbursements;~~

~~(b) debts, taxes and assessments due the United States, the state of Minnesota and their subdivisions, and other states and their subdivisions, in that order;~~

~~(c) claims duly proved and allowed to employees under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act; provided, that claims under this clause shall not be allowed if the corporation carried workers' compensation insurance, as provided by law, at the time the injury was sustained;~~

~~(d) claims, including the value of all compensation paid in any medium other than money, duly proved and allowed to employees for services performed within three months preceding the appointment of the receiver, if any; and~~

~~(e) other claims duly proved and allowed~~ set forth in section 576.51.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 302A.755, is amended to read:

302A.755 QUALIFICATIONS OF RECEIVERS; POWERS.

Subdivision 1. **Qualifications.** ~~A receiver shall be a natural person or a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state. Any person qualified under section 576.26 may be appointed as receiver. A receiver shall give bond as directed by the court with the sureties required by the court~~ required by section 576.27.

Subd. 2. **Powers.** A receiver may sue and defend ~~in all courts~~ actions as receiver of the corporation. The court appointing the receiver has exclusive jurisdiction ~~of over~~ the corporation and its property, the receiver, and all receivership property pursuant to section 576.23.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 302A.759, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Manner and form.** In proceedings referred to in section 302A.751 to dissolve a corporation, the court may require all creditors and claimants of the corporation to file their claims ~~under oath with the court administrator or with the receiver in a form prescribed by the court~~ pursuant to section 576.49. The receiver or any party in interest may object to any claim pursuant to section 576.50.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 302A.761, is amended to read:

302A.761 DISCONTINUANCE OF DISSOLUTION PROCEEDINGS.

The involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution of a corporation shall be discontinued at any time during the dissolution proceedings when it is established that cause for dissolution no longer exists. When this is established, the court shall dismiss the proceedings and direct the receiver, if any, to redeliver to the corporation all its remaining property and assets and to file a final report pursuant to section 576.38, subdivision 3.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308A.945, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Action after hearing.** After a hearing is completed, on notice the court directs to be given to parties to the proceedings and to other parties in interest designated by the court, the court may appoint a receiver to collect the cooperative's assets, including amounts owing to the cooperative by subscribers on account of an unpaid portion of the consideration for the issuance of shares. In addition to the powers set forth in chapter 576, a receiver has authority, subject to the order of the court, to continue the business of the cooperative and to sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the cooperative either at public or private sale.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308A.945, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Discharge of obligations.** The assets of the cooperative or the proceeds resulting from a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition shall be applied in the ~~following~~ order of priority ~~or:~~

~~(1) the costs and expenses of the proceedings, including attorneys' fees and disbursements;~~

~~(2) debts, taxes and assessments due the United States, the state of Minnesota and their subdivisions, and other states and their subdivisions, in that order;~~

~~(3) claims duly proved and allowed to employees under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act except that claims under this clause may not be allowed if the cooperative has carried workers' compensation insurance, as provided by law, at the time the injury was sustained;~~

~~(4) claims, including the value of all compensation paid in a medium other than money, proved and allowed to employees for services performed within three months preceding the appointment of the receiver, if any; and~~

~~(5) other claims proved and allowed~~ set forth in section 576.51.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308A.951, is amended to read:

308A.951 RECEIVER QUALIFICATIONS AND POWERS.

Subdivision 1. **Qualifications.** ~~A receiver must be a natural person or a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state. Any~~ person qualified under section 576.26 may be appointed as a receiver. A receiver must give a bond as directed by the court with the sureties required by the court required by section 576.27.

Subd. 2. **Powers.** A receiver may sue and defend ~~in all courts~~ actions as receiver of the cooperative. The court appointing the receiver has exclusive jurisdiction ~~of over~~ the cooperative ~~and its property, the receiver, and all receivership property pursuant to~~ section 576.23.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308A.961, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Filing under oath.** In proceedings to dissolve a cooperative, the court may require all creditors and claimants of the cooperative to file their claims ~~under oath with the court administrator or with the receiver in a form prescribed by the court~~ pursuant to section 576.49. The receiver or any party in interest may object to any claims pursuant to section 576.50.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308A.965, is amended to read:

308A.965 DISCONTINUANCE OF COURT-SUPERVISED DISSOLUTION PROCEEDINGS.

The involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution of a cooperative may be discontinued at any time during the dissolution proceedings if it is established that cause for dissolution does not exist. The court shall dismiss the proceedings and direct the receiver, if any, to redeliver to the cooperative its remaining property and assets and to file a final report pursuant to section 576.38, subdivision 3.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308B.935, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Action after hearing.** After a hearing is completed, upon notice to parties to the proceedings and to other parties in interest designated by the court, the court may appoint a receiver to collect the cooperative's assets, including amounts owing to the cooperative by subscribers on account of an unpaid portion of the consideration for the issuance of shares. In addition to the powers set forth in chapter 576, a receiver has authority, subject to the order of the court, to continue the business of the cooperative and

50.1 to sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the cooperative
50.2 either at public or private sale.

50.3 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308B.935, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

50.4 Subd. 3. **Discharge of obligations.** The assets of the cooperative or the proceeds
50.5 resulting from a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition shall be applied in the ~~following~~
50.6 order of priority:

50.7 ~~(1) the costs and expense of the proceedings, including attorney fees and~~
50.8 ~~disbursements;~~

50.9 ~~(2) debts, taxes, and assessments due the United States, this state, and other states~~
50.10 ~~in that order;~~

50.11 ~~(3) claims duly proved and allowed to employees under the provisions of the~~
50.12 ~~Workers' Compensation Act except that claims under this clause may not be allowed if~~
50.13 ~~the cooperative carried workers' compensation insurance, as provided by law, at the time~~
50.14 ~~the injury was sustained;~~

50.15 ~~(4) claims, including the value of all compensation paid in a medium other than~~
50.16 ~~money, proved and allowed to employees for services performed within three months~~
50.17 ~~preceding the appointment of the receiver, if any; and~~

50.18 ~~(5) other claims proved and allowed~~ set forth in section 576.51.

50.19 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308B.941, is amended to read:

50.20 **308B.941 RECEIVER QUALIFICATIONS AND POWERS.**

50.21 Subdivision 1. **Qualifications.** ~~A receiver shall be a natural person or a domestic~~
50.22 ~~business entity or a foreign business entity authorized to transact business in this state.~~
50.23 Any person qualified under section 576.26 may be appointed as a receiver. A receiver
50.24 shall give a bond as ~~directed by the court with the sureties required by the court~~ required
50.25 by section 576.27.

50.26 Subd. 2. **Powers.** A receiver may sue and defend ~~in all courts~~ actions as receiver
50.27 of the cooperative. The court appointing the receiver has exclusive jurisdiction ~~of over~~
50.28 ~~the cooperative and its property,~~ the receiver, and all receivership property pursuant to
50.29 section 576.23.

50.30 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308B.951, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

50.31 Subdivision 1. **Filing under oath.** In proceedings to dissolve a cooperative, the
50.32 court may require all creditors and claimants of the cooperative to file their claims ~~under~~
50.33 ~~oath with the court administrator or with the receiver in a form prescribed by the court~~

51.1 pursuant to section 576.49. The receiver or any party in interest may object to any claim
51.2 pursuant to section 576.50.

51.3 Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 308B.955, is amended to read:

51.4 **308B.955 DISCONTINUANCE OF COURT-SUPERVISED DISSOLUTION**
51.5 **PROCEEDINGS.**

51.6 The involuntary or supervised voluntary dissolution of a cooperative may be
51.7 discontinued at any time during the dissolution proceedings if it is established that cause
51.8 for dissolution does not exist. The court shall dismiss the proceedings and direct the
51.9 receiver, if any, to redeliver to the cooperative its remaining property and assets and to file
51.10 a final report pursuant to section 576.38, subdivision 3.

51.11 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 316.11, is amended to read:

51.12 **316.11 RECEIVER, APPOINTMENT, DUTIES.**

51.13 In any action or proceeding to dissolve a corporation, the court, at any time before
51.14 judgment, or within three years after judgment, of dissolution, may appoint a receiver to
51.15 take charge of its estate and effects and to collect the debts and property due and belonging
51.16 to it, with, in addition to the powers set forth in chapter 576, power to prosecute and
51.17 defend actions in its name or otherwise, to appoint agents, and do all other acts necessary
51.18 to the final settlement of the unfinished business of the corporation which it might do if in
51.19 being. The power of such receiver shall continue so long as the court deems necessary
51.20 for such purposes. The receiver shall pay all debts due from the corporation, if the funds
51.21 in hand are sufficient therefor; and, if not, ~~shall distribute the same ratably among the~~
51.22 ~~creditors who prove their debts, in the manner directed by the court; and, if there be any~~
51.23 ~~balance after the payment of the debts, the receiver shall distribute and pay the same to~~
51.24 ~~and among those who are justly entitled thereto, as having been stockholders or members.~~
51.25 ~~Every receiver appointed under the provisions of this section shall give bond in such~~
51.26 ~~amount as the court shall require, with sureties approved by it~~ the assets of the corporation
51.27 or the proceeds resulting from a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition shall be applied
51.28 in the order of priority set forth in section 576.51. After payment of the expenses of
51.29 the receivership and claims of creditors duly proved, the remaining assets, if any, shall
51.30 be distributed to the shareholders in accordance with section 302A.551, subdivision 4.
51.31 Every receiver appointed under the provisions of this section shall give bond as required
51.32 by section 576.27 in such amount as the court shall require, with sureties approved by it.

51.33 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 317A.255, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Conflict; procedure when conflict arises.** (a) A contract or other transaction between a corporation and: (1) its director or a member of the family of its director; (2) a director of a related organization, or a member of the family of a director of a related organization; or (3) an organization in or of which the corporation's director, or a member of the family of its director, is a director, officer, or legal representative or has a material financial interest; is not void or voidable because the director or the other individual or organization are parties or because the director is present at the meeting of the members or the board or a committee at which the contract or transaction is authorized, approved, or ratified, if a requirement of paragraph (b) is satisfied.

(b) A contract or transaction described in paragraph (a) is not void or voidable if:

(1) the contract or transaction was, and the person asserting the validity of the contract or transaction has the burden of establishing that the contract or transaction was, fair and reasonable as to the corporation when it was authorized, approved, or ratified;

(2) the material facts as to the contract or transaction and as to the director's interest are fully disclosed or known to the members and the contract or transaction is approved in good faith by two-thirds of the members entitled to vote, not counting any vote that the interested director might otherwise have, or the unanimous affirmative vote of all members, whether or not entitled to vote;

(3) the material facts as to the contract or transaction and as to the director's interest are fully disclosed or known to the board or a committee, and the board or committee authorizes, approves, or ratifies the contract or transaction in good faith by a majority of the directors or committee members currently holding office, provided that the interested director or directors may not vote and are not considered present for purposes of a quorum. If, as a result, the number of remaining directors is not sufficient to reach a quorum, a quorum for the purpose of considering the contract or transaction is the number of remaining directors or committee members, ~~not counting any vote that the interested director might otherwise have, and not counting the director in determining the presence of a quorum~~; or

(4) the contract or transaction is a merger or consolidation described in section 317A.601.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 317A.753, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Action after hearing.** After a full hearing has been held, upon whatever notice the court directs to be given to the parties to the proceedings and to other parties in interest designated by the court, the court may appoint a receiver to collect the corporate assets. In addition to the powers set forth in chapter 576, a receiver has authority, subject to

the order of the court, to continue the business of the corporation and to sell, lease, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the assets of the corporation at a public or private sale.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 317A.753, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Discharge of obligations.** The assets of the corporation or the proceeds resulting from a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition must be applied in the following order of priority to the payment and discharge of:

~~(1) the costs and expenses of the dissolution proceedings, including attorneys fees and disbursements;~~

~~(2) debts, taxes, and assessments due the United States, the state of Minnesota and their subdivisions, and other states and their subdivisions, in that order;~~

~~(3) claims duly proved and allowed to employees under the Workers' Compensation Act, provided that claims under this clause are not allowed if the corporation carried workers' compensation insurance, as provided by law, at the time the injury was sustained;~~

~~(4) claims, including the value of compensation paid in a medium other than money, duly proved and allowed to employees for services performed within three months preceding the appointment of the receiver, if any; and~~

~~(5) other claims duly proved and allowed set forth in section 576.51.~~

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 317A.755, is amended to read:

317A.755 QUALIFICATIONS OF RECEIVERS; POWERS.

Subdivision 1. **Qualifications.** ~~A receiver must be a natural person or a domestic corporation or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state. Any~~ person qualified under section 576.26 may be appointed as a receiver. A receiver shall give bond as ~~directed by the court with the sureties required by the court~~ required by section 576.27.

Subd. 2. **Powers.** A receiver may sue and defend ~~in courts~~ all actions as receiver of the corporation. The court appointing the receiver has exclusive jurisdiction ~~of over~~ the corporation and its property, the receiver, and all receivership property pursuant to section 576.23.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 317A.759, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Filing may be required.** In a proceeding under section 317A.751 to dissolve a corporation, the court may require creditors and claimants of the corporation to file their claims ~~under oath with the court administrator or with the receiver in a form~~

54.1 ~~prescribed by the court~~ pursuant to section 576.49. The receiver or any party in interest
54.2 may object to any claim pursuant to section 576.50.

54.3 Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 322B.836, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

54.4 Subd. 2. **Action after hearing.** After a full hearing has been held, upon whatever
54.5 notice the court directs to be given to all parties to the proceedings and to any other parties
54.6 in interest designated by the court, the court may appoint a receiver to collect the limited
54.7 liability company assets, including all amounts owing to the limited liability company
54.8 by persons who have made contribution agreements and by persons who have made
54.9 contributions by means of enforceable promises of future performance. In addition to the
54.10 powers set forth in chapter 576, a receiver has authority, subject to the order of the court,
54.11 to continue the business of the limited liability company and to sell, lease, transfer, or
54.12 otherwise dispose of all or any of the property and assets of the limited liability company
54.13 either at public or private sale.

54.14 Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 322B.836, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

54.15 Subd. 3. **Discharge of obligations upon liquidation.** If the court determines that
54.16 the limited liability company is to be dissolved with winding up to be accomplished by
54.17 liquidation, then the assets of the limited liability company or the proceeds resulting
54.18 from a sale, lease, transfer, or other disposition must be applied in the ~~following~~ order of
54.19 priority ~~to the payment and discharge or:~~

54.20 ~~(1) the costs and expenses of the proceedings, including attorneys' fees and~~
54.21 ~~disbursements;~~

54.22 ~~(2) debts, taxes, and assessments due the United States, the state of Minnesota and~~
54.23 ~~their subdivisions, and other states and their subdivisions, in that order;~~

54.24 ~~(3) claims duly proved and allowed to employees under the provisions of chapter~~
54.25 ~~176; provided, that claims under this clause shall not be allowed if the limited liability~~
54.26 ~~company carried workers' compensation insurance, as provided by law, at the time the~~
54.27 ~~injury was sustained;~~

54.28 ~~(4) claims, including the value of all compensation paid in any medium other than~~
54.29 ~~money, duly proved and allowed to employees for services performed within three months~~
54.30 ~~preceding the appointment of the receiver, if any; and~~

54.31 ~~(5) other claims duly proved and allowed~~ set forth in section 576.51.

54.32 Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 322B.84, is amended to read:

54.33 **322B.84 QUALIFICATIONS OF RECEIVERS AND POWERS.**

Subdivision 1. **Qualifications.** ~~A receiver shall be a natural person or a domestic or foreign organization authorized to transact business in this state.~~ Any person qualified under section 576.26 may be appointed as a receiver. A receiver shall give bond as directed by the court with the sureties required by the court required by section 576.27.

Subd. 2. **Powers.** A receiver may sue and defend ~~in all courts~~ actions as receiver of the limited liability company. The court appointing the receiver has exclusive jurisdiction ~~of over the limited liability company and its property, the receiver, and all receivership property pursuant to section 576.23.~~

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 462A.05, subdivision 32, is amended to read:

Subd. 32. **Appointment of receivers.** The agency may obtain the appointment of receivers or assignments of rents and profits under sections 559.17 and ~~576.01~~ 576.25, subdivision 5, except that the limitation relating to the minimum amounts of the original principal balances of mortgages contained in sections ~~576.01, subdivision 2~~ 576.25, subdivision 5, paragraph (a), clause (1), and 559.17, subdivision 2, clause (2), shall be inapplicable to it.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.012, subdivision 2i, is amended to read:

Subd. 2i. **Receivers, assignment of rent as security.** An authority may secure a mortgage or loan for a rental housing project by obtaining the appointment of receivers or assignments of rents and profits under sections 559.17 and ~~576.01~~ 576.25, subdivision 5, except that the limitation relating to the minimum amounts of the original principal balances of mortgages specified in sections 559.17, subdivision 2, clause (2); and ~~576.01, subdivision 2~~ 576.25, subdivision 5, paragraph (a), clause (1), does not apply.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 540.14, is amended to read:

540.14 ACTIONS AGAINST RECEIVERS; TRIAL; JUDGMENT, HOW SATISFIED.

Except as limited in chapters 576 and 577, any receiver, assignee, or other person appointed by a court to hold or manage property under its direction, may be sued on account of any acts or transactions in carrying on the business connected with such property without prior leave of court.

Such action may be brought in any county in which it could have been brought against the person or corporation represented by such receiver or other person, shall be tried in the same manner and subject to the same rules of procedure, and any judgment

56.1 recovered therein against such receiver or other person shall be paid by the receiver or
56.2 other person as a part of the expenses of managing such property.

56.3 Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 559.17, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

56.4 Subd. 2. **Assignment; conditions.** A mortgagor may assign, as additional security
56.5 for the debt secured by the mortgage, the rents and profits from the mortgaged real
56.6 property, if the mortgage:

56.7 (1) was executed, modified or amended subsequent to August 1, 1977;

56.8 (2) secured an original principal amount of \$100,000 or more or is a lien upon
56.9 residential real estate containing more than four dwelling units; and

56.10 (3) is not a lien upon property which was:

56.11 (i) entirely homesteaded as agricultural property; or

56.12 (ii) residential real estate containing four or fewer dwelling units where at least
56.13 one of the units is homesteaded. The assignment may be enforced, but only against the
56.14 nonhomestead portion of the mortgaged property, as follows:

56.15 (a) if, by the terms of an assignment, a receiver is to be appointed upon the
56.16 occurrence of some specified event, and a showing is made that the event has occurred,
56.17 the court shall, without regard to waste, adequacy of the security, or solvency of the
56.18 mortgagor, appoint a receiver who shall, with respect to the excess cash remaining after
56.19 application as provided in section ~~576.01, subdivision 2~~ 576.25, subdivision 5, apply it as
56.20 prescribed by the assignment. If the assignment so provides, the receiver shall apply the
56.21 excess cash in the manner set out herein from the date of appointment through the entire
56.22 redemption period from any foreclosure sale. Subject to the terms of the assignment, the
56.23 receiver shall have the powers and duties as set forth in section ~~576.01, subdivision 2~~
56.24 576.25, subdivision 5; or

56.25 (b) if no provision is made for the appointment of a receiver in the assignment or
56.26 if by the terms of the assignment a receiver may be appointed, the assignment shall be
56.27 binding upon the assignor unless or until a receiver is appointed without regard to waste,
56.28 adequacy of the security or solvency of the mortgagor, but only in the event of default in
56.29 the terms and conditions of the mortgage, and only in the event the assignment requires
56.30 the holder thereof to first apply the rents and profits received as provided in section
56.31 ~~576.01, subdivision 2~~ 576.25, subdivision 5, in which case the same shall operate against
56.32 and be binding upon the occupiers of the premises from the date of recording by the
56.33 holder of the assignment in the office of the county recorder or the office of the registrar of
56.34 titles for the county in which the property is located of a notice of default in the terms
56.35 and conditions of the mortgage and service of a copy of the notice upon the occupiers of

the premises. The holder of the assignment shall apply the rents and profits received in accordance with the terms of the assignment, and, if the assignment so provides, for the entire redemption period 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), shall be credited to the amount required to be paid to effect a reinstatement or redemption.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.04, is amended to read:

576.04 ABSENTEES; POSSESSION, MANAGEMENT, AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

If a person entitled to or having an interest in property within or without the jurisdiction of the state has disappeared or absconded from the place within or without the state where last known to be, and has no agent in the state, and it is not known where the person is, or if such person, having a spouse or minor child or children dependent to any extent upon the person for support, has thus disappeared, or absconded without making sufficient provision for such support, and it is not known where the person is, or, if it is known that the person is without the state, any one who would under the law of the state be entitled to administer upon the estate of such absentee if deceased, or if no one is known to be so entitled, some person deemed suitable by the court, or such spouse, or some one in such spouse's or minors' behalf, may file a petition, under oath, in the 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 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 country the absentee is a citizen or native, and containing a schedule of the property, real and personal, so far as known, and its location within or without the state, and a schedule of contractual or property rights contingent upon the absentee's death, and praying that real and personal property may be taken possession of and a receiver thereof appointed under ~~this chapter~~ 576. No proceedings shall be commenced under the provisions of ~~sections 576.04 to~~

58.1 ~~576.16~~ this chapter, except upon good cause shown until at least three months after the
58.2 date on which it is alleged in such petition that such person so disappeared or absconded.

58.3 Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.06, is amended to read:

58.4 **576.06 NOTICE OF SEIZURE; APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER;**
58.5 **DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.**

58.6 Upon the return of such warrant, the court may issue a notice reciting the substance
58.7 of the petition, warrant, and officer's return, which shall be addressed to such absentee and
58.8 to all persons who claim an interest in such property, and to all whom it may concern,
58.9 citing them to appear at a time and place named and show cause why a receiver of the
58.10 property named in the officer's schedule should not be appointed and the property held and
58.11 disposed of under ~~sections 576.04 to 576.16~~ this chapter.

58.12 Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.08, is amended to read:

58.13 **576.08 HEARING BY COURT; DISMISSAL OF PROCEEDING;**
58.14 **APPOINTMENT AND BOND OF RECEIVER.**

58.15 The absentee, or any person who claims an interest in any of the property, may
58.16 appear and show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. The court
58.17 may, after hearing, dismiss the petition and order the property in possession of the officer
58.18 to be returned to the person entitled thereto, or it may appoint a receiver of the property
58.19 which is in the possession of the officer and named in the schedule. If a receiver is
58.20 appointed, the court shall find and record the date of the disappearance or absconding
58.21 of the absentee; and the receiver shall give a bond ~~to the state in the sum and with the~~
58.22 ~~conditions the court orders, to be approved by the court~~ pursuant to section 576.27. In the
58.23 appointment of the receiver the court shall give preference to the spouse of the absentee, if
58.24 the spouse is ~~competent and suitable~~ eligible to serve as receiver under section 576.26.

58.25 Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.09, is amended to read:

58.26 **576.09 ~~POSSESSION~~ TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BY TO RECEIVER.**

58.27 After the ~~approval of the~~ receiver gives its bond the court may order the sheriff or a
58.28 deputy to transfer and deliver to such receiver the possession of the property under the
58.29 warrant, and the receiver shall file in the office of the court administrator a schedule
58.30 of the property received.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.11, is amended to read:

576.11 WHERE NO CORPOREAL PROPERTY; RECEIVER; BOND.

If the absentee has left no corporeal property within or without the state, but there are debts and obligations due or owing to the absentee from persons within or without the state, a petition may be filed, as provided in section ~~576.04~~ 578.02, stating the nature and amount of such debts and obligations, so far as known, and praying that a receiver thereof may be appointed. The court may thereupon issue a notice, as above provided, without issuing a warrant, and may, upon the return of the notice and after a hearing, dismiss the petition or appoint a receiver and authorize and direct the receiver to demand and collect the debts and obligations specified in the petition. The receiver shall give bond, as provided in section ~~576.08~~ 576.27, and hold the proceeds of such debts and obligations and all property received, and distribute the same as provided in ~~sections 576.12 to 576.16~~ chapter 576. The receiver may be further authorized and directed as provided in section ~~576.10~~ 578.08.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.121, is amended to read:

576.121 ADVANCE LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS TO ABSENTEE'S BENEFICIARY.

If the beneficiary under an insurance policy on the life of an absentee is the absentee's spouse, child, or other person dependent upon the absentee for support and advance payments under the policy are necessary to support and maintain the beneficiary, the beneficiary shall be entitled to advance payments as the court determines under section ~~576.122~~ 578.12. "Beneficiary" under this section includes an heir at law of the person whose life is insured if the policy is payable to the insured's estate.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.123, is amended to read:

576.123 REAPPEARANCE OF ABSENTEE.

Subdivision 1. **Insurance payments; reduction.** If an absentee is declared dead after advance insurance payments have been made pursuant to section ~~576.122~~ 578.12, the amount payable under the policy shall be reduced by the total amount of payments made under section ~~576.122~~ 578.12.

Subd. 2. **Reimbursement of insurer.** If an absentee is found to be living after advance insurance payments have been made to a beneficiary pursuant to section ~~576.122~~ 578.12, the absentee and beneficiary shall reimburse the insurer the amount of the payments made.

60.1 If the insurer is unable to obtain full reimbursement, the amount payable under the
60.2 policy shall be reduced to the extent necessary to allow full reimbursement. Failure of the
60.3 absentee and beneficiary to reimburse the insurer upon demand for payment sent by the
60.4 insurer by certified mail to the last known address of the absentee and beneficiary shall be
60.5 sufficient to show the insurer's inability to obtain reimbursement.

60.6 Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.144, is amended to read:

60.7 **576.144 DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.**

60.8 If the court finds the absentee dead in accordance with section ~~576.142~~ 578.17, the
60.9 absentee's marriage is dissolved. The court shall enter the conclusion of law dissolving the
60.10 marriage on the order which establishes the death of the absentee as a matter of law.

60.11 Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.15, is amended to read:

60.12 **576.15 COMPENSATION OF RECEIVER; TITLE OF ABSENTEE LOST**
60.13 **AFTER FOUR YEARS.**

60.14 The receiver shall be allowed ~~such~~ compensation and disbursements as ~~the court~~
60.15 ~~orders, to be paid out of the property or proceeds provided in chapter 576.~~ If, within
60.16 four years after the date of the disappearance or absconding, as found and recorded by
60.17 the court, the absentee appears, and has not been declared dead under section ~~576.142~~
60.18 578.17, or an administrator, executor, assignee in insolvency, or trustee in bankruptcy of
60.19 the absentee is appointed, the receiver shall account for, deliver, and pay over to the
60.20 absentee the remainder of the property. If the absentee does not appear and claim the
60.21 property within four years, all the absentee's right, title, and interest in the property, real
60.22 or personal, or the proceeds thereof, shall cease, and no action shall be brought by the
60.23 absentee on account thereof.

60.24 If the absentee is declared dead pursuant to section ~~576.142~~ 578.17 and appears
60.25 before the expiration of four years, the absentee shall have no right, title and interest in the
60.26 property, real or personal, or the proceeds thereof.

60.27 Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 576.16, is amended to read:

60.28 **576.16 PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION; TIME LIMITATION.**

60.29 If the receiver is not appointed within three years after the date found by the court
60.30 under section ~~576.08~~ 578.06, the time limited for accounting for, or fixed for distributing,
60.31 the property or its proceeds, or for barring actions relative thereto, shall be one year after

61.1 the date of the appointment of the receiver instead of the four years provided in sections
61.2 ~~576.14~~ 578.15 and ~~576.15~~ 578.20.

61.3 The provisions of ~~sections 576.04 to 576.16~~ this chapter shall not be construed as
61.4 exclusive, but as providing additional and cumulative remedies.

61.5 Sec. 39. **REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION.**

61.6 The revisor of statutes shall renumber each section of Minnesota Statutes listed
61.7 in Column A with the number in Column B. The revisor shall correct any incorrect
61.8 cross-references resulting from this renumbering.

61.9	<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
61.10	<u>576.011</u>	<u>578.01</u>
61.11	<u>576.04</u>	<u>578.02</u>
61.12	<u>576.05</u>	<u>578.03</u>
61.13	<u>576.06</u>	<u>578.04</u>
61.14	<u>576.07</u>	<u>578.05</u>
61.15	<u>576.08</u>	<u>578.06</u>
61.16	<u>576.09</u>	<u>578.07</u>
61.17	<u>576.10</u>	<u>578.08</u>
61.18	<u>576.11</u>	<u>578.09</u>
61.19	<u>576.12</u>	<u>578.10</u>
61.20	<u>571.121</u>	<u>578.11</u>
61.21	<u>576.122</u>	<u>578.12</u>
61.22	<u>576.123</u>	<u>578.13</u>
61.23	<u>576.13</u>	<u>578.14</u>
61.24	<u>576.14</u>	<u>578.15</u>
61.25	<u>576.141</u>	<u>578.16</u>
61.26	<u>576.142</u>	<u>578.17</u>
61.27	<u>576.143</u>	<u>578.18</u>
61.28	<u>576.144</u>	<u>578.19</u>
61.29	<u>576.15</u>	<u>578.20</u>
61.30	<u>576.16</u>	<u>578.21</u>

61.31 Sec. 40. **REPEALER.**

61.32 Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 302A.759, subdivision 2; 308A.961, subdivision
61.33 2; 308B.951, subdivisions 2 and 3; 317A.759, subdivision 2; and 576.01, are repealed.

ARTICLE 8

CIVIL RIGHTS NOTICES

Section 1. [201.280] DUTIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE; INFORMATION ABOUT VOTING RIGHTS.

The secretary of state shall develop accurate and complete information in a single publication about the voting rights of people who have been charged with or convicted of a felony-level offense. This publication must be made available electronically to the state court administrator for distribution to judges, court personnel, probation officers, and the Department of Corrections for distribution to corrections officials, parole officers, and the public.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 203B.06, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Delivery of ballots.** (a) An application for an absentee ballot that lists the residential or mailing address of a correctional facility in which only persons convicted of felony-level sentences reside must not be accepted and an absentee ballot must not be provided to the applicant. The county auditor or municipal clerk must promptly transmit a copy of the application to the county attorney. The Department of Corrections shall implement procedures to ensure that absentee ballots are not received or mailed by incarcerated offenders.

(b) If an application for absentee ballots is accepted at a time when absentee ballots are not yet available for distribution, the county auditor, or municipal clerk accepting the application shall file it and as soon as absentee ballots are available for distribution shall mail them to the address specified in the application. If an application for absentee ballots is accepted when absentee ballots are available for distribution, the county auditor or municipal clerk accepting the application shall promptly:

(1) mail the ballots to the voter whose signature appears on the application if the application is submitted by mail and does not request commercial shipping under clause (2);

(2) ship the ballots to the voter using a commercial shipper requested by the voter at the voter's expense;

(3) deliver the absentee ballots directly to the voter if the application is submitted in person; or

(4) deliver the absentee ballots in a sealed transmittal envelope to an agent who has been designated to bring the ballots, as provided in section 203B.11, subdivision 4, to a voter who would have difficulty getting to the polls because of incapacitating health

reasons, or who is disabled, or who is a patient in a health care facility, a resident of a facility providing assisted living services governed by chapter 144G, a participant in a residential program for adults licensed under section 245A.02, subdivision 14, or a resident of a shelter for battered women as defined in section 611A.37, subdivision 4.

~~(b)~~ (c) If an application does not indicate the election for which absentee ballots are sought, the county auditor or municipal clerk shall mail or deliver only the ballots for the next election occurring after receipt of the application. Only one set of ballots may be mailed, shipped, or delivered to an applicant for any election, except as provided in section 203B.13, subdivision 2, or when a replacement ballot has been requested by the voter for a ballot that has been spoiled or lost in transit.

Sec. 3. [243.205] NOTICE OF RESTORATION OF RIGHT TO VOTE.

Subdivision 1. **Correctional facilities; designation of official.** The chief executive officer of each state correctional facility shall designate an official within the facility to provide the notice required under this section to inmates who have been restored to civil rights. The official may also maintain a supply of voter registration applications and informational materials to accompany the notice.

Subd. 2. **Notice requirement.** A notice of restoration of civil rights must be provided as follows:

(1) the chief executive officer of each state correctional facility shall provide the notice and may provide a voter registration application to an inmate being released from the facility following incarceration for a felony-level offense if the inmate's sentence is discharged and civil rights restored under section 609.165; and

(2) a probation officer or supervised release agent shall provide the notice and may provide a voter registration application when an individual under correctional supervision for a felony-level offense is discharged from sentence and the individual's civil rights have been restored under section 609.165.

Subd. 3. **Form of notice.** The notice required by subdivision 2 must appear substantially as follows:

**"NOTICE OF RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS, INCLUDING
YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE.**

Your final discharge today means that your civil rights have been restored. This includes a restoration of your right to vote in Minnesota. Before you can vote on election day, you still need to register to vote. To register, you can complete a voter registration application and return it to the Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State. You also can register to vote in your polling place on election day. You will not be permitted to cast a

64.1 ballot until you register to vote. The first time you appear at your polling place to cast a
64.2 ballot, you may be required to provide proof of your current residence."

64.3 Subd. 4. **Failure to provide notice.** A failure to provide proper notice as required
64.4 by this section does not prevent the restoration of an inmate's civil rights upon discharge.

64.5 Sec. 4. **[630.125] DEFENDANT; NOTICE OF LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS UPON**
64.6 **CONVICTION.**

64.7 For felony-level offenses, prior to the court's acceptance of a plea from the
64.8 defendant, the court must notify the defendant that a guilty plea or conviction for a
64.9 felony-level offense will result in a loss of the defendant's civil rights, including the right
64.10 to vote, until the defendant's sentence has been discharged.

APPENDIX
Article locations in H1023-1

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ARTICLE 2	WILL AND TRUST CONSTRUCTION REVISION	Page.Ln 12.1
ARTICLE 3	UNIFORM DISCLAIMER OF PROPERTY INTERESTS ACT	Page.Ln 13.4
ARTICLE 4	PROTECTED PERSONS AND WARDS	Page.Ln 17.25
ARTICLE 5	RECEIVERSHIPS	Page.Ln 19.10
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302A.759 FILING CLAIMS IN PROCEEDINGS TO DISSOLVE.

Subd. 2. **Fixed date.** If the court requires the filing of claims, it shall fix a date, which shall be not less than 120 days from the date of the order, as the last day for the filing of claims, and shall prescribe the notice of the fixed date that shall be given to creditors and claimants. Before the fixed date, the court may extend the time for filing claims. Creditors and claimants failing to file claims on or before the fixed date may be barred, by order of court, from claiming an interest in or receiving payment out of the property or assets of the corporation.

308A.961 FILING CLAIMS IN COURT-SUPERVISED DISSOLUTION PROCEEDINGS.

Subd. 2. **Date to file claim.** (a) If the court requires the filing of claims, the court shall: (1) set a date, by order, at least 120 days after the date the order is filed, as the last day for the filing of claims; and

(2) prescribe the notice of the fixed date that shall be given to creditors and claimants.

(b) Before the fixed date, the court may extend the time for filing claims. Creditors and claimants failing to file claims on or before the fixed date may be barred, by order of court, from claiming an interest in or receiving payment out of the property or assets of the cooperative.

308B.951 FILING CLAIMS IN COURT-SUPERVISED DISSOLUTION PROCEEDINGS.

Subd. 2. **Date to file a claim.** If the court requires the filing of claims, the court shall: (1) set a date, by order, at least 120 days after the date the order is filed as the last day for the filing of claims; and

(2) prescribe the notice of the fixed date that shall be given to creditors and claimants.

Subd. 3. **Fixed date or extension for filing.** Before the fixed date, the court may extend the time for filing claims. Creditors and claimants failing to file claims on or before the fixed date may be barred, by order of court, from claiming an interest in or receiving payment out of the property or assets of the cooperative.

317A.759 FILING CLAIMS IN PROCEEDINGS TO DISSOLVE.

Subd. 2. **Date; claims barred.** If the court requires the filing of claims, it shall fix a date, which may not be less than 120 days from the date of the order, as the last day for the filing of claims, and shall prescribe the notice of the fixed date that must be given to creditors and claimants. Before the fixed date, the court may extend the time for filing claims. Creditors and claimants failing to file claims on or before the fixed date may be barred, by order of court, from claiming an interest in or receiving payment out of the assets of the corporation.

576.01 RECEIVERS, WHEN AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. **Appointment.** 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 property in satisfaction of the judgment;

(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. **Mortgage appointments.** A receiver shall be appointed in the following case:

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 \$100,000 or more or is a lien upon residential real estate containing more

APPENDIX

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than four dwelling units and was not a lien upon property which was entirely homesteaded, residential real estate containing four or less dwelling units where at least one unit is 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 504B.178;
- (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 landlord or licensor pursuant to section 504B.161, subdivision 1.

The receiver shall be an experienced property manager. The 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 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, an agent or attorney, stating the expenses and describing the mortgaged premises. The affidavit must be recorded with the county recorder or the registrar of 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 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 termination of the receivership occurs at the end of the period of redemption without redemption by the mortgagor or any other party entitled to redeem, interest accrued upon the sale price pursuant to section 580.23 or section 581.10 shall be paid to the purchaser at foreclosure sale. Any net sum remaining shall 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 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, 1977, if the amendment or modification is duly recorded and is for the principal purpose of curing a default.

577.01 REQUISITES.

Every assignment made by a debtor of the whole or any part of the debtor's estate, real or personal, in trust for the benefit of creditors, shall be void unless the assignee be a resident freeholder of the state, and unless the assignment be in writing, subscribed and acknowledged by the assignor, and be filed with the court administrator of the district court of the county wherein the assignor, or one of the assignors if there be more than one, resides, or wherein the business in reference to which the same is made has been principally carried on.

577.02 REAL ESTATE ASSIGNMENT MUST BE RECORDED.

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If land, or any interest therein, be embraced in the assignment, a copy thereof, certified by such court administrator, shall be recorded with the county recorder of the county wherein the land lies; and every such assignment not so recorded shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser in good faith and for a valuable consideration of the same land, or any interest therein, whose conveyance is first duly recorded, and as against any attachment levied thereon or judgment lawfully obtained against the person in whose name the title to such land appears of record prior to the recording of such certified copy.

577.03 DUTY OF COURT ADMINISTRATOR.

The court administrator shall endorse upon the assignment the day, hour, and minute of filing the same. The proceeding shall be entered in the court administrator's register, and all papers filed and orders made in the matter of the assignment shall be noted therein as in the case of a civil action.

577.04 SCHEDULE OF DEBTS AND ESTATE.

Within ten days of making any such assignment, the debtor shall file with such court administrator a schedule, under the debtor's oath, containing:

(1) a list of the names of all creditors, and the place of residence of each, if known, and, if not, a statement to that effect;

(2) a statement of the sum owing to each creditor, the nature of the debt, the cause and consideration thereof, and the place where it arose, and, if secured by judgment, mortgage, collateral, or otherwise, the nature of the security;

(3) an inventory of the estate, real and personal, in law or in equity, showing the nature and value of each item thereof, and all encumbrances thereon, to the best of the debtor's knowledge, information, and belief.

577.05 ASSIGNEE'S BOND.

Before entering upon the trust duties, and not later than five days after the filing of such schedule, the assignee shall file with the court administrator a bond to the state, to be approved by a judge of such court, in an amount at least double the value of the estate assigned, as shown by the inventory, if filed, and, if not, by affidavit of the debtor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties. At any time thereafter, in its discretion, the court may require the assignee to give a new or an additional bond. When the assignee fails to perform any of the duties as such, or to comply with any order of the court, upon leave of the court first obtained, any creditor may bring an action upon such bond to obtain satisfaction of the creditor's claim.

577.06 NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Upon taking possession of the estate assigned, the assignee shall forthwith give at least one week's published notice of the assignment, and shall also forthwith mail such notice to each creditor who is named in the schedule, or of whom the assignee may receive information.

577.08 PROOF OF CLAIMS; ORDER OF PAYMENT.

No claims or demands, except debts owing to the United States or to the state, or taxes or assessments against the debtor or the property assigned, shall be paid, unless proofs thereof, verified by the creditors, be presented to the assignee. After payment of the charges and expenses of making the assignment and executing the trust, the assignee shall pay the debts of the assignor in the order following:

(1) debts owing to the United States and to the state, and all taxes and assessments against the debtor or the property assigned, shall first be paid in full;

(2) the claims of employees sustaining injury in the course of their employment and entitled to the compensation under the provisions of chapter 176, shall next be paid in full if there be sufficient wherewith to do so, and, if not, they shall be paid pro rata; provided, that claims under this clause shall not be allowed if the assignor carried workers' compensation insurance as provided by law at the time the injury was sustained;

(3) wages, except cash value of all compensation paid in 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

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do so, and, if not, they shall be paid pro rata; but, to entitle any creditor to payment under this clause, the creditor's proof of claim must set forth facts showing entitlement hereunder;

(4) the cash value of all compensation paid in any medium 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 the creditor has exhausted the security, or has surrendered it to the assignee.

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 court administrator a verified statement containing a list of all the creditors who have presented 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, the assignee shall file a similar statement thereof, and pay nothing thereon until the expiration of 20 days thereafter.

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 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 recorded 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 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 the trust, the assignee may apply to the court for 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 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 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 the assignee has fully accounted with the trustee in bankruptcy, and turned over 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.