## CHAPTER 809-H. F. No. 876

## [Coded]

An act relating to the procedure for judicial review from decisions of state administrative agencies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

- [15.0424] Judicial review of administrative Section 1. Subdivision 1. agency decisions. Application. Any person aggrieved by a final decision in a contested case of any agency as defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 15.0411, Subdivision 2 (including those agencies excluded from the definition of "agency" in section 15.0411, Subdivision 2, but excepting the board of tax appeals, the industrial commission sitting on workmen's compensation cases, the department of employment security, the labor conciliator, and the railroad and warehouse commission), whether such decision is affirmative or negative in form, is entitled to judicial review thereof, but nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent resort to other means of review, redress, relief, or trial de novo provided by law now or hereafter enacted. The term "final decision" as herein used shall not embrace a proposed or tentative decision until it has become the decision of the agency either by express approval or by the failure of an aggrieved person to file exceptions thereto within a prescribed time under the agency's rules.
- Subd. 2. **Petition, service.** (a) Proceedings for review shall be instituted by serving a petition thereof personally or by registered mail upon the agency or one of its members or upon its secretary or clerk and by filing such petition in the office of the clerk of district court for the county wherein the agency has its principal office or the county of residence of the petitioners, all within 30 days after the agency shall have served such decision and any order made pursuant thereto by mail on the parties of record therein; subject, however, to the following:
- (1) In the case of a tentative or proposed decision which has become the decision of the agency either by express approval or by a failure by an aggrieved person to file exceptions within a prescribed time under the agency's rules, such 30-day period shall not begin to run until the latest of the following events shall have occurred: (a) such decision shall have become the decision of the agency as aforesaid; (b) such decision, either before or after it has become the decision of the agency, shall have been served by mail by such agency on the parties of record in such proceeding.
- (2) In case a request for rehearing or reconsideration shall have been made within the time permitted and in conformity with

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the agency's rules, such 30-day period shall not begin to run until service of the order finally disposing of the application for rehearing or reconsideration, but nothing herein shall be construed as requiring that an application for rehearing or reconsideration be filed with and disposed of by the agency as a prerequisite to the institution of a review proceeding under this section.

- The petition shall state the nature of the petitioner's interest, the facts showing the petitioner is aggrieved and is affected by the decision, and the ground or grounds upon which the petitioner contends that the decision should be reversed or modified. The petition may be amended by leave of court although the time for serving the same has expired. The petition shall be entitled in the name of the person serving the same as petitioner and the name of the agency whose decision is sought to be reviewed as respondent. Copies of the petition shall be served, personally or by registered mail, not later than 30 days after the institution of the proceeding, upon all parties who appeared before the agency in the proceeding in which the order sought to be reviewed was made; and for the purpose of such service the agency upon request shall certify to the petitioner the names and addresses of all such parties as disclosed by its records, which certification shall be conclusive. The agency and all parties to the proceeding before it shall have the right to participate in the proceedings for review. The court in its discretion may permit other interested parties to intervene.
- (c) Every person served with the petition for review as provided in this section and who desires to participate in the proceedings for review thereby instituted shall serve upon the petitioner, within 20 days after service of the petition upon such person, a notice of appearance stating his position with reference to the affirmance, vacation, reversal or modification of the order or decision under review. Such notice, other than by the named respondent, shall also be served on the named respondent and the attorney general and shall be filed, together with proof of service thereof, with the clerk of the reviewing court within ten days after such service. Service of all subsequent papers or notices in such proceedings need be made only upon the petitioner, the named respondent, the attorney general, and such other persons as have served and filed the notice as herein provided, or have been permitted to intervene in said proceedings as parties thereto by order of the reviewing court.
- Subd. 3. Stay of decision; stay of other appeals. The filing of the petition shall not stay the enforcement of the agency decision; but the agency may do so, or the reviewing court may order a stay upon such terms as it deems proper. When an appeal from a final decision is commenced under this section in any district court

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of this state, any other later appeal under this section from such final decision involving the same subject matter shall be stayed until final decision of the first appeal.

- Subd. 4. **Transmittal of record.** Within 30 days after service of the petition, or within such further time as the court may allow, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under review; but, by stipulation of all parties to the review proceeding, the record may be shortened. Any party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed by the court for the additional costs. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record when deemed desirable.
- Subd. 5. New evidence, hearing by agency. If, before the date set for hearing, application is made to the court for leave to present additional evidence on the issues in the case, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the additional evidence is material and that there were good reasons for failure to present it in the proceeding before the agency, the court may order that the additional evidence be taken before the agency upon such conditions as the court deems proper. The agency may modify its findings and decision by reason of the additional evidence and shall file with the reviewing court, to become a part of the record, the additional evidence, together with any modifications or new findings or decision.
- Subd. 6. **Procedure on review.** The review shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the record, except that in cases of alleged irregularities in procedure before the agency, not shown in the record, testimony thereon may be taken in the court. The court shall, upon request, hear oral argument and receive written briefs. Except as otherwise provided all proceedings shall be conducted according to the rules of civil procedure.
- Sec. 2. [15.0425] Scope of judicial review. In any proceedings for judicial review by any court of decisions of any agency as defined in Minnesota Statutes, Section 15.0411, Subdivision 2 (including those agencies excluded from the definition of agency in section 15.0411, subdivision 2) the court may affirm the decision of the agency or remand the case for further proceedings; or it may reverse or modify the decision if the substantial rights of the petitioners may have been prejudiced because the administrative finding, inferences, conclusion, or decisions are:
  - (a) In violation of constitutional provisions; or
- (b) In excess of the statutory authority or jurisdiction of the agency; or

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- (c) Made upon unlawful procedure; or
- (d) Affected by other error of law; or
- (e) Unsupported by substantial evidence in view of the entire record as submitted; or
  - (f) Arbitrary or capricious.
- Sec. 3. [15.0426] Appeals to supreme court. An aggrieved party may secure a review of any final order or judgment of the district court under section 1 or section 2 by appeal to the supreme court. Such appeal shall be taken in the manner provided by law for appeals from orders or judgments of the district court in other civil cases.

Approved May 22, 1963.

## CHAPTER 810—H. F. No. 881

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An act relating to actions involving tax titles and limiting the time in which a claim adverse to the state or its successor in interest respecting the land affected may be asserted.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. [284.28] Adverse claims, limitations. No cause of action or defense, claiming that the forfeiture to the state of any land for nonpayment of taxes is invalid because of any jurisdictional defect, shall be asserted or maintained upon any claim adverse to the state, or its successor in interest, respecting any lands claimed to have been forfeited to the state for taxes, unless such cause of action or defense is asserted in an action commenced within 15 years after the filing of the county auditor's certificate of forfeiture, as provided by Minnesota Statutes, Section 281.23, Subdivision 8, and acts supplementary thereto, or by any other law hereafter enacted providing for the filing and recording of such certificates; provided, that if such certificate of forfeiture was filed before the passage of this act, such cause of action or defense may be asserted in an action commenced within one year after the passage of this act or within 15 years of the date of filing of the county auditor's certificate of forfeiture, whichever is later. Any person under disability to sue when such certificate was filed or when this act was passed, as the case may be, may assert such cause

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