

## CHAPTER 463

### BUILDING LINE EASEMENTS; BUILDING REGULATIONS; AND HAZARDOUS BUILDINGS

Sec.	BUILDING LINE EASEMENTS	Sec.	
463.01	Building lines, easements; existing structures	463.151	Removal by municipality; consent; cost
463.02	Grant, condemnation or dedication	463.16	Repair or removal of hazardous building
463.03	Along parks and parkways	463.17	The order
463.04	Condemnation proceedings for building line easements	463.18	Answer
463.05	Procedure in condemnation proceedings	463.19	Default cases
463.06	Plats of improvements; copy of assessments for county auditor; building line assessments; collection, payment to city treasurer	463.20	Contested cases
463.07	Vacation of easement	463.21	Enforcement of judgment
	HAZARDOUS AND SUBSTANDARD BUILDINGS	463.22	Statement of moneys received
463.15	Definitions	463.23	Payment, tender, deposit in court
		463.24	Personal property or fixtures
		463.25	Hazardous excavations
		463.26	Local acts and charter provisions

### BUILDING LINE EASEMENTS

**463.01 BUILDING LINES, EASEMENTS; EXISTING STRUCTURES.** The council of any city, including any city of this state operating under a home rule charter adopted pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, Article 4, Section 36, may establish along any street or highway within such city a building line upon the land adjoining such street or highway, or any portion thereof, and distant not more than 50 feet from the margin of such street or highway, and may, in behalf of the city, acquire an easement in the land between such line and exterior street line, such that no buildings or structures shall be erected or maintained upon this land. Such easement shall be known as a building line easement. The governing body may, at the time they designate the easement to be acquired and define the line by which it is bounded, provide in the resolution designating such easement that buildings or structures or any portions of buildings or structures existing within the boundaries of the easement at that time may remain thereon for stated periods of time or remain thereon during the life of such buildings or structures or portions thereof, but no alteration of any such buildings or structures or portions thereof upon such easement shall be permitted after the designation of such easements, and when such buildings are removed no other buildings or structures shall be erected thereon. Such permission to maintain existing structures upon such easement shall be clearly defined as to time in such resolution and shall confer the right upon the owner of such buildings or structures or portions thereof to maintain the same as defined in such resolution.

[1903 c. 194 s. 1; 1923 c. 193 s. 1] (1321-1)

**463.02 GRANT, CONDEMNATION OR DEDICATION.** Such easement may be acquired by the council by purchase, by grant, or by condemnation. It may also be created by dedication by indicating such building line upon any plat hereafter recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the land lies; and the council shall have power to refuse to accept or approve plats of lands unless building lines are shown thereon.

[1903 c. 194 s. 2; 1919 c. 504 s. 1] (1321-2)

**463.03 ALONG PARKS AND PARKWAYS.** Any board of park commissioners having control of any park or parkway may in like manner acquire building line easements along the same, or any portion thereof.

[1903 c. 194 s. 3] (1321-3)

**463.04 CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS FOR BUILDING LINE EASEMENTS.** The easement above specified may be acquired by proceedings to be conducted in the following manner by the board of park commissioners, in case of parks and parkways controlled by a board of park commissioners, and by the city council in other cases.

The term "governing body" is used in sections 463.04 to 463.07 to designate the appropriate body in any given case, whether the city council, or board of park commissioners. The governing body shall first designate the easement to be acquired and define the lines by which it is bounded, and shall have power to

condemn for the use of the public a building line easement as defined above, and when such condemnation shall have been completed, as in this section provided, the title to such easement shall pass to and be vested in the city for the public use. For the purpose of making the condemnation all the tracts of land required for any improvement may be included in the same proceeding.

No such easement shall include or take in any portion of a private residence existing at the time of the passage of sections 463.01 to 463.07 excepting by purchase or grant.

After making the designation the governing body shall proceed in manner following.

[1903 c. 194 s. 4] (1321-4)

**463.05 PROCEDURE IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.** Subdivision 1. **Plats; appraisers.** It shall be the duty of the city engineer or engineer of the board of park commissioners, as the case may be, to make and present to the governing body a plat showing the location, course and extent of the easement proposed to be acquired, and the lands and property necessary to be taken or damaged thereby, with the name of the owner of each parcel of such property so far as the engineer can readily ascertain the same. When such plat shall have been adopted by the governing body it shall be filed with the clerk or secretary of the governing body, and shall be held to show correctly the location, course and extent of the easement agreed upon and ordered to be acquired by the governing body. This plat shall also show the land or part thereof contiguous to the lands upon which the building line easement is to be acquired.

The governing body shall then, or afterwards appoint five freeholders of the city, no two of whom shall reside in the same ward, as appraisers to view the premises and to ascertain and award the amount of damages and compensation to be paid to the owners of property which is to be taken or injured by the acquisition of such building line easement, and to assess the amount of such damages and compensation and the cost and expense of the proceedings upon the lands and property to be benefited by such improvement, and in proportion to the benefits to be received by each parcel and without regard to a cash valuation. Three or more commissioners shall constitute a quorum and be competent to perform any duty required of such commissioners. The appraisers shall be notified as soon as practicable by the secretary of the board or the city clerk as the case may be, to attend at a time fixed by him for the purpose of qualifying and entering upon their duties. When a vacancy may occur among the appraisers by neglect or refusal of any of them to act, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the governing body.

**Subd. 2. Appraisers' duties.** The appraisers shall be sworn to discharge their duty as appraisers in the matter with impartiality and fidelity; and to make due return of their acts to the governing body.

**Subd. 3. Proceedings by appraisers.** The appraisers shall give notice by publication in the official newspaper of the city for two consecutive days, which first publication shall be at least ten days before the day of such meeting, which notice shall contain a general description of the lands designated by the governing body, and give notice that a plat of the same has been filed in the office of the city clerk or secretary as the case may be, and that the appraisers will meet at a place and time designated in the notice, and thence proceed to view the premises, and appraise the damages for property to be taken, or which may be damaged by such improvement, and to view the premises to be benefited by such improvement and assess thereon in proportion to benefits the amount necessary to pay such damages and the cost and expense of the proceedings, in the manner hereinafter specified; and that they will then hear such evidence and proofs as interested persons may offer, adjourning from time to time for that purpose.

**Subd. 4. Notice of meetings.** The secretary or city clerk, as the case may be, shall, after the first publication of such notice and at least six days (Sunday excluded) prior to the meeting specified in the notice, serve upon each person, in whose name each tract or parcel of the land upon which such easement is to be acquired is then assessed, a copy of the notice by depositing the same in the post-office of the city with postage prepaid, directed to such person at his place of residence, if known to the secretary, or city clerk, as the case may be, but if not known, then to his place of residence as given in the last published city directory of the city, if his name appears therein.

A copy of all subsequent notices relating to the proceedings, which are required

to be published, shall be mailed by the clerk or secretary in the manner above specified after the first publication thereof, to such persons as shall have appeared in the proceedings and requested in writing that such notice be mailed to them. Any failure of the secretary or city clerk to mail any notice as required by sections 463.01 to 463.07, or failure of the owner or any person to receive any such notice, shall not invalidate any proceedings hereunder.

**Subd. 5. Assessment of benefits and damages.** At the time and place mentioned in the notice, the appraisers shall meet and thence proceed to view the premises, and may hear any evidence or proof offered by the parties interested, and may adjourn from time to time for the purposes aforesaid. When their view and hearing shall be concluded they shall determine the amount of damages, if any, suffered by each piece or parcel of land of which that taken is a part. They shall also determine the amounts of benefits, if any, to each piece or parcel of land of which that taken is a part, and assess the amount of such damages so awarded upon the land and property benefited by such proposed improvement, together with the expenses and cost of the proceedings, and in proportion to such benefits. If the damages exceed the benefits to any particular piece, the excess shall be awarded as damages. If the benefits exceed the damages to any particular piece, the difference shall be assessed as benefits; but the total assessment for benefits shall not be greater than the aggregate net award of damages, and the cost of the proceedings; and in every case the benefits assessed upon the several parcels shall be in proportion to the actual benefits received, and no assessment upon any particular piece shall exceed the amount of actual benefits after deducting the damages, if any.

**Subd. 6. Assessment of benefits and damages to buildings.** If there be any buildings standing, in whole or in part, upon any parcel of the land to be taken, the appraisers shall, in such case, determine the amount of damages which should be paid to the owner or owners thereof, in case such building, or so much as may be necessary, should be taken, and shall also appraise and determine the amount of damages to be paid such owner or owners in case he, or they, shall elect to remove such buildings.

**Subd. 7. Separate assessments.** If the land and buildings belong to different persons, or if the land be subject to lease, mortgage or judgment, or if there be any estate less than an estate in fee, the injury or damage done to such person or interests respectively may be awarded to them separately by the appraisers. Provided, that neither such award of the appraisers, nor the confirmation thereof by the governing body, shall be deemed to require the payment of such damages to the person or persons named in such award in case it shall transpire that such person or persons are not entitled to receive the same.

**Subd. 8. Report of appraisers.** The appraisers having ascertained and appraised the damages and benefits as aforesaid, shall make and file with the secretary or city clerk, as the case may be, a written report of their action in the premises, embracing a schedule and appraisal of the damages awarded and benefits assessed, with descriptions of the lands, and the names of the owners, if known to them, and also a statement of the costs of the proceeding.

**Subd. 9. Action by governing body.** Upon such report being filed, the secretary of the board or city clerk shall give notice that such appraisal has been returned, and that the same will be considered by the governing body at a meeting thereof, to be named in the notice, which notice shall be published in the official newspaper of the city, once a week for two consecutive weeks, and the last publication shall be at least ten days before such meeting. Any person interested in any building standing in whole or in part upon any land required to be taken by such improvement, shall on or before the time specified for the meeting in such notice, notify the governing body in writing of his election to remove such building, if he so elect. The governing body upon the day fixed for the consideration of such report, or at any subsequent meeting to which the same may stand over or be referred, shall have power in their discretion to confirm, revise or annul the appraisal and assessment, giving due consideration to any objections interposed by parties interested in the manner hereinafter specified, provided that the governing body shall not have the power to reduce the amount of any award, nor increase any assessment. In case the appraisal and assessment is annulled, the governing body may thereupon appoint new appraisers, who shall proceed, in like manner, as in case of the first appraisal, and upon the coming in of their report, the governing body shall proceed in a like manner and with the same powers as in

the case of the first appraisalment. In case any owner or owners shall elect to remove any building or buildings, and thereby reduce the amount of damages to be paid, the amount of reduction shall be deducted from the benefits assessed to each parcel proportionately before confirmation thereof.

**Subd. 10. Awards.** If not annulled or set aside, such awards shall be final, and shall be a charge upon the city, for the payment of which the credit of the city shall be pledged. Such assessments shall be and remain a lien and charge upon the respective lands until paid. The awards shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto, or shall be deposited and set apart in the treasury of the city for the use of the parties entitled thereto, within six months after the confirmation of the appraisalment and award. But in case any appeal or appeals shall be taken from the order confirming the appraisalment and assessment, as hereinafter provided, then the time for payment of the awards shall be extended until and including 60 days after the final determination of all appeals taken in the proceeding, and in case of any change in the awards or assessment upon appeal, the governing body may, by resolution duly adopted, at any time within 60 days after the determination of all appeals, set aside the entire proceeding. Any awards so set aside shall not be paid, and the proceedings as to the tracts for which the awards are so set aside shall be deemed abandoned. Any awards not so set aside shall be a charge upon the city, for the payment of which the credit of the city shall be pledged. All awards shall bear interest at the rate of six percent per annum from the time of the filing of the original appraisers' report, and all subsequent awards and awards upon appeals shall be made as of the day and date of filing of such original reports.

**Subd. 11. Deposit of damages.** Upon the conclusion of the proceedings and the payment of the awards, the several tracts of land shall be deemed to be taken and appropriated for the purpose of sections 463.01 to 463.07, and the easement above specified shall vest absolutely in the city in which the lands are situate. In case the governing body shall in any case be unable to determine to whom the damages should in any particular case be paid, or in case of adverse claim in relation thereto, or in case of the legal disability of any person interested, the governing body shall, and in any and every case, the governing body may in its discretion deposit the amount of damages with the district court of the county in which such lands are situate, for the use of the parties entitled thereto, and the court shall, upon the application of any person interested and upon such notice as the court shall prescribe, determine who is entitled to the award, and shall order the same paid accordingly. Any such deposit shall have the same effect as the payment to the proper persons.

**Subd. 12. Removal of buildings.** In case any owner or owners of buildings, as aforesaid, shall have elected to remove his or their buildings, he or they shall remove them within 30 days from the confirmation of the report, or within such further time as the governing body may allow for the purpose, and shall be entitled to the payment of the amount of damages awarded in such case, in case of removal. When such person or persons shall not have elected to remove such buildings, or shall have neglected (after having elected) to remove the same within the time above specified, such buildings, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon paying or depositing the damages awarded for such taking in manner aforesaid, may be taken and appropriated, sold or disposed of as the governing body shall direct.

**Subd. 13. Objections; appeal to district court.** Any person whose property is proposed to be taken or interfered with or assessed under any provision of sections 463.01 to 463.07 and who deems that there is any irregularity in the proceedings of the governing body, or action of the appraisers, by reason of which the award of the appraisers ought not to be confirmed, or who is dissatisfied with the amount of damages awarded to him for the taking of, or interference with his property or the assessment thereon, may at any time before the time specified for the consideration of the award and assessment by the governing body, file with the secretary of the board or the city clerk, as the case may be, in writing, his objections to such confirmation, setting forth therein specifically the particular irregularities complained of, and the particular objection to the award or assessment, and containing a description of the property in which he is interested, or which is affected by such proceedings and his interest therein, and if, notwithstanding such objections the governing body shall confirm the award, or assessment, such person so objecting shall have the right to appeal from such order of confirmation of the

governing body to the district court of the county where such land is situated, within ten days after such order. Such appeal shall be made by serving a written notice of appeal upon the secretary of the board, or the city clerk, as the case may be, which shall specify the property of the appellant affected by such award and refer to the objection filed as aforesaid, and by also delivering to the city clerk or secretary, as the case may be, a bond in the sum of \$50 executed by the appellant or by some one on his behalf with two sureties, who shall each justify in the penal sum of \$50, conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against the appellant. Thereupon the secretary or city clerk, at the expense of the appellant, shall make out and transmit to the clerk of the district court a copy of the record of the entire proceedings, and of the award of the appraisers as confirmed by the governing body and of the order of the governing body confirming the same, and of the objections filed by the appellant, as aforesaid, and of the notice of appeal, all certified by the secretary or city clerk to be true copies, within ten days after the taking of such appeal. But if more than one appeal be taken from any award, it shall not be necessary that the secretary or city clerk, in appeals subsequent to the first shall send up anything but a certified copy of the appellant's objections. There shall be no pleading on any appeal, but the court shall determine in the first instance whether there was in the proceedings any such irregularity or omission of duty prejudicial to the appellant and specified in his written objection that as to him the award or assessment of the appraisers ought not to stand, and whether the appraisers had jurisdiction to take action in the premises.

**Subd. 14. Proceedings by court.** The case may be brought on for hearing on eight days notice, at any general or special term of the court, and the judgment of the court shall be to affirm or annul the proceedings, only so far as the proceedings affect the property of the appellant proposed to be taken or damaged or assessed, and described in the written objection. From such determination no appeal or writ of error shall lie. In case the amount of damages or benefits assessed is complained of by such appellant, the court shall, if the proceedings be confirmed in other respects, upon such confirmation, appoint three disinterested freeholders, residents of the city, appraisers, to reappraise the damages, and reassess benefits as to the property of appellant. The parties to such appeal shall be heard by the court upon the appointment of such appraisers, and the court shall fix the time and place of meeting of such appraisers, they shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties as such appraisers, and shall proceed to view the premises and to hear the parties interested, with their allegations and proofs pertinent to the question of the amount of damages or benefits; such appraisers shall be governed by the same provisions in respect to the method of arriving at the amount of damages or benefits and in all other material respects as are in sections 463.01 to 463.07 made for the government of appraisers appointed by the governing body. They shall, after the hearing and view of the premises, make a report to the court of their award of damages and assessment of benefits in respect to the property of such appellant. The appellant shall within five days of the notice of filing the award file his written election to remove the building if he so elect. Such election shall not affect his right to a review. The award shall be final unless set aside by the court for good cause shown. The motion to set aside shall be made within 15 days. In case such report is set aside, the court may, in its discretion, recommit the same to the same appraisers, or appoint new appraisers, as it shall deem best; the court shall allow to the appraisers a reasonable compensation for their services, and make such award of costs on such appeal, including the compensation of such appraisers as it shall deem just in the premises, and enforce the same by execution. In case the court shall be of the opinion that such appeal was frivolous or vexatious, it may adjudge double costs against such appellant. An appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the state from any final decision of the district court in the proceedings.

[1903 c 194 s 5; 1919 c 504 s 2-7] (1321-5)

**463.06 PLATS OF IMPROVEMENTS; COPY OF ASSESSMENTS FOR COUNTY AUDITOR; BUILDING LINE ASSESSMENTS; COLLECTION; PAYMENT TO CITY TREASURER.** As soon as such condemnation proceedings have been completed, it shall be the duty of such governing body to cause plats of such improvement to be made, which shall be copies of the original plat on file, with a list of the parcels of land taken and the amount paid on account of each parcel, and to file one of such plats and list duly certified by the president of the governing body

and the clerk or secretary, as the case may be, in each of the following offices: The office of the city engineer, the office of the register of deeds of the county, and the office of the city clerk or secretary of the park board, as the case may be; and the same shall be prima facie evidence of the full and complete condemnation and appropriation of such easement for the public use. As soon as the assessments are confirmed, the secretary of the board of park commissioners or the city clerk, or the clerk of the district court, as the case may be, shall transmit a copy thereof duly certified, to the county auditor of the county in which the lands lie. The county auditor shall include the same in the next general tax list for the collection of state, county and city taxes, against the several tracts or parcels of land, and the assessments shall be collected with and as a part of, and shall be subject to the same penalties, costs and interest, as the general taxes. Such assessments shall be set down in the tax books in an appropriate column to be headed, "Building Line Assessments," and when collected a separate account thereof shall be kept by the county auditor, and the same shall be transmitted to the treasurer of the city, and placed to the credit of the proper fund.

[1903 c. 194 s. 6; 1919 c. 504 s. 8] (1321-6)

**463.07 VACATION OF EASEMENT.** The governing body shall have power at any time to vacate such building line easement or any portion thereof.

[1903 c. 194 s. 7] (1321-7)

**463.08** [Repealed, 1949 c 119 s 110]

**463.09-463.13** M.S. 1967 [Local, City of Winona]

#### HAZARDOUS AND SUBSTANDARD BUILDINGS

**463.15 DEFINITIONS.** Subdivision 1. For purposes of sections 463.15 to 463.26 the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Building.** "Building" includes any structure or part of a structure.

Subd. 3. **Hazardous building.** "Hazardous building" means any building which because of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, physical damage, unsanitary condition, or abandonment, constitutes a fire hazard or a hazard to public safety or health.

Subd. 4. **Owner, owner of record and lien holder of record.** "Owner", "owner of record" and "lien holder of record" means a person having a right or interest in property to which Laws 1967, Chapter 324, applies and evidence of which is filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds or registrar of titles in the county in which the property is situated.

[1965 c 393 s 1; 1967 c 324 s 1]

**463.151 REMOVAL BY MUNICIPALITY; CONSENT; COST.** The governing body of any city, village, town, or borough may remove or raze any hazardous building upon obtaining the consent in writing of all owners of record, occupying tenants, and all lien holders of record; the cost shall be charged against the real estate as provided in section 463.21, except the governing body may provide that the cost so assessed may be paid in not to exceed five equal annual installments with interest thereon, at five percent per annum.

[1967 c 324 s 2]

**463.16 REPAIR OR REMOVAL OF HAZARDOUS BUILDING.** The governing body of any city, village, town, or borough may order the owner of any hazardous building within the municipality to correct the hazardous condition of such building or to raze or remove the same.

[1965 c 393 s 2]

**463.17 THE ORDER.** Subdivision 1. **Contents.** The order shall be in writing; recite the grounds therefor; specify the necessary repairs, if any, and provide a reasonable time for compliance; and shall state that a motion for summary enforcement of the order will be made to the district court of the county in which the hazardous building is situated unless corrective action is taken, or unless an answer is filed within the time specified in section 463.18.

Subd. 2. **Service.** The order shall be served upon the owner of record, or his agent if an agent is in charge of the building, and upon the occupying tenant, if there is one, and upon all lien holders of record, in the manner provided for service of a summons in a civil action. If the owner cannot be found, the order shall be served upon him by posting it at the main entrance to the building and by four weeks' publication in the official newspaper of the municipality if it has one, otherwise in a legal newspaper in the county.

# MINNESOTA STATUTES 1969

4827

**BUILDING LINE EASEMENTS; REGULATIONS; HAZARDS 463.22**

**Subd. 3. Filing.** A copy of the order with proof of service shall be filed with the clerk of district court of the county in which the hazardous building is located not less than five days prior to the filing of a motion pursuant to section 463.19 to enforce the order. At the time of filing such order the municipality shall file for record with the register of deeds or registrar of titles a notice of the pendency of the proceeding, describing with reasonable certainty the lands affected and the nature of the order. If the proceeding be abandoned the municipality shall within ten days thereafter file with the register of deeds a notice to that effect.

[1965 c 393 s 3]

**463.18 ANSWER.** Within twenty days from the date of service, any person upon whom the order is served may serve an answer in the manner provided for the service of an answer in a civil action, specifically denying such facts in the order as are in dispute.

[1965 c 393 s 4]

**463.19 DEFAULT CASES.** If no answer is served, the governing body may move the court for the enforcement of the order. If such a motion is made the court may, upon the presentation of such evidence as it may require, affirm or modify the order and enter judgment accordingly, fixing a time after which the governing body may proceed with the enforcement of the order. The clerk of the court shall cause a copy of the judgment to be mailed forthwith to persons upon whom the original order was served.

[1965 c 393 s 5]

**463.20 CONTESTED CASES.** If an answer is filed and served as provided in section 463.18, further proceedings in the action shall be governed by the rules of civil procedure for the district courts, except that the action has priority over all pending civil actions and shall be tried forthwith. If the order is sustained following the trial, the court shall enter judgment and shall fix a time after which the building shall be destroyed or repaired, as the case may be, in compliance with the order as originally filed or modified by the court. If the order is not sustained, it shall be annulled and set aside. The clerk of the court shall cause a copy of the judgment to be mailed forthwith to the persons upon whom the original order was served.

[1965 c 393 s 6]

**463.21 ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT.** If a judgment is not complied with in the time prescribed, the governing body may cause the building to be repaired, razed, or removed as set forth in the judgment. The cost of such repairs, razing, or removal shall be a lien against the real estate on which the building is located and may be levied and collected only as a special assessment in the manner provided by Minnesota Statutes 1961, Sections 429.061 to 429.081, but the assessment shall be payable in a single installment. When the building is razed or removed by the municipality, the governing body may sell the salvage and valuable materials at public auction upon three days' posted notice.

[1965 c 393 s 7]

**463.22 STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED.** The municipality shall keep an accurate account of the expenses incurred in carrying out the order and of all other expenses theretofore incurred in connection with its enforcement, including specifically, but not exclusively, filing fees, service fees, publication fees, appraisers' fees, witness fees, including expert witness fees, and traveling expenses incurred by the municipality from the time the order was originally made, and shall credit thereon the amount, if any, received from the sale of the salvage, or building or structure, and shall report its action under the order, with a statement of monies received and expenses incurred to the court for approval and allowance. Thereupon the court shall examine, correct, if necessary, and allow the expense account, and, if the amount received from the sale of the salvage, or of the building or structure, does not equal or exceed the amount of expenses as allowed, the court shall by its judgment certify the deficiency in the amount so allowed to the municipal clerk for collection. The owner or other party in interest shall pay the same, without penalty added thereon, and in default of payment by October 1, the clerk shall certify the amount of the expense to the county auditor for entry on the tax lists of the county as a special charge against the real estate on which the building is or was situated and the same shall be collected in the

same manner as other taxes and the amount so collected shall be paid into the municipal treasury. If the amount received for the sale of the salvage or of the building or structure exceeds the expense incurred by the municipality as allowed by the court, and if there are no delinquent taxes, the court shall direct the payment of the surplus to the owner or the payment of the same into court, as provided in sections 463.15 to 463.26. If there are delinquent taxes against the property, the court shall direct the payment of the surplus to the county treasurer to be applied on such taxes.

[1965 c 393 s 8]

**463.23 PAYMENT, TENDER, DEPOSIT IN COURT.** The net proceeds of a sale under section 463.21 or section 463.24 shall be paid to persons designated in the judgment in the proportions as their interests shall appear therein. Acceptance of such payment shall be taken as a waiver of all objections to the payment and to the proceedings leading thereto on the part of the payee and of all persons for whom he is lawfully empowered to act. In case any party to whom a payment of damages is made be not a resident of the state, or his place of residence be unknown, or he be an infant or other person under legal disability, or, being legally capable, refuses to accept payment, or if for any reason it be doubtful to whom any payment should be paid, the municipality may pay the same to the clerk, to be paid out under the direction of the court; and, unless an appeal be taken such deposit with the clerk shall be deemed a payment of the award.

[1965 c 393 s 9]

**463.24 PERSONAL PROPERTY OR FIXTURES.** If any building ordered razed, removed, or made safe and sanitary by repairs contains personal property or fixtures which will unreasonably interfere with the razing, removal, or repair of such building, or if the razing or removal of the building makes necessary the removal of such personal property or fixtures, the original order of the governing body may direct the removal of such personal property or fixtures within a reasonable time. If the property or fixtures are not removed by the time specified, and the governing body subsequently desires to enforce a judgment under sections 463.15 to 463.26, it may sell the same at public auction as provided in section 463.21, or if without appreciable value, the governing body may destroy the same.

[1965 c 393 s 10]

**463.25 HAZARDOUS EXCAVATIONS.** If in any city, village or borough, an excavation for building purposes is left open for more than six months without proceeding with the erection of a building thereon, whether or not completed, or if any excavation or basement is not filled to grade or otherwise protected after a building is destroyed, demolished or removed, the governing body may order such excavation to be filled or protected or in the alternative that erection of a building begin forthwith if the excavation is for building purposes. The order shall be served upon the owner or his agent in the manner provided by section 463.17. If the owner of the land fails to comply with the order within fifteen days after the order is served upon him, the governing body shall cause the excavation to be filled to grade or protected and the cost shall be charged against the real estate as provided in section 463.21.

[1965 c 393 s 11]

**463.26 LOCAL ACTS AND CHARTER PROVISIONS.** Sections 463.15 to 463.26 are supplementary to other statutory and charter provisions and do not limit the authority of any city, village or borough to enact and enforce ordinances on the same subject.

[1965 c 393 s 12]