

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1979 SUPPLEMENT

BANKING DIVISION 46.04

members of the legislature and their eligible dependents. Each of the departments shall pay such amounts from accounts and funds from which the department receives its revenues, including appropriations from the general fund and from any other fund, now or hereafter existing for the payment of salaries and in the same proportion as it pays therefrom the amounts of salaries. In order to enable the commissioner of finance to maintain proper records covering the appropriations pursuant to this section, he may require certifications in connection therewith as he may deem necessary from any state agency, the Minnesota historical society, or the University of Minnesota whose employees receive benefits pursuant to this chapter. The accounts and funds referred to from which departments receive appropriations under the terms of this section are hereby declared to be a source of revenue for the purposes of any other law or statutory enactment.

[For text of subs 1a to 3, see M.S.1978]

[1979 c 332 art 1 s 55]

NOTE: This section was also repealed by Laws 1979, Chapter 332, Article 1, Section 114 effective July 1, 1981. See Laws 1979, Chapter 332, Article 1, Section 114.

43.51 Death benefit for retired employees.

Employees who retire from state service on or after July 1, 1977, shall be entitled to a \$500 cash death benefit payable to a beneficiary designated by the employee, if, at the time of the employee's death, the employee is entitled to an annuity under a state retirement program. A \$500 cash death benefit shall also be payable to the designated beneficiary of an employee who becomes totally and permanently disabled after July 1, 1979, and who at the time of death is receiving a state disability benefit and is eligible for a deferred annuity under a state retirement program.

[1979 c 332 art 1 s 56]

NOTE: This section was also repealed by Laws 1979, Chapter 332, Article 1, Section 114 effective July 1, 1981. See Laws 1979, Chapter 332, Article 1, Section 114.

CHAPTER 46. BANKING DIVISION

Sec.
46.04 Commissioner; powers.

46.04 Commissioner; powers.

The commissioner of banks, referred to in Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 46 to 59, as the commissioner, is vested with all the powers, authority, and privileges which, prior to the enactment of Laws 1909, Chapter 201, were conferred by law upon the public examiner, and he shall take over all duties in relation to state banks, savings banks, trust companies, savings associations, and other financial institutions within the state which, prior to the enactment of chapter 201, were imposed upon the public examiner. The commissioner of banks shall exercise a constant supervision, either personally or through the examiners herein provided for, over the books and affairs of all state banks, savings banks, trust companies, savings associations, and other financial institutions doing business within this state; and shall, through examiners, examine at least once in every 18 month period the state banks and savings banks as are also subject to annual examinations by the federal deposit insurance corporation or the federal reserve bank. If any state bank or savings bank is not examined by one of these federal agencies annually, the commissioner shall examine the bank or savings bank, so that the bank or savings bank is examined at least once annually by either one of these federal agencies or the commissioner. Trust companies, savings associations, credit unions, industrial loan and thrift companies and other financial institutions shall be examined once a year. With the exception of industrial loan and thrift companies which do not have deposit liabilities and small loan companies, it shall be the principal purpose of these examinations to inspect and verify the assets and liabilities of each and so far investigate the character and value of the assets of each such institution as to determine with reasonable certainty that the values are correctly carried on its books. Assets and liabilities shall be verified in ac-

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cordance with methods of procedure which the commissioner may determine to be adequate to carry out the intentions of this section. None of the above provisions shall limit the commissioner in making additional examinations as he deems necessary or advisable. He shall investigate the methods of operation and conduct of these institutions and their systems of accounting, to ascertain whether these methods and systems are in accordance with law and sound banking principles. He may make such requirements as to records as he deems necessary to facilitate the carrying out of his duties and to properly protect the public interest. He may examine, or cause to be examined by these examiners, on oath, any officer, director, trustee, owner, agent, clerk, customer, or depositor of any such financial institution touching the affairs and business thereof, and may issue, or cause to be issued by the examiners, subpoenas, and administer, or cause to be administered by the examiners, oaths. In case of any refusal to obey any subpoena issued by him or under his direction, the refusal may at once be reported to the district court of the district in which the bank or other financial institution is located, and this court shall enforce obedience to these subpoenas in the manner provided by law for enforcing obedience to subpoenas of the court. In all matters relating to his official duties, the commissioner of banks has the power possessed by courts of law to issue subpoenas and cause them to be served and enforced, and all officers, directors, trustees, and employees of state banks, savings banks, trust companies, savings associations, and other financial institutions within the state, and all persons having dealings with or knowledge of the affairs or methods of these institutions, shall afford reasonable facilities for these examinations, make such returns and reports to the commissioner of banks as he may require; attend and answer, under oath, his lawful inquiries; produce and exhibit such books, accounts, documents, and property as he may desire to inspect, and in all things aid him in the performance of his duties.

[1979 c 229 s 1]

CHAPTER 47. FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

Sec. 47.20	Use of federal acts; definitions; interest rates; required provisions; interest on escrow accounts; penalty.	Sec. 47.51 47.54 47.58	Detached banking facilities; definitions. Notices and approval procedures. Reverse mortgage loans.
47.201	Variable mortgages.		

47.20 Use of federal acts; definitions; interest rates; required provisions; interest on escrow accounts; penalty.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1978]

Subd. 2. For the purposes of this section the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them:

(1) "Actual closing costs" mean reasonable charges for or sums paid for the following, whether or not retained by the mortgagee or lender:

(a) Any insurance premiums including but not limited to premiums for title insurance, fire and extended coverage insurance, flood insurance, and private mortgage insurance, but excluding any charges or sums retained by the mortgagee or lender as self-insured retention.

(b) Abstracting, title examination and search, and examination of public records.

(c) The preparation and recording of any or all documents required by law or custom for closing a conventional loan.

(d) Appraisal and survey of real property securing a conventional loan.

(e) A single service charge, which shall include any consideration, not otherwise specified herein as an "actual closing cost" paid by the borrower and received and retained by the lender for or related to the acquisition, making, refinancing or modification of a conventional loan, and shall also include any consideration received by the lender for making a borrower's interest rate commitment or for making a borrower's loan commitment, whether or not an actual loan follows such commitment. The term service charge shall not include forward commitment fees. The service charge shall not