

CHAPTER 559

ADVERSE CLAIMS TO REAL ESTATE

559.01	Action to determine adverse claims.	559.18	Conveyance by mortgagor to mortgagee.
559.013	State as defendant.	559.19	Action to declare mortgage; limitation.
559.02	Unknown defendants.	559.20	Application.
559.03	Disclaimer; default; costs.	559.205	Contracts for deed; modification.
559.04	Claimants under common grantor; joinder.	559.209	Mediation notice and conditions for agricultural property.
559.05	Action against cotenant; denial of right.	559.2091	Contract for deed subject to mediation.
559.06	Termination of plaintiff's right pending action.	559.21	Termination of contract of sale; notice, service and return, costs, reinstatement.
559.07	Ejectment; trial, how conducted; no second trial.	559.211	Restraining or enjoining further proceedings pursuant to notice of termination of contract of sale.
559.08	Ejectment; damages; improvements.	559.213	Prima facie evidence of termination.
559.09	Removal of building erected in good faith.	559.214	Supplementary affidavit.
559.10	Occupying claimant; compensation for improvements.	559.215	Contracts of sale; validating terminations of contract of sale.
559.11	Pleadings; trial; verdict.	559.216	Effective dates.
559.12	Compensation before execution.	559.22	Conveyance by defendant in ejectment; liability of purchaser.
559.13	Occupant to pay value of land, when.	559.23	Action to determine boundary lines.
559.14	May remove crops.	559.24	Pleadings; additional parties.
559.15	Occupant not in actual possession; actions in other form.	559.25	Judgment; landmarks.
559.16	Order for survey.		
559.17	Mortgagee not entitled to possession.		

559.01 ACTION TO DETERMINE ADVERSE CLAIMS.

Any person in possession of real property personally or through the person's tenant, or any other person having or claiming title to vacant or unoccupied real property, may bring an action against another who claims an estate or interest therein, or a lien thereon, adverse to the person bringing the action, for the purpose of determining such adverse claim and the rights of the parties, respectively.

History: (9556) *RL s 4424; 1986 c 444*

559.013 STATE AS DEFENDANT.

Subdivision 1. **Service, notice to attorney general.** The state may be made a party defendant to an action brought under Minnesota Statutes 1949, section 559.01. In such cases where the state is made a party the summons and complaint shall be served upon the attorney general, who shall represent the state in the action and defend in all cases where it appears the state in fact has an interest which will be affected. A notice directed to the attorney general shall be served with the summons and complaint stating the nature of the claim the state makes, or appears to make.

Subd. 2. **Limitations, costs.** If the state is joined in an action under subdivision 1 and interposes an answer so that issue is joined thereon as between the plaintiff and the state, the state, in addition to any costs to which it may be entitled under Minnesota Statutes 1949, section 549.02, may have costs in such amount as the court allows not to exceed \$50, on motion made upon not less than two days notice, whenever it appears that there was no reasonable ground for joining the state, whether or not there is dismissal as to the state before final judgment.

History: 1953 c 21 s 1,2; 1955 c 332 s 1

559.02 UNKNOWN DEFENDANTS.

In any action brought under section 559.01, the plaintiff may insert in the title thereof, in addition to the names of such persons as are known or appear of record to

have some right, title, estate, interest, or lien in or on the real property in controversy, the following: "Also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein." Service of the summons may be had upon all such unknown persons defendant by publication in the same manner as against nonresident defendants, upon the filing of an affidavit of the plaintiff, the plaintiff's agent or attorney, stating the existence of a cause of action under section 559.01, and if in addition to the above known or unknown defendants, the heirs of a deceased person are proper parties defendant, and their names are unknown, and such affidavit shall further state that the heirs of such deceased person are proper parties to such action, and that their names and residences cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, then service of summons may be made on such unknown heirs by publication thereof in the same manner as against nonresidents, and in such case the plaintiff may insert in the title thereof the following: "Also the unknown heirs of (naming the deceased) and all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein." The plaintiff shall, before the commencement of such publication, file with the county recorder a notice of the pendency of the action. All such unknown persons so served shall have the same rights to appear and defend before and after judgment as would named defendants upon whom service is made by publication, and any order or judgment in the action shall be binding upon them, whether they be of age or minors; but, if they be minors when judgment is rendered, they may be allowed to defend at any time within two years after becoming of age.

History: (9557) *RL s 4425; 1919 c 344 s 1; 1923 c 434 s 1; 1967 c 28 s 1; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1986 c 444*

559.03 DISCLAIMER; DEFAULT; COSTS.

If the defendant, in the answer, disclaims any interest in the property, or suffers judgment to be taken against the defendant without answer, the plaintiff cannot recover costs; but if the summons has been served upon the defendant personally, and it is made to appear that after the accrual of the cause of action, and before commencement thereof, the plaintiff demanded in writing of the defendant, and the defendant neglected to execute within a reasonable time thereafter, a good and sufficient quitclaim deed of the property described in the complaint, upon tender of such deed ready for execution, the plaintiff shall nevertheless recover costs.

History: (9558) *RL s 4426; 1986 c 444*

559.04 CLAIMANTS UNDER COMMON GRANTOR; JOINDER.

When lots or tracts of real estate are claimed in severalty by two or more persons from or under conveyance from the same grantor, as the common source of title, and an adverse claim of title thereto is made by some person as against the title of such grantor, any one claiming under such grantor may bring an action in behalf of the grantor and all others who may come in and become parties thereto against such adverse claimant, to have the title to such grantor perfected or quieted as to such lots or tracts claimed by the plaintiff and the others who may become parties. Any person who so claims under the same grantor as the plaintiff, and whose title is controverted by the same defendant upon the same ground as the title of the plaintiff, may become a party, as of course, by filing a complaint setting forth the property claimed and the source of title, and may have the claimed rights adjudicated with those of the original plaintiff. The answer of the defendant shall be taken as an answer to all who may thus become parties.

History: (9559) *RL s 4427; 1986 c 444*

559.05 ACTION AGAINST COTENANT; DENIAL OF RIGHT.

In an action by a tenant in common or joint tenant of real property against a cotenant, the plaintiff shall show, in addition to the evidence of the plaintiff's right, that the defendant either denied the plaintiff's right, or did some act amounting to such denial.

History: (9560) *RL s 4428; 1986 c 444*

559.06 TERMINATION OF PLAINTIFF'S RIGHT PENDING ACTION.

In an action for the recovery of real property, when the plaintiff shows a right to recover at the time the action was commenced, but it appears that such right has terminated during the pendency of the action, the verdict and judgment shall be according to the fact, and the plaintiff may recover damages for withholding the property.

History: (9561) *RL s 4429*

559.07 EJECTMENT; TRIAL, HOW CONDUCTED; NO SECOND TRIAL.

The trial of all actions of ejectment or of any other action in the courts of this state involving the possession of real estate shall be conducted as are other civil actions, and the right to a second trial of such actions is hereby abolished.

History: (9562) *1911 c 139 s 1*

559.08 EJECTMENT; DAMAGES; IMPROVEMENTS.

Damages for withholding the property recovered shall not exceed the fair value of the use of the property, exclusive of the use of improvements made by the defendant, for a period not exceeding six years; and, when permanent improvements have been made by a defendant, or those under whom the defendant claims, holding under color of title adversely to the claims of the plaintiff, in good faith, the value thereof shall be allowed as a set-off against the damages of the plaintiff.

History: (9563) *RL s 4432; 1986 c 444*

559.09 REMOVAL OF BUILDING ERECTED IN GOOD FAITH.

When any person, in good faith and under color of title, and with good reason to believe that the legal title to land is vested in the person, has erected any building or other structure thereon, when the legal and equitable title thereto was vested in another, such person may remove the same, doing no unnecessary damage, and in so doing shall be liable only for the actual damage to the land. Such removal shall be made within 60 days after the determination adversely to that person of any action or proceeding respecting the title, or within 60 days after notice from the holder of the legal title to remove the same; provided, if, within 60 days after receiving such notice, such person brings action to try such title, that person may make such removal within 60 days after the determination thereof.

History: (9564) *RL s 4433; 1986 c 444*

559.10 OCCUPYING CLAIMANT; COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

When any person, under color of title in fee and in good faith, has peaceably taken possession of land for which that person has given a valuable consideration, or when any person has taken possession of land under the official deed of any person or officer empowered by law or by any court of competent jurisdiction to sell land, and such deed is regular upon its face, and the person has no actual notice of any defects invalidating the same, neither such person, nor the person's heirs, representatives, or assigns, shall be ejected from such land, except as hereinafter provided, until compensation is tendered the person or the person's heirs, representatives, or assigns for such improvement which the person or the person's heirs, representatives, or assigns have made upon such land previous to actual notice of the claim upon which the action is founded, or, in case of possession under an official deed, previous to actual notice of defects invalidating the same. The word "improvement" shall be construed to include all kinds of buildings and fences, and ditching, draining, grubbing, clearing, breaking, and all other necessary or useful labor of permanent value to the land. When the occupant holds as heir, devisee, or grantee, either immediate or remote, of any person who is not a resident of the state, the good faith of the original taker shall be presumed.

History: (9565) *RL s 4434; 1986 c 444*

559.11 PLEADINGS; TRIAL; VERDICT.

In an action to try the title to land, brought by any person claiming title thereto against the occupant, the occupant may, in addition to other defenses, allege the amount and value of all improvements made, and the amount of all taxes and assessments paid, by the occupant or those under whom the occupant claims, and, if the claim be under an official deed, the purchase money paid therefor; and the claimant may reply, alleging the value of the premises without improvements at the commencement of the action, and also the value of the yearly rent of the land without improvements during the possession of the occupant. In any such action brought by the occupant against a claimant to quiet title or to determine any adverse claim, the claimant, in the answer in addition to setting up the claimant's title, may allege the value of the premises without improvements at the commencement of the action, and also the value of the yearly rent of the land without improvements during the possession of the occupant; and the occupant may, in addition to other proper matters of reply, allege the amount and value of all improvements made, and the amount of all taxes and assessments paid by the occupant or those under whom the occupant claims, and, if the claim be under an official deed, the purchase money paid therefor. In case the title be found to be in the claimant, the jury, or, if the case be tried without a jury, the court, shall assess the value of all improvements made and taxes and assessments paid upon the land by the occupant, or those under whom the occupant claims, with interest at six percent, and, if the occupant claims under an official deed, regular upon its face, and without actual notice of any defect invalidating it, shall also find the purchase money paid by the occupant, or those under whom the occupant claims, with interest at six percent; and the jury or court shall also assess the value of the land at the commencement of the action, without improvements, and also the value of the yearly rent thereof during the occupant's possession. If the land has depreciated in value since its purchase at an official sale, the jury or court may allow such part only of the purchase money as, in their discretion, they may see fit.

History: (9566) RL s 4435; 1986 c 444

559.12 COMPENSATION BEFORE EXECUTION.

If the claimant succeed in the action, execution for possession shall not issue, except as herein provided, unless, within one year from entry of judgment on the verdict or findings, the claimant pay into court for the occupant the amount so found as the value of the improvements, and also the amount of the taxes and assessments, and also the purchase money, if the occupant claim under an official deed as aforesaid, with interest thereon, as aforesaid, less the assessed value of the yearly rent of the land without the improvements during the occupant's possession.

History: (9567) RL s 4436

559.13 OCCUPANT TO PAY VALUE OF LAND, WHEN.

Unless the occupant claims under an official deed given either to the occupant or those under whom the occupant claims, as hereinbefore provided, or under an entry in the land office of the United States, or the official certificate, duplicate or receipt thereof, or unless the claimant has had notice, actual or constructive, of the occupant's possession, the claimant may, within 30 days after entry of judgment on the verdict or findings in the claimant's favor, serve upon the occupant a written demand that within one year the occupant pay the claimant the sum assessed as the value of the land without the improvements, less the taxes and assessments paid thereon as aforesaid, with interest as aforesaid. Such demand shall be served, and the service proved, as in the case of a summons, and shall then be filed with the court administrator. If the occupant does not within one year after such service pay into court the amount so demanded, the occupant shall forfeit all claim to compensation, and execution may then issue for the possession of the land; but, if the occupant do so pay, the court shall by judgment confirm the title in the occupant.

History: (9568) RL s 4437; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82

559.14 MAY REMOVE CROPS.

In case of ejection, the occupant shall be entitled to enter upon the land, and gather and remove all crops sown thereon prior to entry of judgment.

History: (9569) *RL s 4438; 1986 c 444*

559.15 OCCUPANT NOT IN ACTUAL POSSESSION; ACTIONS IN OTHER FORM.

All the provisions of sections 559.10 to 559.14 shall apply to cases where the occupant is or is not in actual possession. In case an action is brought for damages for trespass upon such land, or for the rents and profits or use and occupation thereof, or in any other form, if the action is one in effect to test the validity of the title thereto, all said sections shall, so far as possible, be complied with; and the value of all improvements, taxes, and assessments, and the purchase money in case the occupant claims under an official deed, with interest as aforesaid, shall be set off against any judgment for money that the claimant may obtain; and, if any excess remain in favor of the occupant after such setoff, such excess may be set-off against any judgment that the claimant, or those claiming under the claimant, may subsequently obtain in any such or similar action relating to the same land.

History: (9570) *RL s 4439; 1986 c 444*

559.16 ORDER FOR SURVEY.

When an action for the recovery of real property is pending, upon motion of either party, and for cause shown, the court may make an order describing the property, and allowing such party to enter thereon and make survey thereof for the purpose of the action. A copy of the order shall be served on the owner or occupant, and thereupon such party may enter upon the property, with necessary surveyors and assistants, and make such survey; but, if any unnecessary injury is done to the property, the party is liable therefor.

History: (9571) *RL s 4440; 1986 c 444*

559.17 MORTGAGEE NOT ENTITLED TO POSSESSION.

Subdivision 1. A mortgage of real property is not to be deemed a conveyance, so as to enable the owner of the mortgage to recover possession of the real property without a foreclosure, except as permitted in subdivision 2. The enforcement of an assignment of rents of the type described in subdivision 2 shall not be deemed prohibited by this subdivision, nor because a foreclosure sale under the mortgage has extinguished all or part of the mortgage debt.

Subd. 2. A mortgagor may assign, as additional security for the debt secured by the mortgage, the rents and profits from the mortgaged real property, if the mortgage:

- (1) was executed, modified or amended subsequent to August 1, 1977;
- (2) secured an original principal amount of \$100,000 or more or is a lien upon residential real estate containing more than four dwelling units; and
- (3) is not a lien upon property which was entirely homesteaded, residential real estate containing four or less dwelling units where at least one of the units is homesteaded, or agricultural property. The assignment may be enforced as follows:
 - (a) if, by the terms of an assignment, a receiver is to be appointed upon the occurrence of some specified event, and a showing is made that the event has occurred, the court shall, without regard to waste, adequacy of the security, or solvency of the mortgagor, appoint a receiver who shall, with respect to the excess cash remaining after application as provided in section 576.01, subdivision 2, apply it as prescribed by the assignment. If the assignment so provides, the receiver shall apply the excess cash in the manner set out herein from the date of appointment through the entire redemption period from any foreclosure sale. Subject to the terms of the assignment, the receiver shall have the powers and duties as set forth in section 576.01, subdivision 2; or

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

History: (9572) *RL s 4441; 1969 c 711 s 1; 1977 c 202 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1992 c 376 art 2 s 1*

559.18 CONVEYANCE BY MORTGAGOR TO MORTGAGEE.

No conveyance absolute in form between parties sustaining the relation of mortgagor and mortgagee, whereby the mortgagor or the mortgagor's successor in interest conveys any right, title or interest in real property theretofore mortgaged, shall be presumed to have been given as further security, or as a new form of security, for the payment of any existing mortgage indebtedness, or any other indebtedness, or as security for any purpose.

History: (9573) *1913 c 209 s 1; 1986 c 444*

559.19 ACTION TO DECLARE MORTGAGE; LIMITATION.

No action to declare any such conveyance a mortgage shall be maintained unless commenced within 15 years from the time of execution thereof.

History: (9574) *1913 c 209 s 2*

559.20 APPLICATION.

Sections 559.18 and 559.19 shall apply to all conveyances past and future.

History: (9575) *1913 c 209 s 3*

559.205 CONTRACTS FOR DEED; MODIFICATION.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a renegotiated contract for deed or an agreement modifying the terms of a contract for deed which was valid at its inception shall not be construed as creating a mortgage or an equitable mortgage. This section does not modify any other requirements relating to contracts for deed.

History: *1982 c 500 s 2*

559.209 MEDIATION NOTICE AND CONDITIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. Requirement. A person may not begin to terminate a contract for deed under section 559.21 to purchase agricultural property subject to sections 583.20

to 583.32 for a remaining balance on the contract of more than \$5,000 unless: (1) a mediation notice is served on the contract for deed purchaser after a default has occurred under the contract and a copy served on the director and the contract for deed vendor and purchaser have completed mediation under sections 583.20 to 583.32; or (2) as otherwise allowed under sections 583.20 to 583.32.

Subd. 2. Contents. A mediation notice must contain the following notice with the blanks properly filled in.

“TO:(Name of Contract for Deed Purchaser)....

YOU HAVE DEFAULTED ON THE CONTRACT FOR DEED OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY DESCRIBED AS(Size and Reasonable Location of Property, Not Legal Description)....

AS THE CONTRACT FOR DEED VENDOR,(Contract for Deed Vendor).... INTENDS TO TERMINATE THE CONTRACT AND TAKE BACK THE PROPERTY.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO HAVE THE CONTRACT FOR DEED DEBT REVIEWED FOR MEDIATION. IF YOU REQUEST MEDIATION, A DEBT THAT IS IN DEFAULT WILL BE MEDIATED ONLY ONCE. IF YOU DO NOT REQUEST MEDIATION, THIS DEBT WILL NOT BE SUBJECT TO FUTURE MEDIATION IF THE CONTRACT FOR DEED VENDOR BEGINS REMEDIES TO ENFORCE THE DEBT.

IF YOU PARTICIPATE IN MEDIATION, THE DIRECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE WILL PROVIDE AN ORIENTATION MEETING AND A FINANCIAL ANALYST TO HELP YOU PREPARE FINANCIAL INFORMATION. IF YOU DECIDE TO PARTICIPATE IN MEDIATION, IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO ASSEMBLE YOUR FARM FINANCE AND OPERATION RECORDS AND TO CONTACT A COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. MEDIATION WILL ATTEMPT TO ARRIVE AT AN AGREEMENT FOR HANDLING FUTURE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

TO HAVE THE CONTRACT FOR DEED DEBT REVIEWED FOR MEDIATION YOU MUST FILE A MEDIATION REQUEST WITH THE DIRECTOR WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER YOU RECEIVE THE NOTICE. THE MEDIATION REQUEST FORM IS AVAILABLE AT ANY COUNTY RECORDER'S OR COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE.

FROM:(Name and Address of Contract for Deed Vendor)....”

History: 1986 c 398 art 1 s 3; 1987 c 292 s 7

NOTE: This section, as added by Laws 1986, chapter 398, article 1, section 3, is repealed July 1, 1993. See Laws 1986, chapter 398, article 1, section 18, as amended by Laws 1987, chapter 292, section 37; Laws 1989, chapter 330, article 16, section 8; Laws 1990, chapter 525, section 1; and Laws 1991, chapter 208, section 2.

559.2091 CONTRACT FOR DEED SUBJECT TO MEDIATION.

Subdivision 1. Lien for rental value; attachment. (a) A contract for deed vendor who is a natural person with a debt subject to mediation under sections 583.20 to 583.32 and who engages in mediation under sections 583.20 to 583.32 as a result of a purchaser's default on the contract, is considered a person who leases a property for agricultural production under section 514.960. The vendor has a lien for the reasonable rental value of the property during the mediation period as mutually determined by the vendor and the vendee not to exceed the rental value of the land as determined by the director of the University of Minnesota extension service or by district court. The rental period under this section must not exceed the period in which the vendor's remedies are stayed under sections 583.20 to 583.32.

(b) The lien attaches to crops grown or to be grown by the vendee on the property subject to the contract regardless of the ownership of the crops.

Subd. 2. Perfection. Notwithstanding the requirement of section 514.960, subdivision 2, that the lien be filed within 30 days after the crops become growing crops, the

lien provided under this subdivision is perfected by the vendor only if filed during mediation or within 30 days after the conclusion of mediation.

Subd. 3. Crediting of payments. Payments acquired through a lien created under this subdivision must be applied as a payment on the contract according to the terms of the contract.

Subd. 4. Mediation exemption. A lien created under this section and filed under section 514.960 is exempt from sections 583.20 to 583.32.

History: 1987 c 292 s 8

559.21 TERMINATION OF CONTRACT OF SALE; NOTICE, SERVICE AND RETURN, COSTS, REINSTATEMENT.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 18 s 16]

Subd. 1a. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 18 s 16]

Subd. 1b. Termination notice for contract executed before August 2, 1976. If a default occurs in the conditions of a contract for the conveyance of real estate or an interest in real estate executed on or prior to August 1, 1976, that gives the seller a right to terminate it, the seller may terminate the contract by serving upon the purchaser or the purchaser's personal representatives or assigns, within or outside the state, a notice specifying the conditions in which default has been made. The notice must state that the contract will terminate 30 days after the service of the notice, unless prior to the termination date the purchaser:

(1) complies with the conditions in default;

(2) pays the costs of service of the notice, including the reasonable costs of service by sheriff, public officer, or private process server; except payment of costs of service is not required unless the seller notifies the purchaser of the actual costs of service by certified mail to the purchaser's last known address at least ten days prior to the date of termination; and

(3) pays an amount to apply on attorneys' fees actually expended or incurred, of \$50 if the amount in default is less than \$500, and of \$100 if the amount in default is \$500 or more; except no amount is required to be paid for attorneys' fees unless some part of the conditions of default has existed for at least 45 days prior to the date of service of the notice.

Subd. 1c. Termination notice for contract executed before May 1, 1980. If a default occurs in the conditions of a contract for the conveyance of real estate or an interest in real estate executed after August 1, 1976, and prior to May 1, 1980, that gives the seller a right to terminate it, the seller may terminate the contract by serving upon the purchaser or the purchaser's personal representatives or assigns, within or outside the state, a notice specifying the conditions in which default has been made. The notice must state that the contract will terminate 30 days after the service of the notice if the purchaser has paid less than 30 percent of the purchase price, 45 days after service of the notice if the purchaser has paid 30 percent or more of the purchase price but less than 50 percent, or 60 days after service of the notice if the purchaser has paid 50 percent or more of the purchase price; unless prior to the termination date the purchaser:

(1) complies with the conditions in default;

(2) pays the costs of service of the notice, including the reasonable costs of service by sheriff, public officer, or private process server; except payment of costs of service is not required unless the seller notifies the purchaser of the actual costs of service by certified mail to the purchaser's last known address at least ten days prior to the date of termination; and

(3) pays an amount to apply on attorneys' fees actually expended or incurred, of \$75 if the amount in default is less than \$750, and of \$200 if the amount in default is \$750 or more; except no amount is required to be paid for attorneys' fees unless some part of the conditions of default has existed for at least 45 days prior to the date of service of the notice.

Subd. 1d. Termination notice for contract executed before August 1, 1985. If a default occurs in the conditions of a contract for the conveyance of real estate or an interest in real estate executed on or after May 1, 1980 and prior to August 1, 1985, that gives the seller a right to terminate it, the seller may terminate the contract by serving upon the purchaser or the purchaser's personal representatives or assigns, within or outside the state, a notice specifying the conditions in which default has been made. The notice must state that the contract will terminate 30 days after the service of the notice if the purchaser has paid less than ten percent of the purchase price, 60 days after service of the notice if the purchaser has paid ten percent or more of the purchase price but less than 25 percent, or 90 days after service of the notice if the purchaser has paid 25 percent or more of the purchase price; unless prior to the termination date the purchaser:

- (1) complies with the conditions in default;
- (2) makes all payments due and owing to the seller under the contract through the date that payment is made;
- (3) pays the costs of service of the notice, including the reasonable costs of service by sheriff, public officer, or private process server; except payment of costs of service is not required unless the seller notifies the purchaser of the actual costs of service by certified mail to the purchaser's last known address at least ten days prior to the date of termination; and
- (4) pays an amount to apply on attorneys' fees actually expended or incurred, of \$125 if the amount in default is less than \$750, and of \$250 if the amount in default is \$750 or more; except no amount is required to be paid for attorneys' fees unless some part of the conditions of default has existed for at least 45 days prior to the date of service of the notice.

Subd. 1e. Determination of purchase price. For purposes of determining the purchase price and the amount of the purchase price paid on contracts executed prior to August 1, 1985:

- (a) The purchase price is the sale price under the contract alleged to be in default, including the initial down payment. Mortgages, prior contracts for deed, special assessments, delinquent real estate taxes, or other obligations or encumbrances assumed by the purchaser are excluded in determining the purchase price.
- (b) The amount paid by the purchaser is the total of payments of principal made under the contract alleged to be in default, including the initial down payment. Interest payments and payments made under mortgages, prior contracts for deed, special assessments, delinquent real estate taxes, or other obligations or encumbrances assumed by the purchaser are excluded in determining the amount paid by the purchaser.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 18 s 16]

Subd. 2a. Termination notice for contract executed after July 31, 1985. If a default occurs in the conditions of a contract for the conveyance of real estate or an interest in real estate executed on or after August 1, 1985, that gives the seller a right to terminate it, the seller may terminate the contract by serving upon the purchaser or the purchaser's personal representatives or assigns, within or outside of the state, a notice specifying the conditions in which default has been made. The notice must state that the contract will terminate 60 days, or a shorter period allowed in subdivision 4, after the service of the notice, unless prior to the termination date the purchaser:

- (1) complies with the conditions in default;
- (2) makes all payments due and owing to the seller under the contract through the date that payment is made;
- (3) pays the costs of service of the notice, including the reasonable costs of service by sheriff, public officer, or private process server; except payment of costs of service is not required unless the seller notifies the purchaser of the actual costs of service by certified mail to the purchaser's last known address at least ten days prior to the date of termination;
- (4) except for earnest money contracts, purchase agreements, and exercised

options, pays two percent of any amount in default at the time of service, not including the final balloon payment, any taxes, assessments, mortgages, or prior contracts that are assumed by the purchaser; and

(5) pays an amount to apply on attorneys' fees actually expended or incurred, of \$125 if the amount in default is less than \$750, and of \$250 if the amount in default is \$750 or more; except no amount for attorneys' fees is required to be paid unless some part of the conditions of default has existed for at least 30 days prior to the date of service of the notice.

Subd. 3. For purposes of this section, the term "notice" means a writing stating the information required in this section, stating the name, address and telephone number of the seller or of an attorney authorized by the seller to accept payments pursuant to the notice and the fact that the person named is authorized to receive the payments, and including the following information in 12-point or larger underlined upper-case type, or 8-point type if published, or in large legible handwritten letters:

THIS NOTICE IS TO INFORM YOU THAT BY THIS NOTICE THE SELLER HAS BEGUN PROCEEDINGS UNDER MINNESOTA STATUTES, SECTION 559.21, TO TERMINATE YOUR CONTRACT FOR THE PURCHASE OF YOUR PROPERTY FOR THE REASONS SPECIFIED IN THIS NOTICE. THE CONTRACT WILL TERMINATE DAYS AFTER (SERVICE OF THIS NOTICE UPON YOU) (THE FIRST DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE) UNLESS BEFORE THEN:

(a) THE PERSON AUTHORIZED IN THIS NOTICE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS RECEIVES FROM YOU:

(1) THE AMOUNT THIS NOTICE SAYS YOU OWE; PLUS

(2) THE COSTS OF SERVICE (TO BE SENT TO YOU); PLUS

(3) \$..... TO APPLY TO ATTORNEYS' FEES ACTUALLY EXPENDED OR INCURRED; PLUS

(4) FOR CONTRACTS EXECUTED ON OR AFTER MAY 1, 1980, ANY ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS BECOMING DUE UNDER THE CONTRACT TO THE SELLER AFTER THIS NOTICE WAS SERVED ON YOU; PLUS

(5) FOR CONTRACTS, OTHER THAN EARNEST MONEY CONTRACTS, PURCHASE AGREEMENTS, AND EXERCISED OPTIONS, EXECUTED ON OR AFTER AUGUST 1, 1985, \$.... (WHICH IS TWO PERCENT OF THE AMOUNT IN DEFAULT AT THE TIME OF SERVICE OTHER THAN THE FINAL BALLOON PAYMENT, ANY TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, MORTGAGES, OR PRIOR CONTRACTS THAT ARE ASSUMED BY YOU); OR

(b) YOU SECURE FROM A COUNTY OR DISTRICT COURT AN ORDER THAT THE TERMINATION OF THE CONTRACT BE SUSPENDED UNTIL YOUR CLAIMS OR DEFENSES ARE FINALLY DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL, HEARING OR SETTLEMENT. YOUR ACTION MUST SPECIFICALLY STATE THOSE FACTS AND GROUNDS THAT DEMONSTRATE YOUR CLAIMS OR DEFENSES.

IF YOU DO NOT DO ONE OR THE OTHER OF THE ABOVE THINGS WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED IN THIS NOTICE, YOUR CONTRACT WILL TERMINATE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD AND YOU WILL LOSE ALL THE MONEY YOU HAVE PAID ON THE CONTRACT; YOU WILL LOSE YOUR RIGHT TO POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY; YOU MAY LOSE YOUR RIGHT TO ASSERT ANY CLAIMS OR DEFENSES THAT YOU MIGHT HAVE; AND YOU WILL BE EVICTED. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS NOTICE, CONTACT AN ATTORNEY IMMEDIATELY.

Subd. 4. **Contrary contractual notice; service; reinstatement; termination.** (a) The notice required by this section must be given notwithstanding any provisions in the contract to the contrary, except that earnest money contracts, purchase agreements, and exercised options that are subject to this section may, unless by their terms they provide for a longer termination period, be terminated on 30 days notice. The notice must be

served within the state in the same manner as a summons in the district court, and outside of the state, in the same manner, and without securing any sheriff's return of not found, making any preliminary affidavit, mailing a copy of the notice or doing any other preliminary act or thing whatsoever. Service of the notice outside of the state may be proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, made before an authorized officer having a seal, and within the state by such an affidavit or by the return of the sheriff of any county therein.

(b) Three weeks published notice, and if the real estate described in the contract is actually occupied, then in addition thereto, the personal service of a copy of the notice within ten days after the first date of publication of the notice, and in like manner as the service of a summons in a civil action in the district court, upon the person in possession of the real estate, has the same effect as the personal service of the notice upon the purchaser, or the purchaser's personal representatives or assigns, either within or outside of the state as provided for in this section. In case of service by publication, the published notice shall comply with subdivision 3 and state that the purchaser, or the purchaser's personal representatives or assigns, is allowed 90 days from and after the first date of publication of the notice to comply with the conditions of the contract, and state that the contract will terminate 90 days after the first date of publication of the notice, unless prior to the termination date the purchaser complies with the notice.

(c) The contract is reinstated if, within the time mentioned, the person served:

(1) complies with the conditions in default;

(2) if subdivision 1d or 2a applies, makes all payments due and owing to the seller under the contract through the date that payment is made;

(3) pays the costs of service as provided in subdivision 1b, 1c, 1d, or 2a;

(4) if subdivision 2a applies, pays two percent of the amount in default, not including the final balloon payment, any taxes, assessments, mortgages, or prior contracts that are assumed by the purchaser; and

(5) pays attorneys' fees as provided in subdivision 1b, 1c, 1d, or 2a.

(d) The contract is terminated if the provisions of paragraph (c) are not met.

(e) In the event that the notice was not signed by an attorney for the seller and the seller is not present in the state, or cannot be found in the state, then compliance with the conditions specified in the notice may be made by paying to the court administrator of the district court in the county wherein the real estate or any part thereof is situated any money due and filing proof of compliance with other defaults specified, and the court administrator of the district court shall be deemed the agent of the seller for such purposes. A copy of the notice with proof of service thereof, and the affidavit of the seller, the seller's agent or attorney, showing that the purchaser has not complied with the terms of the notice, may be recorded with the county recorder, and is prima facie evidence of the facts stated in it; but this section in no case applies to contracts for the sale or conveyance of lands situated in another state or in a foreign country.

Subd. 5. When required by and in the manner provided in section 270.69, subdivision 7, the notice required by this section shall also be given to the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1983 c 215 s 16; 1984 c 474 s 7; 1985 c 306 s 26; 1987 c 292 s 36; 1989 c 350 art 16 s 7]

Subd. 7. **Cancellation of land sale.** The state of Minnesota shall cancel any sale of land made by the state under an installment contract upon default therein only in accord with the provisions of this section.

Subd. 8. **Attorney as agent.** Any attorney expressly authorized by the seller to receive payments in the notice of termination under this section is designated as the attorney who may receive service as agent for the seller of all summons, complaints, orders, and motions made in conjunction with an action by the purchaser to restrain the termination.

History: (9576) *RL s 4442; 1913 c 136 s 1; 1915 c 200 s 1; 1925 c 163 s 1; 1959 c*

618 s 1; 1961 c 270 s 1; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1976 c 240 s 1; 1980 c 373 s 6; 1982 c 500 s 3,4; 1982 c 523 art 2 s 47; 1983 c 215 s 2; 1983 c 342 art 15 s 38; 1984 c 474 s 2; 1985 c 300 s 29; 1985 c 306 s 7; 1Sp1985 c 16 art 2 s 44; 1Sp1985 c 18 s 6-10,16; 1986 c 438 s 1-8; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82; 1992 c 463 s 30,31

559.211 RESTRAINING OR ENJOINING FURTHER PROCEEDINGS PURSUANT TO NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF CONTRACT OF SALE.

Subdivision 1. Order restraining or enjoining further proceedings; security. In an action arising under or in relation to a contract for the conveyance of real estate or any interest therein, the county or district court, notwithstanding the service or publication pursuant to the provisions of section 559.21 of a notice of termination of the contract, has the authority at any time prior to the effective date of termination of the contract and subject to the requirements of Rule 65 of the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts or comparable county court rule to enter an order temporarily restraining or enjoining further proceedings to effectuate the termination of the contract, including recording of the notice of termination with proof of service, recording of an affidavit showing noncompliance with the terms of the notice, taking any action to recover possession of the real estate, or otherwise interfering with the purchaser's lawful use of the real estate. In the action, the purchaser may plead affirmatively any matter that would constitute a defense to an action to terminate the contract. Upon a motion for a temporary restraining order the court has the discretion, notwithstanding any rule of court to the contrary, to grant the order without requiring the giving of any security or undertaking, and in exercising that discretion, the court shall consider, as one factor, the moving party's ability to afford monetary security. Upon a motion for a temporary injunction, the court shall condition the granting of the order either upon the tender to the court or vendor of installments as they become due under the contract or upon the giving of other security in a sum as the court deems proper. Upon written application, the court may disburse from payments tendered to the court an amount the court determines necessary to insure the timely payment of property taxes, property insurance, installments of special assessments, mortgage installments, prior contract for deed installments or other similar expenses directly affecting the real estate, or for any other purpose the court deems just. If a temporary restraining order or injunction is granted pursuant to this subdivision, the contract shall not terminate until the expiration of 15 days after the entry of the order or decision dissolving or modifying the temporary restraining order or injunction.

Subd. 2. Remedies additional. The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and do not limit other rights or remedies available to purchasers or vendors of real estate.

Subd. 3. Applicability. This section is applicable to contracts for the conveyance of real estate or any interest therein executed before, on and after May 1, 1980.

History: 1980 c 373 s 7

559.213 PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF TERMINATION.

The recording, heretofore or hereafter, of the copy of notice of default, proof of service thereof, and the affidavit showing that the purchaser has not complied with the terms of the notice, provided for by Minnesota Statutes 1941, section 559.21, shall be prima facie evidence that the contract referred to in such notice has been terminated.

History: 1945 c 406 s 1

559.214 SUPPLEMENTARY AFFIDAVIT.

In any instance where such copy of notice, proof of service thereof and affidavit have been or shall hereafter be recorded, the vendor or the vendor's successors or assigns may record with the county recorder a supplementary affidavit, verified by a person shown by such supplementary affidavit to have knowledge of the facts, showing that the purchaser under the contract referred to in such notice and the purchaser's personal representatives, successors and assigns, if any, have abandoned the real estate

referred to in such contract and that such abandonment has continued for at least six consecutive years after such termination proceedings and next prior to the recording of the supplementary affidavit. The recording of the supplementary affidavit shall be prima facie evidence that the real estate has been abandoned and the contract terminated, notwithstanding defects, substantial or otherwise, in the termination proceedings, including the defect occasioned by lapse of less than 30 days between the date of service of notice of termination of the contract and the date of beginning of any moratorium. Such supplementary affidavit may be verified by the vendor or the vendor's successor or assigns in person or by an agent or attorney.

History: 1945 c 406 s 2; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1986 c 444

559.215 CONTRACTS OF SALE; VALIDATING TERMINATIONS OF CONTRACT OF SALE.

Every termination of a contract for the conveyance of real property or an interest in real property where service of notice of default is published for the first time or is served on the purchaser, or the purchaser's personal representative or assigns before the date in section 559.216 is legal and valid as against the following objections:

- (1) that prior to the service of notice of termination, no mortgage registration tax was paid on the contract, or an insufficient registration tax was paid on the contract;
- (2) that the notice:
 - (i) did not correctly state the amount of attorney fees;
 - (ii) failed to state or incorrectly stated the names of one or more of the sellers, or the sellers' successors or assigns, or incorrectly described the interest or representative capacity of the person giving the notice;
 - (iii) was printed or typed in an incorrect type size; or
 - (iv) incorrectly stated the number of days after service that the contract will terminate, provided that the number of days stated is not less than 30 days;
- (3) that the cancellation was commenced by less than all sellers; or
- (4) that in the case of a termination by publication the notice was not served on all persons in possession of the real estate, provided it was served on at least one of those persons.

History: 1990 c 575 s 8

559.216 EFFECTIVE DATES.

The following dates apply to section 559.215:

- (1) as to clause (2)(iv) and clause (3), August 1, 1985; and
- (2) as to the general provisions of section 559.215, May 1, 1989.

History: 1990 c 575 s 9

559.22 CONVEYANCE BY DEFENDANT IN EJECTMENT; LIABILITY OF PURCHASER.

An action for the recovery of real property against a person in possession or in receipt of the rents and profits thereof cannot be prejudiced by an alienation made by that person either before or after the commencement of the action; but in such case, if the defendant has no property sufficient to satisfy the damages recovered for the withholding of possession, such damages may be collected by action against the purchaser.

History: (9577) RL s 4443; 1986 c 444

559.23 ACTION TO DETERMINE BOUNDARY LINES.

An action may be brought by any person owning land or any interest therein against the owner, or persons interested in adjoining land, to have the boundary lines established; and when the boundary lines of two or more tracts depend upon any common point, line, or landmark, an action may be brought by the owner or any person

interested in any of such tracts, against the owners or persons interested in the other tracts, to have all the boundary lines established. The court shall determine any adverse claims in respect to any portion of the land involved which it may be necessary to determine for a complete settlement of the boundary lines, and shall make such order respecting costs and disbursements as it shall deem just. The decree of the court shall be filed with the court administrator, and a certified copy thereof shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder or filed in the office of registrar of titles or both, if necessary; provided that such decree shall not be accepted for such recording or filing until it shall be presented to the county auditor who shall enter the same in the transfer record and note upon the instrument over the auditor's official signature the words "ENTERED IN THE TRANSFER RECORD."

History: (9590) *RL s 4454; 1947 c 244 s 1; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82*

559.24 PLEADINGS; ADDITIONAL PARTIES.

Such actions shall be governed by the rules governing civil actions, except as herein otherwise provided, but every allegation in every answer shall be deemed in issue without further pleading. When in any such action it appears to the court that any owner, lienholder, or person interested in any of the tracts involved ought, for a full settlement and adjudication of all the questions involved, to be made a party, the court shall stay the proceedings and issue an order requiring such persons to come in and plead therein within 20 days after service of the order, which shall be served upon them in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. Any person so served who shall fail to file an answer within 20 days thereafter shall be in default. All pleadings or copies thereof shall be filed before such order is made. The court may also, in its discretion, in like manner, order the owners and persons interested in other tracts than those originally involved to come in and plead, in which case the order shall describe such additional tracts, and state that the purpose of the action is to establish the boundary lines thereof.

History: (9591) *RL s 4455*

559.25 JUDGMENT; LANDMARKS.

The judgment shall locate and define the boundary lines involved by reference to well-known permanent landmarks, and, if it shall be deemed for the interest of the parties, after the entry of judgment, the court may direct a competent surveyor to establish a permanent stone or iron landmark in accordance with the judgment, from which future surveys of the land embraced in the judgment shall be made. Such landmarks shall have distinctly cut or marked thereon "Judicial Landmark." The surveyor shall make report to the court, and in the report shall accurately describe the landmark so erected, and define its location as nearly as practicable.

History: (9592) *RL s 4456; 1986 c 444*