

business, including any sale advertised or held out to the public as a "going out of business sale," a "close out sale," a "loss of lease sale," a "must vacate sale," a "bankruptcy sale," or in any similar terms.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 325F.69, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

**Subd. 5. PROHIBITED GOING OUT OF BUSINESS SALES.** It is illegal for any person to represent falsely that a sale is a "going out of business sale." Any representation that a sale is a "going out of business sale" is presumed to be false and illegal under this subdivision, if at that location or within a relevant market area:

(1) the sale has been represented to be a "going out of business sale" for a period of more than 120 days;

(2) the business has increased its inventory for the sale by ordering or purchasing an unusual amount of merchandise during the sale or during the 90 days before the sale began;

(3) the business, or any of its officers or directors, has advertised any other sale as a "going out of business sale" during the 120 days before this sale began;  
or

(4) the sale has continued after a date on which the business has represented, expressly or by reasonable implication, that the business would terminate.

Any presumption arising under clauses (1) to (4) may be rebutted if the business shows, by clear and convincing evidence, that the sale was in fact conducted in anticipation of the imminent termination of the business. This subdivision does not apply to a sale in any statutory or home rule charter city that by ordinance requires the licensing of persons conducting a "going out of business sale," nor to public officers acting in the course of their official duties.

Approved May 20, 1985

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CHAPTER 149 — S.F.No. 709

*An act relating to courts; raising the jurisdictional limit on claims heard in conciliation court; amending Minnesota Statutes 1984, sections 487.30, subdivision 1; 488A.12, subdivision 3; 488A.14, subdivision 6; 488A.29, subdivision 3; and 488A.31, subdivision 6.*

Changes or additions are indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 487.30, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. The conciliation court shall hear and determine civil claims if the amount of money or property which is the subject matter of the claim does not exceed ~~\$1,250~~ \$2,000 for the determination thereof without jury trial and by a simple and informal procedure. The rules of the supreme court shall provide for a right of appeal from the decision of the conciliation court to the county court for a trial on the merits. The territorial jurisdiction of a conciliation court shall be coextensive with the county in which the court is established.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 488A.12, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **JURISDICTION.** (a) Excepting actions involving title to real estate, the court has jurisdiction to hear, conciliate, try, and determine civil actions at law where the amount in controversy does not exceed the sum of ~~\$1,250~~ \$2,000. The territorial jurisdiction of the court is coextensive with the geographic boundaries of the county of Hennepin.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Hennepin county has jurisdiction to determine an action brought pursuant to section 504.20 for the recovery of a deposit on rental property located in whole or in part in Hennepin county, and the summons in the action may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Hennepin county has jurisdiction to determine a civil action commenced by a plaintiff, a resident of Hennepin county, to recover the amount of a dishonored check issued in the county, even though the defendant or defendants are not residents of Hennepin county, if the notice of nonpayment or dishonor described in section 609.535, subdivision 3, is sent to the maker or drawer as specified therein and the notice states that the payee or holder of the check may commence a conciliation court action in the county where the dishonored check was issued to recover the amount of the check. This clause does not apply to a check that has been dishonored by a stop payment order. Notwithstanding any law or rule of civil procedure to the contrary, the summons in any action commenced under this clause may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota. The conciliation court administrator shall attach a copy of the dishonored check to the summons before it is issued.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 488A.14, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Changes or additions are indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Subd. 6. **REPLEVIN.** If the controversy concerns the ownership or possession, or both, of personal property the value of which does not exceed the sum of ~~\$1,250~~ \$2,000, the judge in his discretion, may direct an officer of the court to take possession of the property immediately and hold it subject to the further order of the court, without the giving of any bond whatever.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 488A.29, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **JURISDICTION.** (a) Excepting actions involving title to real estate, the court has jurisdiction to hear, conciliate, try and determine civil actions at law where the amount in controversy does not exceed the sum of ~~\$1,250~~ \$2,000. The territorial jurisdiction of the court is coextensive with the geographic boundaries of the county of Ramsey.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Ramsey county has jurisdiction to determine an action brought pursuant to section 504.20 for the recovery of a deposit on rental property located in whole or in part in Ramsey county, and the summons in the action may be served anywhere in the state of Minnesota.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) or any rule of court to the contrary, the conciliation court of Ramsey county has jurisdiction to determine a civil action commenced by a plaintiff, resident of Ramsey county, to recover the amount of a dishonored check issued in the county, even though the defendant or defendants are not residents of Ramsey county, if the notice of nonpayment or dishonor described in section 609.535, subdivision 3, is sent to the maker or drawer as specified therein and the notice states that the payee or holder of the check may commence a conciliation court action in the county where the dishonored check was issued to recover the amount of the check. This clause does not apply to a check that has been dishonored by a stop payment order. Notwithstanding any law or rule of civil procedure to the contrary, the summons in any action commenced under this clause may be served anywhere within the state of Minnesota. The conciliation court administrator shall attach a copy of the dishonored check to the summons before it is issued.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 488A.31, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **REPLEVIN.** If the controversy concerns the ownership or possession, or both, of personal property the value of which does not exceed the sum of ~~\$1,250~~ \$2,000, the judge, in his discretion, may direct an officer of the court to take possession of the property immediately and hold it subject to the further order of the court, without the giving of any bond whatever.

Approved May 20, 1985

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