

(c) Upon a person's conviction for violating any provision of this section, any license issued to him pursuant to chapter 98, or any registration pursuant to section 84.82, under which he was exercising or attempting to exercise a privilege while violating this section shall immediately become null and void.

(d) A person convicted of a gross misdemeanor under paragraph (b) may not be issued a license to hunt or trap any wild animal for two years after the conviction.

Sec. 6. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 97.55, subdivision 4, is repealed.

Sec. 7. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 and 2 are effective the day after final enactment. Sections 3 and 6 are effective 30 days after final enactment. Section 7 is effective August 1, 1985.

Approved May 23, 1985

CHAPTER 218 — S.F.No. 566

An act relating to civil procedure; providing for the treatment of certain foreign judgments; enacting the Uniform Foreign Country Money-Judgments Recognition Act; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 548.

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

Section 1. **[548.35] UNIFORM FOREIGN MONEY-JUDGMENTS RECOGNITION ACT.**

Subdivision 1. DEFINITIONS. As used in this section:

(1) "foreign state" means any governmental unit other than the United States or any state, district, commonwealth, territory, or insular possession of the United States;

(2) "foreign judgment" means any judgment of a foreign state granting or denying recovery of a sum of money, other than a judgment for (a) taxes, or (b) a fine or other penalty, or (c) in matrimonial or family matters.

Subd. 2. APPLICABILITY. This section applies to any foreign judgment that is final and conclusive and enforceable where rendered even though an appeal is pending or it is subject to appeal.

Subd. 3. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT. Except as provided in subdivision 4, a foreign judgment meeting the requirements of subdivision 2

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is conclusive between the parties to the extent that it grants or denies recovery of a sum of money. The foreign judgment is enforceable in the same manner as the judgment of another state which is entitled to full faith and credit.

Subd. 4. GROUNDS FOR NONRECOGNITION. (a) A foreign judgment is not conclusive if:

(1) the judgment was rendered under a system which does not provide impartial tribunals or procedures compatible with the requirements of due process of law;

(2) the foreign court did not have personal jurisdiction over the defendant;

or

(3) the foreign court did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter.

(b) A foreign judgment need not be recognized if:

(1) the defendant in the proceedings in the foreign court did not receive notice of the proceedings in sufficient time to prepare a defense;

(2) the judgment was obtained by fraud;

(3) the claim for relief on which the judgment is based is repugnant to the public policy of this state;

(4) the judgment conflicts with another final and conclusive judgment;

(5) the proceeding in the foreign court was contrary to an agreement between the parties under which the dispute in question was to be settled otherwise than by proceedings in that court; or

(6) in the case of jurisdiction based only on personal service, the foreign court was a seriously inconvenient forum for the trial of the action.

Subd. 5. PERSONAL JURISDICTION. (a) The foreign judgment shall not be refused recognition for lack of personal jurisdiction if:

(1) the defendant was served personally in the foreign state;

(2) the defendant voluntarily appeared in the proceedings, other than for the purpose of protecting property seized or threatened with seizure in the proceedings or of contesting the jurisdiction of the court over the defendant;

(3) the defendant prior to the commencement of the proceedings had agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the foreign court with respect to the subject matter involved;

(4) the defendant was domiciled in the foreign state when the proceedings were instituted, or, being a body corporate had its principal place of business, was incorporated, or had otherwise acquired corporate status, in the foreign state;

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(5) the defendant had a business office in the foreign state and the proceedings in the foreign court involved a claim for relief arising out of business done by the defendant through that office in the foreign state; or

(6) the defendant operated a motor vehicle or airplane in the foreign state and the proceedings involved a claim for relief arising out of the operation.

(b) The courts of this state may recognize additional bases of jurisdiction.

Subd. 6. STAY IN CASE OF APPEAL. If the defendant satisfies the court either that an appeal is pending or that the defendant is entitled and intends to appeal from the foreign judgment, the court may stay the proceedings, with or without bond at the court's discretion, until the appeal has been determined or until the expiration of a period of time sufficient to enable the defendant to prosecute the appeal.

Subd. 7. SAVING CLAUSE. This section does not prevent the recognition of a foreign judgment in situations not covered by this act.

Subd. 8. SHORT TITLE. This section may be cited as the Uniform Foreign Country Money-Judgments Recognition Act.

Approved May 23, 1985

CHAPTER 219 — S.F.No. 557

An act relating to insurance; removing the limits on credits offered on workers' compensation insurance premiums; amending Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 79.55, by adding a subdivision.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 79.55, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. DISCOUNTS PERMITTED. An insurer may offer a discount from a manual premium if the premium otherwise complies with this section. The commissioner shall not by rule, or otherwise, prohibit a credit or discount from a manual premium solely because it is greater than a certain fixed percentage of the premium.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 1 is effective retroactive to July 1, 1984.

Approved May 23, 1985

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