

CHAPTER 566

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND UNLAWFUL DETAINER

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566.01 FORCIBLE ENTRY AND UNLAWFUL DETAINER. No person shall make entry into lands or tenements except in cases where his entry is allowed by law, and in such cases he shall not enter by force, but only in a peaceable manner.
 [*RL s 4036; 1963 c 753 art 2 s 6; 1971 c 23 s 36; 1973 c 611 s 6*] (9147)

566.02 UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF LANDS OR TENEMENTS SUBJECT TO FINE. When any person has made unlawful or forcible entry into lands or tenements, and detains the same, or, having peaceably entered, unlawfully detains the same, the person entitled to the premises may recover possession thereof in the manner herein-after provided.
 [*RL s 4037; 1917 c 227 s 1; 1973 c 611 s 7*] (9148)

566.03 RECOVERY OF POSSESSION; DEFENSES. Subdivision 1. When any person holds over lands or tenements after a sale thereof on an execution or judgment, or on foreclosure of a mortgage and expiration of the time for redemption, or after termination of contract to convey the same, or after termination of the time for which they are demised or let to him or to the persons under whom he holds possession, or contrary to the conditions or covenants of the lease or agreement under which he holds, or after any rent becomes due according to the terms of such lease or agreement, or when any tenant at will holds over after the determination of any such estate by notice to quit, in all such cases the person entitled to the premises may recover possession thereof in the manner hereinafter provided.

Subd. 2. It shall be a defense to an action for recovery of premises following the alleged termination of a tenancy by notice to quit for the defendant to prove by a fair preponderance of the evidence that:

(1) The alleged termination was intended in whole or part as a penalty for the defendant's good faith attempt to secure or enforce rights under a lease or contract, oral or written, or under the laws of the state, any of its governmental subdivisions, or of the United States; or

(2) The alleged termination was intended in whole or part as a penalty for the defendant's good faith report to a governmental authority of the plaintiff's violation of any health, safety, housing or building codes or ordinances.

If the notice to quit was served within 90 days of the date of any act of the tenant coming within the terms of clauses (1) or (2) the burden of proving that the notice to quit was not served in whole or part for a retaliatory purpose shall rest with the plaintiff.

Subd. 3. In any proceeding for the restitution of premises upon the ground of nonpayment of rent, it shall be a defense thereto if the tenant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the plaintiff increased the tenant's rent or decreased the

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services as a penalty in whole or part for any lawful act of the tenant as described in subdivision 2, providing that the tenant tender to the court or to the plaintiff the amount of rent due and payable under his original obligation.

Subd. 4. Nothing contained herein shall limit the right of the lessor pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 1 to terminate a tenancy for a violation by the tenant of a lawful, material provision of a lease or contract, whether written or oral, or to hold the tenant liable for damage to the premises caused by the tenant or a person acting under his direction or control.

[*RL s 4038; 1917 c 227 s 2; 1971 c 240 s 1; 1976 c 17 s 1*] (9149)

566.04 LIMITATION. No restitution shall be made under this chapter of any lands or tenements of which the party complained of, or his ancestors, or those under whom he holds the premises, have been in quiet possession for three years next before the filing of the complaint, after the determination of the leasehold estate that he may have had therein.

[*RL s 4039*] (9150)

566.05 COMPLAINT AND SUMMONS. The person complaining shall file a complaint with a justice of the peace, describing the premises of which possession is claimed, stating the facts which authorize the recovery, and praying for restitution thereof. The justice shall thereupon issue a summons, commanding the person against whom such complaint is made to appear before him on a day and at a place in such summons named, which shall not be less than three, nor more than ten, days from the day of issuing the same. A copy of the complaint shall be attached to the summons, which shall state that it is so attached, and that the original has been filed.

[*RL s 4040; 1973 c 611 s 8*] (9151)

566.06 SUMMONS; HOW SERVED. The summons shall be served at least three days before the return day thereof by delivering a copy to the person against whom it is issued or if such person be a corporation, a minor under 14 years of age or a person under guardianship, by delivering a copy as provided in the case of a service of summons in a civil action in the district court; but in case such person cannot be found in the county, the summons may be served on him at least six days before the return day thereof, by leaving a copy thereof at his last usual place of abode with a member of his family, or a person of suitable age and discretion residing at such place, or if he had no place of abode, by leaving a copy thereof upon the premises described in the complaint with a person of suitable age and discretion occupying the same or any part thereof. The summons may be served by the sheriff or any constable of the county, by an agent or attorney of any named party to the action, or by any other person not named a party to the action. In case the defendant cannot be found in the county, of which the return of the sheriff or constable, shall be prima facie proof, and further that there is no person actually occupying the premises described in the complaint, then upon the filing of an affidavit by the plaintiff, or his attorney, in the court in which the action is brought stating that he believes the defendant is not in this state, or cannot be found therein, and either that he has mailed a copy of the summons to the defendant at his last known address, or that such address is not known to him, service of the summons may be made upon such defendant by posting the summons in a conspicuous place on the premises for not less than one week and if upon the return day the defendant, or his attorney, does not appear in court in the action then the trial thereof shall proceed.

[*RL s 4041; 1909 c 496 s 1; 1973 c 611 s 9; 1976 c 123 s 1*] (9152)

566.07 ANSWER; TRIAL. After the return of the summons, at the time and place appointed therein, if the defendant appear, he may answer the complaint, and all matters in excuse, justification, or avoidance of the allegations thereof shall be set up in the answer; and thereupon the justice shall hear and determine the action, unless he shall adjourn the trial as provided in section 566.08, but either party may demand a trial by jury. The proceedings in such action shall be the same as in other civil actions in a justice's court, except as in this chapter otherwise provided.

[*RL s 4042*] (9153)

566.08 ADJOURNMENT; SECURITY FOR RENT. The justice, in his discretion, may adjourn the trial, but not beyond six days after the return day, unless by consent of parties; but in all cases mentioned in section 566.03, except in an action upon a

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written lease signed by both parties thereto, if the defendant, his agent or attorney, shall make oath that he cannot safely proceed to trial for want of a material witness, naming him, and that he has made due exertion to obtain the witness, and believes that, if such adjournment be allowed, he will be able to procure the attendance of such witness at the trial, or his deposition, and shall give bond conditioned to pay to the plaintiff all rent which may accrue during the pendency of the action, and all costs and damages consequent upon such adjournment, the justice shall adjourn the trial for such time as may appear necessary, not exceeding three months.

[*RL s 4043*] (9154)

566.09 JUDGMENT; FINE; EXECUTION. If, upon the trial, the justice or jury find for the plaintiff, the justice shall immediately thereupon enter judgment that the plaintiff have restitution of the premises, and tax the costs for him. The justice shall issue execution in favor of the plaintiff for such costs, and also immediately issue a writ of restitution. No stay of the writ of restitution may be granted except upon a showing by the defendant that the restitution would work a substantial hardship upon the defendant. Upon a proper showing by the defendant of substantial hardship, the justice may stay the writ of restitution for a reasonable period not to exceed seven days, except that no stay of the writ of restitution shall extend later than three days prior to the date the rent is next due. If the justice or jury shall find for the defendant, he shall enter judgment for the defendant, tax the costs against the plaintiff, and issue execution therefor.

[*RL s 4044; 1973 c 611 s 10; 1976 c 123 s 2*] (9155)

566.10 DISAGREEMENT. If the jury cannot agree upon a verdict, the justice may discharge them, and issue a venire, returnable forthwith, or at some other time agreed upon by the parties or fixed by the justice, for the purpose of impaneling a new jury.

[*RL s 4045*] (9156)

566.11 WRIT OF RESTITUTION; EFFECT OF APPEAL. If the party against whom judgment for restitution is rendered or his attorney state to the justice that he intends to take an appeal, a writ of restitution shall not issue for 24 hours after judgment. In an action on a lease, against a tenant holding over after the expiration of the term thereof, or a termination thereof by a notice to quit, such writ may issue forthwith notwithstanding such notice of appeal, if the plaintiff give a bond conditioned to pay all costs and damages in case on the appeal the judgment of restitution be reversed and a new trial ordered.

[*RL s 4046; 1909 c 496 s 2*] (9157)

566.12 APPEAL; STAY. If either party feels aggrieved by the judgment he may appeal within ten days as in other cases triable before justices of the peace except that if the party appealing remains in possession of the premises, his bond shall be conditioned to pay all costs of such appeal and abide the order the court may make therein and pay all rents and other damages justly accruing to the party excluded from possession during the pendency of the appeal. Upon the taking of such appeal all further proceedings in the case shall be stayed, except that in an action on a lease against a tenant holding over after the expiration of the term thereof or termination thereof by notice to quit, if the plaintiff give bond as provided in section 566.11, a writ of restitution shall issue as if no appeal had been taken and the appellate court shall thereafter issue all needful writs and processes to carry out any judgment which may be rendered in such court.

[*RL s 4047; 1909 c 496 s 3*] (9158)

566.13 APPEAL AFTER ISSUANCE OF WRIT; STAY. If a writ of restitution has issued before the taking of an appeal, the justice shall give appellant a certificate of the allowance thereof and upon service of such certificate upon the officer having the writ he shall cease all further proceedings thereunder and if the writ has not been completely executed the defendant shall remain in possession of the premises until the determination of the appeal, but this section shall not apply to a case where judgment for restitution has been entered on a lease against a tenant holding over after the expiration of the term thereof or determination thereof by notice to quit.

[*RL s 4048; 1909 c 496 s 4*] (9159)

Dated at, this day of, 19.....

.....,

Justice of the Peace.

[*RL s 4051; 1973 c 611 s 12*] (9162)

566.17 EXECUTION OF THE WRIT OF RESTITUTION. The officer holding the writ of restitution shall execute the same by making a demand upon defendant if he can be found in the county or any adult member of his family holding possession of the premises, or other person in charge thereof, for the possession of the same, and that the defendant remove himself, his family and all of his personal property from such premises within 24 hours after such demand. If defendant fails to comply with the demand, then the officer shall take with him, necessary, the force of the county and whatever assistance may be necessary, at the cost of the complainant, remove the said defendant, his family and all his personal property from said premises detained, immediately and place the plaintiff in the possession thereof. In case defendant cannot be found in the county, and there is no person in charge of the premises detained, so that no demand can be made upon the defendant, then the officer shall enter into the possession of the premises, breaking in if necessary, and remove all property of the defendant at the expense of the plaintiff. The plaintiff shall have a lien upon all of the goods upon the premises for the reasonable costs and expenses incurred for removing the personal property and for the proper caring and storing the same, and the costs of transportation of the same to some suitable place of storage, in case defendant shall fail or refuse to make immediate payment for all the expenses of such removal from the premises and plaintiff shall have the right to enforce such lien by detaining the same until paid, and, in case of non-payment for 60 days after the execution of the writ, shall have the right to enforce his lien and foreclose the same by public sale as provided for in case of sales under sections 514.18 to 514.22.

[*RL s 4051 1/2; 1909 c 496 s 5*] (9163)

566.175 UNLAWFUL REMOVAL OR EXCLUSION; RECOVERY OF POSSESSION. Subdivision 1. Any tenant who is unlawfully removed or excluded from lands or tenements which are demised or let to him may recover possession of the premises in the following manner:

(a) The tenant shall present a verified petition to the county or municipal court of the county in which the premises are located, which petition shall:

(1) describe the premises of which possession is claimed and the owner, as defined in section 566.18, subdivision 3, of the premises;

(2) specifically state the facts and grounds that demonstrate that the removal or exclusion was unlawful including a statement that no judgment and writ of restitution have been issued under section 566.09 in favor of the owner and against petitioner as to the premises and executed in accordance with section 566.17; and

(3) ask for possession thereof.

(b) If it clearly appears from the specific grounds and facts stated in the verified petition or by separate affidavit of petitioner or his counsel or agent that the removal or exclusion was unlawful, the court shall immediately order that petitioner have possession of the premises.

(c) The petitioner shall furnish monetary or other security if any as the court deems appropriate under the circumstances for payment of all costs and damages the defendant may sustain if the order is subsequently found to have been obtained wrongfully. In determining the appropriateness of any security the court shall consider petitioner's ability to afford monetary security.

(d) The court shall direct the order to the sheriff or any constable of the county in which the premises is located and the sheriff or constable shall execute the order immediately by making a demand upon the defendant, if he can be found, or his agent or other person in charge of the premises, for possession of the premises. If the defendant fails to comply with the demand, the officer shall take with him whatever assistance may be necessary and immediately place the petitioner in possession of the premises. If the defendant or his agent or other person in control of the premises cannot be found and if there is no person in charge of the premises detained so that no demand can be made, the officer shall immediately enter into possession of the premises and place the petitioner in possession of the premises. The officer shall also serve

the order and verified petition or affidavit without delay upon the defendant or upon his agent, in the same manner as a summons is required to be served in a civil action in district court.

Subd. 2. The defendant by written motion and notice served by mail or personally upon petitioner or his attorney at least two days prior to the hearing date on the motion may obtain dissolution or modification of the order for possession, issued pursuant to subdivision 1, clause (b), unless the petitioner proves the facts and grounds upon which the writ is issued. A defendant bringing a motion pursuant to this subdivision may recover possession of the premises only in accordance with sections 566.03 to 566.17 or otherwise provided by law. Upon the dissolution of the order, the court shall tax costs to petitioner, subject to the provisions of section 563.01, and may allow damages and reasonable attorney's fees for the wrongful granting of the order for possession. If the order is affirmed the court shall tax costs against defendant and may allow petitioner reasonable attorney's fees.

Subd. 3. An order issued under subdivision 1, clause (b), or affirmed, modified or dissolved under subdivision 2 is a final order for purposes of appeal and either party aggrieved by the order may appeal within ten days after the entry of the order. If the party appealing remains in possession of the premises, his bond shall be conditioned to pay all costs of the appeal, to abide by the order the court may make and to pay all rent and other damages justly accruing to the party excluded from possession during the pendency of the appeal.

Subd. 4. Any provisions, whether oral or written, of any lease or other agreement whereby any provision of this section is waived by a tenant is contrary to public policy and void.

Subd. 5. The purpose of this section is to provide an additional and summary remedy for tenants unlawfully removed or excluded from rental property and except as where expressly provided in this section, sections 566.03 to 566.17 shall not apply to proceedings under this section.

Subd. 6. The provisions of this section shall apply only to tenants as that term is defined in section 566.18, subdivision 2, and buildings as that term is defined in section 566.18, subdivision 7.

{ 1975 c 410 s 5 }

566.18 REMEDIES FOR TENANTS OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSING; DEFINITIONS. Subdivision 1. As used in sections 566.18 to 566.33, the terms in this section shall have the meanings assigned to them.

Subd. 2. "Tenant" means any person who is occupying a dwelling in a building as defined in subdivision 7, under any agreement, lease, or contract, whether oral or written, and for whatever period of time, which requires the payment of moneys as rent for the use of the dwelling unit, and all other regular occupants of such dwelling unit.

Subd. 3. "Owner" means the owner or owners of the freehold of the premises or lesser estate therein, contract vendee, receiver, executor, trustee, lessee, agent, or any other person, firm or corporation directly or indirectly in control of a building subject to the provision of the act.

Subd. 4. "Commercial tenant" means any person paying rent in a building defined in subdivision 7 who is not a tenant, as defined in subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. "Person" means a natural person, corporation, partnership or unincorporated association.

Subd. 6. "Violation" means the violation of any state, county or city health, housing, building, fire prevention, or housing maintenance code applicable to the building which materially endangers the health or safety of the tenants of the building involved.

Subd. 7. "Building" means any building used in whole or in part as a dwelling, including single family homes, multiple family units such as apartments, and structures containing both dwelling units and units used for nondwelling purposes.

Subd. 8. "Inspector" means the person charged by the governing body of the political subdivision in which a building is situated, with the responsibility of enforcing provisions of local law, the breach of which could constitute a violation as defined in subdivision 6, or if no such person, the county health officer or the chairman of the

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board of county commissioners.

[1973 c 611 s 13]

566.19 INSPECTION, NOTICE. Subdivision 1. Upon demand by a tenant, an inspection shall be made by the local authority charged with enforcing the code claimed to be violated.

Subd. 2. After an inspection of a building has been made upon demand by a tenant, the owner or his agent and the complaining tenant shall be informed in writing by the inspector of any violations discovered and a reasonable period of time shall be allowed in which to correct such violations.

Subd. 3. Where such an inspection has been made, no action shall be brought pursuant to sections 566.18 to 566.33 except on expiration of the time thus granted without satisfactory repairs being accomplished to remove the violations unless the tenant shall allege such time is excessive.

[1973 c 611 s 14]

566.20 SPECIAL PROCEEDING. Subdivision 1. An action may be brought in county court, or municipal court in the counties of Hennepin, Ramsey or St. Louis, by any tenant of a building in which a violation, as defined in section 566.18, subdivision 6, is alleged to exist, or by any state, county or local department, or authority, charged with the enforcement of codes relating to health, housing, or building maintenance.

Subd. 2. The venue of the action authorized by this section shall be within the county in which the building alleged to contain violations is located.

Subd. 3. The action shall be commenced by service of a complaint and summons, which summons may be issued only by a judge or clerk of the court.

Subd. 4. The complaint shall be verified and shall:

(a) Allege material facts showing that there then exists in the building a violation or violations;

(b) State the relief sought;

(c) List the rents due each month from each dwelling unit within the building, if known; and

(d) Be accompanied by a copy of the official report of inspection by any department of health, housing or buildings, certified by the custodian of records of such department stating

(1) when and by whom the building concerned was inspected,

(2) what violations were recorded, and

(3) that notice of the violations has been given to the building owner; or

(e) Be accompanied by a statement that a request for inspection was made to the appropriate state, county or municipal department and demand made upon the owner to correct the alleged violation and that a reasonable period of time has elapsed since such demand or request was made.

[1973 c 611 s 15]

566.21 SUMMONS. Subdivision 1. Upon receipt of the complaint, the clerk of court shall prepare a summons. Said summons shall:

(a) Specify the time and place of the hearing to be held on the complaint, which hearing shall be not less than five or more than ten days after receipt of the complaint by the clerk; and

(b) State that if at that time a defense is not interposed and established by the defendant, judgment may be entered for the relief requested and authorized by Laws 1973, Chapter 611.

Subd. 2. The summons and complaint shall be served upon the owner or his agent at least five and not more than ten days before the time at which the complaint is to be heard. Service shall be by personal service upon the defendant pursuant to the Minnesota rules of civil procedure except that if such service cannot be made with due diligence, service may be made by affixing a copy of the summons and complaint

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prominently to the building involved, and mailing at the same time a copy of the summons and complaint by certified mail to the last known address of the defendant.

[1973 c 611 s 16]

566.22 ANSWER. At or before the time when the petition is to be heard, the defendant may answer in writing. Defenses not set out in a written answer must be orally pleaded at the hearing prior to the taking of any testimony. No delays in the date of hearing shall be granted to allow time to prepare a written answer or reply except with the consent of all parties.

[1973 c 611 s 17]

566.23 DEFENSES. It shall be a sufficient defense that:

(a) The violation or violations alleged in the complaint do not in fact exist or that such violation or violations have been removed or remedied; or

(b) Such violations have been caused by the wilful, malicious, negligent or irresponsible conduct of a complaining tenant or anyone under his direction or control; or

(c) Any tenant of the building has unreasonably refused entry to the owner or his agent to a portion of the premises for the purpose of correcting such violation, and such effort to correct was made in good faith; or

(d) Such violation or violations alleged in the complaint do not materially endanger the health or safety of the tenants of the dwelling.

[1973 c 611 s 18]

566.24 HEARING. When issues of fact are raised, they shall be tried by the court without a jury at the time when issue is joined. The court may grant a postponement of such trial on its own motion or at the request of any party if it should determine that such postponements are necessary to enable any party to procure necessary witnesses, or evidence, but each postponement shall be for no more than ten days except by consent of all appearing parties.

[1973 c 611 s 19]

566.25 JUDGMENT. Upon finding the complaint proved, the court, may, in its discretion:

(a) Order the owner to remedy the violation or violations found by the court to exist if the court is satisfied that corrective action will be undertaken promptly; or

(b) Order the tenant to remedy the violation or violations found by the court to exist and deduct the cost thereof from his rent subject to such terms as the court determines to be just; or

(c) Appoint an administrator with powers as set out in section 566.29, and

(1) direct that rents due:

(a) on and from the day of entry of judgment, in the case of petitioning tenants, and

(b) on and from the day of service of the judgment on all other tenants and commercial tenants of the building, if there be any, shall be deposited with the administrator appointed by the court, and

(2) direct that the administrator use the rents collected for the purpose of remedying the violations found to exist by the court paying the debt service, taxes and insurance, and providing the services necessary to the ordinary operation and maintenance of the building which the owner is obligated to provide but which he fails or refuses to provide; or

(d) Find the extent to which any uncorrected violations impair the tenants' use and enjoyment of the premises contracted for and order the rent therefor abated accordingly. Should the court choose to enter judgment under this paragraph the parties shall be informed and the court shall find the amount by which the rent shall be abated; and

(e) Grant such other relief as to the court may seem just and proper.

[1973 c 611 s 20]

566.26 SERVICE OF JUDGMENT. A copy of the judgment shall be personally served on every tenant and commercial tenant of the building whose obligations will

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be affected by the judgment. If personal service cannot be had with due diligence service may be had by posting a notice of the judgment on the entrance door of the tenant's dwelling or commercial tenant's unit and by mailing a copy of the judgment to such tenant or commercial tenant by certified mail.

[1973 c 611 s 21]

566.27 OWNER'S RIGHT TO COLLECT RENT SUSPENDED. When an administrator has been appointed pursuant to section 566.25, clause (c), any right of the owner to rent moneys from the time of judgment or service of judgment as set out in section 566.21 shall be void and unenforceable until the administration is terminated.

[1973 c 611 s 22]

566.28 EVICTION PROCEEDINGS BY OWNER LIMITED. A tenant may not be evicted, nor may his obligations under his rental agreement be increased nor the services decreased, if the eviction or increase of obligations or decrease of services is intended as a penalty for the tenant's complaint of a violation. The burden of proving otherwise shall be on the owner if said eviction or increase of obligations or decrease of services occurs within 90 days after the filing of the complaint, unless it is found that the complaint was not made in good faith. After 90 days the burden of proof shall be on the tenant.

[1973 c 611 s 23]

566.29 ADMINISTRATOR. Subdivision 1. The administrator may be any person, other than an owner of the building, the inspector, the complaining tenant or any person living in the complaining tenant's dwelling unit. If a state, court, or local agency is authorized by statute, ordinance or regulation to provide persons to act as administrators under this section, the court may appoint such persons as administrators to the extent they are available.

Subd. 2. Such person shall post bond to the extent of the rents expected by the court to be necessary to be collected to correct the violation or violations. Administrators appointed from the governmental agencies shall not be required to give bond.

Subd. 3. The court may allow a reasonable amount for the services of administrators, and the expense of the administration from any rent moneys.

Subd. 4. The administrator shall be empowered to:

(a) Collect rents from tenants and commercial tenants, evict tenants and commercial tenants for nonpayment of rent or other cause, rent vacant dwelling units on a month to month basis, rent vacant commercial units with the consent of the owner and exercise all other powers necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of Laws 1973, Chapter 611;

(b) Contract for the reasonable cost of such materials, labor and services as are necessary to remedy the violation or violations found by the court to exist, and make disbursements for payment therefor from funds available for the purpose;

(c) Provide any services to the tenants which the owner is obligated to provide but which he refuses or fails to provide, and to make disbursements for payment thereof from funds available for the purpose.

Subd. 5. At any time during the administration the administrator, or any party, may petition the court after notice to all parties for an order terminating the administration on the ground that the funds available to the administrator are insufficient to effect the prompt remedy of the violations. Upon finding the petition proved the court shall terminate the administration and proceed to judgment pursuant to the provisions of section 566.25, clause (d).

[1973 c 611 s 24]

566.30 REMOVAL OF ADMINISTRATOR. Subdivision 1. The administrator may, upon notice to all parties, petition the court to be relieved of his duties, setting forth his reasons therefor. The court may, in its discretion, grant such petition and discharge the administrator upon approval of his accounts.

Subd. 2. Any party may, upon notice to the administrator and all other parties, petition the court to remove the administrator. Upon good cause shown, the court shall order the administrator removed and direct him to deliver to the court forthwith an accounting of his administration. The court may make any other order necessary and appropriate under the circumstances.

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Subd. 3. In the event the administrator is removed, the court shall appoint a new administrator in accordance with the provisions of section 566.29, giving all parties an opportunity to be heard on the matter of the appointment.

[1973 c 611 s 25]

566.31 TERMINATION OF ADMINISTRATION. Subdivision 1. The administration shall be terminated upon the occurrence of one of the following:

(a) The securing of certification from the appropriate governmental agency that the violations found by the court to exist at the time of judgment have been remedied; or

(b) An order pursuant to section 566.29, subdivision 5.

Subd. 2. Upon the occurrence of any of the conditions for termination in subdivision 1, the administrator shall:

(a) Submit to the court an accounting of receipts and disbursements of his administration together with copies of all bills, receipts and other memoranda pertaining to all transactions reflected therein, and, where appropriate, a certification, by an appropriate governmental agency, that the violations found by the court to exist at the time of judgment have been remedied; and

(b) Comply with any other order the court shall make as a condition of discharge.

Subd. 3. Upon approval by the court of the administrator's accounts and compliance by the administrator with any other order the court may make as a condition of discharge, the court shall discharge the administrator from any further responsibilities pursuant to Laws 1973, Chapter 611.

[1973 c 611 s 26]

566.32 WAIVER PROHIBITED. Any provision, whether oral or written, of any lease or other agreement whereby any provision of Laws 1973, Chapter 611 is waived by a tenant shall be deemed contrary to public policy and void.

[1973 c 611 s 27]

566.33 PURPOSE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REMEDIES. The purpose of Laws 1973, Chapter 611 is to provide additional remedies and nothing herein contained shall alter the ultimate financial liability of the owner or tenant for repairs or maintenance of the building.

[1973 c 611 s 28]