CHAPTER 299F

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

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299F.054 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.

- Subdivision 1. An authorized person may, in writing, require an insurance company to release to the requesting person any or all relevant information or evidence the authorized person, in his discretion, deems important, which the company may have in its possession, relating to a fire loss or potential fire loss. Relevant information may include, and is limited to:
- (a) pertinent insurance policy information relevant to a fire loss or potential fire loss under investigation including the application for a policy;
 - (b) policy premium payment records which are available;
- (c) a history of previous claims made by the insured, including, where the insured is a corporation or partnership, a history of previous claims by a subsidiary or any affiliates, and a history of claims of any other business association in which individual officers or partners or their spouses were known to be involved; and
- (d) material relating to the investigation of the loss or potential loss, including statements of any person, proof of loss or potential loss, and any other evidence relevant to the investigation.
- Subd. 2. (a) If an insurance company has reason to believe that a fire loss or potential fire loss in which it has an interest may be of other than accidental cause, the company shall, in writing, notify an authorized person and provide him with all relevant material specified in this section developed from the company's inquiry into the fire loss or potential fire loss.
- (b) If an insurance company provides any one of the authorized persons with notice of a fire loss or potential fire loss, it is sufficient notice for the purpose of this subdivision.

[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1982]

- Subd. 3a. An insurance company providing information to an authorized person may request in writing from the authorized person relevant information and receive the information requested within a reasonable time not to exceed 30 days. The relevant information may not include nonconviction criminal history record information or any other information detrimental to another ongoing criminal investigation or that would reveal the identity of a confidential source of information. Any authorized person not furnishing the information requested shall notify the insurance company of the reasons why the information cannot be furnished within 30 days of the request.
- Subd. 4. An insurance company or its agent acting in its behalf, or an authorized person who releases information, whether oral or written, acting in good faith, pursuant to subdivisions 1 to 3a is immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed.

History: 1983 c 208 s 4-7

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299F.25 APPEALS.

Either party to an action or a judgment for the recovery of any taxes, interest, or penalties under section 299F.24 may appeal to the court of appeals as in other civil cases.

History: 1983 c 247 s 131

299F.26 OVERPAYMENTS, CLAIMS FOR REFUND.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1982]

Subd. 3. Denial of claim, appeal. Either party to the action may appeal to the court of appeals as in other civil cases.

[For text of subds 4 and 5, see M.S.1982]

History: 1983 c 247 s 132

299F.40 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM AND INDUSTRIAL GAS CONTAINERS.

[For text of subds 1 to 4, see M.S.1982]

Subd. 5. Violations, search warrants. Whenever any person or officer of any corporation mentioned in this section, or his duly authorized agent who has personal knowledge of the facts, makes an oath in writing before any judge, that the party making affidavit has reason to and does believe that any of the person's or the corporation's liquefied petroleum or industrial gas containers marked with the name, initials, mark or other device of the owner, are in the possession of or being used, filled, refilled, or transferred by any person whose name, initials, mark or other device does not appear on the containers, and who is in the possession of, filling or refilling, or using the containers without the written consent of the owner of the name, initials or trade mark, the judge may, when satisfied that there is reasonable cause, issue a search warrant and cause the premises designated to be searched for the purpose of discovering and obtaining the containers. The judge may also order the person in whose possession the containers are found to appear, and inquire into the circumstances of the possession. If the judge finds that the person has been guilty of a violation of this section, he shall impose the punishment prescribed, and award the property taken upon the search warrant to its owner.

[For text of subd 6, see M.S.1982]

History: 1983 c 359 s 25