

**ABA YLD Disaster Legal Services Manual**  
**Prepared for Minnesota State Bar Association Lawyers**  
**DRAFT**  
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*Note: This Manual is pending approval from the Minnesota State Bar Association*

This manual was prepared to better orient the volunteer lawyers with the pro bono disaster legal services that they have agreed to provide to the victims of tornadoes, floods, or other natural disasters that may occur in Minnesota. Through this program, volunteer attorneys render legal services to eligible individuals following a major disaster declaration. The text of this manual may be read relatively quickly. We encourage you to read the entire manual and to introduce your colleagues to it so that they will become familiar with the Disaster Legal Service (DLS) program and volunteer to help.

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## **I. INTRODUCTION TO FEMA AND DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES**

When the President of the United States declares a "major disaster" anywhere in the United States or its territories, pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended 42 USC 5121 et seq. (Stafford Act), federal assistance is made available to supplement the efforts and resources of state and local governments and voluntary relief organizations. Pursuant to 42 USC 5182, this federal assistance is coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and may include free legal services to low-income and other qualifying individuals affected by a disaster.

### **A. FEMA**

FEMA is the executive agency responsible for administration of the Stafford Act. Under Executive Order 12148, the Director of FEMA, is responsible for providing a wide range of federal disaster assistance. This responsibility has been further delegated to the FEMA Associate Director, Response and Recovery Directorate, and to FEMA's Regional Directors.

Once a major disaster is declared, the Associate Director appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to coordinate the administration of disaster relief activities. All federal relief efforts for declared major disasters, including those provided by other federal agencies and voluntary organizations, are coordinated by the FCO. The aims and objectives of the disaster relief activities are to provide unified and comprehensive service to disaster victims (individuals, organizations and government entities), to reduce response time, and to eliminate duplication of efforts and benefits.

### **B. YLD**

The American Bar Association (ABA) provides volunteer lawyers through its Young Lawyers Division (YLD) to the DLS program. Volunteer lawyers provide legal advice, counseling and representation in non-fee generating cases to individuals affected by the disaster. Volunteer lawyers may spend several hours and/or days providing legal assistance to qualified individuals at a FEMA Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). A legal service hotline toll-free number is available as a means for individuals to contact the volunteer lawyers for assistance with legal questions and concerns.

Once a disaster is declared, the Regional Director determines if the DLS program is needed. The FEMA Human Services Officer (HSO) then contacts the local District Representative and activates DLS. The YLD Chair and the FEMA Program Officer are also contacted and informed of this activation. Until this program is activated, participation by a lawyer carries no obligation and requires only the time to read this manual. However, when a "major disaster" occurs, especially a

catastrophic event, the commitment of time and talent required for DLS is not only needed, but also rewarding, both professionally and personally.

Although lawyers in any area affected by a disaster may organize volunteer relief efforts, only those participating in the DLS Program are authorized to staff the FEMA-YLD hotline.

## C. FEMA RESPONSE

At the onset of a major disaster, the federal, state and local governments respond to the immediate needs of individuals. At the same time, they also begin to work on the recovery process. The recovery phase of a disaster is time consuming and intensive. Federal, state and local governments, along with voluntary agencies begin looking at the types of assistance they can provide to the individual and to the community.

### 1. Disaster Declaration

A Major Disaster could result from a flood, tornado or major fire, which based on a finding that the event is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments. As part of the request for a Major Disaster Declaration, the Governor shall take appropriate response action under state law and direct execution of the state's emergency plan. The President determines whether the event warrants a major disaster declaration. If declared, supplemental funding comes from the President's Disaster Relief Fund, which is managed by FEMA, and disaster aid programs of other participating federal agencies.

A Presidential Major Disaster Declaration puts into motion long-term federal recovery programs, some of which are matched by state programs, and designed to help disaster victims, businesses and public entities.

A Major Disaster Declaration usually follows these steps:

- *Local Government Response*, supplemented by neighboring communities and volunteer agencies. If overwhelmed, the local government turns to the state for assistance;
- *State Response* with state resources, such as the National Guard and state agencies;
- *Damage Assessment* by local, state, federal, and volunteer organizations determines losses and recovery needs;

- *Major Disaster Declaration* is requested by the governor, based on the damage assessment, and findings that the event is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments;
- *FEMA Evaluates* the request and recommends action to the White House based on the disaster, the local community and the state's ability to recover. This decision process could take a few hours or several weeks depending on the nature of the disaster.

## **2. National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs)**

Four national centers provide centralized disaster application service to FEMA customers. The centers are known as National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs). NPSCs house an automated "Registration Intake" service, a toll-free phone bank through which disaster victims apply for disaster assistance and through which their applications are processed and their questions answered.

After a call is taken and a disaster application is recorded, the processing of applications begins. FEMA's computer systems enable automatic determination of eligibility for about 90% of Disaster Housing cases, usually within 10 days of application. The other 10% of cases may require further information and/or documentation.

The computer systems located at the NPSCs are used to record vital data on the caller, to order and process inspections, and to electronically transmit the eligibility determination to the applicant. Information recorded on each file will allow the staff member to refer the applicant to the proper agencies for additional needs. Finally, the databases provide a variety of statistical analyses, reporting and tracking services to FEMA and other agencies active in disaster relief.

NPSCs are located in Denton, TX; Berryville (Mt. Weather), VA; Puerto Rico; and Hyattsville, MD. To apply for assistance individuals should call **1-800-621-FEMA (1-800-454-7575** for hearing/speech impaired). To check on the status of an application or for other questions individuals should call **1-800-621-FEMA (1-800-454-7575** for hearing/speech impaired). An applicant may call this number to inquire on the status or the application; to update the record; and/or to inquire for referral to other disaster programs.

## **3. Disaster Field Office (DFO)**

When a disaster is declared, FEMA's Regional Office works with the state and other federal agencies to establish a Disaster Field Office (DFO) where coordination and decisions on disaster response and recovery takes place. The DFO is usually located in the state capital or in close proximity to the disaster area. FEMA staff, along with staff from the state, other federal agencies and voluntary organizations (generally the American Red Cross) work out of the DFO.

#### **4. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)**

One of the most important objectives of the federal, state and local governments following a disaster is to inform individuals of the various types of assistance available to them. FEMA disseminates information through radio, television, newspapers, town meetings, and with mass distribution of pamphlets outlining available programs.

To make it easier for individuals to obtain information and help from various agencies, FEMA, with assistance from the state, may establish one or more Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) in the disaster area. DRCs provide applicants with a place to go to apply for assistance (phones with 800 numbers) or to find out the status of their application.

DRCs serve as a one-stop information center. Staffed with representatives from various federal, state, local and voluntary agencies, these centers are tailored to respond to specific disaster situations. They can be located in buildings, such as schools and civic centers, or in makeshift areas, such as tents. The DRC Site Manager can provide space, supplies and updated information, such as the hours of operation. DRCs can remain in one area for a considerable length of time or can be relocated to other facilities within a matter of days.

#### **D. SEQUENCE OF ASSISTANCE DELIVERY AND DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS**

Disaster assistance programs for individuals, families, and businesses often overlap in their coverage and purpose. Section 5155 of the Stafford Act prohibits the disbursement of disaster assistance that duplicates assistance from insurance or any other source. FEMA has established a policy for preventing and rectifying duplication of benefits under 44 CFR 206.191. The duplication of benefits policy excludes expendable items from being considered duplicative. Expendable items include clothing, linens, and basic kitchenware.

FEMA's duplication of benefits policy includes the concept of a sequence of delivery, which establishes the order in which the major forms of assistance should be provided. The agency that has primary responsibility for delivering a certain type of assistance should provide that assistance first, and may do so without regard to other agencies with similar assistance that are lower in the sequence. Agencies are not prohibited from disrupting the sequence of delivery when it serves to expedite the recovery of an applicant. However, the agency that disrupts the sequence of delivery must take corrective action. The sequence of delivery is:

##### **1. Voluntary Organizations**

Voluntary organizations provide emergency assistance in the form of food, clothing, shelter, medical and transportation needs.

## 2. Private Insurance Benefits

Insured applicants must file a claim with their insurance company before receiving federal assistance. They may be eligible to receive disaster assistance if they have insufficient coverage or have items not covered by their insurance policy.

## 3. Individuals and Households Program – Housing Assistance

This Program provides financial assistance, and if necessary, direct assistance to eligible individuals and households, who, as a direct result of a Presidentially declared disaster or emergency, have uninsured or under-insured necessary expenses and serious needs and are unable to meet those needs through other means.

The Maximum Amount of Assistance available to an individual or household under this program is \$25,000. Assistance may be provided for a period of up to 18 month, and an individual or household may receive one or more types of housing assistance in the particular disaster situation. Please note that all assistance provided under this program is exempt from garnishment, seizure, encumbrance, levy, execution, pledge, attachment, release or waiver.

(a). **Housing Assistance** – FEMA may provide either direct or financial assistance to qualified individuals or households, whose primary residence sustained structural damages resulting from the disaster and is considered unlivable.

(b). **Temporary Housing** - FEMA funds and administers the Temporary Housing program. The Temporary Housing program is designed to help alleviate the suffering imposed by the effects of a disaster by providing disaster applicants with a grant for their housing needs. There are three forms of Temporary Housing: Rental Assistance, Lodging Expense Reimbursement, and Manufactured Housing.

### i. Rental Assistance

Funds may be available to those individuals whose home is considered unlivable, and who must relocate. Rental assistance is based on the fair market rate for the area, based on the number of bedrooms occupied at the time of the disaster. Assistance is provided in lump sum for 1 to 3 month intervals based on disaster specific needs. Rental assistance is available for up to 18 months based on need, but may not exceed the \$25,000 cap.

### ii. Lodging Expense Reimbursement

Assistance may be provided to those individuals who, as a result of a disaster, must temporarily leave their home. These funds are strictly for hotel/motel expenses and does not include food, transportation, etc.

iii. Manufactured Housing

When rental properties are unavailable, FEMA may decide to bring in manufactured homes. Before this decision is made, the State and FEMA work together closely to ensure that no other alternatives are available and the need for housing disaster victims still exists.

The applicants may reside in the units(s) rent free or up to 18 months, and are required to continue looking for available housing. After the 18 month period, the units may be made available to the occupant for purchase, or the unit may be sold on the open market, if it is more cost effective for the government.

**(c). Minimal Repairs Assistance**

Applicants eligible for this program will receive a grant to repair uninsured or underinsured disaster-related damages to the primary residence. Funds are to help return owner-occupied primary residences to a safe and sanitary living or functional condition. Under this portion of the program, funds may be provided for up to \$5,000 without first having to show that assistance may be met through other means, except insurance. **NOTE:** This assistance is not intended to address all of the damage to the home or to restore damaged items to their pre-disaster condition.

**(d). Replacement (financial assistance)**

Financial assistance may be provided towards the replace of the primary residence of an owner-occupied dwelling, if the damages are to such extent that the residence is considered destroyed. Under this portion of the program, funds may be provided for up to \$10,000 (adjusted annual based on CPI) without having to show that assistance may be met through other means, except insurance.

**(e). Permanent Housing Construction**

FEMA may provide financial or direct assistance for the purpose of constructing permanent housing in insular areas outside the continental United States and in other remote locations when alternative housing resources are not available, and the types of assistance described in 3(a) above are unavailable, infeasible, or not cost-effective.

#### **4. Small Business Administration (SBA)**

SBA provides low interest, long-term disaster loans for individuals to repair/replace real and personal property, and for non-farm businesses. If SBA determines that an applicant is ineligible for an SBA loan or if the loan amount is insufficient, SBA refers the applicant to FEMA for additional consideration. Borrowers are required to maintain appropriate hazard insurance. Under certain circumstances, flood insurance may also be required. SBA can only approve a loan to an applicant with a reasonable ability to repay the loan.

#### **5. Individual and Households Program – Other Needs Assistance (ONA)**

FEMA and the State may provide financial assistance to individuals and households who have other disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs. Before an individual may be considered for this portion of the program, he/she must apply to the Small Business Administration for a low-interest loan. If the individual does not qualify for the loan or the loan amount does not satisfy their total necessary expenses or serious needs, he/she will be referred to ONA.

#### **6. Long-term Recovery (Unmet Needs Committee) - Voluntary Agencies**

Voluntary Organizations, including community-based groups, provide assistance during recovery. They also establish an unmet needs committee to provide additional assistance benefits when a need is still there after going through the programs listed above. These community and faith based groups provide assistance from food and shelter to home repairs.

#### **7. Cora C. Brown Fund**

In 1979, Cora Brown died and bequeathed part of her estate to the federal government to be used as a special fund solely for the relief of human suffering caused by natural disasters. The Cora Brown fund is used for disaster victims who have exhausted all avenues of assistance, but who still have unmet needs. FEMA uses these funds under the authority of 42 USC 5201(b) of the Stafford Act and 44 CFR 206.181.

### **E. OTHER INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

#### **1. Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)**

DUA provides financial help and employment services to people who are otherwise ineligible for regular state unemployment compensation. DUA provides help for workers and those who are self-employed if they become unemployed as a direct result of a declared major disaster. DUA is funded 100% by FEMA and administered by the Department of Labor through the State Employment

Security Agency (SESA). Benefits can extend to 26 weeks after the date of declaration or until the individual becomes re-employed, whichever is earlier.

## **2. Crisis Counseling (CCP)**

The purpose of the Crisis Counseling program is to help relieve any grieving, stress or mental health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster or its aftermath. Funds are provided by FEMA as a grant to state and local mental health agencies. This program is administered by the Center for Mental Health Services of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration under the Department of Health and Human Services. Services provided include screening, diagnostic testing, counseling, and outreach services such as disseminating public information and community networking. There are two types of programs offered through CCP:

- 1) Immediate Services are intended to enable the state or local agency to respond to the immediate mental health needs of victims of a disaster. This funding is provided for up to 60 days after the date of the disaster declaration.
  
- 2) Regular Services are designed to provide up to 9 months of services to victims of a disaster.

Other national, state and local voluntary agencies have similar programs and coordinate with the Center for Mental Health Services to reduce or eliminate duplication of efforts.

## **F. CITIZENSHIP VERIFICATION**

Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L. 104-193 (the Act), requires that federal public benefits be provided only to United State Citizens, Non-Citizen Nationals and Qualified Aliens. Such benefits include, but are not limited to, grants and loans provided by the U.S. Government, and those provided by the state government, but funded, whole or in part, by the federal government. FEMA's Individual and Households Program is considered federal public benefits.

It is the responsibility of the individual applying for assistance to certify their citizenship status. At the time of the inspection, the Declaration of Applicant form, also known as FEMA Form 90-69D, is provided to the applicant to self-certify their legal status.

## II. THE ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER LAWYER

### A. TYPES OF LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED

Based on past experiences with natural disasters, our volunteer attorneys are asked to provide advice on the following:

- Assistance with insurance claims (life, medical, property, etc.).
- Counseling on landlord-tenant and other housing problems.
- Assistance with home repair contracts.
- Assisting in consumer protection matters, remedies and procedures.
- Counseling on mortgage foreclosure problems.
- Replacement of wills and other important legal documents destroyed in a major disaster.
- Drafting of powers of attorney.
- Estate administration (insolvent estates).
- Preparation of guardianships and conservatorships.
- Referring individuals to local or state agencies which might be of further assistance (e.g, consumer affairs).

### B. PROCESS OF PROVIDING LEGAL SERVICES TO THE DISASTER VICTIMS

The ABA/YLD in collaboration with the Minnesota State Bar Association has set up the following procedures to follow in the event a disaster occurs:

1. ABA/YLD and the Minnesota State Bar Association will set up a toll-free number for victims of a natural disaster to call if they need legal services. This number will be given to FEMA which will publicize the service and the phone number in each of its Disaster Recovery Centers. The availability of free legal services to disaster victims is also publicized, via television, radio and/or local newspapers. This publicity will be coordinated with FEMA.
2. When a victim calls into the toll-free number, the volunteer attorneys will take down some initial information from the victim on the Intake Form that is included in this packet. The volunteer attorney should respond on the spot or should call the victim within 24 hours of the time after the initial call by the victim.
4. The volunteer attorney should assess whether the legal services requested is a fee-generating matter and if so, refer the victim to the local bar attorney referral service or the referral service offered by the Minnesota State Bar Association. See [www.mnfindalawyer.com](http://www.mnfindalawyer.com). A further discussion on fee-generating matters appears below.

5. The volunteer should then help the victim with their legal needs. Once you have helped the victim with their legal needs, please fill out the Case Closure Form and email it to Jennifer Daugherty at mnfloods@gmail.com or fax it to her attention at (612) 333-4927.

### **C. INFORMATION YOU MAY NEED IN HELPING THE VICTIMS**

Most FEMA/SBA BENEFITS are available only to U.S. citizens and qualified aliens. However, children who were born in the U.S. to undocumented aliens do qualify for benefits. Undocumented aliens are entitled to the following non-cash assistance through FEMA:

1. Disaster Legal Services
2. Emergency food/shelter
3. Crisis counseling

If the caller is not entitled to FEMA/SBA assistance as a result of being an undocumented alien, he or she may still qualify for other assistance such as through the Department of Justice-Office of Victims of Crimes (does not inquire into citizenship or qualified alien status) or the American Red Cross.

In order to take advantage of most FEMA benefits, victims need to register with FEMA within 60 days of the declaration. The FEMA benefits that will be available as individual assistance include: (1) housing assistance; (2) individual and family grant program; (3) disaster unemployment assistance; (4) crisis counseling; and (5) disaster legal services (through ABA/YLD).

To apply for assistance individuals should call **1-800-621-FEMA** (or **1-800-454-7575** for hearing/speech impaired). To check on the status of an application or for other questions individuals should call **1-800-621-FEMA** (or **1-800-454-7575** for hearing/speech impaired).

Although there is not an established financial eligibility chart for those seeking assistance from volunteer lawyers, those who can afford attorneys should generally be told that they should seek private counsel. Err on the side of providing assistance, but in obvious cases (e.g., where someone's \$500K home with \$400K equity is at issue), refer them to the appropriate referral service.

***Please note: Fee-generating cases are not covered by volunteer lawyers. Example, a personal injury action should be referred to the private bar.***

The intake form asks whether the caller lives on an Indian reservation. This does not affect the caller's eligibility for disaster legal assistance, but may affect jurisdictional and housing issues and,

therefore, is crucial information for the volunteer attorney who will take the case. Several of the counties at issue contain large reservations.

The volunteer lawyer should keep careful notes regarding the intake, recommendations and disposition in each case for her/his own benefit and the benefit of any lawyer who may subsequently handle the case. The DLS Intake Form and Case Closure Form is included in this packet for your reference.

Please remember that although you are providing these services on a pro bono basis, and the ethical guidelines and rules of the Minnesota State Bar Association still apply to your representation of the victims. In the event of a conflict of interest, the caller should be directed to another volunteer attorney or the coordinator. Callers should not be directed to FEMA in the event of a conflict.

In this packet, we have provided some general information that may be helpful for you to use in providing the legal services. Keep in mind that many of the victims of this disaster cannot otherwise afford legal representation, so you are their lawyer and the person who will guide them through this difficult time.

The disaster victim may be subject to great personal trauma. The volunteer lawyer should, therefore, be sensitive to the feelings and behavior of the victim, as well as responsive to each victim's legal needs.

Lawyers are strongly cautioned against engaging in solicitation of disaster victims. Solicitation, whether by the lawyer personally or by someone else on behalf of the lawyer, is prohibited by Rule 4-7.4(a). Solicitation includes any direct contact face-to-face, by telephone, by fax or telegraph. It includes passing out business cards or other law firm information.

Lawyers cannot mail solicitations within 30 days of the disaster, according to Rule 4-7.4(b)(1)(A). Any direct mail solicitations must comply with Rules 4-7.2 and 4-7.4(b) and must be filed with the Minnesota State Bar Association for review. Anyone with information that a lawyer is engaging in solicitation should report the lawyer to the Minnesota State Bar Association. A complaint form can be downloaded.

### **III. SAMPLE LEGAL QUESTIONS**

The following series of short questions and answers was developed through FEMA and through the efforts of the Minnesota State Bar Association New Lawyers Section. It is designed to prepare the volunteer lawyer with an introduction to the types of legal problems that often confront disaster victims. Many of the questions are based on actual victim interviews at the DRCs or over the

telephone and the answers are general and based upon information in American Jurisprudence 2d and other broad-based legal resources. Thus, the volunteer lawyers should consult the local rules and the Minnesota statutes based on the specific facts of the victim's case.

It is hoped that this brief primer will assist the volunteer lawyer in providing effective legal assistance to disaster victims, regardless of the volunteer lawyer's legal background or specialty.

## **HOUSING QUESTIONS**

In order to facilitate addressing landlord-tenant issues, the landlord tenant statutes are attached as an appendix to this manual.

### **1. My house was damaged and I cannot live in it. Do I need to pay my mortgage?**

You must pay your mortgage even if your house is damaged and you cannot live in it. However, check with your lender since many companies may offer a grace period of several months to delay payments (although interest may continue to be added).

### **2. What if I cannot pay my mortgage?**

If you have received a written foreclosure notice as a result of a disaster related financial hardship, you may be eligible for FEMA payments to help you with your mortgage payments.

### **3. What if I live in a condominium?**

If you live in a condominium or pay maintenance to any type of homeowners' association, you still need to pay your maintenance fees even if your homeowners' association is not fixing the common areas or you do not like the way they are doing repairs. You should attend the homeowners' association meetings to voice your concerns, and talk with other homeowners and members of the board about your complaints. A group of you may want to seek legal advice. However, if you just stop paying maintenance, you could lose your home to foreclosure.

### **4. I have homeowner's insurance, but I was told it will take months for an adjuster to look at my house and then it will take longer for a check to be issued - am I eligible for any type of assistance because my house needs lots of expensive repairs and I'm not even sure I can live there until it's fixed?**

If you have homeowner's insurance, you may be eligible for money for living expenses while you cannot live in your house. You need to contact your insurance company. If you did not have

homeowner's insurance then you may be eligible for assistance under the Individual and Family Grant (IFG) program to pay for necessary repairs to essential parts of your home. You may apply for IFG by telephone at 1-800-621-FEMA or online at [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov).

**5. What if my landlord won't negotiate?**

In certain circumstances, you have the right to reduce rent in proportion to the damage to the unit. If the unit is unlivable you can move out. In either case, you should send a certified letter to your landlord notifying him/her of your actions. You may contact your local bar association or legal aid for more information on how to do this.

**6. All my stuff was destroyed when the roof fell in on the place I rent - what help can I get?**

If you had renter's insurance at the time of the disaster, contact your insurance company. If your situation is desperate, make sure you describe your situation to the insurance company; if the company agrees that there is coverage, you can ask for an advance payment to cover a part of your loss. Read the information in the insurance section of this handout about how to prepare for the adjuster's visit, and how to handle your insurance claim.

**7. What if I do not have any insurance on my property?**

If you did not have renter's insurance, see if your landlord had insurance to cover your belongings. If your losses are not covered by any insurance policy, you may be able to get IFG money for replacement of necessary items of personal property. You may apply for these benefits through FEMA at 1-800-621-FEMA or online at [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov).

**8. My landlord told me to move out the next day because he wants the apartment for his own use, and he told me if I wasn't out, he'd change the locks - do I have to move?**

Minnesota law does not allow a landlord to just lock you out or turn off the utilities or to use any other "self help" means to get you to leave. The landlord must file an eviction action in court and, then you only have to move out after the judge in your eviction case enters a final judgment of eviction. Furthermore, the landlord must first give you some type of written notice to move before the landlord can file an eviction case against you in court.

If the landlord does lock you out, you can call the police, and, you should consult a lawyer regarding an action for damages or consult with your local legal aid organization.

**9. Can I sue my landlord for injuries I suffered in my apartment or office during the disaster?**

Where the injury results from the disaster itself and not from defects in the demised premises which the landlord may be obligated to repair, there is no liability in the landlord for such injuries. As such, there is no implied promise by the landlord that no harm will come to the tenant from a flood, earthquake, tornado and the like while on the premises.

#### **10. Is the damage to my home covered under my insurance policy?**

Hazard insurance (i.e., homeowners' policies or other fire and extended coverage policies) from the private sector generally does not cover flood damage. It may cover water damage inside the home but not damage from floods or surface water, which is specifically excluded. Windstorm insurance will normally be limited to greater-than-normal wind conditions.

The Federal government provides coverage for flooding under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). People can buy policies from any state licensed local agent.

Even if the policies extend coverage to the type of disaster damage that occurred, they may limit it to losses directly resulting from the disaster. But courts have generally found coverage if the covered risk was the efficient cause, if not the only cause, of the loss and even if the other concurrent causes are otherwise expressly excluded from coverage.

#### **11. May I sue the person from whom I bought my home for not telling me about the possibility of flooding?**

If an affirmative misrepresentation was made by the seller concerning the possibility of flooding, an action for fraud may be maintained, assuming all the other elements of fraud are present. A more difficult situation arises in cases of silence regarding the fact of possible flooding. Generally, mere failure to disclose a fact known by the vendor is not fraud. By contrast, active concealment of that fact (e.g., by painting over water marks on the basement walls) is actionable. Moreover, failure to disclose possible flooding will support a fraud claim in those circumstances where the law imposes a duty on the vendor to speak (e.g., where a confidential or fiduciary relationship exists or where one party has superior knowledge or means of knowledge). See 37 Am. Jur. 2d Fraud and Deceit §§ 144-146.

#### **12. Does my automobile insurance cover the damage to my car resulting from the disaster?**

Normally, this type of damage will be covered under the comprehensive policy coverage, although the particular language and exclusions of the policy will control. Even if an exclusion from comprehensive coverage exists for damage caused by flood, wind, etc., coverage may exist under a collision policy if the disaster and event causing the damage could be construed as a collision. Courts

have reached mixed results on this issue. See 7 Am. Jur. 2d Automobile Insurance §§ 167-171, 176-182

### **13. Can I sue my neighbor whose property ran into or fell on my property during the disaster?**

The general rule is that a person is not liable for injuries or damages caused by a disaster or an "Act of God" where there is no fault or negligence. Thus, there can only be liability of the neighbor where there is concurrent negligence which was, in fact, the proximate cause of damage. See 57A Am. Jur. 2d Negligence §§ 11,15, 37,42.

### **14. What can I do with the property of my neighbor which the disaster carried over onto my land?**

When personal property is carried away (e.g., by a flood) and comes to rest on the land of another, it still remains the property of the original owner and the original owner may enter and retrieve it. If the landowner refuses to let the original owner enter or appropriates the property for the landowner's use, the original owner of the personal property will have an action against the landowner.

On the other hand, the landowner, as an involuntary bailee, has the right to possession of the property against all others, save the true owner, has no obligation to preserve the property and may move the property if necessary to use the land, provided such action is taken in a reasonable manner. See 1 Am. Jur. 2d Abandoned. Lost. Etc.. Property §§ 24-27.

## **INSURANCE QUESTIONS**

### **1. How can I preserve my claims and protect my right to repayment from insurance coverage?**

If you have any insurance policy which you think may cover your damage, whether it is a homeowner's, renters, or car insurance policy, call your agent, broker, or insurance company as soon as possible, and report your loss. Do this even if you are not sure that there is coverage or if you do not know if the claim will exceed the deductible. Make sure you write down the name of the people you speak to and the claim number they will give you and also summarize the conversation. If possible photograph the inside and outside of the premises, showing the damage and the surrounding area.

If you cannot get through to your insurance company by telephone, write them a letter telling them of your loss and keep a copy of it. If you cannot find the insurance policy, contact your agent, broker or insurance company. If you cannot stay in your home, make sure you give the insurance agent or representative your new address and telephone number.

### **2. What if I live in a condominium?**

If you own a condominium, you should look at both the coverage provisions in your association insurance policy, and the coverage under your individual unit coverage owner's insurance policy.

### **3. How do I get an insurance adjuster out to my home to assess the damage?**

You should request the insurance company to send an adjuster to look at your property. It is best if this request is in writing. If necessary, you should contact the Minnesota Department of Commerce for assistance at 800-657-3602.

### **4. What can I do to prepare for the insurance adjuster?**

If circumstances allow, make a list of all property damaged or destroyed, take pictures, collect names, addresses and telephone numbers of witnesses, obtain repair estimates, keep a record of expenses, such as alternative housing, etc., and locate original bills and receipts for lost items. Submit these along with your claim to the insurance company. Separate out the damaged from the undamaged property and put it in the best possible order for the adjuster's examination. If possible, protect the property to prevent further damage. Do not make any permanent repairs or replace your loss without first talking to your insurance adjuster because a visual inspection by the insurance company may be necessary before covered repairs are made. Making permanent repairs before the adjuster's inspection may trigger a denial of your claim. Do not throw away damaged property until your adjuster advises you.

### **5. What if I cannot wait for the insurance adjuster?**

Some insurance policies provide for reimbursement for temporary housing relocation costs while your home is being repaired and for car rental costs while your car is being repaired or replaced. Check your policy or call your insurance company.

If your situation is desperate, make sure that you let the insurance company know and, if the insurance company agrees that there is coverage, ask for an advance payment toward your losses. Due to the extreme amount of damage caused by a tornado, flood or other disaster, insurance companies may recommend you start repairing the damaged property before the adjuster's visit. You should get the company's permission before doing so. Many companies will also give you an emergency advance to cover some repair costs.

### **6. What if the insurance company offers to settle?**

You should CONSULT A LAWYER before signing any release or waiver and before cashing any check from the insurance company which might be deemed full and final payment of your claim.

Before you settle with the insurance company, be aware of the full extent of your damage and the full value of your claim. It may be important for you to get estimates or to actually have the work completed before you agree to a specific cost figure. You can contact the Minnesota Department of Commerce at 800-642-6121 for guidance on the appraisal process prior to settling your claim.

**7. What if the insurance company denies my claim or offers me less than I think I am entitled to receive?**

You should demand that the insurance company give you its reasons IN WRITING for denying coverage or limiting your claim, and consult a lawyer. Most insurance policies require that you bring suit against the insurance company for failure to pay a claim WITHIN ONE YEAR from the date of the occurrence of the damage. If you do not file suit in time, you may be prevented from receiving any reimbursement.

**8. What if my insurance does not cover all of the damages to my home or personal property?**

You may be eligible for benefits under the FEMA program if you are unable to pay for repair or replacement of essential parts of your home or essential personal property. See the FEMA section of this handout.

You may also keep all of your repair and replacement receipts and file your losses with the IRS on your income tax returns next year. For information, you may call IRS at 1-800-829- 1040.

**CAUTION:**

- 1. Victims should beware of anyone who claims that they are working on behalf of the government, any state agency, or your insurance company and asks for money to help expedite your claim. Ask this person's name and immediately report this to your insurance company or the Minnesota Department of Commerce at 800-642-6121 for verification.*
- 2. Victims may be approached by a "public adjuster" who will offer to assist you in handling or expediting your insurance claims in return for a percentage of your insurance benefit payments. Consult an attorney before signing any contract.*
- 3. Most insurance companies will only reimburse for reasonable cost of repair. If prices quoted for repairs appear inflated, get another estimate and obtain your insurance company's agreement before undertaking repairs. Remember that your claim will only be approved to the extent that it does not exceed your policy limit. If you undertake repairs at an inflated price, you may reach your maximum policy limit very quickly.*

## **IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS**

### **1. Do I need to be a U.S. resident or citizen to apply for emergency disaster relief?**

You can qualify for non-cash FEMA disaster programs even if you do not have a legal immigration status. Receipt of other benefits depends on immigration status.

### **2. Will I be considered a public charge and denied residency if I apply for Emergency Disaster Relief?**

No. Acceptance of Emergency Disaster Relief will not be considered public cash assistance preventing you from becoming a resident. You will not be classified as a public charge solely because you have accepted emergency disaster assistance.

### **3. If I lost my "green card" in the disaster, how can I get a replacement?**

You need to fill out a form 1-90 and file it at your local immigration office. You can get the immigration form 1-90 from INS by calling 1-800-870-3676.

### **4. If I lost my work permit in the disaster, how can I get a replacement?**

You need to fill out immigration form 1-765. If you have a photocopy of your lost work permit, attach it to the 1-765. Also include a photocopy of any applications or documents which entitle you to receive a work permit, such as application of asylum, suspension of deportation, or adjustment of status.

### **5. Do I need to let INS or the immigration court know that I have moved as a result of the disaster?**

If you have a pending case. you are required to inform the immigration court of any change in address or telephone within 5 days of moving.

## **DISASTER RELIEF (FEMA)**

### **1. What kind of benefits does FEMA provide?**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is an umbrella organization that coordinates state and federal government benefits for disaster victims, and determines eligibility for Temporary Housing Assistance (THA) Call FEMA at 1-800-621-FEMA.

## **2. Who is eligible for Temporary Housing Assistance (THA)?**

You must show that your primary residence has been made unlivable or that you are no longer living there because of the disaster. If you have insurance you must also show that you have made reasonable efforts to obtain insurance benefits and that you have not been successful. You must also agree to repay FEMA to the extent that you later get insurance benefits.

## **3. What kind of help can I get under THA?**

Temporary Housing Assistance usually takes the form of a check to cover the cost of rent, mortgage or essential home repairs.

You may apply for rental or mortgage assistance if you have received written notice of eviction for nonpayment of rent or mortgage. This kind of assistance may be provided for a period not to exceed 18 months for homeowners and 3 months for renters.

Money for home repairs is available for the purpose of quickly repairing or restoring the essential living condition. Residences must be able to be made livable by repairs within 30 days.

## **4. Who is eligible for Individual and Family Grants (IFG's)?**

IFG is available to individuals and to families who have disaster related necessary expenses or serious needs, and who do not have adequate assistance from other sources, such as insurance.

## **5. What kind of help can I get under the IFG program?**

IFG is a grant to cover necessary expenses or serious needs for essential items or services in the following categories:

- A. For the repair, replacement or rebuilding of owner occupied housing;
- B. To provide clothing, household items, furnishings, and appliances, tools and equipment required as a condition of employment;
- C. To replace or repair vehicles or provide public transportation;
- D. To pay for funeral expenses.

**6. Will IFG benefits affect my eligibility for SSI, TANF, Medicaid, or Food Stamps?**

No. Individual and family grant benefits may not be counted either as income or resources in determining your eligibility for any income-tested programs supported by the federal government.

**7. If I owe money can my IFG benefits be taken by my creditor?**

No. IFG benefits are exempt under federal law from garnishment, seizure, encumbrance, levy, execution, pledge, attachment, release, or waiver. They also cannot be assigned or transferred away from the recipient to someone else.

**8. Do I have to be a U.S. citizen to qualify for IFG benefits?**

No. Most legal residents, refugees, asylees, parolees for at least 1 year, and Cuban/Haitian entrants are eligible to receive IFG benefits. In order to obtain money to repair an owner occupied residence, you must show that you are the owner of the home and that you reside there.

**9. Who is eligible for Small Business Administration (SBA) loans?**

In order to qualify for an interest loan, you must show that your home or business was damaged by the disaster, and that you have the ability to repay the loan.

**10. What kind of help can I get from the SBA loan program?**

SBA provides low interest loans for repairs.

**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**

If you became unemployed because your employer's business was destroyed or closed because of the disaster, you lost your job because your house or your car was destroyed, or because you were no longer able to get to work due to the disaster, you may be entitled to receive Unemployment Compensation (UC) benefits or Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA).

**1. Where do I apply for Unemployment Compensation and Disaster Unemployment Assistance?**

You may pick up an application for either regular UC or special Disaster Unemployment Compensation Assistance benefits at your local One Stop Service Center. You may also apply on the internet at [www.mvMinnesota.com](http://www.mvMinnesota.com). If you are applying for DUA call FEMA at 1-800-621- FEMA first to get a registration number.

## **2. When should I go to apply for UC or DUA?**

For either regular UC benefits or DUA benefits, you should apply as soon as possible since you may have to wait about four weeks before your first check is sent to you.

## **3. How do I know if I am eligible for UC benefits?**

You are eligible for regular UC benefits if you are unemployed. However, some immigration restrictions apply. You must have a valid work permit, and;

- A. filed a UC claim;
- B. registered for work at a local Employment Services Office;
- C. able to work and available for work;
- D. meet certain wage requirements; and
- E. served a one week waiting period; and

Even if you meet the requirements listed above, you can be disqualified from receiving UC if:

- A. You voluntarily quit your job without good cause attributable to the employer; or
- B. You were terminated because of misconduct; or
- C. You refused employment without good cause.

## **4. How do I know if I am eligible for DUA benefits?**

Even if you are not eligible for regular UC benefits, you may still be eligible for Disaster Unemployment Compensation Assistance benefits. You must be an unemployed U.S. citizen, permanent or temporary U.S. resident, or have a valid work permit, and show that:

- A. You filed a DUA claim on or before (date based on date of natural disaster).
- B. You are unemployed as a result of the disaster;

C. You registered for work through the Agency for Workforce Innovation and are able and available for work, unless you were injured as a result of the disaster or if you were self employed before the disaster, you remain unemployed because you are attempting to get your business back in order; and

D. You meet certain wage requirements.

## **PUBLIC EDUCATION**

1. Do I have to send my children to school?

Yes. If the schools are open in your county, unless there is a good reason for not sending them to school, you must send your children to school. You should listen closely to the public announcements. You will be given directions as to whether schools are open and the procedures for sending and picking up your children. If you are uncertain what to do, you should contact your child or children's school.

## **FAMILY ISSUES**

**1. Will my child be able to get emergency medical care if I cannot be reached by telephone?**

Yes. A licensed doctor may provide emergency medical care or treatment to any minor who has been injured in an accident or who is suffering from an acute illness, disease, or condition if delay in providing the care will endanger the health or physical well-being of the minor. The care must be provided in a licensed facility. Care may also be provided in the pre-hospital setting by paramedics and emergency medical care technicians. This will apply if:

A. The minor is unable to provide the name of his parent(s), guardian or legal custodian.

B. The parent(s), guardians, or legal custodian cannot be immediately located by telephone at their place of residence or business.

**2. My child is living with a relative. Will my child be able to get medical care if I cannot be reached by telephone?**

Yes. After a reasonable attempt to contact you has been made, any of the following may consent to non-emergency medical care or treatment of a minor who is not committed to the Department of Children and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice:

- A. A person who possesses a power of attorney to provide medical consent for the minor.
- B. your child's stepparent.
- C. your child's grandparent.
- D. your child's adult brother or sister.
- E. your child's adult aunt or uncle.

Additionally, it would be wise to execute a Delegation of Parental Authority form in order to give any relative or third party the ability to care for your child in your absence.

**3. I have a child in my home that was placed by the Department of Children and Families (or) The Department of Juvenile Justice. What will happen during an emergency if the child requires medical care?**

You should contact the Agency that placed the child in your home for specific instructions as to how the child is to receive medical care during an emergency.

**4. How can I get counseling for myself or my family?**

There are numerous providers of counseling services on an ongoing basis. After a natural disaster, additional providers will be available. Information on disaster counseling is usually made available through public information announcements after the disaster. You should also check with hospitals and other mental health agencies in your community in reference to the availability and cost of disaster counseling.

**EXPEDITED FOOD STAMPS**

This is a federal program that is state supervised and county administered. Therefore, to apply for expedited food stamps, you must apply in the county of your residence.

**1. What are expedited food stamps?**

Expedited food stamps are available to very needy persons usually within 24 hours of application and in some instances, the same day. The expedited process is part of the regular food stamp program application process and an interview is usually required.

## **2. How do I know if I am eligible for expedited food stamps?**

To be eligible for expedited food stamps you must show one of the following:

- less than \$150 in monthly gross income and \$100 or less in liquid assets.
- Your combined monthly gross income and liquid assets are less than actual monthly housing and utility costs.

## **3. What verification do I need to obtain expedited food stamps?**

You must be able to verify your identity by showing readily available documentation or by having someone say they know you.

## **4. Do I have to meet any other eligibility requirements?**

You will be asked for verification of your immigration status, your social security number, your income and your expenses at the time you apply. However, you will be eligible for expedited food stamps immediately even if all of the verification cannot be obtained.

## **5. If I do not qualify for expedited food stamps, can I still get regular food stamps?**

Yes, your food stamp application must be processed and you must receive a written decision within 30 days stating whether you are eligible, and the amount of benefits to which are entitled. If you are denied benefits, but you believe that you are entitled to them, contact the Legal Services office closest to you.

You will need to complete a Combined Application Form (CAF) and have a personal interview. Benefits are determined based on the date the first page of the CAF is received at the county office. You can get a CAF from your local county office. If you are not able to go to your county office for an interview due to hardship, you can request a phone interview. You may also call the Food Support hotline at (651) 296-1835 in the Twin Cities metro area or (800) 657-3698 outside the metro area. For TTY service, call the Minnesota Relay at 711 or (800) 627-3529.

## **TANF BENEFITS - CASH ASSISTANCE**

### **1. Could I be eligible for TANF even if I never was before?**

Yes. If you live in the same household as your minor children and you are poor, you may be eligible for TANF. You should apply at the Department of Children and Families office nearest you.

If you are denied benefits, or DCAF takes longer than 45 days to make a decision in your case, contact the Legal Services office closest to you.

## **MEDICAID BENEFITS**

### **1. Could I be eligible for Medicaid now even if I never was before?**

Yes. If you are pregnant, have young children, are disabled, elderly, or an unemployed head of household, you and your family may be eligible for Medicaid depending on your immigration status, income, resources, and the size of your household. You should apply at the Department of Children and Families office. If you are denied or you do not receive a decision within 45 days, contact the Legal Services office closest to you.

## **SOCIAL SECURITY AND SSI BENEFITS**

### **1. What if I did not receive my latest Social Security or SSI benefits?**

If you live within the disaster area and you did not receive your Social Security or SSI benefits, you should go to your local post office to get your check. If the check is lost call 1-800-772-1213.

### **2. Could I be eligible for SSI now even if I never was before?**

If you are blind, over the age of 65, or disabled and cannot perform any kind of work, you should apply for benefits at the Social Security office nearest you. You can also start an application by calling the Social Security Administration's toll free telephone number 1-800-772-1213. Once Social Security has all the necessary documentation, such as proof of earnings, and medical evidence of disability, it will send you a written decision. If you are denied and you think you are eligible, you should file a request for reconsideration within 60 days of the date of the initial decision. If you are denied again, you should request a hearing and contact Legal Services.

### **3. Are there any other benefits besides old age and disability benefits for which I might be eligible?**

Yes. You may be eligible for other kinds of Social Security or SSI benefits, on your own account, or on the account of another if you want to retire, or you are an aged or disabled widow or widower, or you are the dependent family member of a disabled, retired or deceased worker. If you think you are eligible for any of these benefits, you should contact the Social Security Administration and apply.

## Appendix 1 – Federal/State Agency Resources

<b>FEDERAL RESOURCES</b>		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Website</u>
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1-800-621-FEMA	<a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
Department of Homeland Security	1-202-282-8000	<a href="http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic">www.dhs.gov/dhspublic</a>
Government Benefits Search Administration on Aging	n/a	<a href="http://www.govbenefits.gov">www.govbenefits.gov</a>
Administration on Aging	1-404-562-7600	<a href="http://www.aoa.gov/PRESS/preparedness/preparedness.asp">www.aoa.gov/PRESS/preparedness/preparedness.asp</a>
Dept. of Health and Human Services	1-877-696-6775	<a href="http://www.hhs.gov">www.hhs.gov</a>
Center for Disease Control	1-888-246-2675	<a href="http://www.bt.cdc.gov">www.bt.cdc.gov</a>
Small Business Administration	1-800-659-2955	<a href="http://www.sba.gov">www.sba.gov</a>
<b>MINNESOTA RESOURCES</b>		
Minnesota Legal Services		<a href="http://lawhelpmn.org">lawhelpmn.org</a>
State of Minnesota		<a href="http://www.state.mn.us">www.state.mn.us</a>
Minnesota Homeland Security and Emergency Management	651-201-7400	<a href="http://www.hsem.state.mn.us">www.hsem.state.mn.us</a>
Minnesota Workforce Center System		<a href="http://www.mnwfc.org">www.mnwfc.org</a>
Attorney General Price Gouging	651-296-3353	<a href="http://www.ag.state.mn.us">www.ag.state.mn.us</a>
<b>NON-PROFIT AGENCIES</b>		
American Red Cross	1-800-HELP-NOW	<a href="http://www.redcross.org">www.redcross.org</a>
Salvation Army Northern Division	651-746-3400	<a href="http://www.salarmy.com">www.salarmy.com</a>
<b>LEGAL RESOURCES</b>		
The Minnesota State Bar	1-800-882-6722	<a href="http://www.mnbar.org">www.mnbar.org</a>
ABA Division for Legal Services	1-866-606-0626	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/barserv/division/public">http://www.abanet.org/barserv/division/public</a>

## Appendix 2 – Insurance Company Phone Numbers

The State Insurance Catastrophic Recovery Section has supplied a list of phone numbers for residents and businesses needing to make claims:

American General Property Insurance Co. of Minnesota	(800) 321-2452
American States	(888) 557-5010
American Superior	(888) 472-0211 or (800) 432-3072
Argus Fire & Casualty	(954) 331-4722
AXA Re	(800) 216-3711
AXA Re Corporate Solutions	(800) 216-3711
Bankers Insurance Company	(800) 765-9700
Bankers Security Insurance Company	(800) 725-9472
Catawba	(800) 711-9386
Chubb Group	(800) 252-4670
Clarendon National Insurance Company	(800) 216-3711 or (800) 455-8104
Clarendon Select Insurance Company	(800) 797-2526 or (800) 216-3711
Companion Property & Casualty	(800) 649-2948
Cypress P&C Insurance Company	(800) 816-4060
Encompass Insurance National Catastrophe Claim Center	(800) 340-3016
FCCI (first report of injury )	(800) 226-3224
Fireman's Fund	(888) 347-3428
Minnesota Family Insurance Company	(888) 486-4663
Minnesota Farm Bureau General Insurance Company	(800) 330-3327
Minnesota RPCJUA	(800) 636-8511
Minnesota Select Insurance Company	(888) 700-0101
Minnesota Windstorm Underwriting Association (FWUA)	(800) 493-9463
Harbor Specialty Insurance Company	(800) 216-3711 or (800) 455-8104
Hartford Insurance Company of the Midwest	(800) 637-5410 or (800) 243-5860
Liberty Mutual Fire Insurance Company	(800) 637-0757 (in state) or (800) 633-1833 (24-hour)
Mercury Insurance Group	(800) 489-7001
Metropolitan	(800) 854-6011
Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company	(800) 421-3535
Omaha Property & Casualty (flood only)	(800) 638-2592
Omega Insurance Company	(800) 216-3711 or (800) 455-8104
Progressive	(800) 888-7764
Prudential Property & Casualty Insurance Company	(800) 437-3535
Qualsure	(877) 563-0150

Royal & Sun Alliance	(800) 847-6925
Safeco (catastrophe)	(888) 723-3265
Safeco (commercial)	(877) 566-6001
Safeco (personal)	(800) 332-3226
St. Paul Insurance Companies	(800) 873-2634 or (800) 787-2851
State Farm Fire & Casualty Company	(800) 732-5246
Tower Hill Group	(800) 216-3711

## Appendix 3 – FEMA Disaster Assistance Process

<p><b>Call (800) 621-FEMA (3362) or for the hearing and speech impaired, call (800) 462-7585 or <a href="http://www.FEMA.gov">www.FEMA.gov</a></b></p> <p><i>If you have questions after you have applied for assistance or if the information you provided has changed, call the FEMA Helpline at (800) 621-FEMA (3362) or (800) 462-7585.</i></p>	<p>Have the following information ready to give to the person who takes your call:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Your Social Security number.</li> <li>• A description of your losses that were caused by the disaster.</li> <li>• Insurance information.</li> <li>• Directions to your damaged property.</li> <li>• A telephone number where you can be contacted.</li> </ul> <p>This information is put into the computer and an application is generated.</p>
<p><b>Within about 10 days after applying...</b></p>	<p>If an inspection is required to process your application, an inspector will make an appointment to visit your property. There is no fee for the inspection. <i>You must have proof of ownership and occupancy to show the inspector.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proof of ownership can be your deed, tax records, mortgage payment book or a copy of your insurance policy.</li> <li>• Proof of occupancy can be a driver's license address, any first-class government mail sent to you within the last three months, or recent utility bills.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Within about 10 days of the inspector's visit....</b></p>	<p>You will receive a letter on whether you will get help.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you are eligible for help, the letter will be followed by a U.S. Treasury/State check or there will be a transfer of cash to your bank account.</li> <li>• If you are not eligible for help, the letter will give the reason for the decision. It will tell of your appeal rights.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Lost wages</u></b></p> <p>People who cannot work because their businesses have been destroyed or are inaccessible should call (800) 621-3362 (TTY: (800) 462-7585) and register with FEMA for assistance. FEMA works with state labor departments to provide unemployment pay for those unable to work. As of Sunday, state and federal officials still were working out those details. Continue to watch for media updates on wage compensation or check the Web sites for FEMA, <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>, or the U.S. Department of Labor, <a href="http://www.dol.gov">www.dol.gov</a>.</p>	

## Appendix 4 – Disaster Legal Services Assistance Summary

<b>DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES INTAKE FORM</b> <i>(Legal services are delivered under terms of agreement between YLD and FEMA)</i>	
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>DISASTER NUMBER:</b>
<b>NAME OF APPLICANT:</b>	<b>COUNTY OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF DISASTER:</b>
<b>CURRENT TEL. NO.:</b>	<b>BEST TIME TO CALL:</b>
<b>CURRENT ADDRESS:</b> <i>(Street, City, Zip)</i>	<b>PRE-DISASTER ADDRESS (if different):</b> <i>(Street, City, County Zip)</i>
AREAS OF LAW INVOLVED (please mark each)	
Federal Disaster Assistance Rights	_____
Insurance	_____
Real Property	_____
Contract / Contractor Repair Problems	_____
Wills / Probate	_____
Landlord / Tenant	_____
Creditor / Debtor	_____
Eviction / Foreclosure	_____
Defense for Disaster Related Claims	_____
Other	_____
MISCELLANEOUS	
1. Has the caller registered for FEMA services? <i>(not required but encouraged)</i> Yes No  2. Does the caller otherwise have access to legal services? Yes No  3. Is the request related to the disaster? Yes No  4. Does the caller live on an Indian reservation? Yes No  5. Does the request involve a fee-generating case? Yes No  6. Will this call be referred to a volunteer lawyer? Yes No	
<b>INTAKE VOLUNTEER NAME:</b> <i>(Print)</i>	<b>INTAKE VOLUNTEER SIGNATURE:</b>

**DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES CASE CLOSURE FORM**

*(Legal services are delivered under terms of agreement between YLD and FEMA)*

<b>DATE FORM COMPLETED:</b>	<b>DISASTER NUMBER: DR</b>
<b>NAME OF APPLICANT:</b>	
<b>ATTORNEY WHO PROVIDED ASSISTANCE:</b>	<b>WERE YOU ABLE TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE APPLICANT?</b>
<b>ATTORNEY PHONE:</b>	<b>YES      NO</b>
<b>DATE ASSISTANCE FROM ATTORNEY BEGAN:</b>	<b>DATE ASSISTANCE FROM ATTORNEY ENDED:</b>
<b>AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT PROVIDING ASSISTANCE:</b>	
<b>DOES THE ABA YLD NEED TO DO ANY FOLLOW-UP WITH THIS INDIVIDUAL?</b>	
<b>YES      NO</b>	
<b>LEGAL ADVICE GIVEN/OTHER NOTES:</b>	
<p align="center">PLEASE FAX THIS FORM TO _____ AT _____ ATTENTION _____</p> <p align="center"><b>THANK YOU ONCE AGAIN FOR VOLUNTEERING YOUR TIME!</b></p>	

## Appendix 5 – Minnesota Landlord – Tenant Statutes

### Minnesota Statutes 2006 Chapter 504B. Landlord And Tenant

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## CHAPTER 504B

### LANDLORD AND TENANT

[504B.0001](#) Application of laws 2005, chapter 56, terminology changes.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

[504B.001](#) Definitions.

#### **LEASING AND RENT**

[504B.101](#) Distress for rent.

[504B.111](#) Written lease required; penalty.

[504B.115](#) Tenant to be given copy of lease.

[504B.121](#) Tenant may not deny title; exception.

[504B.125](#) Person in possession liable for rent; evidence.

[504B.131](#) Rent liability; uninhabitable buildings.

[504B.135](#) Terminating tenancy at will.

[504B.141](#) Urban real estate; holding over.

[504B.145](#) Restriction on automatic renewals of leases.

[504B.151](#) Restriction on residential lease terms for buildings in financial  
DISTRESS.

#### **OBLIGATIONS AND COVENANTS**

[504B.155](#) Tenant must give cold weather notice before vacation of building.

[504B.161](#) Covenants of landlord or licensor.

[504B.165](#) Unlawful destruction; damages.

[504B.171](#) Covenant of landlord and tenant not to allow unlawful  
ACTIVITIES.

[504B.173](#) Applicant screening fee.

[504B.175](#) Prelease deposit.

[504B.178](#) Interest on security deposits; withholding security deposits;  
DAMAGES; LIMIT ON WITHHOLDING LAST MONTH'S RENT.

[504B.181](#) Landlord or agent disclosure.

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### **RESIDENTIAL TENANT ACTIONS**

<a href="#">504B.375</a>	Unlawful exclusion or removal; action for recovery of POSSESSION.
<a href="#">504B.381</a>	Emergency tenant remedies action.
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### **TENANT REMEDIES ACTION**

<a href="#">504B.395</a>	Procedure.
<a href="#">504B.401</a>	Summons.
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<a href="#">504B.415</a>	Defenses.
<a href="#">504B.421</a>	Hearing.
<a href="#">504B.425</a>	Judgment.
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<a href="#">504B.435</a>	Landlord's right to collect rent suspended.
<a href="#">504B.441</a>	Residential tenant may not be penalized for complaint.
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<a href="#">504B.451</a>	Receivership revolving loan fund.
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<a href="#">504B.465</a>	Waiver not allowed.
<a href="#">504B.471</a>	Purpose to provide additional remedies.

### **504B.0001 APPLICATION OF LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 56, TERMINOLOGY CHANGES.**

State agencies shall use the terminology changes specified in Laws 2005, chapter 56, section 1, when printed material and signage are replaced and new printed material and signage are obtained. State agencies do not have to replace existing printed material and signage to comply with Laws 2005, chapter 56, sections 1 and 2. Language changes made according to Laws 2005, chapter 56, sections 1 and 2, shall not expand or exclude eligibility to services.

**History:** 2005 c 56 s 3

## DEFINITIONS

### 504B.001 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** For the purposes of this chapter, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **Controlled substance.** "Controlled substance" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in Schedules I through V of section [152.02](#). The term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, intoxicating liquors, or tobacco.

Subd. 3. **Distress for rent.** "Distress for rent" means the act of a landlord seizing personal property of the tenant or other person to enforce payment of rent.

Subd. 4. **Evict or eviction.** "Evict" or "eviction" means a summary court proceeding to remove a tenant or occupant from or otherwise recover possession of real property by the process of law set out in this chapter.

Subd. 5. **Housing-related neighborhood organization.** "Housing-related neighborhood organization" means a nonprofit corporation incorporated under chapter 317A that:

(1) designates in its articles of incorporation or bylaws a specific geographic community to which its activities are limited; and

(2) is formed for the purposes of promoting community safety, crime prevention, and housing quality in a nondiscriminatory manner.

For purposes of this chapter, an action taken by a neighborhood organization with the written permission of a residential tenant means, with respect to a building with multiple dwelling units, an action taken by the neighborhood organization with the written permission of the residential tenants of a majority of the occupied units.

Subd. 6. **Inspector.** "Inspector" means the person charged by the governing body of the political subdivision in which a residential building is situated, with the responsibility of enforcing provisions of local law, the breach of which could constitute a violation as defined in subdivision 14, clause (1). If there is no such person, "inspector" means the county agent of a board of health as authorized under section [145A.04](#) or the chair of the board of county commissioners, and in the case of a manufactured home park, the state Department of Health or its designee.

Subd. 7. **Landlord.** "Landlord" means an owner of real property, a contract for deed vendee, receiver, executor, trustee, lessee, agent, or other person directly or indirectly in control of rental property.

Subd. 8. **Lease.** "Lease" means an oral or written agreement creating a tenancy in real property.

Subd. 9. **License.** "License" means a personal privilege to do a particular act or series of acts on real property without possessing any estate or interest in real property. It may be created in writing or orally.

Subd. 10. **Person.** "Person" means a natural person, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint enterprise, or unincorporated association.

Subd. 11. **Residential building.** "Residential building" means:  
(1) a 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, and includes a manufactured home park; or  
(2) an unoccupied building which was previously used in whole or in part as a dwelling and which constitutes a nuisance under section [561.01](#).

Subd. 12. **Residential tenant.** "Residential tenant" means a person who is occupying a dwelling in a residential building under a lease or contract, whether oral or written, that requires the payment of money or exchange of services, all other regular occupants of that dwelling unit, or a resident of a manufactured home park.

Subd. 13. **Tenancy at will.** "Tenancy at will" means a tenancy in which the tenant holds possession by permission of the landlord but without a fixed ending date.

Subd. 14. **Violation.** "Violation" means:  
(1) a violation of any state, county or city health, safety, housing, building, fire prevention, or housing maintenance code applicable to the building;  
(2) a violation of any of the covenants set forth in section [504B.161, subdivision 1](#), clause (1) or (2), or in section [504B.171, subdivision 1](#); or  
(3) a violation of an oral or written agreement, lease, or contract for the rental of a dwelling in a building.

Subd. 15. **Writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate.** "Writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate" means the writ set out in section [504B.361](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 1

## **LEASING AND RENT**

### **504B.101 DISTRESS FOR RENT.**

The remedy of distress for rent is abolished.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 2

### **504B.111 WRITTEN LEASE REQUIRED; PENALTY.**

A landlord of a residential building with 12 or more residential units must have a written lease for each unit rented to a residential tenant. Notwithstanding any other state law or city ordinance to the contrary, a landlord may ask for the tenant's full name and date of birth on the lease and application. A landlord who fails to provide a lease, as required under this section, is

guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 3

#### **504B.115 TENANT TO BE GIVEN COPY OF LEASE.**

Subdivision 1. **Copy of written lease to tenant.** Where there is a written lease, a landlord must give a copy to a tenant occupying a dwelling unit whose signature appears on the lease agreement. The landlord may obtain a signed and dated receipt, either as a separate document or an acknowledgment included in the lease agreement itself, from the tenant acknowledging that the tenant has received a copy of the lease. This signed receipt or acknowledgment is prima facie evidence that the tenant has received a copy of the lease.

Subd. 2. **Legal action to enforce lease.** In any legal action to enforce a written lease, except for nonpayment of rent, disturbing the peace, malicious destruction of property, or a violation of section [504B.171](#), it is a defense for the tenant to prove that the landlord failed to comply with subdivision 1. This defense may be overcome if the landlord proves that the tenant had actual knowledge of the term or terms of the lease upon which any legal action is based.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 4

#### **504B.121 TENANT MAY NOT DENY TITLE; EXCEPTION.**

A tenant in possession of real property under a lawful lease may not deny the landlord's title in an action brought by the landlord to recover possession of the property. This prohibition does not apply to a tenant who, prior to entering into the lease, possessed the property under a claim of title that was adverse or hostile to that of the landlord.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 5

#### **504B.125 PERSON IN POSSESSION LIABLE FOR RENT; EVIDENCE.**

Every person in possession of land out of which any rent is due, whether it was originally demised in fee, or for any other estate of freehold or for any term of years, shall be liable for the amount or proportion of rent due from the land in possession, although it be only a part of the land originally demised. Such rent may be recovered in a civil action, and the deed, demise, or other instrument showing the provisions of the lease may be used in evidence by either party to prove the amount due from the defendant. Nothing herein contained shall deprive landlords of any other legal remedy for the recovery of rent, whether secured to them by their leases or provided by law.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 6

#### **504B.131 RENT LIABILITY; UNINHABITABLE BUILDINGS.**

A tenant or occupant of a building that is destroyed or becomes uninhabitable or unfit for occupancy through no fault or neglect of the tenant or occupant may vacate and surrender such a building. A tenant or occupant may expressly agree otherwise except as prohibited by section [504B.161](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 7

#### **504B.135 TERMINATING TENANCY AT WILL.**

(a) A tenancy at will may be terminated by either party by giving notice in writing. The time of the notice must be at least as long as the interval between the time rent is due or three months, whichever is less.

(b) If a tenant neglects or refuses to pay rent due on a tenancy at will, the landlord may terminate the tenancy by giving the tenant 14 days notice to quit in writing.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 8

#### **504B.141 URBAN REAL ESTATE; HOLDING OVER.**

When a tenant of urban real estate, or any interest therein, holds over and retains possession after expiration of the lease without the landlord's express agreement, no tenancy for any period other than the shortest interval between the times of payment of rent under the terms of the expired lease shall be implied.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 9

#### **504B.145 RESTRICTION ON AUTOMATIC RENEWALS OF LEASES.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of any residential lease, in order to enforce any automatic renewal clause of a lease of an original term of two months or more which states, in effect, that the term shall be deemed renewed for a specified additional period of time of two months or more unless the tenant gives notice to the landlord of an intention to quit the premises at the expiration of the term due to expire, the landlord must give notice to the tenant as provided in this section. The notice must be in writing and direct the tenant's attention to the automatic renewal provision of the lease. The notice must be served personally or mailed by certified mail at least 15 days, but not more than 30 days prior to the time that the tenant is required to furnish notice of an intention to quit.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 10

**504B.151 RESTRICTION ON RESIDENTIAL LEASE TERMS FOR BUILDINGS IN FINANCIAL DISTRESS.**

Once a landlord has received notice of a contract for deed cancellation under section [559.21](#) or notice of a mortgage foreclosure sale under chapter 580 or 582, the landlord may enter into a periodic residential lease agreement with a term of two months or less or a fixed term residential tenancy not extending beyond the cancellation period or the landlord's period of redemption until:

- (1) the contract for deed has been reinstated or paid in full;
- (2) the mortgage default has been cured and the mortgage reinstated;
- (3) the mortgage has been satisfied;
- (4) the property has been redeemed from a foreclosure sale; or
- (5) a receiver has been appointed.

This section does not apply to a manufactured home park as defined in section 327C.01, subdivision 5 .

**History:** *1999 c 199 art 1 s 11*

**OBLIGATIONS AND COVENANTS**

**504B.155 TENANT MUST GIVE COLD WEATHER NOTICE BEFORE VACATION OF BUILDING.**

Except upon the termination of the tenancy, a tenant who, between November 15 and April 15, removes from, abandons, or vacates a building or any part thereof that contains plumbing, water, steam, or other pipes liable to injury from freezing, without first giving to the landlord three days' notice of intention so to remove is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**History:** *1999 c 199 art 1 s 12*

**504B.161 COVENANTS OF LANDLORD OR LICENSOR.**

Subdivision 1. **Requirements.** In every lease or license of residential premises, the landlord or licensor covenants:

- (1) that the premises and all common areas are fit for the use intended by the parties;
- (2) to keep the premises in reasonable repair during the term of the lease or license, except when the disrepair has been caused by the willful, malicious, or irresponsible conduct of the tenant or licensee or a person under the direction or control of the tenant or licensee; and
- (3) to maintain the premises in compliance with the applicable health and safety laws of the state, including the weatherstripping, caulking, storm window, and storm door energy efficiency standards for renter-occupied residences prescribed by section [216C.27, subdivisions 1 and 3](#), and of the local units of government where the premises are located during the term of the lease or license, except when violation of the health and safety laws has been caused by the willful,

malicious, or irresponsible conduct of the tenant or licensee or a person under the direction or control of the tenant or licensee.

The parties to a lease or license of residential premises may not waive or modify the covenants imposed by this section.

Subd. 2. **Tenant maintenance.** The landlord or licensor may agree with the tenant or licensee that the tenant or licensee is to perform specified repairs or maintenance, but only if the agreement is supported by adequate consideration and set forth in a conspicuous writing. No such agreement, however, may waive the provisions of subdivision 1 or relieve the landlord or licensor of the duty to maintain common areas of the premises.

Subd. 3. **Liberal construction.** This section shall be liberally construed, and the opportunity to inspect the premises before concluding a lease or license shall not defeat the covenants established in this section.

Subd. 4. **Covenants are in addition.** The covenants contained in this section are in addition to any covenants or conditions imposed by law or ordinance or by the terms of the lease or license.

Subd. 5. **Injury to third parties.** Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the liability of the landlord or licensor of residential premises for injury to third parties.

Subd. 6. **Application.** The provisions of this section apply only to leases or licenses of residential premises concluded or renewed on or after June 15, 1971. For the purposes of this section, estates at will shall be deemed to be renewed at the commencement of each rental period.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 13; 2000 c 260 s 70

#### **504B.165 UNLAWFUL DESTRUCTION; DAMAGES.**

(a) An action may be brought for willful and malicious destruction of leased residential rental property. The prevailing party may recover actual damages, costs, and reasonable attorney fees, as well as other equitable relief as determined by the court.

(b) The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and shall not limit other rights or remedies available to landlords and tenants. Any provision, 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.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 14

#### **504B.171 COVENANT OF LANDLORD AND TENANT NOT TO ALLOW UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES.**

Subdivision 1. **Terms of covenant.** In every lease or license of residential premises, whether in writing or parol, the landlord or licensor and the tenant or licensee covenant that:

(1) neither will:

- (i) unlawfully allow controlled substances in those premises or in the common area and curtilage of the premises;
  - (ii) allow prostitution or prostitution-related activity as defined in section 617.80, subdivision 4 , to occur on the premises or in the common area and curtilage of the premises;
  - (iii) allow the unlawful use or possession of a firearm in violation of section 609.66, subdivision 1a , [609.67](#), or [624.713](#), on the premises or in the common area and curtilage of the premises; or
  - (iv) allow stolen property or property obtained by robbery in those premises or in the common area and curtilage of the premises; and
- (2) the common area and curtilage of the premises will not be used by either the landlord or licensor or the tenant or licensee or others acting under the control of either to manufacture, sell, give away, barter, deliver, exchange, distribute, purchase, or possess a controlled substance in violation of any criminal provision of chapter 152. The covenant is not violated when a person other than the landlord or licensor or the tenant or licensee possesses or allows controlled substances in the premises, common area, or curtilage, unless the landlord or licensor or the tenant or licensee knew or had reason to know of that activity.

Subd. 2. **Breach voids right to possession.** A breach of the covenant created by subdivision 1 voids the tenant's or licensee's right to possession of the residential premises. All other provisions of the lease or license, including but not limited to the obligation to pay rent, remain in effect until the lease is terminated by the terms of the lease or operation of law. If the tenant or licensee breaches the covenant created by subdivision 1, the landlord may bring, or assign to the county or city attorney of the county or city in which the residential premises are located, the right to bring an eviction action against the tenant or licensee. The assignment must be in writing on a form provided by the county or city attorney, and the county or city attorney may determine whether to accept the assignment. If the county or city attorney accepts the assignment of the landlord's right to bring an eviction action:

- (1) any court filing fee that would otherwise be required in an eviction action is waived; and
- (2) the landlord retains all the rights and duties, including removal of the tenant's or licensee's personal property, following issuance of the writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate and delivery of the writ to the sheriff for execution.

Subd. 3. **Waiver not allowed.** The parties to a lease or license of residential premises may not waive or modify the covenant imposed by this section.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 15; 2003 c 52 s 1

#### **504B.173 APPLICANT SCREENING FEE.**

Subdivision 1. **Limit on number of applicant screening fees.** A landlord or the landlord's agent may not charge an applicant a screening fee when the landlord knows or should have known

that no rental unit is available at that time or will be available within a reasonable future time.

Subd. 2. **Return of applicant screening fee.** If the landlord or the landlord's agent does not perform a personal reference check or does not obtain a consumer credit report or tenant screening report, the landlord or the landlord's agent shall return any amount of the screening fee that is not used for those purposes. The screening fee may be returned by mail, may be destroyed upon the applicant's request if paid by check, or may be made available for the applicant to retrieve.

Subd. 3. **Disclosures to applicant.** A landlord or the landlord's agent, prior to taking an application fee from a prospective tenant, must disclose on the application form or orally the name, address, and telephone number of the tenant screening service the owner will use, unless the owner does not use a tenant screening service.

Subd. 4. **Remedies.** In addition to any other remedies, a landlord who violates this section is liable to the applicant for the application fee plus a civil penalty of up to \$100, civil court filing costs, and reasonable attorney fees incurred to enforce this remedy.

**History:** 1999 c 150 s 1; 1999 c 199 art 1 s 174

#### **504B.175 PRELEASE DEPOSIT.**

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** For the purpose of this section, "prelease deposit" means payment given to a landlord from a prospective tenant of a residential dwelling unit before the prospective tenant and the landlord have entered into a rental agreement. "Prelease deposit" does not include the payment of a reasonable applicant screening fee used to conduct a background check on the prospective tenant.

Subd. 2. **Limitations.** (a) A prelease deposit may be accepted only if the landlord and prospective tenant enter into a conspicuous written agreement that includes:

- (1) the circumstances under which it will be returned; and
- (2) that the landlord is required to return the prelease deposit within seven days of the occurrence of a circumstance described in clause (1).

(b) "Return" means postmarked within seven days except that upon the prospective tenant's request, a landlord may destroy the payment or hold it for retrieval by the tenant instead of returning it by mail.

Subd. 3. **Application on entry into rental agreement.** If a prospective tenant and landlord do enter into a rental agreement, the prelease deposit must be applied to that tenant's security deposit or rent.

Subd. 4. **Remedies.** In addition to any other remedies, a landlord who violates this section is liable to the payor of the prelease deposit for the amount of the deposit paid, plus one-half of that amount as a penalty. A landlord who enters into a rental agreement with a tenant is not liable under this section unless the landlord failed to comply with subdivision 3.

**History:** 1999 c 97 s 1; 1999 c 199 art 1 s 174

**504B.178 INTEREST ON SECURITY DEPOSITS; WITHHOLDING SECURITY DEPOSITS; DAMAGES; LIMIT ON WITHHOLDING LAST MONTH'S RENT.**

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** Any deposit of money, the function of which is to secure the performance of a residential rental agreement or any part of such an agreement, other than a deposit which is exclusively an advance payment of rent, shall be governed by the provisions of this section.

Subd. 2. **Interest.** Any deposit of money shall not be considered received in a fiduciary capacity within the meaning of section [82.17, subdivision 24](#), but shall be held by the landlord for the tenant who is party to the agreement and shall bear simple noncompounded interest at the rate of three percent per annum until August 1, 2003, and one percent per annum thereafter, computed from the first day of the next month following the full payment of the deposit to the last day of the month in which the landlord, in good faith, complies with the requirements of subdivision 3 or to the date upon which judgment is entered in any civil action involving the landlord's liability for the deposit, whichever date is earlier. Any interest amount less than \$1 shall be excluded from the provisions of this section.

Subd. 3. **Return of security deposit.** (a) Every landlord shall:

(1) within three weeks after termination of the tenancy; or  
(2) within five days of the date when the tenant leaves the building or dwelling due to the legal condemnation of the building or dwelling in which the tenant lives for reasons not due to willful, malicious, or irresponsible conduct of the tenant,  
and after receipt of the tenant's mailing address or delivery instructions, return the deposit to the tenant, with interest thereon as provided in subdivision 2, or furnish to the tenant a written statement showing the specific reason for the withholding of the deposit or any portion thereof.

(b) It shall be sufficient compliance with the time requirement of this subdivision if the deposit or written statement required by this subdivision is placed in the United States mail as first class mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope with a proper return address, correctly addressed according to the mailing address or delivery instructions furnished by the tenant, within the time required by this subdivision. The landlord may withhold from the deposit only amounts reasonably necessary:

(1) to remedy tenant defaults in the payment of rent or of other funds due to the landlord pursuant to an agreement; or  
(2) to restore the premises to their condition at the commencement of the tenancy, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

(c) In any action concerning the deposit, the burden of proving, by a fair preponderance of the evidence, the reason for withholding all or any portion of the deposit shall be on the landlord.

Subd. 4. **Damages.** Any landlord who fails to:

(1) provide a written statement within three weeks of termination of the tenancy;

(2) provide a written statement within five days of the date when the tenant leaves the building or dwelling due to the legal condemnation of the building or dwelling in which the tenant lives for reasons not due to willful, malicious, or irresponsible conduct of the tenant; or

(3) transfer or return a deposit as required by subdivision 5, after receipt of the tenant's mailing address or delivery instructions, as required in subdivision 3, is liable to the tenant for damages in an amount equal to the portion of the deposit withheld by the landlord and interest thereon as provided in subdivision 2, as a penalty, in addition to the portion of the deposit wrongfully withheld by the landlord and interest thereon.

Subd. 5. **Return of deposit.** Upon termination of the landlord's interest in the premises, whether by sale, assignment, death, appointment of receiver or otherwise, the landlord or the landlord's agent shall, within 60 days of termination of the interest or when the successor in interest is required to return or otherwise account for the deposit to the tenant, whichever occurs first, do one of the following acts, either of which shall relieve the landlord or agent of further liability with respect to such deposit:

(1) transfer the deposit, or any remainder after any lawful deductions made under subdivision 3, with interest thereon as provided in subdivision 2, to the landlord's successor in interest and thereafter notify the tenant of the transfer and of the transferee's name and address; or

(2) return the deposit, or any remainder after any lawful deductions made under subdivision 3, with interest thereon as provided in subdivision 2, to the tenant.

Subd. 6. **Successor in interest.** Upon termination of the landlord's interest in the premises, whether by sale, assignment, death, appointment of receiver or otherwise, the landlord's successor in interest shall have all of the rights and obligations of the landlord with respect to the deposit, except that if tenant does not object to the stated amount within 20 days after written notice to tenant of the amount of deposit being transferred or assumed, the obligation of the landlord's successor to return the deposit shall be limited to the amount contained in the notice. The notice shall contain a stamped envelope addressed to landlord's successor and may be given by mail or by personal service.

Subd. 7. **Bad faith retention.** The bad faith retention by a landlord of a deposit, the interest thereon, or any portion thereof, in violation of this section shall subject the landlord to punitive damages not to exceed \$200 for each deposit in addition to the damages provided in subdivision 4. If the landlord has failed to comply with the provisions of subdivision 3 or 5, retention of a deposit shall be presumed to be in bad faith unless the landlord returns the deposit within two weeks after the commencement of any action for the recovery of the deposit.

Subd. 8. **Withholding rent.** No tenant may withhold payment of all or any portion of rent for the last payment period of a residential rental agreement, except an oral or written month to month residential rental agreement concerning which neither the tenant nor landlord has served a notice to quit, on the grounds that the deposit should serve as payment for the rent. Withholding

all or any portion of rent for the last payment period of the residential rental agreement creates a rebuttable presumption that the tenant withheld the last payment on the grounds that the deposit should serve as payment for the rent. Any tenant who remains in violation of this subdivision after written demand and notice of this subdivision shall be liable to the landlord for the following:

- (1) a penalty in an amount equal to the portion of the deposit which the landlord is entitled to withhold under subdivision 3 other than to remedy the tenant's default in the payment of rent; and
- (2) interest on the whole deposit as provided in subdivision 2, in addition to the amount of rent withheld by the tenant in violation of this subdivision.

Subd. 9. **Action to recover deposit.** An action, including an action in conciliation court, for the recovery of a deposit on rental property may be brought in the county where the rental property is located, or at the option of the tenant, in the county of the landlord's residence.

Subd. 10. **Waiver.** Any attempted waiver of this section by a landlord and tenant, by contract or otherwise, shall be void and unenforceable.

Subd. 11. **Tenancies after July 1, 1973.** The provisions of this section shall apply only to tenancies commencing or renewed on or after July 1, 1973. For the purposes of this section, estates at will shall be deemed to be renewed at the commencement of each rental period.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 16; 2000 c 282 s 1; 2003 c 52 s 2; 2004 c 203 art 2 s 61

#### **504B.181 LANDLORD OR AGENT DISCLOSURE.**

Subdivision 1. **Disclosure to tenant.** There shall be disclosed to the residential tenant either in the rental agreement or otherwise in writing prior to commencement of the tenancy the name and address of:

- (1) the person authorized to manage the premises; and
- (2) the landlord of the premises or an agent authorized by the landlord to accept service of process and receive and give receipt for notices and demands.

Subd. 2. **Posting of notice.** (a) A printed or typewritten notice containing the information which must be disclosed under subdivision 1 shall be placed in a conspicuous place on the premises. This subdivision is complied with if notices posted in compliance with other statutes or ordinances contain the information required by this section.

(b) Unless the landlord is required to post a notice by section [471.9995](#), the landlord shall also place a notice in a conspicuous place on the property that states that a copy of the statement required by section [504B.275](#) is available from the attorney general to any residential tenant upon request.

Subd. 3. **Service of process.** If subdivisions 1 and 2 have not been complied with and a person desiring to make service of process upon or give a notice or demand to the landlord does not know the name and address of the landlord or the landlord's agent, as that term is used in subdivision 1, then a caretaker or manager of the premises or an individual to whom rental

payments for the premises are made shall be deemed to be an agent authorized to accept service of process and receive and give receipt for notices and demands on behalf of the landlord. In case of service of process upon or receipt of notice or demand by a person who is deemed to be an agent pursuant to this subdivision, this person shall give the process, notice, or demand, or a copy thereof, to the landlord personally or shall send it by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the landlord at the landlord's last known address.

Subd. 4. **Information required for maintenance of action.** Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, no action to recover rent or possession of the premises shall be maintained unless the information required by this section has been disclosed to the tenant in the manner provided in this section, or unless the information required by this section is known by or has been disclosed to the tenant at least 30 days prior to the initiation of such action. Failure by the landlord to post a notice required by subdivision 2, paragraph (b), or section [471.9995](#) shall not prevent any action to recover rent or possession of the premises.

Subd. 5. **Notice to landlord.** Any residential tenant who moves from or subleases the premises without giving the landlord at least 30 days written notice shall void any provision of this section as to that tenant.

Subd. 6. **Successors.** This section extends to and is enforceable against any successor landlord or individual to whom rental payments for the premises are made.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 17; 2000 c 260 s 71; 2001 c 7 s 80

## **INSPECTION REPORTS AND CODE VIOLATIONS**

### **504B.185 INSPECTION; NOTICE.**

Subdivision 1. **Who may request.** If requested by a residential tenant, a housing-related neighborhood organization with the written permission of a residential tenant, or, if a residential building is unoccupied, by a housing-related neighborhood organization, an inspection shall be made by the local authority charged with enforcing a code claimed to be violated.

Subd. 2. **Notice.** (a) After the local authority has inspected the residential building under subdivision 1, the inspector shall inform the landlord or the landlord's agent and the residential tenant or housing-related neighborhood organization in writing of any code violations discovered.

(b) A reasonable period of time must be allowed in which to correct the violations.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 18

### **504B.195 DISCLOSURE REQUIRED FOR OUTSTANDING INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION ORDERS.**

Subdivision 1. **Disclosure to tenant.** (a) Except as provided in subdivision 3, a landlord, agent, or person acting under the landlord's direction or control shall provide a copy of all

outstanding inspection orders for which a citation has been issued, pertaining to a rental unit or common area, specifying code violations issued under section [504B.185](#), that the housing inspector identifies as requiring notice because the violations threaten the health or safety of the tenant, and all outstanding condemnation orders and declarations that the premises are unfit for human habitation to:

(1) a tenant, either by delivery or by United States mail, postage prepaid, within 72 hours after issuance of the citation;

(2) a person before signing a lease or paying rent or a security deposit to begin a new tenancy; and

(3) a person prior to obtaining new ownership of the property subject to the order or declaration. The housing inspector shall indicate on the inspection order whether the violation threatens the health or safety of a tenant or prospective tenant.

(b) If an inspection order, for which a citation has been issued, does not involve code violations that threaten the health or safety of the tenants, the landlord, agent, or person acting under the landlord's control shall post a summary of the inspection order in a conspicuous place in each building affected by the inspection order, along with a notice that the inspection order will be made available by the landlord for review, upon a request of a tenant or prospective tenant. The landlord shall provide a copy of the inspection order for review by a tenant or a prospective tenant as required under this subdivision.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.** If the landlord, agent, or person acting under the landlord's direction or control violates this section, the tenant is entitled to remedies provided by section 8.31, subdivision 3a , and other equitable relief as determined by the court.

Subd. 3. **Exception.** A landlord, agent, or person acting under the landlord's direction or control is not in violation of this section if:

(1) the landlord, agent, or person acting under the landlord's direction or control has received only an initial order to repair;

(2) the time allowed to complete the repairs, including any extension of the deadline, has not yet expired, or less than 60 days has elapsed since the expiration date of repair orders and any extension or no citation has been issued; or

(3) the landlord, agent, or person acting under the landlord's direction or control completes the repairs within the time given to repair, including any extension of the deadline.

Subd. 4. **Landlord's defense.** It is an affirmative defense in an action brought under this section for the landlord, agent, or person acting under the landlord's control to prove that disclosure was made as required under subdivision 1.

Subd. 5. **Remedies additional.** The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and shall not limit other rights or remedies available to landlords and tenants. Any provision, 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.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 20

#### **504B.204 ACTION FOR RENTAL OF CONDEMNED RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.**

(a) A landlord, agent, or person acting under the landlord's direction or control may not accept rent or a security deposit for residential rental property from a tenant after the leased premises have been condemned or declared unfit for human habitation by the applicable state or local authority, if the tenancy commenced after the premises were condemned or declared unfit for human habitation. If a landlord, agent, or a person acting under the landlord's direction or control violates this section, the landlord is liable to the tenant for actual damages and an amount equal to three times the amount of all money collected from the tenant after date of condemnation or declaration, plus costs and attorney fees.

(b) The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and shall not limit other rights or remedies available to landlords and tenants. Any provision, 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.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 21

#### **TENANT'S RIGHTS**

#### **504B.205 RESIDENTIAL TENANT'S RIGHT TO SEEK POLICE AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** In this section, "Domestic abuse" has the meaning given in section [518B.01, subdivision 2](#).

Subd. 2. **Emergency calls permitted.** (a) A landlord may not:

- (1) bar or limit a residential tenant's right to call for police or emergency assistance in response to domestic abuse or any other conduct; or
- (2) impose a penalty on a residential tenant for calling for police or emergency assistance in response to domestic abuse or any other conduct.

(b) A residential tenant may not waive and a landlord may not require the residential tenant to waive the residential tenant's right to call for police or emergency assistance.

Subd. 3. **Local preemption.** This section preempts any inconsistent local ordinance or rule including, without limitation, any ordinance or rule that:

- (1) requires an eviction after a specified number of calls by a residential tenant for police or emergency assistance in response to domestic abuse or any other conduct; or
- (2) provides that calls by a residential tenant for police or emergency assistance in response to domestic abuse or any other conduct may be used to penalize or charge a fee to a landlord.

This subdivision shall not otherwise preempt any local ordinance or rule that penalizes a landlord for, or requires a landlord to abate, conduct on the premises that constitutes a nuisance or other disorderly conduct as defined by local ordinance or rule.

Subd. 4. **Residential tenant responsibility.** This section shall not be construed to condone or permit any breach of a lease or of law by a residential tenant including, but not limited to, disturbing the peace and quiet of other tenants, damage to property, and disorderly conduct.

Subd. 5. **Residential tenant remedies.** A residential tenant may bring a civil action for a violation of this section and recover from the landlord \$250 or actual damages, whichever is greater, and reasonable attorney's fees.

Subd. 6. **Attorney general authority.** The attorney general has authority under section 8.31 to investigate and prosecute violations of this section.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 22

#### **504B.211 RESIDENTIAL TENANT'S RIGHT TO PRIVACY.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, "landlord" has the meaning defined in section [504B.001, subdivision 7](#), and also includes the landlord's agent or other person acting under the landlord's direction and control.

Subd. 2. **Entry by landlord.** Except as provided in subdivision 5, a landlord may enter the premises rented by a residential tenant only for a reasonable business purpose and after making a good faith effort to give the residential tenant reasonable notice under the circumstances of the intent to enter. A residential tenant may not waive and the landlord may not require the residential tenant to waive the residential tenant's right to prior notice of entry under this section as a condition of entering into or maintaining the lease.

Subd. 3. **Reasonable purpose.** For purposes of subdivision 2, a reasonable business purpose includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) showing the unit to prospective residential tenants during the notice period before the lease terminates or after the current residential tenant has given notice to move to the landlord or the landlord's agent;
- (2) showing the unit to a prospective buyer or to an insurance representative;
- (3) performing maintenance work;
- (4) allowing inspections by state, county, or city officials charged in the enforcement of health, housing, building, fire prevention, or housing maintenance codes;
- (5) the residential tenant is causing a disturbance within the unit;
- (6) the landlord has a reasonable belief that the residential tenant is violating the lease within the residential tenant's unit;
- (7) prearranged housekeeping work in senior housing where 80 percent or more of the residential tenants are age 55 or older;

- (8) the landlord has a reasonable belief that the unit is being occupied by an individual without a legal right to occupy it; or
- (9) the residential tenant has vacated the unit.

Subd. 4. **Exception to notice requirement.** Notwithstanding subdivision 2, a landlord may enter the premises rented by a residential tenant to inspect or take appropriate action without prior notice to the residential tenant if the landlord reasonably suspects that:

- (1) immediate entry is necessary to prevent injury to persons or property because of conditions relating to maintenance, building security, or law enforcement;
- (2) immediate entry is necessary to determine a residential tenant's safety; or
- (3) immediate entry is necessary in order to comply with local ordinances regarding unlawful activity occurring within the residential tenant's premises.

Subd. 5. **Entry without residential tenant's presence.** If the landlord enters when the residential tenant is not present and prior notice has not been given, the landlord shall disclose the entry by placing a written disclosure of the entry in a conspicuous place in the premises.

Subd. 6. **Penalty.** If a landlord substantially violates subdivision 2, the residential tenant is entitled to a penalty which may include a rent reduction up to full rescission of the lease, recovery of any damage deposit less any amount retained under section [504B.178](#), and up to a \$100 civil penalty for each violation. If a landlord violates subdivision 5, the residential tenant is entitled to up to a \$100 civil penalty for each violation. A residential tenant shall follow the procedures in sections [504B.381](#), [504B.385](#), and [504B.395](#) to [504B.471](#) to enforce the provisions of this section.

Subd. 7. **Exemption.** This section does not apply to residential tenants and landlords of manufactured home parks as defined in section [327C.01](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 23

## **UTILITIES; INTENTIONAL OUSTER**

### **504B.215 BILLING; LOSS OF SERVICES.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section, "single-metered residential building" means a multiunit rental building with one or more separate residential living units where the utility service measured through a single meter provides service to an individual unit and to all or parts of common areas or other units.

Subd. 2. **Single-meter utility service payments.** In a residential leasehold contract entered into or renewed on or after August 1, 1995, the landlord of a single-metered residential building shall be the bill payer responsible, and shall be the customer of record contracting with the utility for utility services. The landlord must advise the utility provider that the utility services apply to a single-metered residential building. A failure by the landlord to comply with this subdivision is a violation of sections [504B.161](#), [subdivision 1](#), clause (1), and [504B.221](#). This subdivision may not be waived by contract or otherwise. This subdivision does not require a landlord to contract and

pay for utility service provided to each residential unit through a separate meter which accurately measures that unit's use only. This subdivision does not prohibit a landlord from apportioning utility service payments among residential units and either including utility costs in a unit's rent or billing for utility charges separate from rent.

Subd. 2a. **Conditions of separate utility billing to tenant in single-meter buildings.** If the landlord of a single-metered residential building bills for utility charges separate from the rent, the following conditions apply:

- (1) prospective tenants must be provided notice of the total utility cost for the building for each month of the most recent calendar year; and
- (2) an equitable method of apportionment and the frequency of billing by the landlord must be predetermined and put in writing for all leases.

The lease must contain a provision that, upon a tenant's request, a landlord must provide a copy of the actual utility bill for the building along with each apportioned utility bill. Upon a tenant's request, a landlord must also provide past copies of actual utility bills for any period of the tenancy for which the tenant received an apportioned utility bill. Past copies of utility bills must be provided for the preceding two years or from the time the current landlord acquired the building, whichever is most recent.

The landlord of a single-metered residential building who bills separately for utilities may, if the landlord and tenant agree, provide tenants with a lease term of one year or more the option to pay those bills under an annualized budget plan providing for level monthly payments based on a good-faith estimate of the annual bill.

By September 30 of each year, a landlord of a single-metered residential building who bills for gas and electric utility charges separate from rent shall inform tenants in writing of the possible availability of energy assistance from the low income home energy assistance program. The information must contain the toll-free telephone number of the administering agency.

Subd. 2b. **De minimis exception.** Any tariff approved by the Public Utilities Commission regarding a violation of subdivision 2 shall include a de minimis exception. The de minimis exception shall provide that electrical service in a common area that does not exceed an aggregate 1,752 kilowatt hours per year, which service is measured through a meter serving an individual residential unit, shall not cause a building to be a "single-metered residential building" as used in this section. The amount of common area usage may be determined by actual measurement or, when such measurement is not possible, it may be determined not likely to exceed 1,752 kilowatt hours per year by a licensed tradesperson or a housing inspector. The landlord shall bear the burden and cost associated with proving an exception.

If a tariff is not adopted, this subdivision shall have no effect.

Subd. 3. **Procedure.** (a) When a municipality, utility company, or other company supplying home heating oil, propane, natural gas, electricity, or water to a building has issued a final notice or has posted the building proposing to disconnect or discontinue the service to the

building because a landlord who has contracted for the service has failed to pay for it or because a landlord is required by law or contract to pay for the service and fails to do so, a tenant or group of tenants may pay to have the service continued or reconnected as provided under this section. Before paying for the service, the tenant or group of tenants shall give oral or written notice to the landlord of the tenant's intention to pay after 48 hours, or a shorter period that is reasonable under the circumstances, if the landlord has not already paid for the service. In the case of oral notification, written notice shall be mailed or delivered to the landlord within 24 hours after oral notice is given.

(b) In the case of natural gas, electricity, or water, if the landlord has not yet paid the bill by the time of the tenant's intended payment, or if the service remains discontinued, the tenant or tenants may pay the outstanding bill for the most recent billing period, if the utility company or municipality will restore the service for at least one billing period.

(c) In the case of home heating oil or propane, if the landlord has not yet paid the bill by the time of the tenant's intended payment, or if the service remains discontinued, the tenant or tenants may order and pay for one month's supply of the proper grade and quality of oil or propane.

(d) After submitting receipts for the payment to the landlord, a tenant may deduct the amount of the tenant's payment from the rental payment next paid to the landlord. Any amount paid to the municipality, utility company, or other company by a tenant under this subdivision is considered payment of rent to the landlord for purposes of section [504B.291](#).

Subd. 4. **Limitations; waiver prohibited; rights as additional.** The tenant rights under this section:

(1) do not extend to conditions caused by the willful, malicious, or negligent conduct of the tenant or of a person under the tenant's direction or control;

(2) may not be waived or modified; and

(3) are in addition to and do not limit other rights which may be available to the tenant in law or equity, including the right to damages and the right to restoration of possession of the premises under section [504B.291](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 24; 2000 c 268 s 1,2; 2006 c 183 s 1

#### **504B.221 UNLAWFUL TERMINATION OF UTILITIES.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control, interrupts or causes the interruption of electricity, heat, gas, or water services to the tenant, the tenant may recover from the landlord treble damages or \$500, whichever is greater, and reasonable attorney's fees. It is a defense to any action brought under this section that the interruption was the result of the deliberate or negligent act or omission of a tenant or anyone acting under the direction or control of the tenant. The tenant may recover only actual damages under this section if:

(1) the tenant has not given the landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control, notice of the interruption; or

(2) the landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control, after receiving notice of the interruption from the tenant and within a reasonable period of time after the interruption, taking into account the nature of the service interrupted and the effect of the interrupted service on the health, welfare, and safety of the tenants, has reinstated or made a good faith effort to reinstate the service or has taken other remedial action; or

(3) the interruption was for the purpose of repairing or correcting faulty or defective equipment or protecting the health and safety of the occupants of the premises involved and the service was reinstated or a good faith effort was made to reinstate the service or other remedial action was taken by the landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control within a reasonable period of time, taking into account the nature of the defect, the nature of the service interrupted, and the effect of the interrupted service on the health, welfare, and safety of the tenants.

(b) The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and shall not limit other rights or remedies available to landlords and tenants. Any provision, 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. The provisions of this section also apply to occupants and owners of residential real property which is the subject of a mortgage foreclosure or contract for deed cancellation and as to which the period for redemption or reinstatement of the contract has expired.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 25

#### **504B.225 INTENTIONAL OUSTER AND INTERRUPTION OF UTILITIES; MISDEMEANOR.**

A landlord, an agent, or person acting under the landlord's direction or control who unlawfully and intentionally removes or excludes a tenant from lands or tenements or intentionally interrupts or causes the interruption of electrical, heat, gas, or water services to the tenant with intent to unlawfully remove or exclude the tenant from lands or tenements is guilty of a misdemeanor. In any trial under this section, it shall be presumed that the landlord, agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control interrupted or caused the interruption of the service with intent to unlawfully remove or exclude the tenant from lands or tenements, if it is established by evidence that the landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control intentionally interrupted or caused the interruption of the service to the tenant. The burden is upon the landlord to rebut the presumption.

The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and shall not limit other rights or remedies available to landlords and tenants. Any provision, 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. The provisions of this section also apply to occupants and owners of residential real property which is the subject of a mortgage foreclosure or contract for deed cancellation and as to which the period for redemption or reinstatement of the contract has expired.

**History:** *1999 c 199 art 1 s 26*

#### **504B.231 DAMAGES FOR OUSTER.**

(a) If a landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control unlawfully and in bad faith removes, excludes, or forcibly keeps out a tenant from residential premises, the tenant may recover from the landlord treble damages or \$500, whichever is greater, and reasonable attorney's fees.

(b) The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and shall not limit other rights or remedies available to landlords and tenants. Any provision, 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. The provisions of this section also apply to occupants and owners of residential real property which is the subject of a mortgage foreclosure or contract for deed cancellation and as to which the period for redemption or reinstatement of the contract has expired.

**History:** *1999 c 199 art 1 s 27*

#### **RESIDENTIAL TENANT REPORTS**

#### **504B.235 DEFINITIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** The definitions in this section apply to sections [504B.235](#) to [504B.245](#).

Subd. 2. **Proper identification.** "Proper identification" means information generally considered sufficient to identify a person, including a Minnesota driver's license, a Minnesota identification card, other forms of identification provided by a unit of government, a notarized statement of identity with a specimen signature of the person, or other reasonable form of identification.

Subd. 3. **Residential tenant report.** "Residential tenant report" means a written, oral, or other communication by a residential tenant screening service that includes information concerning an individual's creditworthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics, or mode of living, and that is collected, used, or expected to be used for the purpose of making decisions relating to residential tenancies or residential tenancy applications.

Subd. 4. **Residential tenant screening service.** "Residential tenant screening service" means a person or business regularly engaged in the practice of gathering, storing, or disseminating information about tenants or assembling tenant reports for monetary fees, dues, or on a

cooperative nonprofit basis.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 28

#### **504B.241 RESIDENTIAL TENANT REPORTS; DISCLOSURE AND CORRECTIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Disclosures required.** (a) Upon request and proper identification, a residential tenant screening service must disclose the following information to an individual:

(1) the nature and substance of all information in its files on the individual at the time of the request; and

(2) the sources of the information.

(b) A residential tenant screening service must make the disclosures to an individual without charge if information in a residential tenant report has been used within the past 30 days to deny the rental or increase the security deposit or rent of a residential housing unit to the individual. If the residential tenant report has not been used to deny the rental or increase the rent or security deposit of a residential housing unit within the past 30 days, the residential tenant screening service may impose a reasonable charge for making the disclosure required under this section. The residential tenant screening service must notify the residential tenant of the amount of the charge before furnishing the information. The charge may not exceed the amount that the residential tenant screening service would impose on each designated recipient of a residential tenant report, except that no charge may be made for notifying persons of the deletion of information which is found to be inaccurate or which can no longer be verified.

(c) Files maintained on a residential tenant must be disclosed promptly as established in paragraphs (1) to (4).

(1) A residential tenant file must be disclosed in person, during normal business hours, at the location where the residential tenant screening service maintains its files, if the residential tenant appears in person and furnishes proper identification at that time.

(2) A residential tenant file must be disclosed by mail, if the residential tenant makes a written request with proper identification for a copy of the information contained in the residential tenant report and requests that the information be sent to a specified address. A disclosure made under this paragraph shall be deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, within five business days after the written request for disclosure is received by the residential tenant screening service. A residential tenant screening service complying with a request for disclosure under this paragraph shall not be liable for disclosures to third parties caused by mishandling mail, provided that the residential tenant file information is mailed to the address specified by the residential tenant in the request.

(3) A summary of the information in a residential tenant file must be disclosed by telephone, if the residential tenant has made a written request with proper identification for telephone disclosure.

(4) Information in a residential tenant's file required to be disclosed in writing under this subdivision may be disclosed in any other form including electronic means if authorized by the residential tenant and available from the residential tenant screening service.

Subd. 2. **Corrections.** If the completeness or accuracy of an item of information contained in an individual's file is disputed by the individual, the residential tenant screening service must reinvestigate and record the current status of the information. If the information is found to be inaccurate or can no longer be verified, the residential tenant screening service must delete the information from the individual's file and residential tenant report. At the request of the individual, the residential tenant screening service must give notification of the deletions to persons who have received the residential tenant report within the past six months.

Subd. 3. **Explanations.** The residential tenant screening service must permit an individual to explain any eviction report or any disputed item not resolved by reinvestigation in a residential tenant report. The explanation must be included in the residential tenant report. The residential tenant screening service may limit the explanation to no more than 100 words.

Subd. 4. **Court file information.** If a residential tenant screening service includes information from a court file on an individual in a residential tenant report, the report must provide the full name and date of birth of the individual in any case where the court file includes the individual's full name and date of birth, and the outcome of the court proceeding must be accurately recorded in the residential tenant report including the specific basis of the court's decision, when available. If a tenant screening service knows that a court file has been expunged, the tenant screening service shall delete any reference to that file in any data maintained or disseminated by the screening service. Whenever the court supplies information from a court file on an individual, in whatever form, the court shall include the full name and date of birth of the individual, if that is indicated on the court file or summary, and information on the outcome of the court proceeding, including the specific basis of the court's decision, coded as provided in subdivision 5 for the type of action, when it becomes available. The residential tenant screening service is not liable under section [504B.245](#) if the residential tenant screening service reports complete and accurate information as provided by the court.

Subd. 5. **Eviction action coding.** The court shall indicate on the court file or any summary of a court file the specific basis of the court's decision in an eviction action according to codes developed by the court that, at a minimum, indicates if the basis of the court's decision is nonpayment of rent, a violation of the covenants under section [504B.161](#) or [504B.171](#), other breach of a lease agreement, or a counterclaim for possession of the premises under section [504B.385](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 29,74; 1999 c 229 s 2

#### **504B.245 TENANT REPORT; REMEDIES.**

The remedies provided in section 8.31 apply to a violation of section [504B.241](#). A residential tenant screening service or landlord in compliance with the provisions of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, United States Code, title 15, section 1681, et seq., is considered to be in compliance with section [504B.241](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 30

#### **MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS**

#### **504B.251 RECORDING OF NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF LEASES.**

Where a lease has been duly recorded, the county recorder must record a copy of the notice of cancellation or termination of the lease that has been presented for recording by the landlord, landlord's agent, or attorney. The notice must be accompanied by proof of service and an affidavit of the landlord or the landlord's agent or attorney stating that the tenant has not complied with the terms of the notice. This notice is prima facie evidence of the facts stated in it.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 31

#### **504B.255 TERMINATION NOTICE REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED HOUSING.**

The landlord of federally subsidized rental housing must give residential tenants of federally subsidized rental housing a one-year written notice under the following conditions:

- (1) a federal Section 8 contract will expire;
- (2) the landlord will exercise the option to terminate or not renew a federal Section 8 contract and mortgage;
- (3) the landlord will prepay a mortgage and the prepayment will result in the termination of any federal use restrictions that apply to the housing; or
- (4) the landlord will terminate a housing subsidy program.

The notice shall be provided at the commencement of the lease if the lease commences less than one year before any of the conditions in clauses (1) to (4) apply.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 32

#### **504B.261 PETS IN SUBSIDIZED DISABILITY ACCESSIBLE RENTAL HOUSING UNITS.**

In a multiunit residential building, a tenant of a disability accessible unit, in which the tenant or the unit receives a subsidy that directly reduces or eliminates the tenant's rent responsibility, must be allowed to have two birds or one spayed or neutered dog or one spayed or neutered cat. A

renter under this section may not keep or have visits from an animal that constitutes a threat to the health or safety of other individuals, or causes a noise nuisance or noise disturbance to other renters. The landlord may require the renter to pay an additional damage deposit in an amount reasonable to cover damage likely to be caused by the animal. The deposit is refundable at any time the renter leaves the unit of housing to the extent it exceeds the amount of damage actually caused by the animal.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 33; 2005 c 56 s 1

#### **504B.265 TERMINATION OF LEASE UPON DEATH OF TENANT.**

Subdivision 1. **Termination of lease.** Any party to a lease of residential premises other than a lease at will may terminate the lease prior to its expiration date in the manner provided in subdivision 2 upon the death of the tenant or, if there is more than one tenant, upon the death of all tenants.

Subd. 2. **Notice.** Either the landlord or the personal representative of the tenant's estate may terminate the lease upon at least two months' written notice, to be effective on the last day of a calendar month, and hand delivered or mailed by postage prepaid, first class United States mail, to the address of the other party. The landlord may comply with the notice requirement of this subdivision by delivering or mailing the notice to the premises formerly occupied by the tenant. The termination of a lease under this section shall not relieve the tenant's estate from liability either for the payment of rent or other sums owed prior to or during the notice period, or for the payment of amounts necessary to restore the premises to their condition at the commencement of the tenancy, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

Subd. 3. **Waiver prohibited.** Any attempted waiver by a landlord and tenant or tenant's personal representative, by contract or otherwise, of the right of termination provided by this section, and any lease provision or agreement requiring a longer notice period than that provided by this section, shall be void and unenforceable; provided, however, that the landlord and tenant or tenant's personal representative may agree to otherwise modify the specific provisions of this section.

Subd. 4. **Applicability.** The provisions of this section apply to leases entered into or renewed after May 12, 1981.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 34

#### **504B.271 TENANT'S PERSONAL PROPERTY REMAINING IN PREMISES.**

Subdivision 1. **Abandoned property.** If a tenant abandons rented premises, the landlord may take possession of the tenant's personal property remaining on the premises, and shall store and care for the property. The landlord has a claim against the tenant for reasonable costs and

expenses incurred in removing the tenant's property and in storing and caring for the property. The landlord may sell or otherwise dispose of the property 60 days after the landlord receives actual notice of the abandonment, or 60 days after it reasonably appears to the landlord that the tenant has abandoned the premises, whichever occurs last, and may apply a reasonable amount of the proceeds of the sale to the removal, care, and storage costs and expenses or to any claims authorized pursuant to section [504B.178, subdivision 3](#), paragraphs (a) and (b). Any remaining proceeds of any sale shall be paid to the tenant upon written demand.

Prior to the sale, the landlord shall make reasonable efforts to notify the tenant of the sale at least 14 days prior to the sale, by personal service in writing or sending written notification of the sale by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the tenant's last known address or usual place of abode, if known by the landlord, and by posting notice of the sale in a conspicuous place on the premises for at least two weeks.

Subd. 2. **Landlord's punitive damages.** If a landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control, in possession of a tenant's personal property, fails to allow the tenant to retake possession of the property within 24 hours after written demand by the tenant or the tenant's duly authorized representative or within 48 hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, after written demand by the tenant or a duly authorized representative when the landlord, the landlord's agent or person acting under the landlord's direction or control has removed and stored the personal property in accordance with subdivision 1 in a location other than the premises, the tenant shall recover from the landlord punitive damages not to exceed \$300 in addition to actual damages and reasonable attorney's fees.

In determining the amount of punitive damages the court shall consider (1) the nature and value of the property; (2) the effect the deprivation of the property has had on the tenant; (3) if the landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control unlawfully took possession of the tenant's property; and (4) if the landlord, an agent, or other person under the landlord's direction or control acted in bad faith in failing to allow the tenant to retake possession of the property.

The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to personal property which has been sold or otherwise disposed of by the landlord in accordance with subdivision 1, or to landlords who are housing authorities, created, or authorized to be created by sections [469.001](#) to [469.047](#), and their agents and employees, in possession of a tenant's personal property, except that housing authorities must allow the tenant to retake possession of the property in accordance with this subdivision.

Subd. 3. **Storage.** If the landlord, an agent, or other person acting under the landlord's direction or control has unlawfully taken possession of a tenant's personal property the landlord shall be responsible for paying the cost and expenses relating to the removal, storage, or care of the property.

Subd. 4. **Remedies additional.** The remedies provided in this section are in addition to and shall not limit other rights or remedies available to landlords and tenants. Any provision, 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. The provisions of this section also apply to occupants and owners of residential real property which is the subject of a mortgage foreclosure or contract for deed cancellation and as to which the period for redemption or reinstatement of the contract has expired.

**History:** *1999 c 199 art 1 s 35*

#### **504B.275 ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STATEMENT; DISTRIBUTION.**

In this section, "residential tenant" does not include residents of manufactured home parks as defined in section [327C.01, subdivision 9](#).

The attorney general shall prepare and make available to the public a statement which summarizes the significant legal rights and obligations of landlords and residential tenants of rental dwelling units. The statement shall include descriptions of the significant provisions of this chapter. The statement shall notify residential tenants in public housing to consult their leases for additional rights and obligations they may have under federal law. The statement shall include the telephone number and address of the attorney general for further information.

The attorney general shall annually revise the statement provided in this section as necessary to ensure that it continues accurately to describe the statutory and case law governing the rights and duties of landlords and residential tenants of rental dwelling units. After preparing the statement for the first time and after each annual revision of the statement, the attorney general shall hold a public meeting to discuss the statement and receive comments on its contents before it is issued. When preparing the statement and evaluating public comment, the attorney general shall be guided by the legislature's intent that the statement be brief, accurate, and complete in identifying significant legal rights and obligations, and written using words with common, everyday meanings.

**History:** *1999 c 199 art 1 s 36*

#### **EVICTION ACTIONS**

#### **504B.281 FORCIBLE ENTRY AND UNLAWFUL DETAINER PROHIBITED.**

No person may occupy or take possession of real property except where occupancy or possession is allowed by law, and in such cases, the person may not enter by force, but only in a peaceable manner.

**History:** *1999 c 199 art 1 s 37*

**504B.285 EVICTION ACTIONS; GROUNDS; RETALIATION DEFENSE; COMBINED ALLEGATIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Grounds.** The person entitled to the premises may recover possession by eviction when:

(1) any person holds over real property:

(i) after a sale of the property on an execution or judgment;

(ii) on foreclosure of a mortgage and expiration of the time for redemption; or

(iii) after termination of contract to convey the property, provided that if the person holding the real property after the expiration of the time for redemption or termination is a tenant, the person has received:

(A) at least one month's written notice to vacate no sooner than one month after the expiration of the time for redemption or termination, provided that the tenant pays the rent and abides by all terms of the lease; or

(B) at least one month's written notice to vacate no later than the date of the expiration of the time for redemption or termination, which notice shall also state that the sender will hold the tenant harmless for breaching the lease by vacating the premises if the mortgage is redeemed or the contract is reinstated;

(2) any person holds over real property after termination of the time for which it is demised or leased to that person or to the persons under whom that person holds possession, contrary to the conditions or covenants of the lease or agreement under which that person holds, or after any rent becomes due according to the terms of such lease or agreement; or

(3) any tenant at will holds over after the termination of the tenancy by notice to quit.

Subd. 2. **Retaliation defense.** It is 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, under the laws of the state or 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 a health, safety, housing, or building code or ordinance.

If the notice to quit was served within 90 days of the date of an act of the tenant coming within the terms of clause (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. **Rent increase as penalty.** In any proceeding for the recovery of premises upon the ground of nonpayment of rent, it is a defense if the tenant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the plaintiff increased the tenant's rent or decreased the 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 the tenant's original obligation.

Subd. 4. **Nonlimitation of landlord's rights.** Nothing contained in subdivisions 2 and 3 limits the right of the landlord 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 the tenant's direction or control.

Subd. 5. **Combining allegations.** (a) An action for recovery of the premises may combine the allegation of nonpayment of rent and the allegation of material violation of the lease, which shall be heard as alternative grounds.

(b) In cases where rent is outstanding, a tenant is not required to pay into court the amount of rent in arrears, interest, and costs as required under section [504B.291](#) to defend against an allegation by the landlord that the tenant has committed a material violation of the lease.

(c) If the landlord does not prevail in proving material violation of the lease, and the landlord has also alleged that rent is due, the tenant shall be permitted to present defenses to the court that the rent is not owing. The tenant shall be given up to seven days of additional time to pay any rent determined by the court to be due. The court may order the tenant to pay rent and any costs determined to be due directly to the landlord or to be deposited with the court.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 38

#### **504B.291 EVICTION ACTION FOR NONPAYMENT; REDEMPTION; OTHER RIGHTS.**

Subdivision 1. **Action to recover.** (a) A landlord may bring an eviction action for nonpayment of rent irrespective of whether the lease contains a right of reentry clause. Such an eviction action is equivalent to a demand for the rent. In such an action, unless the landlord has also sought to evict the tenant by alleging a material violation of the lease under section [504B.285, subdivision 5](#), the tenant may, at any time before possession has been delivered, redeem the tenancy and be restored to possession by paying to the landlord or bringing to court the amount of the rent that is in arrears, with interest, costs of the action, and an attorney's fee not to exceed \$5, and by performing any other covenants of the lease.

(b) If the tenant has paid to the landlord or brought into court the amount of rent in arrears but is unable to pay the interest, costs of the action, and attorney's fees required by paragraph (a), the court may permit the tenant to pay these amounts into court and be restored to possession within the same period of time, if any, for which the court stays the issuance of the order to vacate under section [504B.345](#).

(c) Prior to or after commencement of an action to recover possession for nonpayment of rent, the parties may agree only in writing that partial payment of rent in arrears which is accepted by the landlord prior to issuance of the order granting restitution of the premises pursuant to

section [504B.345](#) may be applied to the balance due and does not waive the landlord's action to recover possession of the premises for nonpayment of rent.

(d) Rental payments under this subdivision must first be applied to rent claimed as due in the complaint from prior rental periods before applying any payment toward rent claimed in the complaint for the current rental period, unless the court finds that under the circumstances the claim for rent from prior rental periods has been waived.

Subd. 2. **Lease greater than 20 years.** (a) If the lease under which an action is brought under subdivision 1 is for a term of more than 20 years, the action may not begin until the landlord serves a written notice on the tenant and on all creditors with legal or equitable recorded liens on the property. The notice must state: (1) the lease will be canceled unless the amounts, agreements, and legal obligations in default are paid or performed within 30 days, or a longer specified period; and (2) if the amounts, agreements, and legal obligations are not paid or performed within that period, then the landlord may evict the tenant at the expiration of the period.

(b) If the lease provides that the landlord must give more than the 30 days' notice provided in paragraph (a), then notice must be the same as that provided in the lease.

(c) The tenant may be restored to possession of the property under the terms of the original lease if, before the expiration of six months after the landlord obtains possession due to the tenant's abandonment or surrender of the property or the landlord prevails in the action, the tenant or a creditor holding a legal or equitable lien on the property: (1) pays to the landlord or brings into court the amount of rent then in arrears, with interest and the costs of the action; and (2) performs the other agreements or legal obligations that are in default.

Subd. 3. **Recording of eviction or ejection actions.** Upon recovery of possession by the landlord in the action, a certified copy of the judgment shall, upon presentation, be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county where the land is situated if unregistered land or in the office of the registrar of titles of the county if registered land and upon recovery of possession by the landlord by abandonment or surrender by the tenant an affidavit by the landlord or the landlord's attorney setting forth the fact shall be recorded in a like manner and the recorded certified copy of the judgment or the recorded affidavit shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein in reference to the recovery of possession by the landlord.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 39

#### **504B.301 EVICTION ACTION FOR UNLAWFUL DETENTION.**

A person may be evicted if the person has unlawfully or forcibly occupied or taken possession of real property or unlawfully detains or retains possession of real property.

A seizure under section [609.5317, subdivision 1](#), for which there is not a defense under section [609.5317, subdivision 3](#), constitutes unlawful detention by the tenant.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 40

**504B.305 NOTICE OF SEIZURE PROVISION.**

Landlords shall give written notice to tenants of the provision relating to seizures in section [504B.301](#). Failure to give such notice does not subject the landlord to criminal or civil liability and is not a defense under section [609.5317, subdivision 3](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 41

**504B.311 NO EVICTION ACTION IF TENANT HOLDS OVER FOR THREE YEARS.**

No person may bring an eviction action against an occupant of any premises where that occupant's lease, or the lease of that occupant's ancestors or predecessor in interest, was terminated more than three years before the beginning of the action and where the occupant of the premises or that person's ancestors or predecessor in interest were in quiet possession for three consecutive years immediately before the filing of the eviction.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 42

**504B.315 RESTRICTIONS ON EVICTION DUE TO FAMILIAL STATUS.**

(a) As used in this section, "familial status" has the meaning given it in section 363A.03, subdivision 18 .

(b) No residential tenant of residential premises may be evicted, denied a continuing tenancy, or denied a renewal of a lease on the basis of familial status commenced during the tenancy unless one year has elapsed from the commencement of the familial status and the landlord has given the tenant six months prior notice in writing, except in case of nonpayment of rent, damage to the premises, disturbance of other tenants, or other breach of the lease. Any provision, 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.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 43

**504B.321 COMPLAINT AND SUMMONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Procedure.** (a) To bring an eviction action, the person complaining shall file a complaint with the court, stating the full name and date of birth of the person against whom the complaint is made, unless it is not known, describing the premises of which possession is claimed, stating the facts which authorize the recovery of possession, and asking for recovery thereof.

(b) The lack of the full name and date of birth of the person against whom the complaint is made does not deprive the court of jurisdiction or make the complaint invalid.

(c) The court shall issue a summons, commanding the person against whom the complaint is made to appear before the court on a day and at a place stated in the summons.

(d) The appearance shall be not less than seven nor more than 14 days from the day of issuing the summons, except as provided by paragraph (b).

(e) A copy of the complaint shall be attached to the summons, which shall state that the copy is attached and that the original has been filed.

Subd. 2. **Expedited procedure.** (a) In an eviction action brought under section [504B.171](#) or on the basis that the tenant is causing a nuisance or other illegal behavior that seriously endangers the safety of other residents, their property, or the landlord's property, the person filing the complaint shall file an affidavit stating specific facts and instances in support of why an expedited hearing is required.

(b) The complaint and affidavit shall be reviewed by a referee or judge and scheduled for an expedited hearing only if sufficient supporting facts are stated and they meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(c) The appearance in an expedited hearing shall be not less than five days nor more than seven days from the date the summons is issued. The summons, in an expedited hearing, shall be served upon the tenant within 24 hours of issuance unless the court orders otherwise for good cause shown.

(d) If the court determines that the person seeking an expedited hearing did so without sufficient basis under the requirements of this subdivision, the court shall impose a civil penalty of up to \$500 for abuse of the expedited hearing process.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 44

#### **504B.325 EXPEDITED RELIEF.**

A landlord or the landlord's agent may request expedited temporary relief by bringing an action under section [609.748](#) or filing a petition for a temporary restraining order, in conjunction with a complaint filed under section [504B.321](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 45

#### **504B.331 SUMMONS; HOW SERVED.**

(a) The summons must be served at least seven days before the date of the court appearance specified in section [504B.321](#), in the manner provided for service of a summons in a civil action in district court. It may be served by any person not named a party to the action.

(b) If the defendant cannot be found in the county, the summons may be served at least seven days before the date of the court appearance by:

(1) leaving a copy at the defendant's last usual place of abode with a person of suitable

age and discretion residing there; or

(2) if the defendant had no place of abode, by leaving a copy at the property described in the complaint with a person of suitable age and discretion occupying the premises.

(c) Failure of the sheriff to serve the defendant is prima facie proof that the defendant cannot be found in the county.

(d) Where the defendant cannot be found in the county, service of the summons may be made upon the defendant by posting the summons in a conspicuous place on the property for not less than one week if:

(1) the property described in the complaint is:

(i) nonresidential and no person actually occupies the property; or

(ii) residential and service has been attempted at least twice on different days, with at least one of the attempts having been made between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.; and

(2) the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney has signed and filed with the court an affidavit stating that:

(i) the defendant cannot be found, or that the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney believes that the defendant is not in the state; and

(ii) a copy of the summons has been mailed to the defendant at the defendant's last known address if any is known to the plaintiff.

(e) If the defendant or the defendant's attorney does not appear in court on the date of the appearance, the trial shall proceed.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 46; 2005 c 10 art 2 s 4

#### **504B.335 ANSWER; TRIAL.**

(a) At the court appearance specified in the summons, the defendant may answer the complaint, and the court shall hear and decide the action, unless it grants a continuance of the trial as provided in section [504B.341](#).

(b) Either party may demand a trial by jury.

(c) The proceedings in the action are the same as in other civil actions, except as provided in sections [504B.281](#) to [504B.371](#).

(d) The court, in scheduling appearances and hearings under this section, shall give priority to any eviction brought under section [504B.171](#), or on the basis that the defendant is a tenant and is causing a nuisance or seriously endangers the safety of other residents, their property, or the landlord's property.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 47

#### **504B.341 CONTINUANCE OF TRIAL.**

(a) In an eviction action, the court, in its discretion, may grant a continuance of the trial for no more than six days unless all parties consent to longer continuance.

(b) However, in all actions brought under section [504B.285](#), other than actions on a written lease signed by both parties, the court shall continue the trial as necessary but for no more than three months if the defendant or the defendant's agent or attorney:

(1) states under oath that the defendant cannot proceed to trial because a material witness is not present;

(2) names the witness;

(3) states under oath that the defendant has made due exertion to obtain the witness;

(4) states the belief that if the continuance is allowed the defendant will be able to procure the attendance of the witness at the trial or to obtain the witness's deposition; and

(5) gives a bond that the plaintiff will be paid all rent that accrues during the pendency of the action and all costs and damages that accrue due to the adjournment.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 48

#### **504B.345 JUDGMENT; EXECUTION.**

Subdivision 1. **General.** (a) If the court or jury finds for the plaintiff, the court shall immediately enter judgment that the plaintiff shall have recovery of the premises, and shall tax the costs against the defendant. The court shall issue execution in favor of the plaintiff for the costs and also immediately issue a writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate.

(b) The court shall give priority in issuing a writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate for an eviction action brought under section [504B.171](#) or on the basis that the tenant is causing a nuisance or seriously endangers the safety of other residents, their property, or the landlord's property.

(c) If the court or jury finds for the defendant, the court shall enter judgment for the defendant, tax the costs against the plaintiff, and issue execution in favor of the defendant.

(d) Except in actions brought: (1) under section [504B.291](#) as required by section 609.5317, subdivision 1 ; (2) under section [504B.171](#); or (3) on the basis that the tenant is causing a nuisance or seriously endangers the safety of other residents, their property, or the landlord's property, upon a showing by the defendant that immediate restitution of the premises would work a substantial hardship upon the defendant or the defendant's family, the court shall stay the writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate for a reasonable period, not to exceed seven days.

Subd. 2. **Expedited writ.** If the court enters judgment for the plaintiff in an action brought under section [504B.291](#) as required by section [609.5317, subdivision 1](#), the court may not stay issuance of the writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate unless the court makes written findings specifying the extraordinary and exigent circumstances that warrant staying the writ for a

reasonable period, not to exceed seven days.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 49

**504B.351 FAILURE OF JURY TO REACH A VERDICT.**

If the jury cannot agree upon a verdict, the court may discharge the members and issue an order impaneling a new jury, immediately or as agreed to by the parties or fixed by the court.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 50

**504B.355 FORM OF VERDICT.**

The verdict of the jury or the finding of the court in favor of the plaintiff in an eviction action shall be substantially in the following form:

At a court held at ....., on the ..... day of ....., year ....., before ....., a judge in and for the county of ..... in an action between ....., plaintiff, and ....., defendant, the jury (or, if the action be tried without a jury, the court) find that the facts alleged in the complaint are true, and the plaintiff shall recover possession of the premises and the defendant(s) shall vacate the premises immediately.

.....

If the verdict or finding is for the defendant, it shall be sufficient to find that the facts alleged in the complaint are not true.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 51

**504B.361 FORMS OF SUMMONS AND WRIT.**

Subdivision 1. **Summons and writ.** (a) The summons and writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate may be substantially in the forms in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b)

FORM OF SUMMONS

	State of Minnesota
	)
	) ss.
	County of
	)

Whereas, ....., of ....., has filed with the undersigned, a judge of county stated, a complaint against ....., of ....., a copy of which is attached: You are hereby summoned to appear before the undersigned on the ..... day of ....., year....., at ..... o'clock ...m., at ....., to answer and defend against the complaint and to further be dealt with according to law.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., year .....

---

,

---

Judge of

---

court.

---

(c)

FORM OF WRIT OF RECOVERY OF PREMISES AND ORDER TO VACATE

State of Minnesota

---

)

) ss.

County of

---

)

The State of Minnesota, to the Sheriff of the County:

Whereas, ....., the plaintiff, of ....., in an eviction action, at a court held at ....., in the county of ....., on the ..... day of ....., year ....., before ....., a judge of the county, recovered a judgment against ....., the ....., to have recovery of the following premises (describe here the property as in the complaint): .....

Therefore, you are commanded that, taking with you the force of the county, if necessary, you cause ..... to be immediately removed from the premises, and the plaintiff to recover the premises. You are also commanded that from the personal property of ..... within the county that you seize and sell, the plaintiff be paid ..... dollars, as the costs assessed against the defendant, together with 25 cents for this writ. You are ordered to return this writ within 30 days.

Dated at ....., this ..... day of ....., year .....

---

,

---

Judge of

---

court.

---

Subd. 2. **Priority writ.** The court shall identify a writ of recovery of premises and order to vacate property that is issued pursuant to an eviction action under section [504B.171](#), or on the basis that the tenant is causing a nuisance or seriously endangers the safety of other residents, their property, or the landlord's property and clearly note on the order to vacate that it is a priority

order. Notice that it is a priority order must be made in a manner that is obvious to an officer who must execute the order under section [504B.365](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 52; 2005 c 10 art 2 s 4

### **504B.365 EXECUTION OF THE WRIT OF RECOVERY OF PREMISES AND ORDER TO VACATE.**

Subdivision 1. **General.** (a) The officer who holds the order to vacate shall execute it by demanding that the defendant, if found in the county, any adult member of the defendant's family who is occupying the premises, or any other person in charge, relinquish possession and leave, taking family and all personal property from the premises within 24 hours.

(b) If the defendant fails to comply with the demand, then the officer shall bring, if necessary, the force of the county and any necessary assistance, at the cost of the plaintiff. The officer shall remove the defendant, family, and all personal property from the premises and place the plaintiff in possession.

(c) If the defendant cannot be found in the county, and there is no person in charge of the premises, then the officer shall enter the premises, breaking in if necessary, and remove and store the personal property of the defendant at a place designated by the plaintiff as provided in subdivision 3.

(d) The order may also be executed by a licensed police officer or community crime prevention licensed police officer.

Subd. 2. **Priority; execution of priority order.** An officer shall give priority to the execution, under this section, of any order to vacate that is based on an eviction action under section [504B.171](#), or on the basis that the defendant is causing a nuisance or seriously endangers the safety of other residents, their property, or the plaintiff's property.

Subd. 3. **Removal and storage of property.** (a) If the defendant's personal property is to be stored in a place other than the premises, the officer shall remove all personal property of the defendant at the expense of the plaintiff.

(b) The defendant must make immediate payment for all expenses of removing personal property from the premises. If the defendant fails or refuses to do so, the plaintiff has a lien on all the personal property for the reasonable costs and expenses incurred in removing, caring for, storing, and transporting it to a suitable storage place.

(c) The plaintiff may enforce the lien by detaining the personal property until paid. If no payment has been made for 60 days after the execution of the order to vacate, the plaintiff may hold a public sale as provided in sections [514.18](#) to [514.22](#).

(d) If the defendant's personal property is to be stored on the premises, the officer shall enter the premises, breaking in if necessary, and the plaintiff may remove the defendant's personal property. Section [504B.271](#) applies to personal property removed under this paragraph. The

plaintiff must prepare an inventory and mail a copy of the inventory to the defendant's last known address or, if the defendant has provided a different address, to the address provided. The inventory must be prepared, signed, and dated in the presence of the officer and must include the following:

(1) a list of the items of personal property and a description of their condition;

(2) the date, the signature of the plaintiff or the plaintiff's agent, and the name and telephone number of a person authorized to release the personal property; and

(3) the name and badge number of the officer.

(e) The officer must retain a copy of the inventory.

(f) The plaintiff is responsible for the proper removal, storage, and care of the defendant's personal property and is liable for damages for loss of or injury to it caused by the plaintiff's failure to exercise the same care that a reasonably careful person would exercise under similar circumstances.

(g) The plaintiff shall notify the defendant of the date and approximate time the officer is scheduled to remove the defendant, family, and personal property from the premises. The notice must be sent by first class mail. In addition, the plaintiff must make a good faith effort to notify the defendant by telephone. The notice must be mailed as soon as the information regarding the date and approximate time the officer is scheduled to enforce the order is known to the plaintiff, except that the scheduling of the officer to enforce the order need not be delayed because of the notice requirement. The notice must inform the defendant that the defendant and the defendant's personal property will be removed from the premises if the defendant has not vacated the premises by the time specified in the notice.

Subd. 4. **Second and Fourth Judicial Districts.** In the Second and Fourth Judicial Districts, the housing calendar consolidation project shall retain jurisdiction in matters relating to removal of personal property under this section. If the plaintiff refuses to return the property after proper demand is made as provided in section [504B.271](#), the court shall enter an order requiring the plaintiff to return the property to the defendant and awarding reasonable expenses including attorney fees to the defendant.

Subd. 5. **Penalty; waiver not allowed.** Unless the premises has been abandoned, a plaintiff, an agent, or other person acting under the plaintiff's direction or control who enters the premises and removes the defendant's personal property in violation of this section is guilty of an unlawful ouster under section [504B.231](#) and is subject to penalty under section [504B.225](#). This section may not be waived or modified by lease or other agreement.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 53; 2001 c 7 s 81

## **504B.371 APPEALS.**

Subdivision 1. **Statement of intention to appeal.** If the court renders judgment against the defendant and the defendant or defendant's attorney informs the court the defendant intends to

appeal, the court shall issue an order staying the writ for recovery of premises and order to vacate for at least 24 hours after judgment, except as provided in subdivision 7.

Subd. 2. **Time for appeal.** A party who feels aggrieved by the judgment may appeal within ten days as provided for civil actions in district court.

Subd. 3. **Appeal bond.** If the party appealing remains in possession of the property, that party must give a bond that provides that:

- (1) all costs of the appeal will be paid;
- (2) the party will comply with the court's order; and
- (3) all rent and other damages due to the party excluded from possession during the pendency of the appeal will be paid.

Subd. 4. **Stay pending appeal.** After the appeal is taken, all further proceedings in the case are stayed, except as provided in subdivision 7.

Subd. 5. **Stay of writ issued before appeal.** (a) Except as provided in subdivision 7, if the court issues a writ for recovery of premises and order to vacate before an appeal is taken, the appealing party may request that the court stay further proceedings and execution of the writ for possession of premises and order to vacate, and the court shall grant a stay.

(b) If the party appealing remains in possession of the premises, that party must give a bond under subdivision 3.

(c) When the officer who has the writ for possession of premises and order to vacate is served with the order granting the stay, the officer shall cease all further proceedings. If the writ for possession of premises and order to vacate has not been completely executed, the defendant shall remain in possession of the premises until the appeal is decided.

Subd. 6. **Dismissal of appeals; amendments; return.** In all cases of appeal, the appellate court shall not dismiss or quash the proceedings for want of form only, provided they have been conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Amendments may be allowed at any time, upon such terms as to the court may appear just, in the same cases and manner and to the same extent as in civil actions. The court may compel the trial court, by attachment, to make or amend any return which is withheld or improperly or insufficiently made.

Subd. 7. **Exception.** Subdivisions 1, 4, and 6 do not apply in an action on a lease, against a tenant holding over after the expiration of the term of the lease, or a termination of the lease by a notice to quit, if the plaintiff gives a bond conditioned to pay all costs and damages if on the appeal the judgment of restitution is reversed and a new trial ordered. In such a case, the court shall issue a writ for recovery of premises and order to vacate notwithstanding the notice of appeal, as if no appeal had been taken, and the appellate court shall issue all needful writs and processes to carry out any judgment which may be rendered in the court.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 54

## RESIDENTIAL TENANT ACTIONS

### 504B.375 UNLAWFUL EXCLUSION OR REMOVAL; ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF POSSESSION.

Subdivision 1. **Unlawful exclusion or removal.** (a) This section applies to actual or constructive removal or exclusion of a residential tenant which may include the termination of utilities or the removal of doors, windows, or locks. A residential tenant to whom this section applies may recover possession of the premises as described in paragraphs (b) to (e).

(b) The residential tenant shall present a verified petition to the district court of the judicial district of the county in which the premises are located that:

(1) describes the premises and the landlord;

(2) specifically states the facts and grounds that demonstrate that the exclusion or removal was unlawful, including a statement that no writ of recovery of the premises and order to vacate has been issued under section [504B.345](#) in favor of the landlord and against the residential tenant and executed in accordance with section [504B.365](#); and

(3) asks for possession.

(c) If it clearly appears from the specific grounds and facts stated in the verified petition or by separate affidavit of the residential tenant or the residential tenant's attorney or agent that the exclusion or removal was unlawful, the court shall immediately order that the residential tenant have possession of the premises.

(d) The residential tenant shall furnish security, if any, that the court finds is appropriate under the circumstances for payment of all costs and damages the landlord may sustain if the order is subsequently found to have been obtained wrongfully. In determining the appropriateness of security, the court shall consider the residential tenant's ability to afford monetary security.

(e) The court shall direct the order to the sheriff of the county in which the premises are located and the sheriff shall execute the order immediately by making a demand for possession on the landlord, if found, or the landlord's agent or other person in charge of the premises. If the landlord fails to comply with the demand, the officer shall take whatever assistance may be necessary and immediately place the residential tenant in possession of the premises. If the landlord, the landlord's agent, or other person in control of the premises cannot be found and if there is no person in charge, the officer shall immediately enter into and place the residential tenant in possession of the premises. The officer shall also serve the order and verified petition or affidavit immediately upon the landlord or agent, in the same manner as a summons is required to be served in a civil action in district court.

Subd. 2. **Motion for dissolution or modification of order.** The landlord may, by written motion and notice served by mail or personally on the residential tenant or the residential tenant's attorney at least two days before the hearing date on the motion, obtain dissolution or

modification of the order for possession issued under subdivision 1, paragraph (c), unless the residential tenant proves the facts and grounds on which the order is issued. A landlord bringing a motion under this subdivision may recover possession of the premises only by an eviction action or otherwise provided by law. Upon the dissolution of the order, the court shall assess costs against the residential tenant, subject to the provisions of section [563.01](#), and may allow damages and reasonable attorney fees for the wrongful granting of the order for possession. If the order is affirmed, the court shall tax costs against the landlord and may allow the residential tenant reasonable attorney's fees.

Subd. 3. **Finality of order.** An order issued under subdivision 1, paragraph (c), or affirmed, modified, or dissolved under subdivision 2, is a final order for purposes of appeal. Either party may appeal the order within ten days after entry. If the party appealing remains in possession of the premises, bond must be given to:

- (1) pay all costs of the appeal;
- (2) obey the court's order; and
- (3) pay all rent and other damages that justly accrue to the party excluded from possession during the pendency of the appeal.

Subd. 4. **Waiver not allowed.** A provision of an oral or written lease or other agreement in which a residential tenant waives this section is contrary to public policy and void.

Subd. 5. **Purpose.** The purpose of this section is to provide an additional and summary remedy for residential tenants unlawfully excluded or removed from rental property and, except where expressly provided in this section, sections [504B.285](#) to [504B.371](#) do not apply to proceedings under this section.

Subd. 6. **Application.** In addition to residential tenants and landlords, this section applies to:

- (1) occupants and owners of residential real property that is the subject of a mortgage foreclosure or contract for deed cancellation for which the period for redemption or reinstatement of the contract has expired; and
- (2) mortgagees and contract for deed vendors.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 55; 2005 c 10 art 2 s 4

### **504B.381 EMERGENCY TENANT REMEDIES ACTION.**

Subdivision 1. **Petition.** A person authorized to bring an action under section 504B.395, subdivision 1, may petition the court for relief in cases of emergency involving the loss of running water, hot water, heat, electricity, sanitary facilities, or other essential services or facilities that the landlord is responsible for providing.

Subd. 2. **Venue.** The venue of the action authorized by this section is the county where the residential building alleged to contain the emergency condition is located.

Subd. 3. **Petition information.** The petitioner must present a verified petition to the district

court that contains:

- (1) a description of the premises and the identity of the landlord;
- (2) a statement of the facts and grounds that demonstrate the existence of an emergency caused by the loss of essential services or facilities; and
- (3) a request for relief.

Subd. 4. **Notice.** The petitioner must attempt to notify the landlord, at least 24 hours before application to the court, of the petitioner's intent to seek emergency relief. An order may be granted without notice to the landlord if the court finds that reasonable efforts, as set forth in the petition or by separate affidavit, were made to notify the landlord but that the efforts were unsuccessful.

Subd. 5. **Relief; service of order.** The court may order relief as provided in section [504B.425](#). The petitioner shall serve the order on the landlord personally or by mail as soon as practicable.

Subd. 6. **Limitation.** This section does not extend to emergencies that are the result of the deliberate or negligent act or omission of a residential tenant or anyone acting under the direction or control of the residential tenant.

Subd. 7. **Effect of other laws.** Section [504B.395, subdivisions 3 and 4](#), do not apply to a petition for emergency relief under this section.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 56

#### **504B.385 RENT ESCROW ACTION TO REMEDY VIOLATIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Escrow of rent.** (a) If a violation exists in a residential building, a residential tenant may deposit the amount of rent due to the landlord with the court administrator using the procedures described in paragraphs (b) to (d).

(b) For a violation as defined in section [504B.001, subdivision 14](#), clause (1), the residential tenant may deposit with the court administrator the rent due to the landlord along with a copy of the written notice of the code violation as provided in section [504B.185, subdivision 2](#). The residential tenant may not deposit the rent or file the written notice of the code violation until the time granted to make repairs has expired without satisfactory repairs being made, unless the residential tenant alleges that the time granted is excessive.

(c) For a violation as defined in section [504B.001, subdivision 14](#), clause (2) or (3), the residential tenant must give written notice to the landlord specifying the violation. The notice must be delivered personally or sent to the person or place where rent is normally paid. If the violation is not corrected within 14 days, the residential tenant may deposit the amount of rent due to the landlord with the court administrator along with an affidavit specifying the violation. The court must provide a simplified form affidavit for use under this paragraph.

(d) The residential tenant need not deposit rent if none is due to the landlord at the time the residential tenant files the notice required by paragraph (b) or (c). All rent which becomes due to the landlord after that time but before the hearing under subdivision 6 must be deposited with

the court administrator. As long as proceedings are pending under this section, the residential tenant must pay rent to the landlord or as directed by the court and may not withhold rent to remedy a violation.

Subd. 2. **Counterclaim for possession.** (a) The landlord may file a counterclaim for possession of the property in cases where the landlord alleges that the residential tenant did not deposit the full amount of rent with the court administrator.

(b) The court must set the date for a hearing on the counterclaim not less than seven nor more than 14 days from the day of filing the counterclaim. If the rent escrow hearing and the hearing on the counterclaim for possession cannot be heard on the same day, the matters must be consolidated and heard on the date scheduled for the hearing on the counterclaim.

(c) The contents of the counterclaim for possession must meet the requirements for a complaint under section [504B.321](#).

(d) The landlord must serve the counterclaim as provided in section [504B.331](#), except that the affidavit of service or mailing may be brought to the hearing rather than filed with the court before the hearing.

(e) The court must provide a simplified form for use under this section.

Subd. 3. **Defenses.** The defenses provided in section [504B.415](#) are defenses to an action brought under this section.

Subd. 4. **Filing fee.** The court administrator may charge a filing fee in the amount set for complaints and counterclaims in conciliation court, subject to the filing of an inability to pay affidavit.

Subd. 5. **Notice of hearing.** (a) A hearing must be held within ten to 14 days from the day a residential tenant deposits rent with the court administrator.

(b) If the cost of remedying the violation, as estimated by the residential tenant, is within the jurisdictional limit for conciliation court, the court administrator shall notify the landlord and the residential tenant of the time and place of the hearing by first class mail.

(c) The residential tenant must provide the court administrator with the landlord's name and address. If the landlord has disclosed a post office box as the landlord's address under section [504B.181](#), notice of the hearing may be mailed to the post office box.

(d) If the cost of remedying the violation, as estimated by the tenant, is above the jurisdictional limit for conciliation court, the tenant must serve the notice of hearing according to the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure.

(e) The notice of hearing must specify the amount the residential tenant has deposited with the court administrator and must inform the landlord that possession of the premises will not be in issue at the hearing unless the landlord files a counterclaim for possession or an eviction action.

Subd. 6. **Hearing.** The hearing shall be conducted by a court without a jury. A certified copy of an inspection report meets the requirements of rule 803(8) of the Minnesota Rules of Evidence as an exception to the rule against hearsay, and meets the requirements of rules 901 and 902 of the

Minnesota Rules of Evidence as to authentication.

Subd. 7. **Release of rent prior to hearing.** If the residential tenant gives written notice to the court administrator that the violation has been remedied, the court administrator must release the rent to the landlord and, unless the hearing has been consolidated with another action, must cancel the hearing. If the residential tenant and the landlord enter into a written agreement signed by both parties apportioning the rent between them, the court administrator must release the rent in accordance with the written agreement and cancel the hearing.

Subd. 8. **Consolidation with an eviction action.** Actions under this section and eviction actions which involve the same parties must be consolidated and heard on the date scheduled for the eviction action.

Subd. 9. **Judgment.** (a) Upon finding that a violation exists, the court may, in its discretion, do any or all of the following:

- (1) order relief as provided in section [504B.425](#), including retroactive rent abatement;
- (2) order that all or a portion of the rent in escrow be released for the purpose of remedying the violation;
- (3) order that rent be deposited with the court as it becomes due to the landlord or abate future rent until the landlord remedies the violation; or
- (4) impose fines as required in section [504B.391](#).

(b) When a proceeding under this section has been consolidated with a counterclaim for possession or an eviction action, and the landlord prevails, the residential tenant may redeem the tenancy as provided in section [504B.291](#).

(c) When a proceeding under this section has been consolidated with a counterclaim for possession or an eviction action on the grounds of nonpayment, the court may not require the residential tenant to pay the landlord's filing fee as a condition of retaining possession of the property when the residential tenant has deposited with the court the full amount of money found by the court to be owed to the landlord.

Subd. 10. **Release of rent after hearing.** If the court finds, after a hearing on the matter has been held, that no violation exists in the building or that the residential tenant did not deposit the full amount of rent due with the court administrator, it shall order the immediate release of the rent to the landlord. If the court finds that a violation existed, but was remedied between the commencement of the action and the hearing, it may order rent abatement and must release the rent to the parties accordingly. Any rent found to be owed to the residential tenant must be released to the tenant.

Subd. 11. **Retaliation; waiver not allowed.** Section [504B.441](#) applies to proceedings under this section. The residential tenant rights under this section may not be waived or modified and are in addition to and do not limit other rights or remedies which may be available to the residential tenant and landlord, except as provided in subdivision 1.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 57

### **504B.391 VIOLATIONS OF BUILDING REPAIR ORDERS.**

Subdivision 1. **Noncompliance; fines.** If the court finds that a landlord has willfully failed to comply with a court order to remedy a violation, the court shall fine the landlord according to the following schedule:

- (1) \$250 for the first failure to comply;
- (2) \$500 for the second failure to comply with an order regarding the same violation; and
- (3) \$750 for the third and each subsequent failure to comply with an order regarding the same violation.

Subd. 2. **Criminal penalty.** A landlord who willfully fails to comply with a court order to remedy a violation is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if it is the third or subsequent time that the landlord has willfully failed to comply with an order to remedy a violation within a three-year period.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 58

### **TENANT REMEDIES ACTION**

### **504B.395 PROCEDURE.**

Subdivision 1. **Who may bring action.** An action may be brought in district court by:

- (1) a residential tenant of a residential building in which a violation, as defined in section [504B.001, subdivision 14](#), is alleged to exist;
- (2) any housing-related neighborhood organization with the written permission of a residential tenant of a residential building in which a violation, as defined in section 504B.001, subdivision 14 , clause (1) or (2), is alleged to exist;
- (3) a housing-related neighborhood organization that has within its geographical area an unoccupied residential building in which a violation, as defined in section 504B.001, subdivision 14 , clause (1) or (2), is alleged to exist; or
- (4) a state, county, or local department or authority, charged with the enforcement of codes relating to health, housing, or building maintenance.

Subd. 2. **Venue.** The venue of the action authorized by this section is the county where the residential building alleged to contain violations is located.

Subd. 3. **When action may be brought.** (a) After a residential building inspection has been made under section [504B.185](#), an action may not be brought under sections [504B.381](#), [504B.385](#), or [504B.395](#) to [504B.451](#) until the time granted under section [504B.185, subdivision 2](#), has expired and satisfactory repairs to remove the code violations have not been made.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), an action may be brought if the residential tenant, or neighborhood organization with the written permission of a tenant, alleges the time granted under

section [504B.185, subdivision 2](#), is excessive.

Subd. 4. **Landlord must be informed.** A landlord must be informed in writing of an alleged violation at least 14 days before an action is brought by:

- (1) a residential tenant of a residential building in which a violation as defined in section [504B.001, subdivision 14](#), clause (2) or (3), is alleged to exist; or
- (2) a housing-related neighborhood organization, with the written permission of a residential tenant of a residential building in which a violation, as defined in section 504B.001, subdivision 14, clause (2), is alleged to exist. The notice requirement may be waived if the court finds that the landlord cannot be located despite diligent efforts.

Subd. 5. **Summons and complaint required.** The action must be started by service of a complaint and summons. The summons may be issued only by a judge or court administrator.

Subd. 6. **Contents of complaint.** (a) The complaint must be verified and must:

- (1) allege material facts showing that a violation or violations exist in the residential building;
  - (2) state the relief sought; and
  - (3) list the rent due each month from each dwelling unit within the residential building, if known.
- (b) If the violation is a violation as defined in section [504B.001, subdivision 14](#), clause (1), the complaint must be accompanied by:
- (1) a copy of the official report of inspection by a department of health, housing, or buildings, certified by the custodian of records of that department stating:
    - (i) when and by whom the residential building concerned was inspected;
    - (ii) what code violations were recorded; and
    - (iii) that notice of the code violations has been given to the landlord; or
  - (2) a statement that a request for inspection was made to the appropriate state, county, or municipal department, that demand was made on the landlord to correct the alleged code violation, and that a reasonable period of time has elapsed since the demand or request was made.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 59

#### **504B.401 SUMMONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Contents.** (a) On receipt of the complaint in section [504B.395](#), the court administrator shall prepare a summons. The summons shall:

- (1) specify the time and place of the hearing to be held on the complaint; and
  - (2) state that if at the time of the hearing a defense is not interposed and established by the landlord, judgment may be entered for the relief requested and authorized by sections [504B.381](#) and [504B.395](#) to [504B.471](#).
- (b) The hearing must be scheduled not less than seven nor more than 14 days after receipt of the complaint by the court administrator.

Subd. 2. **Service.** The summons and complaint must be served upon the landlord or the landlord's agent not less than seven nor more than 14 days before the hearing. Service shall be by personal service upon the defendant pursuant to the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure. If personal service cannot be made with due diligence, service may be made by affixing a copy of the summons and complaint prominently to the residential 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 landlord.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 60; 2003 c 114 s 1

#### **504B.411 ANSWER.**

At or before the time of the hearing, the landlord may answer in writing. Defenses that are not contained in a written answer must be orally pleaded at the hearing before any testimony is taken. No delays in the date of hearing may be granted to allow time to prepare a written answer or reply except with the consent of all parties.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 61

#### **504B.415 DEFENSES.**

It is a sufficient defense to a complaint under section [504B.385](#) or [504B.395](#) that:

- (1) the violation or violations alleged in the complaint do not exist or that the violation or violations have been removed or remedied;
- (2) the violations have been caused by the willful, malicious, negligent, or irresponsible conduct of a complaining residential tenant or anyone under the tenant's direction or control; or
- (3) a residential tenant of the residential building has unreasonably refused entry to the landlord or the landlord's agent to a portion of the property for the purpose of correcting the violation, and that the effort to correct was made in good faith.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 62

#### **504B.421 HEARING.**

If issues of fact are raised, they must be tried by the court without a jury. The court may grant a postponement of the trial on its own motion or at the request of a party if it determines that postponements are necessary to enable a party to procure necessary witnesses or evidence. A postponement must be for no more than ten days except by consent of all appearing parties.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 63

#### **504B.425 JUDGMENT.**

- (a) If the court finds that the complaint in section [504B.395](#) has been proved, it may, in its discretion, take any of the actions described in paragraphs (b) to (g), either alone or in combination.
- (b) The court may order the landlord to remedy the violation or violations found by the court to exist if the court is satisfied that corrective action will be undertaken promptly.
- (c) The court may order the residential tenant to remedy the violation or violations found by the court to exist and deduct the cost from the rent subject to the terms as the court determines to be just.
- (d) The court may appoint an administrator with powers described in section [504B.445](#), and:
- (1) direct that rents due:
    - (i) on and from the day of entry of judgment, in the case of petitioning residential tenants or housing-related neighborhood organizations; and
    - (ii) on and from the day of service of the judgment on all other residential and commercial tenants of the residential building, if any,shall be deposited with the administrator appointed by the court; and
  - (2) direct that the administrator use the rents collected to remedy the violations found to exist by the court by paying the debt service, taxes, and insurance, and providing the services necessary to the ordinary operation and maintenance of the residential building which the landlord is obligated to provide but fails or refuses to provide.
- (e) The court may find the extent to which any uncorrected violations impair the residential tenants' use and enjoyment of the property contracted for and order the rent abated accordingly. If the court enters judgment under this paragraph, the parties shall be informed and the court shall determine the amount by which the rent is to be abated.
- (f) After termination of administration, the court may continue the jurisdiction of the court over the residential building for a period of one year and order the landlord to maintain the residential building in compliance with all applicable state, county, and city health, safety, housing, building, fire prevention, and housing maintenance codes.
- (g) The court may grant any other relief it deems just and proper, including a judgment against the landlord for reasonable attorney fees, not to exceed \$500, in the case of a prevailing residential tenant or neighborhood organization. The \$500 limitation does not apply to awards made under section [549.211](#) or other specific statutory authority.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 64

#### **504B.431 SERVICE OF JUDGMENT.**

A copy of the judgment must be personally served on every residential and commercial tenant of the residential building whose obligations will be affected by the judgment. If, with due diligence, personal service cannot be made, service may be made by posting a notice of the

judgment on the entrance door of the residential tenant's dwelling or commercial tenant's unit and by mailing a copy of the judgment to the residential tenant or commercial tenant by certified mail.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 65

#### **504B.435 LANDLORD'S RIGHT TO COLLECT RENT SUSPENDED.**

If an administrator has been appointed pursuant to section [504B.425, paragraph \(d\)](#), any right of the landlord to collect rent from the petitioner is void and unenforceable from the time the court signs the order for judgment until the administration is terminated. Any right of the landlord to collect rent from other tenants is void and unenforceable from the time of service of judgment as set forth in section [504B.431](#) until the administration is terminated.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 66

#### **504B.441 RESIDENTIAL TENANT MAY NOT BE PENALIZED FOR COMPLAINT.**

A residential tenant may not be evicted, nor may the residential tenant's obligations under a lease be increased or the services decreased, if the eviction or increase of obligations or decrease of services is intended as a penalty for the residential tenant's or housing-related neighborhood organization's complaint of a violation. The burden of proving otherwise is on the landlord if the eviction or increase of obligations or decrease of services occurs within 90 days after filing the complaint, unless the court finds that the complaint was not made in good faith. After 90 days the burden of proof is on the residential tenant.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 67

#### **504B.445 ADMINISTRATOR.**

Subdivision 1. **Appointment.** The administrator may be a person, local government unit or agency, other than a landlord of the building, the inspector, the complaining residential tenant, or a person living in the complaining residential tenant's dwelling unit. If a state or court agency is authorized by statute, ordinance, or regulation to provide persons or neighborhood organizations to act as administrators under this section, the court may appoint them to the extent they are available.

Subd. 2. **Posting bond.** A person or neighborhood organization appointed as administrator 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 governmental agencies shall not be required to post bond.

Subd. 3. **Expenses.** The court may allow a reasonable amount for the services of administrators and the expense of the administration from rent money. When the administration

terminates, the court may enter judgment against the landlord in a reasonable amount for the services and expenses incurred by the administrator.

Subd. 4. **Powers.** The administrator may:

- (1) collect rents from residential and commercial tenants, evict residential and commercial tenants for nonpayment of rent or other cause, enter into leases for vacant dwelling units, rent vacant commercial units with the consent of the landlord, and exercise other powers necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of sections [504B.381](#) and [504B.395](#) to [504B.471](#);
- (2) contract for the reasonable cost of materials, labor, and services including utility services provided by a third party necessary to remedy the violation or violations found by the court to exist and for the rehabilitation of the property to maintain safe and habitable conditions over the useful life of the property, and disburse money for these purposes from funds available for the purpose;
- (3) provide services to the residential tenants that the landlord is obligated to provide but refuses or fails to provide, and pay for them from funds available for the purpose;
- (4) petition the court, after notice to the parties, for an order allowing the administrator to encumber the property to secure funds to the extent necessary to cover the costs described in clause (2), including reasonable fees for the administrator's services, and to pay for the costs from funds derived from the encumbrance; and
- (5) petition the court, after notice to the parties, for an order allowing the administrator to receive funds made available for this purpose by the federal or state governing body or the municipality to the extent necessary to cover the costs described in clause (2) and pay for them from funds derived from this source.

The municipality shall recover disbursements under clause (5) by special assessment on the real estate affected, bearing interest at the rate determined by the municipality, but not to exceed the rate established for finance charges for open-end credit sales under section 334.16, subdivision 1 , clause (b). The assessment, interest, and any penalties shall be collected as are special assessments made for other purposes under state statute or municipal charter.

Subd. 5. **Termination of administration.** 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. If the court finds that the petition is proved, the court shall terminate the administration and proceed to judgment under section [504B.425, paragraph \(e\)](#).

Subd. 6. **Residential building repairs and services.** The administrator must first contract and pay for residential building repairs and services necessary to keep the residential building habitable before other expenses may be paid. If sufficient funds are not available for paying other expenses, such as tax and mortgage payments, after paying for necessary repairs and services, the landlord is responsible for the other expenses.

Subd. 7. **Administrator's liability.** The administrator may not be held personally liable in the performance of duties under this section except for misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance

of office.

Subd. 8. **Dwelling's economic viability.** In considering whether to grant the administrator funds under subdivision 4, the court must consider factors relating to the long-term economic viability of the dwelling, including:

- (1) the causes leading to the appointment of an administrator;
- (2) the repairs necessary to bring the property into code compliance;
- (3) the market value of the property; and
- (4) whether present and future rents will be sufficient to cover the cost of repairs or rehabilitation.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 68; 2004 c 275 s 3

#### **504B.451 RECEIVERSHIP REVOLVING LOAN FUND.**

The Minnesota Housing Finance Agency may establish a revolving loan fund to pay the administrative expenses of receivership administrators under section [504B.445](#) for properties for occupancy by low- and moderate-income persons or families. Landlords must repay administrative expense payments made from the fund.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 69

#### **504B.455 REMOVAL OF ADMINISTRATOR.**

Subdivision 1. **Petition by administrator.** The administrator may, after notice to all parties, petition the court to be relieved of duties, including in the petition the reasons for it. The court may, in its discretion, grant the petition and discharge the administrator upon approval of the accounts.

Subd. 2. **Petition by a party.** A party may, after notice to the administrator and all other parties, petition the court to remove the administrator. If the party shows good cause, the court shall order the administrator removed and direct the administrator to immediately deliver to the court an accounting of administration. The court may make any other order necessary and appropriate under the circumstances.

Subd. 3. **Appointment of new administrator.** If the administrator is removed, the court shall appoint a new administrator in accordance with section [504B.445](#), giving all parties an opportunity to be heard.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 70

#### **504B.461 TERMINATION OF ADMINISTRATION.**

Subdivision 1. **Events of termination.** The administration shall be terminated upon one of the following:

- (1) certification is secured from the appropriate governmental agency that the violations found by the court to exist at the time of judgment have been remedied; or
- (2) an order according to section [504B.445, subdivision 5](#).

Subd. 2. **Accounting by administrator.** After the occurrence of any of the conditions in subdivision 1, the administrator shall:

- (1) submit to the court an accounting of receipts and disbursements of the administration together with copies of all bills, receipts, and other memoranda pertaining to the administration, 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
- (2) comply with any other order the court makes as a condition of discharge.

Subd. 3. **Discharge of administrator.** 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 section [504B.381](#) and sections [504B.395](#) to [504B.471](#).

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 71

#### **504B.465 WAIVER NOT ALLOWED.**

Any provision of a lease or other agreement in which a provision of section [504B.381](#) or sections [504B.395](#) to [504B.471](#) is waived by a residential tenant is contrary to public policy and void.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 72

#### **504B.471 PURPOSE TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REMEDIES.**

The purpose of section [504B.381](#) and sections [504B.395](#) to [504B.471](#) is to provide additional remedies and nothing contained in those sections alters the ultimate financial liability of the landlord or residential tenant for repairs or maintenance of the building.

**History:** 1999 c 199 art 1 s 73

## **Appendix 6 - Legal Services Groups**

### **A**

#### **Albert Lea Office (Southeast Region) - Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services**

132 N. Broadway  
Albert Lea, MN 56007  
**507-377-2831**  
[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**\*Alex and Brandon Child Safety Center** PO Box 602, Brainerd, MN 56401  
(218) 828-0022  
[http://www.womenscenteronline.org/a\\_lex.html](http://www.womenscenteronline.org/a_lex.html)

**\*Alexandra House, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 49039, Blaine, MN 55449 **(763)780-2330**  
<http://www.alexandrahouse.org/>

**Alexandria Office - Legal Services of Northwest Minnesota** 1114 Broadway, Alexandria, MN 56308  
**(320) 762-0663** (800) 450-2552  
[www.lsnmlaw.org](http://www.lsnmlaw.org)

**Anishinabe Legal Services - Cass Lake Office**  
411 1st St., N.W. P.O. Box 157, Cass Lake, MN 56633 **(800) 422-1335** 218-335-2223  
<http://www.alslegal.org/>

### **B**

**\*Battered Women's Legal Advocacy Project**  
1611 Park Avenue, Suite 2  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
**(612) 343-9842**  
[www.bwlap.org](http://www.bwlap.org)

**Bemidji Office - Legal Services Northwest Minnesota** 215- 4th St. N.W.  
P.O. Box 1883  
Bemidji, MN 56619  
**(800) 450-9201** or 218-751-9201  
[www.lsnmlaw.org](http://www.lsnmlaw.org)

**Brainerd Office-Legal Aid Service of Northeastern Minnesota I** 14091 Baxter Drive, Suite 116  
Baxter, MN 56425  
**(218) 829-1701**  
[www.lasnem.org](http://www.lasnem.org)

## C

**Central Minnesota Legal Services-Downtown Minneapolis**  
430 First Avenue North, Suite 359  
Minneapolis, MN 55401  
**(612) 334-5970**  
<http://vwww.centralmnlegal.org>

**Centro Legal, Inc.**  
2610 University Avenue W. Suite #450  
St. Paul, MN 55114  
**(651) 642-1890**  
[www.centro-legal.org](http://www.centro-legal.org)

**Children's Law Center of Minnesota**  
450 N. Syndicate Street, Suite 315  
St. Paul, MN 55104  
**(651) 644-4438**  
[www.clcmn.org](http://www.clcmn.org)

**\*Chrysalis**  
4432 Chicago Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55407  
**612-870-2426**  
[www.chrysaliswomen.org](http://www.chrysaliswomen.org)

## D

**Dispute Resolution Center**  
974 West 7th St., St. Paul, MN 55102 651.292.7791  
<http://llwww.disputeresolutioncenter.org/>

## E

**East Central Legal Services - Cambridge Office**  
1700 State Highway 293, Suite 100, Cambridge, MN 55008 **(800) 622-7772**  
[www.midmnlegal.org](http://www.midmnlegal.org)

**Eastside and American Indian Branch Office - Southern Minnesota Regional  
Legal Services**

579 Wells St., #100, St. Paul, MN 55101

(651) 495-0473 [www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**Education Law Advocacy Project - Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services** 450 North Syndicate  
Street, Suite 325, St. Paul, MN 55104

(651) 291-2837

[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**G**

**Grand Rapids Office-Legal Aid Service of Northeastern Minnesota**

Central Square Mall

201 NW 4th Street, Grand Rapids, MN 55744

(218) 327-8857

[www.lasnem.org](http://www.lasnem.org)

**H**

**\*Hennepin County Domestic Abuse Service Center**

Hennepin County Government Center Room A-022

300 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, MN 55487

(612)348-5073

<http://vwww.mncourts.gov/district/4/?page=369>

**\*Hennepin County Self-Help Center Family Court Location**

Family Justice Center

110 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, MN 55401

612-596-8519

<http://www.mncourts.gov/selfhelp/?page=310>

**\*Hennepin County Self-Help Service Center**

HN Co. Gov't Center Public Service Level (Skyway)

300 South Sixth Street

Minneapolis, MN 55487

<http://www.courts.state.mn.us/selfhelp/>

**\*HIRED - Minnesota**

1200 Plymouth Avenue North

Minneapolis, MN 55411

[www.hired.org](http://www.hired.org)

**\*HOME Line**

3455 Bloomington Avenue

Minneapolis, MN 55407

(612) 728-5767

<http://vwww.homelinernn.org/>

**Housing Alliance Law Office – Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services**

798 East 7th Street

St. Paul, MN 55106

**651-771-9323**

[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**I**

**Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota**

450 North Syndicate Street, Suite 175

St. Paul, MN 55104

**(651)641-1011**

[www.ilcm.org](http://www.ilcm.org)

**J**

**Judicare of Anoka County**

1201 89th Ave. N.E., Suite 310

Blaine, MN 55434

**(763) 783-4970**

**L**

**Legal Aid Society of Minneapolis**

430 1st Avenue North, Suite 300

Minneapolis, MN 55401

**(612) 334-5970**

[www.midmnlegal.org](http://www.midmnlegal.org)

**Legal Assistance of Washington County**

275 South Third Street, Suite 103

Stillwater, MN 55082

**(651) 351-7172**

**Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners (LAMP)**

875 Summit Ave., Room 254  
St. Paul, MN 55105  
(651) 290-6413

**LegalCORPS (statewide assistance for small nonprofits and small businesses)**

600 Nicollet Mall, Suite 390A  
Minneapolis, MN 55402  
(612) 752-6678 or (888) 454-5267  
[www.legalcorps.org](http://www.legalcorps.org)

**Legal Services of Northwest Minnesota - Moorhead Office**

1015 7th Ave. North,  
P.O. Box 838,  
Moorhead, MN 56560  
**(800) 450-8585** 218-233-8585  
[www.lsnmlaw.org](http://www.lsnmlaw.org)

**M**

**Mankato Office (Southwest Region) - Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services**

12 Civic Center Plaza, Suite 3000  
P. O. Box 3304, Mankato, MN 56002  
**888-575-2954** New Client Intake Hotline  
[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights**

650 Third Avenue South, #550,  
Minneapolis, MN 55402  
**(612) 341-9845**  
[www.mnadvocates.org](http://www.mnadvocates.org)

**Minnesota AIDS Project**

1400 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55404  
**(612)373-2426** or **612-373-2437**  
<http://www.mnaidsproject.org/living/legal/index.htm>

**Minnesota American Indian Bar Association**

PO Box 3712  
Minneapolis, MN 55403  
<http://www.maiba.org/contact.html>

**\*Minnesota Army National Guard Office of the Staff Judge Advocate**

13865 South Robert Trail  
Rosemount, MN 55068  
651-282-4915

**Minnesota Assistance Council for Veterans**  
VAMC Building 47  
One Veterans Drive  
Minneapolis, MN 55417  
**(612)726-1327; (218)722-8763; (507)345-8258**  
[www.mac-v.org](http://www.mac-v.org)

**\*Minnesota Child Care Resource and Referral Network**  
380 Lafayette Road, Suite 103  
Saint Paul, MN 55107  
[www.mnchildcare.org](http://www.mnchildcare.org)

**\*Minnesota Disability Law Center**  
430 1st Ave. North, Suite 300  
Minneapolis, MN 55401  
(612) 332-1441  
[www.mndlc.org](http://www.mndlc.org)

**Minnesota Disability Law Center-Legal Aid Society (MMLA)**  
430 1st Ave. N., Suite 300  
Minneapolis, MN 55401  
**(800) 292-4150 or 612-332-1441**  
[www.midmnlegal.org](http://www.midmnlegal.org)

**Minnesota Family Farm Law Project - Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services**  
12 Civic Center Plaza, Suite 3000  
P.O. Box 3304  
Mankato, MN 56002  
**507-387-1211**  
[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center**  
2300 - 15th Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55404  
<http://wwwv.miwrc.org/>

**\*Minnesota Legal Services Coalition State Support Center**  
Midtown Commons - Suite 101B  
2324 University Avenue West  
St. Paul, MN 55114  
**651-228-9105**  
[www.mnlegalservices.org](http://www.mnlegalservices.org)

## N

### **\*National Indian Child Welfare Association**

5100 SW Macadam Avenue, Suite 300  
Portland, OR 97239  
[www.nicwa.org](http://www.nicwa.org)

### **Naytahwaush Office - Anishinabe Legal Services**

P. O. Box 57  
Naytahwaush, MN 56556  
**(877) 800-7295 or 218-935-5345**  
<http://www.alslegal.org/>

## P

Pine City Office – Legal Aid Service of Northeastern Minnesota  
235 Main Street South  
Pine City, MN 55063  
**(320) 629-7166**

### **\*Public Housing Authority (HUD) Minnesota Directory**

451 7th Street S.W.  
Washington, DC 20410  
<http://www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=mn&topic=offices>

## R

### **Red Lake Office - Anishinabe Legal Services**

P. O. Box 291  
Red Lake, MN 56671  
**(866) 679-2281 218-679-2281**  
<http://www.alslegal.org/>

### **Refugee and Immigrant Program**

650 3rd Ave S, #550, Minneapolis, MN 55402  
(612) 341-3302  
[http://www.mnadvocates.org/Refugee\\_and\\_Immigrant\\_Program.html](http://www.mnadvocates.org/Refugee_and_Immigrant_Program.html)

### **Refugee, Immigrant and Migrant Services - Fargo, ND Office (Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services)**

118 Broadway North, Suite 616  
Fargo, ND 58102  
**(800) 832-5575**  
[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**Refugee, Immigrant and Migrant Services - St. Paul Office (Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services)**

450 North Syndicate Street, Suite 325

St. Paul, MN 55104

**(651) 291-2837 or (651) 255-0797**

[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

Resources for Asylum Seekers

650 Third Avenue South, #550

Minneapolis, MN 55402

**(612) 341-9845**

[www.mnadvocates.org](http://www.mnadvocates.org)

**Rochester Office (Southeast Region) - Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services**

903 West Center Street, Suite 130

Rochester, MN 55902

**(507) 292-0080**

[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**S**

**Senior Law Project - Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services** 166 East 4th Street, Suite 200

St. Paul, MN 55101

**(651) 224-7301**

[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**Shakopee Office - Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services**

712 Canterbury Road South

Shakopee, MN 55379

**(651) 222-4731** [www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services - St. Paul Central Office** 166 East 4th Street, Suite 200

St. Paul, MN 55101

**(651) 222-4731**

[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

**St. Cloud Area Legal Services (SCALS)**

830 W. St. Germain, Suite 300

P.O. Box 886

St. Cloud, MN 56302

**(888) 360-2889**

[www.midmnlegal.org](http://www.midmnlegal.org)

**St. Cloud Office-Central Minnesota Legal Services**

830 West St. Germain, #309

P.O. Box 1598

St. Cloud, MN 56302

**(800) 622-7773**

[www.centralmnlegal.org](http://www.centralmnlegal.org)

**T**

**Twin Cities Christian Legal Aid**

First Covenant Church

810 S. 7th St.

Minneapolis, MN 55415

(612) 278-1755

[www.tccla.org](http://www.tccla.org)

**V**

**VA Vocational Rehabilitation & Employment Service - St. Paul Office**

1 Federal Drive

Fort Snelling

St. Paul, MN 55111

612-970-5440

<http://www.vba.va.gov/ro/central/stpau/pages/vocrehab.html>

**Virginia Office-Legal Aid Service of Northeastern Minnesota**

Olcott Plaza, Suite 150

820 N. 9th St.

Virginia, MN 55792

**(218) 749-3270**

[www.lasnem.org](http://www.lasnem.org)

**Volunteer Attorney Program**

314 W. Superior Street, Suite 1000

Duluth, MN 55802

**(218)723-4005**

<http://vwww.volunteerattorney.org/>

**Volunteer Lawyers Network, Ltd**

600 Nicollet Mall, Suite 390A

Minneapolis, MN 55402

**(612) 752-6677**

[www.volunteerlawyersnetwork.org](http://www.volunteerlawyersnetwork.org)

## W

### **Western Minnesota Legal Services - Willmar Office**

302 SW 5th Street, Suite 202

Willmar, MN 56201

**(888) 360-3666**

[www.midmnlegal.org](http://www.midmnlegal.org)

### **Willmar Office – Central Minnesota Legal Services**

302 SW 5th Street, Suite 201

Willmar, MN 56201

**(800) 622-4011**

[www.centralmnlegal.org](http://www.centralmnlegal.org)

### **Winona Office (Southeast Region) - Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services**

66 E. 3rd Street, Suite 204

Winona, MN 55987

**(507)454-6660**

[www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

### **\*Women's Center of Mid-Minnesota**

PQ Box 602, Brainerd, MN 56401

(218) 828-1216

<http://www.womenscenteronline.org>

### **Worthington Office (Southwest Region) – Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services**

421 Tenth Street, Worthington, MN 56187

**(800) 233-0023** [www.smrls.org](http://www.smrls.org)

\*This Legal Aid Office does not provide legal representation in court.