## 

FILE NUMBER:	H.F. 170	DATE:	February 25, 2003
Version:	First Engrossment		
Authors:	Kohls and others		
Subject:	Conflicts of Law- Limitations Act		
Analyst:	Deborah K. McKnight, Legislative A	nalyst (651-	296-5056)

This publication can be made available in alternative formats upon request. Please call 651-296-6753 (voice); or the Minnesota State Relay Service at 1-800-627-3529 (TTY) for assistance. Summaries are also available on our website at: www.house.mn/hrd.

## **Overview**

This proposal sets out rules for deciding which state's statute of limitations would apply in a Minnesota court action that involves applying the law of one or more other states. "Conflict of laws" is the legal term for situations where more than one state or country's laws could apply and a court has to decide which law governs.

## **Section**

- **1 Definitions.** Defines "claim" to include statutory and case law civil claims. Defines "state" to include each of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American possessions, foreign countries, and political subdivisions of any of these.
- 2 Conflicts of laws; limitation periods. Provides that if a claim in a Minnesota court is substantively based on (1) the law of one other state, the limitation period of that state applies; or (2) on the law of more than one state, the Minnesota conflicts of laws rules would decide which state's limitation period to follow. In all other cases, the Minnesota statutes of limitation apply.
- **3 Rules applicable to computation of limitation periods.** If another state's limitation period applies, the Minnesota courts will follow that state's rules for tolling (stopping) or running the time clock for suing, but will not follow the other state's other rules on conflicts of laws.
- 4 **Unfairness.** Provides that if the other state's limitation period is substantially different from Minnesota's (either much shorter or much longer) a Minnesota court must apply the limitation period from Minnesota law.
- **5 Existing and future claims.** The bill applies to claims (1) accruing after the effective date, or (2) brought up in a civil matter more than one year after the effective date. It does not revive a claim barred before the effective date.