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Requirements for Grain Warehouses:

Minnesota



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MN ST Ch. 232

Current through Chapter 75 of the 2020 Regular Session.

232.20 GRAIN STORAGE ACT; CITATION

Sections 232.20 to 232.24 may be cited as the Grain Storage Act.

232.21 DEFINITIONS [Effective until July 1, 2020]

Subdivision 1. Applicability. — For the purpose of sections 232.20 to 232.24, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. Bond. — “Bond” means an acceptable obligation, running to the state as obligee, for the purpose of indemnifying depositors and producers of grain against breach of contract by a public grain warehouse.

Subd. 3. Commissioner. — “Commissioner” means the commissioner of agriculture.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 2012 c 244 art 1 s 83]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1982 c 508 s 12]

Subd. 6. Depositor. — “Depositor” means a person who is the owner or legal holder of an outstanding grain warehouse receipt, grain bank receipt or open scale ticket marked for storage on which a receipt is to be issued, representing any grain stored in a public grain warehouse.

Subd. 6a. Electronic document. — “Electronic document” means a document that is generated, sent, received, or stored by electronic, optical, or similar means, including electronic data interchange, electronic mail, telegram, telex, or telecopy. “Electronic document” includes, but is not limited to, warehouse receipts, grain purchase contracts, and voluntary extension of credit contracts.

Subd. 6b. Electronic grain warehouse receipt. — “Electronic grain warehouse receipt” means an electronic version of a grain warehouse receipt issued or transmitted to a depositor by a grain warehouse operator under the provisions of section 232.23 in the form of an electronic document. An electronic grain warehouse receipt is a negotiable instrument except as provided in section 232.23, subdivision 11.

Subd. 6c. Electronic signature. — “Electronic signature” means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.

Subd. 7. Grain. — “Grain” means any cereal grain, coarse grain, or oilseed in unprocessed form for which a standard has been established by the United States Secretary of Agriculture or the Minnesota Board of Grain Standards, dry edible beans, or agricultural crops designated by the commissioner by rule.

Subd. 8. Grain warehouse. — “Grain warehouse” means an elevator, flour, cereal or feed mill, malthouse or warehouse in which grain belonging to a person other than the grain warehouse operator is received for purchase or storage.

Subd. 9. Grain warehouse receipt. — “Grain warehouse receipt” means a formal record issued to a depositor by a grain warehouse operator under the provisions of section 232.23. A grain warehouse receipt is a negotiable instrument except as provided in section 232.23, subdivision 11.

Subd. 10. Person. — “Person” means a corporation, company, joint stock company or association, partnership, firm or individual, including their agents, trustees, assignees or duly appointed receivers.

Subd. 11. Producer. — “Producer” means a person who owns or manages a grain producing or growing operation and holds or shares the responsibility for marketing that grain produced.

Subd. 12. Public grain warehouse operator. — “Public grain warehouse operator” means a person licensed to operate a grain warehouse in which grain belonging to persons other than the grain warehouse operator is accepted for storage or purchase, or who offers grain storage or grain warehouse facilities to the public for hire or a feed-processing plant that receives and stores grain, the equivalent of which, it processes and returns to the grain’s owner in amounts, at intervals, and with added ingredients that are mutually agreeable to the grain’s owner and the person operating the plant.

Subd. 13. Scale ticket. — “Scale ticket” means a memorandum showing the weight, grade and kind of grain which is issued by a grain warehouse operator to a depositor at the time the grain is delivered.

Subd. 14. Open storage. — “Open storage” means grain or agricultural products received by a warehouse operator from a depositor for which warehouse receipts have not been issued or a purchase made and the records documented accordingly.

232.21 DEFINITIONS. [Effective July 1, 2020]

Subdivision 1. Applicability. — For the purpose of sections 232.20 to 232.24, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. Bond. — “Bond” means an acceptable obligation, running to the state as obligee, for the purpose of indemnifying depositors and producers of grain against breach of contract by a public grain warehouse.

Subd. 3. Commissioner. — “Commissioner” means the commissioner of agriculture.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 2012 c 244 art 1 s 83]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1982 c 508 s 12]

Subd. 6. Depositor. — “Depositor” means a person who is the owner or legal holder of an outstanding grain warehouse receipt, grain bank receipt or open scale ticket marked for storage on which a receipt is to be issued, representing any grain stored in a public grain warehouse.

Subd. 6a. Electronic document. — “Electronic document” means a document that is generated, sent, received, or stored by electronic, optical, or similar means, including electronic data interchange, electronic mail, telegram, telex, or telecopy. “Electronic document” includes, but is not limited to, warehouse receipts, grain purchase contracts, and voluntary extension of credit contracts.

Subd. 6b. Electronic grain warehouse receipt. — “Electronic grain warehouse receipt” means an electronic version of a grain warehouse receipt issued or transmitted to a depositor by a grain warehouse operator under the provisions of section 232.23 in the form of an electronic document. An electronic grain warehouse receipt is a negotiable instrument except as provided in section 232.23, subdivision 11.

Subd. 6c. Electronic signature. — “Electronic signature” means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.

Subd. 7. Grain. — “Grain” means any cereal grain, coarse grain, or oilseed in unprocessed form for which a standard has been established by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, dry edible beans, or agricultural crops designated by the commissioner by rule.

Subd. 7a. Grain bank. — “Grain bank” means a feed-processing plant that receives and stores grain it processes and returns to the grain’s owner in amounts, at intervals, and with added ingredients that are mutually agreeable to the grain’s owner and the person operating the plant. Grain bank does not include a seed cleaning plant.

Subd. 8. Grain warehouse. — “Grain warehouse” means an elevator, flour, cereal or feed mill, malthouse or warehouse in which grain belonging to a person other than the grain warehouse operator is received for purchase or storage.

Subd. 9. Grain warehouse receipt. — “Grain warehouse receipt” means a formal record issued to a depositor by a grain warehouse operator under the provisions of section 232.23. A grain warehouse receipt is a negotiable instrument except as provided in section 232.23, subdivision 11.

Subd. 10. Person. — “Person” means a corporation, company, joint stock company or association, partnership, firm or individual, including their agents, trustees, assignees or duly appointed receivers.

Subd. 11. Producer. — “Producer” means a person who owns or manages a grain producing or growing operation and holds or shares the responsibility for marketing that grain produced.

Subd. 12. Public grain warehouse operator. — “Public grain warehouse operator” means a person licensed to operate a grain warehouse in which grain belonging to persons other than the grain warehouse operator is accepted for storage or purchase, or who offers grain storage or grain warehouse facilities to the public for hire or a feed-processing plant that receives and stores grain, the equivalent of which, it processes and returns to the grain’s owner in amounts, at intervals, and with added ingredients that are mutually agreeable to the grain’s owner and the person operating the plant.

Subd. 13. Scale ticket. — “Scale ticket” means a memorandum showing the weight, grade and kind of grain which is issued by a grain warehouse operator to a depositor at the time the grain is delivered.

Subd. 14. Open storage. — “Open storage” means grain or agricultural products received by a warehouse operator from a depositor for which warehouse receipts have not been issued or a purchase made and the records documented accordingly.

Subd. 15. Temporary storage. — “Temporary storage” means grain stored in outdoor piles or suitable structures, which are not in use for the entirety of the license period.

232.22 LICENSES, BONDING CLAIMS, DISBURSEMENTS [Effective until July 1, 2020]

Subdivision 1. Licenses. — An application for a public grain warehouse operator’s license must be filed with the commissioner and the license issued before the purchase or storage of grain may be commenced. All grain warehouses located within the same home rule charter or statutory city or town and owned and operated by the same person may be covered by a single license.

Subd. 2. Renewal. — A license must be renewed annually. If a business receives more than one license from the commissioner, the licenses shall be issued at the same time, but only after all conditions for each license are met. The licenses may be combined into one joint license.

Subd. 3. Fees; grain buyers and storage account. — There is created in the agricultural fund an account known as the grain buyers and storage account. The commissioner shall set the fees for examinations, certifications, and licenses under sections 232.20 to 232.24 at levels necessary to pay the costs of administering and enforcing sections 232.20 to 232.24. All money collected pursuant to sections 232.20 to 232.24 shall be paid by the commissioner into the state treasury and credited to the grain buyers and storage account and is appropriated to the commissioner for the administration and enforcement of sections 232.20 to 232.24. All money collected pursuant to chapter 231 shall be paid by the commissioner into the grain buyers and storage account and is appropriated to the commissioner for the administration and enforcement of chapter 231.

The fees for a license to store grain are as follows:

(a) For a license to store grain, \$110 for each home rule charter or statutory city or town in which a public grain warehouse is operated

(b) A person with a license to store grain in a public grain warehouse is subject to an examination fee for each licensed location, based on the following schedule for one examination:

Bushel Capacity

Examination Fee

Less than 150,001

\$300

150,001 to 250,000

\$425

250,001 to 500,000

\$545

500,001 to 750,000

\$700

750,001 to 1,000,000

\$865

1,000,001 to 1,200,000

\$1,040

1,200,001 to 1,500,000

\$1,205

1,500,001 to 2,000,000

\$1,380

More than 2,000,000

\$1,555

(c) The fee for the second examination is \$ 55 per hour per examiner for warehouse operators who choose to have it performed by the commissioner.

(d) A penalty amount not to exceed ten percent of the fees due may be imposed by the commissioner for each month for which the fees are delinquent.

Subd. 4. Bonding.

(a) Before a license is issued, the applicant for a public grain warehouse operator's license shall file with the commissioner a bond in a penal sum prescribed by the commissioner based on the annual average storage liability as stated on the statement of grain in storage report or on the gross annual grain purchase report, whichever is greater, and applying the following amounts:

- (1) \$10,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$0 but not more than \$25,000;
- (2) \$20,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$25,001 but not more than \$50,000;
- (3) \$30,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$50,001 but not more than \$75,000;
- (4) \$50,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$75,001 but not more than \$100,000;
- (5) \$75,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$100,001 but not more than \$200,000;
- (6) \$125,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$200,001 but not more than \$300,000;
- (7) \$175,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$300,001 but not more than \$400,000;
- (8) \$225,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$400,001 but not more than \$500,000;
- (9) \$275,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$500,001 but not more than \$600,000;
- (10) \$325,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$600,001 but not more than \$700,000;
- (11) \$375,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$700,001 but not more than \$800,000;
- (12) \$425,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$800,001 but not more than \$900,000;
- (13) \$475,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$900,001 but not more than \$1,000,000; and
- (14) \$500,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$1,000,000.

(b) Bonds must be continuous until canceled. To cancel a bond, a surety must provide 90 days' written notice of the bond's termination date to the licensee and the commissioner.

Subd. 5. Statement of grain in storage; reports.

(a) All public grain warehouse operators must by February 15 of each year file with the commissioner on a form approved by the commissioner a report showing the annual average liability of all grain outstanding on grain warehouse receipts, open storage, and grain stored for feed processing that occurred during the preceding calendar year. This report shall be used for the purpose of establishing the penal sum of the bond.

(b) Warehouse operators that are at a maximum bond and want to continue at maximum bond do not need to file this report.

(c) It is a violation of this chapter for any public grain warehouse operator to fail to file the report required in paragraph (a).

(d) Every public grain warehouse operator shall keep in a place of safety complete and accurate records and accounts relating to any grain warehouse operated. The records shall reflect each commodity received and shipped daily, the balance remaining in the grain warehouse at the close of each business day, a listing of all unissued grain warehouse receipts in the operator's possession, a record of all grain warehouse receipts issued which remain outstanding and a record of all grain warehouse receipts which have been returned for cancellation. Copies of grain warehouse receipts or other documents evidencing ownership of grain by a depositor, or other liability of the grain warehouse operator, shall be retained as long as the liability exists but must be kept for a minimum of three years.

(e) Every public grain warehouse operator must maintain in the grain warehouse at all times grain of proper grade and sufficient quantity to meet delivery obligations on all outstanding grain warehouse receipts.

Subd. 6. Bond claims. — A person claiming to be damaged by a breach of the conditions of a bond of a licensed public grain warehouse operator may file a written claim with the commissioner stating the facts constituting the claim. The claim must be filed with the commissioner within 180 days of the breach of the conditions of the bond. If the commissioner has reason to believe that a claim is valid, the commissioner may immediately suspend the license of the public grain warehouse operator and the licensee must surrender the license to the commissioner. Within 15 days the licensee may request an administrative hearing subject to chapter 14 to determine whether the license should be revoked. If no request is made within 15 days the commissioner shall revoke the license.

Subd. 6a. Bond determinations. — If a public grain warehouse operator is licensed under both this chapter and chapter 223, the warehouse shall have its bond determined by its gross annual grain purchase amount or its annual average grain storage value, whichever is greater. For those entities licensed under this chapter and chapter 223, the entire bond shall be available to any claims against the bond for claims filed under this chapter and chapter 223.

Subd. 7. Bond disbursement.

(a) The bond of a public grain warehouse operator must be conditioned that the public grain warehouse operator issuing a grain warehouse receipt is liable to the depositor for the delivery of the kind, grade and net quantity of grain called for by the receipt.

(b) Upon notification of default, the commissioner shall determine the validity of all claims and notify all parties having filed claims. Any aggrieved party may appeal the commissioner's determination by requesting, within 15 days, that the commissioner initiate a contested case proceeding. In the absence of such a request, or following the issuance of a final order in a contested case, the surety company shall issue payment to those claimants entitled to payment. If the commissioner determines it is necessary, the commissioner may apply to the district court for an order appointing a trustee or receiver to manage and supervise the operations of the grain warehouse operator in default. The commissioner may participate in any resulting court proceeding as an interested party.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of bond disbursement against all valid claims under a condition one bond, all grain owned or stored in the public grain warehouse shall be sold and the combined proceeds deposited in a special fund. Payment shall be made from the special fund satisfying the valid claims of grain warehouse receipt holders.

(d) If a public grain warehouse operator has become liable to more than one depositor or producer by reason of breaches of the conditions of the bond and the amount of the bond is insufficient to pay, beyond the proceeds of the special fund, the entire liability to all valid claimants, the proceeds of the bond and special fund shall be apportioned among the valid claimants on a pro rata basis.

(e) A bond is not cumulative from one licensing period to the next. The maximum liability of the bond shall be its face value for the licensing period.

(f) The bond disbursement shall occur 200 days from the date the commissioner publishes a public notice of a claim. At the end of this time period, the commissioner shall initiate bond payments on all valid claims received by the department.

232.22 LICENSES, BONDING CLAIMS, DISBURSEMENTS. [Effective July 1, 2020]

Subdivision 1. Licenses. — An application for a public grain warehouse operator's license must be filed with the commissioner and the license issued before the purchase or storage of grain may be commenced. All grain warehouses located within the same home rule charter or statutory city or town and owned and operated by the same person may be covered by a single license.

Subd. 2. Renewal. — A license must be renewed annually. If a business receives more than one license from the commissioner, the licenses shall be issued at the same time, but only after all conditions for each license are met. The licenses may be combined into one joint license.

Subd. 3. Fees; grain buyers and storage account.

(a) There is created in the agricultural fund an account known as the grain buyers and storage account. The commissioner shall set the fees for examinations, certifications, and licenses under sections 232.20 to 232.24 at levels necessary to pay the costs of administering and enforcing sections 232.20 to 232.24. All money collected pursuant to sections 232.20 to 232.24 shall be paid by the commissioner into the state treasury and credited to the grain buyers and storage account. Money in the account, including interest, is appropriated to the commissioner for the administration and enforcement of sections 232.20 to 232.24.

(b) All money collected pursuant to chapter 231 shall be paid by the commissioner into the grain buyers and storage account. Money in the account is appropriated to the commissioner for the administration and enforcement of chapter 231.

(c) The fees for a license to store grain are as follows:

(1) For a license to store grain, \$110 for each home rule charter or statutory city or town in which a public grain warehouse is operated.

(2) In addition to the license fee required under clause (1), a person with a license to store grain in a public grain warehouse is subject to an examination fee for each licensed location, as follows:

Bushel Capacity

Examination Fee

Less than 150,001

\$ 300

150,001 to 250,000

\$ 425

250,001 to 500,000

\$ 545

500,001 to 750,000

\$ 700

750,001 to 1,000,000

\$ 865

1,000,001 to 1,200,000

\$ 1,040

1,200,001 to 1,500,000

\$ 1,205

1,500,001 to 2,000,000

\$ 1,380

More than 2,000,000

\$ 1,555

(3) The fee for supplemental examinations required by the commissioner under section 232.24 is \$55 per hour per examiner.

(d) A penalty amount not to exceed ten percent of the fees due may be imposed by the commissioner for each month for which the fees are delinquent.

Subd. 4. Bonding.

(a) Before a license is issued, except as provided under paragraph (c), the applicant for a public grain warehouse operator's license shall file with the commissioner a bond in a penal sum prescribed by the commissioner based on the annual average storage liability as stated on the statement of grain in storage report or on the gross annual grain purchase report, whichever is greater, and applying the following amounts:

(1) \$10,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$0 but not more than \$25,000;

(2) \$20,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$25,001 but not more than \$50,000;

(3) \$30,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$50,001 but not more than \$75,000;

(4) \$50,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$75,001 but not more than \$100,000;

(5) \$75,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$100,001 but not more than \$200,000;

(6) \$125,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$200,001 but not more than \$300,000;

(7) \$175,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$300,001 but not more than \$400,000;

(8) \$225,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$400,001 but not more than \$500,000;

(9) \$275,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$500,001 but not more than \$600,000;

(10) \$325,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$600,001 but not more than \$700,000;

(11) \$375,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$700,001 but not more than \$800,000;

(12) \$425,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$800,001 but not more than \$900,000;

(13) \$475,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$900,001 but not more than \$1,000,000; and

(14) \$500,000 for storages with annual average storage liability of more than \$1,000,000.

(b) Bonds must be continuous until canceled. To cancel a bond, a surety must provide 90 days' written notice of the bond's termination date to the licensee and the commissioner.

(c) In lieu of the bond required by this subdivision, the applicant may deposit with the commissioner of management and budget an irrevocable bank letter of credit as defined in section 336.5-102, in the same amount as would be required for a bond.

Subd. 5. Statement of grain in storage; reports.

(a) All public grain warehouse operators must by February 15 of each year file with the commissioner on a form approved by the commissioner a report showing the annual average liability of all grain outstanding on grain warehouse receipts, open storage, and grain stored for feed processing that occurred during the preceding calendar year. This report shall be used for the purpose of establishing the penal sum of the bond.

(b) Warehouse operators that are at a maximum bond and want to continue at maximum bond do not need to file this report.

(c) It is a violation of this chapter for any public grain warehouse operator to fail to file the report required in paragraph (a).

(d) Every public grain warehouse operator shall keep in a place of safety complete and accurate records and accounts relating to any grain warehouse operated. The records shall reflect each commodity received and shipped daily, the balance remaining in the grain warehouse at the close of each business day, a listing of all unissued grain warehouse receipts in the operator's possession, a record of all grain warehouse receipts issued which remain outstanding and a record of all grain warehouse receipts which have been returned for cancellation. Copies of grain warehouse receipts or other documents evidencing ownership of grain by a depositor, or other liability of the grain warehouse operator, shall be retained as long as the liability exists but must be kept for a minimum of three years.

(e) Every public grain warehouse operator must maintain in the grain warehouse at all times grain of proper grade and sufficient quantity to meet delivery obligations on all outstanding grain warehouse receipts.

Subd. 6. Bond claims. — A person claiming to be damaged by a breach of the conditions of a bond of a licensed public grain warehouse operator may file a written claim with the commissioner stating the facts constituting the claim. The claim must be filed with the commissioner within 180 days of the breach of the conditions of the bond. If the commissioner has reason to believe that a claim is valid, the commissioner may immediately suspend the license of the public grain warehouse operator and the licensee must surrender the license to the commissioner. Within 15 days the licensee may request an administrative hearing subject to chapter 14 to determine whether the license should be revoked. If no request is made within 15 days the commissioner shall revoke the license.

Subd. 6a. Bond determinations. — If a public grain warehouse operator is licensed under both this chapter and chapter 223, the warehouse shall have its bond determined by its gross annual grain purchase amount or its annual average grain storage value, whichever is greater. For those entities licensed under this chapter and chapter 223, the entire bond shall be available to any claims against the bond for claims filed under this chapter and chapter 223.

Subd. 7. Bond disbursement.

(a) The bond of a public grain warehouse operator must be conditioned that the public grain warehouse operator issuing a grain warehouse receipt is liable to the depositor for the delivery of the kind, grade and net quantity of grain called for by the receipt.

(b) Upon notification of default, the commissioner shall determine the validity of all claims and notify all parties having filed claims. Any aggrieved party may appeal the commissioner's determination by requesting, within 15 days, that the commissioner initiate a contested case proceeding. In the absence of such a request, or following the issuance of a final order in a contested case, the surety company shall issue payment to those claimants entitled to payment. If the commissioner determines it is necessary, the commissioner may apply to the district court for an order appointing a trustee or receiver to manage and supervise the operations of the

grain warehouse operator in default. The commissioner may participate in any resulting court proceeding as an interested party.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of bond disbursement against all valid claims under a condition one bond, all grain owned or stored in the public grain warehouse shall be sold and the combined proceeds deposited in a special fund. Payment shall be made from the special fund satisfying the valid claims of grain warehouse receipt holders.

(d) If a public grain warehouse operator has become liable to more than one depositor or producer by reason of breaches of the conditions of the bond and the amount of the bond is insufficient to pay, beyond the proceeds of the special fund, the entire liability to all valid claimants, the proceeds of the bond and special fund shall be apportioned among the valid claimants on a pro rata basis.

(e) A bond is not cumulative from one licensing period to the next. The maximum liability of the bond shall be its face value for the licensing period.

(f) The bond disbursement shall occur 200 days from the date the commissioner publishes a public notice of a claim. At the end of this time period, the commissioner shall initiate bond payments on all valid claims received by the department.

232.23 DUTIES OF PUBLIC GRAIN WAREHOUSE OPERATOR [Effective until July 1, 2020]

Subdivision 1. Discrimination prohibited.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a public grain warehouse operator must receive for storage, so far as the capacity of the grain warehouse will permit, all sound grain tendered in warehouseable condition without discrimination against any person tendering the grain.

(b) The requirements in paragraph (a) do not apply to storage capacity owned by producers that is managed by the public grain warehouse operator but is not under the same ownership as the grain warehouse.

Subd. 2. Scale tickets. — A public or private grain warehouse operator, upon receiving grain, shall issue a scale ticket for each load of grain received. Scale tickets shall contain the name, location and the date of each transaction, weight, volume, kind of grain, signature of warehouse operator, and be consecutively numbered. Electronic scale tickets do not require a signature. A duplicate copy of each scale ticket shall remain in the possession of the public or private grain warehouse operator as a permanent record. The original scale ticket shall be delivered to the depositor upon receipt of each load of grain. Each scale ticket shall have printed across its face “This is a memorandum, nonnegotiable, possession of which does not signify that settlement has or has not been consummated.” The scale ticket shall state specifically whether the grain is received on contract, for storage, for shipment or consignment or sold. If the grain is received on contract or sold, the price shall be indicated on the scale ticket. All paper scale tickets shall be dated and signed by the public or private grain warehouse operator or the operator’s agent or manager.

Subd. 3. Grain delivered considered stored. — All grain delivered to a public grain warehouse operator shall be considered stored at the time of delivery, unless arrangements have been made with the public grain warehouse operator prior to or at the time of delivery to apply the grain on contract, for shipment or consignment or for cash sale. Grain may be held in open

storage or placed on a warehouse receipt. Warehouse receipts must be issued for all grain held in open storage within six months of delivery to the warehouse unless the depositor has signed a statement that the depositor does not desire a warehouse receipt. The warehouse operator's tariff applies for any grain that is retained in open storage or under warehouse receipt.

Subd. 4. Form of grain warehouse receipt.

(a) A grain warehouse receipt must be in duplicate, contain the name and location of the grain warehouse, and be delivered to the depositor or the depositor's agent. Grain warehouse receipts shall be consecutively numbered as prescribed by the commissioner and state the date of deposit, except where the deposit of a certain lot for storage is not completed in one day. In that case, the grain warehouse receipt, when issued, shall be dated not later than Saturday of the week of delivery.

(b) A grain warehouse receipt shall contain either on its face or reverse side the following specific grain warehouse and storage contract: "This grain is received, insured and stored through the date of expiration of the annual licenses of this grain warehouse and terms expressed in the body of this grain warehouse receipt shall constitute due notice to its holder of the expiration of the storage period. It is unlawful for a public grain warehouse operator to charge or collect a greater or lesser amount than the amount filed with the commissioner. All charges shall be collected by the grain warehouse operator upon the owner's presentation of the grain warehouse receipt for the sale or delivery of the grain represented by the receipt, or the termination of the storage period. Upon the presentation of this grain warehouse receipt and payment of all charges accrued up to the time of presentation, the above amount, kind and grade of grain will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the depositor or the depositor's order."

(c) A grain warehouse receipt shall also have printed on it the following:

"Redemption of Receipt

Received from , the sum of \$ or bushels in full satisfaction of the obligation represented by this grain warehouse receipt.

Gross price per bushel \$

Storage per bushel \$

Net price per bushel \$

All blank spaces in this grain warehouse receipt were filled in before I signed it and I certify that I am the owner of the commodity for which this grain warehouse receipt was issued and that there are no liens, chattel mortgages or other claims against the commodity represented by this grain warehouse receipt.

Signed

Accepted Dated

Warehouse operator

This redemption shall be signed by the depositor or the depositor's agent in the event that the grain represented is redelivered or purchased by the public grain warehouse operator.

Signature of this redemption by the depositor constitutes a valid cancellation of the obligation embraced in the storage contract.”

(d) A warehouse receipt for dry edible beans must state the grade of the dry edible beans delivered to the grain warehouse and the redelivery charge required under subdivision 10a, paragraph (a).

(e) An electronic version of a grain warehouse receipt generated by a vendor licensed and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture that contains the same information as the paper version of a grain warehouse receipt may be issued instead of a paper document. The electronic version of a grain warehouse receipt carries the same rights and obligations as the paper version. At no time may a paper receipt and an electronic receipt represent the same lot of grain. Redemption of an electronic version of a warehouse receipt may be accomplished by the warehouse receipt holder applying an electronic signature registered and authenticated by a vendor credited by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Subd. 5. Void agreements; penalty. — A provision or agreement in a grain warehouse receipt not contained in subdivision 4 is void. The failure to issue a grain warehouse receipt, as directed, or the issuance of slips, memoranda or other forms of receipt embracing a different grain warehouse or storage contract is a misdemeanor, and no slip, memorandum or other form of receipt is admissible as evidence in any civil action. Nothing in sections 232.20 to 232.24 requires or compels any person operating a flour, cereal or feed mill or malthouse doing a manufacturing business, to receive, store or purchase at the mill or malthouse any kind of grain.

Subd. 6. Liability. — A public grain warehouse operator is liable to the depositor for the delivery of the kind, grade, and net quantity of grain called for by the grain warehouse receipt or scale ticket marked “store.”

Subd. 7. Grain not received. — No public grain warehouse operator may issue a grain warehouse receipt for grain not actually received into the grain warehouse.

Subd. 8. Record of grain warehouse receipts. — A receipt record stating the grain warehouse receipt number and date of deposit, gross weight, dockage and net weight shall remain in the possession of the public grain warehouse operator issuing the grain warehouse receipt and shall be open for inspection by the commissioner or interested parties.

Subd. 9. Warehouse operator shall keep record. — A public grain warehouse operator must keep a proper record of all grain received, stored or shipped, stating the weight, grade, dockage, and the name of the owner.

Subd. 10. Delivery of grain.

(a) On the redemption of a grain warehouse receipt and payment of all lawful charges, the grain represented by the receipt is immediately deliverable to the depositor or the depositor’s order, and is not subject to any further charge for storage after demand for delivery has been made and proper facilities for receiving and shipping the grain have been provided. If delivery has not commenced within 48 hours after demand has been made and proper facilities have been provided, the public grain warehouse operator issuing the grain warehouse receipt is liable to the owner in damages not exceeding two cents per bushel for each day’s delay, unless the public grain warehouse operator makes delivery to different owners in the order demanded as rapidly as it can be done through ordinary diligence, or unless insolvency has occurred.

(b) If a disagreement arises between the person receiving and the person delivering the grain at a public grain warehouse in this state as to the proper grade or dockage of any grain, an average sample of at least three quarts of the grain in dispute may be taken by either or both of the persons interested. The sample shall be certified by both the owner and the public grain warehouse operator as being true samples of the grain in dispute on the delivery day. The samples shall be forwarded in a suitable airtight container by parcel post or express, prepaid, with the name and address of both parties, to a United States Department of Agriculture authorized grain inspection program, who shall, upon request, examine the grain, and determine what grade or dockage the samples of grain are entitled to under the inspection rules. Before the results of the inspection are released to the person requesting the inspection, the person shall pay the required fee. The fee shall be the same as that required for similar services rendered by the grain inspection program.

Subd. 10a. Redelivery of dry edible beans.

(a) A public grain warehouse shall deliver dry edible beans to a holder of a warehouse receipt after the warehouse receipt holder pays a redelivery charge and the charges accrued until the time the warehouse receipt is surrendered to the grain warehouse operator. The dry edible beans must be dry and processed to acceptable standards for canning and packaging use. The redelivery charge may not exceed \$ 3 per net hundredweight of the dry edible beans. The commissioner may determine the maximum redelivery charge by rule, after receiving a petition to change the redelivery charge signed by at least 25 dry edible bean processors, producers, and public warehouse operators.

(b) A grain warehouse operator shall deliver dry edible beans in bags or in bulk as requested by the warehouse receipt holder. The warehouse receipt holder shall furnish the bags if dry edible beans are to be bagged.

(c) A grain warehouse operator shall grade the dry edible beans if requested by the warehouse receipt holder. The grain warehouse operator may determine grade by United States Department of Agriculture standards, Northharvest standards, or Michigan Bean Shippers Association standards. The warehouse receipt holder shall pay grading fees.

Subd. 11. Termination of storage contract. — Storage contracts on grain being stored at public grain warehouses terminate on the expiration date of the storage license under which the grain warehouse operates. The expiration date must be plainly imprinted on each grain warehouse receipt issued by a public grain warehouse operator. Grain storage may be terminated by the depositor at any time before the expiration date by the payment or tender of all legal charges and the surrender of the grain warehouse receipt together with a demand for delivery of the grain or notice to the public grain warehouse operator to sell the grain. In the absence of a demand for delivery, order to sell or mutual agreement for the renewal of the storage contract, entered prior to the expiration of the original storage contract, the public grain warehouse operator shall, upon the expiration of the contract, and after notification by registered letter to the depositor, sell the stored grain at the local market price on the close of business on that day, deduct from the proceeds of the sale all legal accrued charges, and pay the balance of the proceeds to the depositor upon surrender of the grain warehouse receipt.

Subd. 12. New grain warehouse receipt. — Upon the payment of all legally accrued charges and the return of the grain warehouse receipt, the public grain warehouse operator and the depositor may by mutual consent enter into an agreement for renewal of the grain storage.

When the agreement is made, the warehouse operator shall issue a new grain warehouse receipt to the owner and cancel the former grain warehouse receipt by endorsing on it the words "Canceled by the issuance of grain warehouse receipt No. ," and inserting the number of the new grain warehouse receipt in the blank space. The canceled grain warehouse receipt shall be signed by the warehouse operator and the depositor.

Subd. 13. Unauthorized sale of grain. — Except as provided in subdivision 11, no warehouse operator may sell or dispose of or deliver out of store any grain stored without the express authority of the depositor and the return of the grain warehouse receipt.

Subd. 14. Pooling prohibited. — It is unlawful for a public grain warehouse operator or the operator's agent to enter into a contract, agreement, combination or understanding with any other public grain warehouse operator whereby the amount of grain to be received or handled by the grain warehouses is equalized or pooled between the grain warehouses, whereby the profits or earnings derived from the grain warehouses is equalized, pooled or apportioned or whereby the price to be paid for any kind of grain at the grain warehouses is fixed or in any manner affected. Each continued day of the contract, agreement, combination or understanding is a separate offense.

Subd. 15. Closing or destruction of grain warehouse.

(a) In case of loss or destruction by fire or other cause for the closing of a public grain warehouse, the licensee shall immediately notify the Department of Agriculture in writing.

(b) Whenever a grain warehouse is closed for more than 48 consecutive hours, not including Sundays and legal holidays, the grain warehouse operator shall advise all patrons of the closing by posting conspicuously at each entrance a notice showing the date of reopening and giving the name and telephone number of a person authorized to act as agent for the purpose of making redeliveries, purchases or conducting other grain warehouse business.

Subd. 16. Insurance required. — The operator of a public grain warehouse must keep all grain in the grain warehouse fully insured against loss by fire, windstorm and extended coverage risks and shall furnish the Department of Agriculture with evidence it requires that the insurance is in force.

232.23 DUTIES OF PUBLIC GRAIN WAREHOUSE OPERATOR. [Effective July 1, 2020]

Subdivision 1. Discrimination prohibited.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a public grain warehouse operator must receive for storage, so far as the capacity of the grain warehouse will permit, all sound grain tendered in warehouseable condition without discrimination against any person tendering the grain.

(b) The requirements in paragraph (a) do not apply to storage capacity owned by producers that is managed by the public grain warehouse operator but is not under the same ownership as the grain warehouse.

Subd. 2. Scale tickets. — A public or private grain warehouse operator, upon receiving grain, shall issue a scale ticket for each load of grain received. Scale tickets shall contain the name, location and the date of each transaction, weight, volume, kind of grain, signature of warehouse operator, and be consecutively numbered. Electronic scale tickets do not require a signature. A duplicate copy of each scale ticket shall remain in the possession of the public or private grain

warehouse operator as a permanent record. The original scale ticket shall be delivered to the depositor upon receipt of each load of grain. Each scale ticket shall have printed across its face "This is a memorandum, nonnegotiable, possession of which does not signify that settlement has or has not been consummated." The scale ticket shall state specifically whether the grain is received on contract, for storage, for shipment or consignment or sold. If the grain is received on contract or sold, the price shall be indicated on the scale ticket. All paper scale tickets shall be dated and signed by the public or private grain warehouse operator or the operator's agent or manager.

Subd. 3. Grain delivered considered stored. — All grain delivered to a public grain warehouse operator shall be considered stored at the time of delivery, unless arrangements have been made with the public grain warehouse operator prior to or at the time of delivery to apply the grain on contract, for shipment or consignment or for cash sale. Grain may be held in open storage or placed on a warehouse receipt. Warehouse receipts must be issued for all grain held in open storage within six months of delivery to the warehouse unless the depositor has signed a statement that the depositor does not desire a warehouse receipt. The warehouse operator's tariff applies for any grain that is retained in open storage or under warehouse receipt. All grain in temporary storage must be owned and exclusively maintained by the licensee. Grain assigned to grain bank is considered stored grain.

Subd. 4. Form of grain warehouse receipt.

(a) A grain warehouse receipt must be in duplicate, contain the name and location of the grain warehouse, and be delivered to the depositor or the depositor's agent. Grain warehouse receipts shall be consecutively numbered as prescribed by the commissioner and state the date of deposit, except where the deposit of a certain lot for storage is not completed in one day. In that case, the grain warehouse receipt, when issued, shall be dated not later than Saturday of the week of delivery.

(b) A grain warehouse receipt shall contain either on its face or reverse side the following specific grain warehouse and storage contract: "This grain is received, insured and stored through the date of expiration of the annual licenses of this grain warehouse and terms expressed in the body of this grain warehouse receipt shall constitute due notice to its holder of the expiration of the storage period. It is unlawful for a public grain warehouse operator to charge or collect a greater or lesser amount than the amount filed with the commissioner. All charges shall be collected by the grain warehouse operator upon the owner's presentation of the grain warehouse receipt for the sale or delivery of the grain represented by the receipt, or the termination of the storage period. Upon the presentation of this grain warehouse receipt and payment of all charges accrued up to the time of presentation, the above amount, kind and grade of grain will be delivered within the time prescribed by law to the depositor or the depositor's order."

(c) A grain warehouse receipt shall also have printed on it the following:

"Redemption of Receipt

Received from , the sum of \$ or bushels in full satisfaction of the obligation represented by this grain warehouse receipt.

Gross price per bushel \$

Storage per bushel \$

Net price per bushel \$

All blank spaces in this grain warehouse receipt were filled in before I signed it and I certify that I am the owner of the commodity for which this grain warehouse receipt was issued and that there are no liens, chattel mortgages or other claims against the commodity represented by this grain warehouse receipt.

Signed

Accepted Dated

Warehouse operator

This redemption shall be signed by the depositor or the depositor's agent in the event that the grain represented is redelivered or purchased by the public grain warehouse operator. Signature of this redemption by the depositor constitutes a valid cancellation of the obligation embraced in the storage contract."

(d) A warehouse receipt for dry edible beans must state the grade of the dry edible beans delivered to the grain warehouse and the redelivery charge required under subdivision 10a, paragraph (a).

(e) An electronic version of a grain warehouse receipt generated by a vendor licensed and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture that contains the same information as the paper version of a grain warehouse receipt may be issued instead of a paper document. The electronic version of a grain warehouse receipt carries the same rights and obligations as the paper version. At no time may a paper receipt and an electronic receipt represent the same lot of grain. Redemption of an electronic version of a warehouse receipt may be accomplished by the warehouse receipt holder applying an electronic signature registered and authenticated by a vendor credited by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Subd. 5. Void agreements; penalty. — A provision or agreement in a grain warehouse receipt not contained in subdivision 4 is void. The failure to issue a grain warehouse receipt, as directed, or the issuance of slips, memoranda or other forms of receipt embracing a different grain warehouse or storage contract is a misdemeanor, and no slip, memorandum or other form of receipt is admissible as evidence in any civil action. Nothing in sections 232.20 to 232.24 requires or compels any person operating a flour, cereal or feed mill or malthouse doing a manufacturing business, to receive, store or purchase at the mill or malthouse any kind of grain.

Subd. 6. Liability. — A public grain warehouse operator is liable to the depositor for the delivery of the kind, grade, and net quantity of grain called for by the grain warehouse receipt or scale ticket marked "store."

Subd. 7. Grain not received. — No public grain warehouse operator may issue a grain warehouse receipt for grain not actually received into the grain warehouse.

Subd. 8. Record of grain warehouse receipts. — A receipt record stating the grain warehouse receipt number and date of deposit, gross weight, dockage and net weight shall remain in the possession of the public grain warehouse operator issuing the grain warehouse receipt and shall be open for inspection by the commissioner or interested parties.

Subd. 9. Warehouse operator shall keep record. — A public grain warehouse operator must keep a proper record of all grain received, stored or shipped, stating the weight, grade, dockage, and the name of the owner.

Subd. 10. Delivery of grain.

(a) On the redemption of a grain warehouse receipt and payment of all lawful charges, the grain represented by the receipt is immediately deliverable to the depositor or the depositor's order, and is not subject to any further charge for storage after demand for delivery has been made and proper facilities for receiving and shipping the grain have been provided. If delivery has not commenced within 48 hours after demand has been made and proper facilities have been provided, the public grain warehouse operator issuing the grain warehouse receipt is liable to the owner in damages not exceeding two cents per bushel for each day's delay, unless the public grain warehouse operator makes delivery to different owners in the order demanded as rapidly as it can be done through ordinary diligence, or unless insolvency has occurred.

(b) If a disagreement arises between the person receiving and the person delivering the grain at a public grain warehouse in this state as to the proper grade or dockage of any grain, an average sample of at least three quarts of the grain in dispute may be taken by either or both of the persons interested. The sample shall be certified by both the owner and the public grain warehouse operator as being true samples of the grain in dispute on the delivery day. The samples shall be forwarded in a suitable airtight container by parcel post or express, prepaid, with the name and address of both parties, to a United States Department of Agriculture authorized grain inspection program, who shall, upon request, examine the grain, and determine what grade or dockage the samples of grain are entitled to under the inspection rules. Before the results of the inspection are released to the person requesting the inspection, the person shall pay the required fee. The fee shall be the same as that required for similar services rendered by the grain inspection program.

Subd. 10a. Redelivery of dry edible beans.

(a) A public grain warehouse shall deliver dry edible beans to a holder of a warehouse receipt after the warehouse receipt holder pays a redelivery charge and the charges accrued until the time the warehouse receipt is surrendered to the grain warehouse operator. The dry edible beans must be dry and processed to acceptable standards for canning and packaging use. The redelivery charge may not exceed \$ 3 per net hundredweight of the dry edible beans. The commissioner may determine the maximum redelivery charge by rule, after receiving a petition to change the redelivery charge signed by at least 25 dry edible bean processors, producers, and public warehouse operators.

(b) A grain warehouse operator shall deliver dry edible beans in bags or in bulk as requested by the warehouse receipt holder. The warehouse receipt holder shall furnish the bags if dry edible beans are to be bagged.

(c) A grain warehouse operator shall grade the dry edible beans if requested by the warehouse receipt holder. The grain warehouse operator may determine grade by United States Department of Agriculture standards, Northharvest standards, or Michigan Bean Shippers Association standards. The warehouse receipt holder shall pay grading fees.

Subd. 11. Termination of storage contract. — Storage contracts on grain being stored at public grain warehouses terminate on the expiration date of the storage license under which the grain warehouse operates. The expiration date must be plainly imprinted on each grain warehouse receipt issued by a public grain warehouse operator. Grain storage may be terminated by the depositor at any time before the expiration date by the payment or tender of all legal charges and the surrender of the grain warehouse receipt together with a demand for delivery of the grain or notice to the public grain warehouse operator to sell the grain. In the absence of a demand for delivery, order to sell or mutual agreement for the renewal of the storage contract, entered prior to the expiration of the original storage contract, the public grain warehouse operator shall, upon the expiration of the contract, and after notification by registered letter to the depositor, sell the stored grain at the local market price on the close of business on that day, deduct from the proceeds of the sale all legal accrued charges, and pay the balance of the proceeds to the depositor upon surrender of the grain warehouse receipt.

Subd. 12. New grain warehouse receipt. — Upon the payment of all legally accrued charges and the return of the grain warehouse receipt, the public grain warehouse operator and the depositor may by mutual consent enter into an agreement for renewal of the grain storage. When the agreement is made, the warehouse operator shall issue a new grain warehouse receipt to the owner and cancel the former grain warehouse receipt by endorsing on it the words “Canceled by the issuance of grain warehouse receipt No. ,” and inserting the number of the new grain warehouse receipt in the blank space. The canceled grain warehouse receipt shall be signed by the warehouse operator and the depositor.

Subd. 13. Unauthorized sale of grain. — Except as provided in subdivision 11, no warehouse operator may sell or dispose of or deliver out of store any grain stored without the express authority of the depositor and the return of the grain warehouse receipt.

Subd. 14. Pooling prohibited. — It is unlawful for a public grain warehouse operator or the operator’s agent to enter into a contract, agreement, combination or understanding with any other public grain warehouse operator whereby the amount of grain to be received or handled by the grain warehouses is equalized or pooled between the grain warehouses, whereby the profits or earnings derived from the grain warehouses is equalized, pooled or apportioned or whereby the price to be paid for any kind of grain at the grain warehouses is fixed or in any manner affected. Each continued day of the contract, agreement, combination or understanding is a separate offense.

Subd. 15. Closing or destruction of grain warehouse.

(a) In case of loss or destruction by fire or other cause for the closing of a public grain warehouse, the licensee shall immediately notify the Department of Agriculture in writing.

(b) Whenever a grain warehouse is closed for more than 48 consecutive hours, not including Sundays and legal holidays, the grain warehouse operator shall advise all patrons of the closing by posting conspicuously at each entrance a notice showing the date of reopening and giving the name and telephone number of a person authorized to act as agent for the purpose of making redeliveries, purchases or conducting other grain warehouse business.

Subd. 16. Insurance required. — The operator of a public grain warehouse must keep all grain in the grain warehouse fully insured against loss by fire, windstorm and extended coverage risks

and shall furnish the Department of Agriculture with evidence it requires that the insurance is in force.

232.24 SCHEDULE OF INSPECTION, FINANCIAL REPORTS [Effective until July 1, 2020]

Subdivision 1. Schedule of examination. — A licensee under sections 232.20 to 232.24 is subject to two examinations annually conducted by the commissioner or the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The commissioner may, by rule, authorize one examination to be conducted by a qualified nongovernmental unit.

Subd. 2. Financial reports. — A licensee under sections 232.20 to 232.24 upon request must provide to the commissioner a copy of the financial reports of an audit conducted by a qualified nongovernmental unit containing information the commissioner requires.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 2012 c 244 art 1 s 83]

232.24 SCHEDULE OF INSPECTION, FINANCIAL REPORTS. [Effective July 1, 2020]

Subdivision 1. Schedule of examination. — A licensee under sections 232.20 to 232.24 is subject to an examination annually conducted by the commissioner or the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The commissioner may require supplemental examinations of a licensee as the commissioner deems necessary.

Subd. 2. Financial reports. — A licensee under sections 232.20 to 232.24 must provide to the commissioner a copy of the financial report that satisfies the requirements under section 223.17, subdivision 6.