

court shall issue an order excluding the goods from levy. This order authorizes the owner to remove [his] THE OWNER'S goods from the leased premises at the owner's expense free of any claim of the landlord.

(d) The order shall provide that the claimant shall remove [his] THE CLAIMANT'S goods at [his] THE CLAIMANT'S expense from the leased premises within a time to be fixed by the court. If the claimant fails to remove [his] THE CLAIMANT'S goods within the fixed time, then the goods claimed by [him] THE CLAIMANT no longer shall be excluded from distress and shall be subject to the landlord's claim for distress as though no petition for exclusion had been filed.

8-313.

(b) An officer does not incur liability for removal of goods which are affixed to the property. The officer may require the plaintiff to mail or deliver an indemnity bond to [him] THE OFFICER to protect [him] THE OFFICER from any claim for damage or injury to any person or property caused by the officer's removal for sale of goods affixed to the property.

8-314.

(a) The defendant in an action of distress may file an answer, setting forth any defense [he] THE DEFENDANT may have to the action, including excessive rent distrained for or the rent sued is not distrainable.

8-315.

(a) If a tenant removes [his] THE TENANT'S goods from the leased premises, and the officer can find no goods of the tenant on the premises, [he] THE OFFICER shall report that fact to the court. If the court is satisfied the goods of the tenant have been removed, it may issue an order to follow goods under distress within six months after filing of an action of distress. The order shall authorize levy on the removed goods at any place the goods can be found within the jurisdiction of the court.

(b) If the goods are removed outside the court's jurisdiction, the plaintiff may file with the court in the jurisdiction where the goods are located, a certified copy of the original action of distress, together with a verified petition setting forth (i) the fact of the original petition for distress, (ii) the premises to which the tenant has removed the goods, and (iii) the name and address of the occupant of the premises. If the occupant of the premises to which the goods are removed is a person other than the tenant, an order shall be served by first-class mail or by an officer on the other person giving [him] THE OCCUPANT seven days from the date of service of the order to protest seizure of the goods. If not protested, the order becomes final and authorizes any officer to seize and remove the goods.

(c) Entry to premises under an order to follow goods under distress may be forcible.

8-320.

(c) If any surplus money or unsold goods remain in the possession of an officer on completion of proceedings in an action of distress and after payment of all claims