

626B.4 Personal jurisdiction.

1. A foreign judgment shall not be refused recognition in a court of this state for lack of personal jurisdiction if any of the following occurred:

a. The defendant was served personally in the foreign state.

b. The defendant voluntarily appeared in the proceedings, other than for the purpose of protecting property seized or threatened with seizure in the proceedings or for the purpose of contesting jurisdiction of the court in the foreign state over the defendant.

c. The defendant, prior to the commencement of the proceedings in the court of the foreign state, had agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of that court in the action concerning the subject matter involved.

d. The defendant was domiciled, had its principal place of business, or otherwise had acquired corporate status in the foreign state when the proceedings were instituted.

e. The defendant had a business office in the foreign state and the proceedings in the court of the foreign state involved a cause of action arising out of business done by the defendant through that office in the foreign state.

f. The defendant operated a motor vehicle or airplane in the foreign state and the proceedings involved a cause of action arising out of that operation.

2. A court of this state may recognize other bases of jurisdiction.

89 Acts, ch 173, §4