

Bill Comparison Summary of Senate File 970, First Unofficial Engrossment/Senate File 970, Third Engrossment

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Sec.	Article 4: Access to Courts	Article 2: Budget-Related Changes
1	Description. Adds an additional judge unit in the Fifth Judicial District.	Identical to Article 4, section 1.
2	Appointment of counsel. Requires the court to appoint counsel to represent each parent, guardian, or custodian who desires counsel and is financially eligible for counsel prior to the first hearing and at all stages, for all child protection proceedings where a child risks removal from the care of a parent, guardian, or custodian.	Carried in the Senate HHS omnibus bill (H.F. 2128, First Unofficial Engrossment), Article 11, section 18. The Senate carries a cost and has language related to directions to the commissioner of human services regarding implementation.
3	Transmittal of fees to commissioner of management and budget. Provides that a federally recognized American Indian tribe, and their attorney, can appear and file documents without paying a filing fee if the case they are participating in is for child support, paternity, civil commitment, public guardianship or conservatorship, or juvenile court or child protection matters.	No comparable provision.
4	Counties. Modifies the process for allocating county program aid, to reflect the change in the structure for providing and paying for public defender services, as detailed in the sections of the bill that follow.	Identical to Article 2, section 6.
5	Disposition of fines, fees, and other money; accounts; Ramsey County district court. Amends the distribution of fines, penalties, and forfeiture collected by the court administrator by providing that, as of July 1, 2022, every municipality or subdivision of government within Ramsey County shall receive two-thirds of money with the balance going to the general fund.	No comparable provision.
6	Time limit. Establishes an exception to the two-year limitations period on filing a petition for postconviction relief for a person in immigration removal proceedings when the proceedings are the result of a conviction that was obtained by relying on incorrect advice or absent advice from counsel on immigration consequences.	No comparable provision.
7	Services other than counsel. Provides that court-appointed counsel may file an application with the district court to pay for interpreters used in meetings that take place outside of court and are necessary to prepare an adequate defense.	No comparable provision.
8	Request for other appointment of counsel. Provides that the chief district public defender may request that the state public defender appoint counsel in a case where the chief district public defender does not believe that the office can provide adequate	Identical to Article 2, section 7.

Sec.	Article 4: Access to Courts	Article 2: Budget-Related Changes
	representation. Under current law, the state public defender must request that the chief judge of the district court appoint counsel.	
9	Addition of permanent staff. Prohibits the state public defender from approving the addition of permanent staff outside of the appropriations made to the Board of Public Defense. Under current law, this prohibition applies to appointment by the chief judge of a district court.	Identical to Article 2, section 8.
10	Appointment of counsel. Establishes that, if the state public defender determines that the district public defender cannot provide adequate services, the state public defender may approve the appointment of other counsel. Removes the responsibility of the district court to appoint counsel and also strikes related references to decisions made by the district court and the right to appeal those decisions.	Identical to Article 2, section 9.
11	Correctional facility inmates. Makes conforming changes consistent with permitting the state public defender, not the district courts, to appoint counsel in a case where the chief district public defender does not believe that the office can provide adequate representation.	Identical to Article 2, section 10.
12	Costs of transcripts. Eliminates the requirement that the state public defender forward billings for transcripts and other necessary expenses to the commissioner of management and budget in appeal cases and postconviction cases where the appellate public defender's office does not have sufficient funds to pay because it has spent or committed all of the funds allocated for that purpose in its annual budget.	Identical to Article 2, section 11.

Sec.	Article 5: Victims; Criminal Defendants	
1	Definitions. Clarifies the definition of “mail” in the Safe at Home program.	No comparable provision.
2	Use of designated address. Clarifies that a participant in the Safe at Home program may present an address designated by the secretary of state to a person or entity.	No comparable provision.
3	Display by landlord. Clarifies that a landlord may not display the name of a participant in the Safe at Home program at the address where the participant resides.	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 5: Victims; Criminal Defendants	
4	Notice of surcharge. Requires the uniform traffic ticket to notify recipients that they may be required to pay a surcharge. This section is effective August 1, 2022, and directs that changes to the uniform traffic ticket must be reflected on the ticket the next time it is revised.	No comparable provision.
5	Financial hardship. Contains the language required to be printed on the uniform traffic ticket informing recipients that the cost of the summons may be waived on a showing of financial hardship. This section is effective August 1, 2022, and directs that changes to the uniform traffic ticket must be reflected on the ticket the next time it is revised.	No comparable provision.
6	Surcharges on criminal and traffic offenders. Allows courts to reduce or waive the surcharge imposed on criminal and traffic offenders based on their ability to pay. Courts may also impose community work service in lieu of the surcharge. This section is effective July 1, 2022.	No comparable provision.
7	Waiver prohibited; reduction and installment payments. Requires the court to consider a defendant’s ability to pay, including the hardship payment would place on the person’s immediate family, before imposing a fine, fee, or surcharge. The requirement does not apply to a violation listed on the statewide payables list if the person does not request a hearing. This section is effective July 1, 2022.	No comparable provision.
8	Certifications for victims of crimes. Establishes time limits for law enforcement agencies to timely process a specific immigration-related request from victims of certain crimes who are foreign nationals.	No comparable provision.
9	Jailhouse witnesses. Requires prosecutorial offices to collect data on their use of jailhouse informants, directs the attorney general to maintain that data and report summary data describing the use of those witnesses, requires prosecutors to disclose specific information to defendants and their counsel, and requires prosecutors to notify victims if a defendant is offered a plea agreement in exchange for agreeing to testify against another person.	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 6: Human Rights	Article:
1	Certificates of compliance. Adds a new section to the Minnesota government data practices act creating a cross reference in statute and indicating that access to data on	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 6: Human Rights	Article:
	certificates of compliance are governed by the existing rules in data in the Minnesota human rights act.	
2	Nondiscrimination in access to transplants. Prohibits a health plan providing coverage for anatomical gifts and organ transplants from denying eligibility or coverage for a covered person’s disability, or penalizing or dropping their coverage because of the person’s disability. This section also allows collective bargaining agreements with group health plans to be updated to conform to this section.	Carried in the Senate HHS omnibus bill (H.F. 2128, First Unofficial Engrossment), Article 19, section 1.
3	Freedom from discrimination. Adds the protected class ‘familial status’ to the public policy statement in the Minnesota Human Rights Act (MHRA).	No comparable provision.
4	Formulation of policies. Directs the commissioner to solicit, receive, and compile reports from community organizations, schools, and individuals regarding crimes that members of the community believe are motivated by bias. Also directs the commissioner to work with the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training to develop training materials and standards for peace officers.	No comparable provision.
5	Reasonable accommodation. This section updates the language used in the section of the Minnesota Human Rights Act that requires an employer to make a reasonable accommodation for a job applicant or employee, when the individual has a disability. This section adds that an employer must engage in an informal interactive process to identify the limitations due to the disability and what reasonable accommodation would help with those limitations.	No comparable provision.
6	Inquiries into pay history prohibited. This section prevents employers, including labor unions and employment agencies, from requesting a job applicant’s pay history. This provision does not prevent a job applicant from volunteering their past pay if the employer does not prompt them or require them to provide it. This section does not apply to existing collective bargaining agreements, but applies to new agreements executed after January 1, 2022.	No comparable provision.
7	Real property interests; action by owner, lessee, and others. Prohibits discrimination in housing, including a home purchase or residential rental, against an individual who is receiving public assistance.	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 6: Human Rights	Article:
8	Real property interest; action by brokers, agents, and others. Prohibits discrimination in housing by a real estate broker, salesperson, or agent against an individual who is receiving public assistance.	No comparable provision.
9	Definition; public assistance program. Provides a definition for the term “public assistance program” in the Minnesota Human Rights Act.	No comparable provision.
10	Actions. Clarifies that a person can file a charge with the Department of Human Rights about discrimination online.	No comparable provision.
11	Charging process. Allows a person bringing a discrimination claim to request reconsideration on a determination that no discrimination was found within 30 days after the determination is issued, allows the respondent 30 days to request a reconsideration if the Department of Human Rights finds probable cause that discrimination has occurred, and also allows notices to be sent electronically when the parties have agreed to receive notice electronically.	No comparable provision.
12	Rescission of waiver. Clarifies that a person can file a charge with the Department of Human Rights about discrimination online.	No comparable provision.
13	Summons and complaints in a civil action. Allows notice of a case filing to be provided electronically to the Department of Human Rights when a case is brought in court while an administrative action is pending.	No comparable provision.
14	Scope of application. Updates the requirements and applications of certificates of compliance for public contracts, clarifying application to the Metropolitan Council and updating language related to the application of affirmative action plans, and removes obsolete language. This section would be effective June 1, 2021, and would apply prospectively to contracts enter into after that date.	No comparable provision.
15	Filing fee. Increases the filing fee for certificates of compliance from \$150 to \$250.	Identical to Article 2, section 3 (except different effective date).
16	Violations; remedies. Allows the commissioner of human rights to impose a fine for violations of certificates of compliance, and allows the commissioner to suspend or revoke	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 6: Human Rights	Article:
	a certificate of compliance when fines are not paid, or if the certificate holder has not complied with the statute. This section is effective on July 1, 2021.	
17	Revocation of contract. Makes conforming changes.	No comparable provision.
18	Access to data. (Certificates of Compliance) Provides that data related to certificates of compliance submitted by businesses is classified as private data on individuals or nonpublic data when the data does not relate to department employees. The bill provides, however, that the commissioner’s decisions on issuing, revoking, suspending, or penalizing a certificate holder is public data, and that application forms for a certificate are public data. This section also authorizes the commissioner to share private or nonpublic data with other government entities for compliance purposes.	No comparable provision.
19	Application. Increases the filing fee for an equal pay certificate from \$150 to \$250.	Identical to Article 2, section 4, (except effective date).
20	Violations; remedies. Allows the commissioner to issue a fine for lack of compliance, or suspend or revoke an equal pay certificate until all fines have been paid. This section is effective July 1, 2021.	No comparable provision.
21	Access to data. (Equal Pay Certificates) Provides that data related to equal pay certificates submitted by businesses is classified as private data on individuals or nonpublic data when the data does not relate to department employees. The bill provides, however, that the commissioner’s decisions on issuing, revoking, suspending, or penalizing individuals or business related to equal pay certificates are public data, and that application forms for a certificate are public data. This section also authorizes the commissioner to share private or nonpublic data with other government entities for compliance purposes.	No comparable provision.
22	Nondiscrimination in access to transplants. (Human Rights Act) Prohibits discrimination by a health care provider or anatomical gift donor matching organization from discriminating based on a person’s mental or physical disability in accessing the list for a transplant, providing the transplant, or providing insurance for the transplant. This section provides that the enforcement remedies available in the Minnesota Human Rights Act are available for discrimination that occurs under this section.	No comparable provision, but see Article 19, section 4, of Senate HHS bill.

Sec.	Article 7: Civil Law	Article :
1	Notaries public. Allows a notary to charge a larger fee than allowed to notarize a document to perform a wedding, which is capped at \$5 to perform notary services otherwise.	No comparable provision.
2	Powers. Provides that notaries have the power to perform a civil marriage, along with the other powers notaries are granted when they have a valid notary commission.	No comparable provision.
3	Civil marriage officiant. Authorizes a notary to solemnize a marriage if they have registered their notary commission with the local registrar in a county and fulfills the technical filing requirements which mirror the requirements for a religious officiant.	No comparable provision.
4	Additional remedies. Replaces the existing process for removing an occupant from a storage unit that has failed to make payments or for other breaches of contract. Provides that if a person has defaulted on their rent for their storage unit the owner can start an action to remove the person’s belonging from the storage unit using a summons and requires the court to grant a hearing between seven and 14 days after the action is filed. Also allows for an expedited hearing in certain cases and provides procedural requirements for the answer, trial, and judgment.	No comparable provision.
5	Persons authorized to perform civil marriages. Adds notaries to the list of individuals able to perform a civil marriage.	No comparable provision.
6	Term of license; fee; premarital education. Replaces the existing law allowing one party to a marriage to apply in person for another party to provide a notarized statement attesting to the application and proof of age, with a provision that would allow the parties to do the oath virtually, and to accept electronic filings of the marriage license application. The new provisions are retroactive to January 1, 2021, and would apply to the applications and oaths that occurred on or after that date. Separate laws in 2020 and 2021 provided this service to occur virtually on a temporary basis. (See Laws 2020, ch. 74, art. 1, § 18; and Laws 2021, ch. 1, § 1)	No comparable provision, but see S.F. 697, section 1, which is on second reading in the Senate.
7	Harmless error. Amends the temporary harmless error rule that was passed in 2020, so that it no longer expires on February 15, 2021, making it a permanent part of the probate code. This provision would be retroactive to March 13, 2020, and apply to writings that	Identical to S.F. 258 (Johnson) which passed the Senate.

Sec.	Article 7: Civil Law	Article :
	occurred on or after that date since the previously passed law would have been in place and allowed writings on or after that date to have this rule apply.	
8	Limitations period. Provides that an action for damages based on sexual abuse may be brought at any time in the case of alleged sexual abuse by a peace officer. Makes the elimination retroactive, but requires actions that would otherwise be time-barred under a previous version of the statute must be brought within five years of the effective date of the section.	No comparable provision.
9	Death action. Provides that an action for damages based on wrongful death may be brought at any time in the case of alleged act by a peace officer. Makes the elimination retroactive, but requires actions that would otherwise be time-barred under a previous version of the statute must be brought within five years of the effective date of the section.	No comparable provision.
10	Filing of mortgage or deed trust. This section extends a temporary provision passed in 2020 related to filings under section 336B.02, security interests for a utility or taconite company, to June 30, 2022. The previous session law expired on December 31, 2021, and this section is retroactive to include filings made prior to passage of this section.	Identical to S.F. 1807 (Mathews) which passed the Senate.

Sec.	Article 8: Government Data Practices	
1	Legislative Commission on Data Practices. Reestablishes the Legislative Commission on Data Practices and Personal Data Privacy, which was first established in 2014, but expired in 2019. The section providing for initial appointments starts on R12.	Similar to Article 3, section 1. The House language differs in that it requires commission members to serve without compensation or reimbursement and provides that legislative staff will provide assistance “from existing resources.” Also, the mechanism for appointing members is different.
2	Safe at Home program: definitions. Amends the definitions of “location data” and “real property records.”	No comparable provision.
3	Safe at Home program: notification of certification. Amends the provisions regarding how a program participant shall notify a government entity of the participant’s protected status in the program. Among other changes, adds a requirement that the participant’s notice list the participant’s date of birth.	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 8: Government Data Practices	
4	Safe at Home program: classification of identity and location data; amendment of records; sharing and dissemination. Makes technical changes regarding the classification of data and data sharing provisions. Permits a government entity to amend official records to protect a participant’s address or other “location data.”	No comparable provision.
5	Safe at Home program: real property records. Makes conforming changes to reflect the expanded definition of “real property records.” Permits sharing of participant’s identity to another government entity in conjunction with real property records for purposes of administering assessment and taxation laws. Requires the secretary of state’s office to be notified when there is a change regarding the protected status of a participant’s property records.	No comparable provision.
8	Data on individuals who are minors. Creates a cross-reference within the Government Data Practices Act for the new statute created by section 13 of the House article.	Similar to S.F. 672 (Ruud) which passed the Senate. The Senate language differs in that it exempts electronic licensing system data classified under section 84.0874.
6	Private data; when disclosure is permitted. Allows private educational data to be disclosed to tribal nations about tribally-enrolled or descendant students.	No comparable provision.
7	Attorneys data coded elsewhere. Makes a conforming reference in chapter 13 to data collected and maintained by the attorney general regarding jailhouse witnesses under article 5, section 9, of the House bill.	No comparable provision.
9	Mental health care data. Provides or clarifies the classification of mental health data collected, created, received, or maintained by a law enforcement agency. Provides for data sharing with the welfare system.	No comparable provision.
10	Biennial audit. Corrects a typo in the automated license plate reader statute.	No comparable provision, but see S.F. 1614 which is on second reading in the Senate.
11	Biennial audit. In the police body camera statute, adds a requirement that biennial audit reports also be sent to the relevant legislative committees.	No comparable provision.
12	Public data. In the statute concerning data maintained by the ombudsperson for corrections, clarifies that the enumerated categories of data are public only for closed cases.	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 8: Government Data Practices	
13	Data on individuals who are minors. Classifies as private the enumerated kinds of data that the DNR collects, creates, receives, maintains, or disseminates about known minors. Creates an exception for data that would be classified as public because the minor is employed by the DNR. Specifies that data on a minor remains private even after the individual turns 18.	Similar to S.F. 672 (Ruud) which passed the Senate. The Senate language differs in that it cross-referencing an administrative rule regarding minor data generally, and it exempts from this section data already classified by the electronic licensing system under section 84.0874.
14	Certified birth or death record. Makes changes related to who may obtain an individual's certified birth or death record.	No comparable provision, but see Article 2, section 23 of Senate HHS bill.
15	Initial appointments and meetings. Related to the reestablishment of the Legislative Commission on Data Practices and Personal Data Privacy from section 1 of this article. Sets deadlines for initial appointments and the first meeting of the commission.	Identical to Article 3, section 18.

Sec.	Article 9: Forfeiture	
	Limits the types of offenses that can result in a DWI forfeiture, limits the types of property subject to forfeiture under the controlled substances provisions, establishes a process for an individual to present an innocent owner claim, reduces the burden on individuals claiming to be innocent owners, requires law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities to report on each forfeiture, requires those entities to report on the use of money obtained through forfeiture, and directs the state auditor to conduct a study on the efficacy of both forfeiture and the ignition interlock program on reducing recidivism in DWI offenders.	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 10: Policing	
1	Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training. Classifies personal phone numbers and email addresses of law enforcement officers as private data. Removes the private data classification for data that identifies which agency a peace officer works for. [H.F. 1366]	No comparable provision.
2	Peace officer database. Adds a cross-reference to the data practices act to address the proposed sharing of private data in section 11. [H.F. 1374]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 10: Policing	
3	<p>Maintenance. Makes a conforming change in relation to identifying equipment violations subject to the secondary offense limitation established in this article by separating the requirements for stop lamps and signal lamps. [H.F. 2529]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
4	<p>Vehicle equipment; secondary offenses. Prohibits law enforcement from stopping or detaining motor vehicle operators for certain motor vehicle equipment violations. [H.F. 2529]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
5	<p>Board of Peace Officers Standards and Training; reasonable grounds determination. Reforms the POST Board’s complaint investigation committee composition to comply with the law enforcement reforms that were enacted in the summer of 2020. [H.F. 1366]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
6	<p>Clearinghouse and information center. Requires the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to collect certain data on probation practices in the state. [H.F. 1374]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
7	<p>Time and manner of service; no-knock search warrants.</p> <p>Subd. 1. Time. Contains a technical change.</p> <p>Subd. 2. Definition. Defines the term “no-knock search warrant” for purposes of this section.</p> <p>Subd. 3. Requirements for a no-knock search warrant. Limits the use of no-knock search warrants to cases involving murder in the first degree, hostage taking, kidnapping, terrorism, and human trafficking.</p> <p>Subd. 4. Warrant application form. Requires law enforcement agencies to develop a no-knock warrant application form and identifies what information must be included in form. Requires the chief law enforcement officer of the requesting agency to review and approve the application. Prohibits the use of no-knock warrants when the underlying crime is drug possession or if the subject of the warrant has a known disability.</p> <p>Subd. 5. Reporting requirements regarding no-knock search warrants. Requires a law enforcement agency to report quarterly to the commissioner of public safety on the agency’s use of no-knock warrants. Requires the commissioner to report the data received to the legislature.</p> <p>[H.F. 1762]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

Sec.	Article 10: Policing	
8	<p>Reports required. Expands the situations in which a peace officer must report a crime as a crime motivated by bias to include crimes motivated by bias against a person due to the person’s gender, gender identity, or gender expression, and bias against a person who associates with someone in a protected group. [H.F. 1691]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
9	<p>Terms, compensation, removal, filling of vacancies. Clarifies that all board positions are subject to the requirements of chapter 214 regarding how positions expire and are renewed. [H.F. 1366]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
10	<p>Peace Officer Standards and Training Board Citizen’s Council. Renames the Ensuring Police Excellence and Improving Community Relations Advisory Council—which the legislature created in 2020 to advise the POST Board—as the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board Citizen Council. [H.F. 729]</p> <p>Clarifies that the Minnesota ethnic councils have the authority to appoint certain members to the advisory council. [H.F. 1366]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
11	<p>Peace officer data. Contains conforming changes to reflect the sharing of private peace officer data under section 13. [H.F. 1374]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
12	<p>Training course; crimes motivated by bias. Expands the training course on crimes motivated by bias that the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training must prepare to include crimes committed due to bias against a person due to the person’s gender, gender identity, or gender expression, and bias against a person who associates with someone in a protected group. Directs the Board to review the course every three years. Requires the Board to receive the approval of the commissioner of human rights when updating the course. [H.F. 1691]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
13	<p>Report on alleged misconduct; database; report. Requires chief law enforcement officers to share, in real time, certain private peace officer data with the POST Board in order for the board to evaluate the effectiveness of required training, to assist the Ensuring Police Excellence and Improving Community Relations Advisory Council in fulfilling the council’s duties, and to enable the board and advisory council to identify patterns of behavior that suggest an officer is in crisis or is likely to violate a board mandated model policy. [H.F. 1374]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

Sec.	Article 10: Policing	
14	Post board; compliance reviews required. Expands the scope of the annual compliance reviews that the POST Board is obligated to perform on each law enforcement agency in the state.	No comparable provision.
15	In-service training required. Requires training to assist peace officers in recognizing crimes motivated by bias. Directs the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training to review the learning objectives on an annual basis and to consult with the commissioner of human services when assessing the objectives. [H.F. 1691]	No comparable provision.
16	Crisis intervention and mental illness crisis training; dementia and Alzheimer’s. Requires the POST Board to create a list of approved trainers and training courses related to peace officers responding to individuals with mental illness or Alzheimer’s.	No comparable provision.
17	Body cameras – written policies and procedures required. Adds additional requirements to be included in body camera policies adopted by law enforcement agencies that have officers who use portable recording systems. [H.F. 1103]	No comparable provision.
18	Duty to intercede and report. Modifies the duty imposed on peace officers to report incidents of another peace officer using excessive force. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in discipline from the POST Board. [H.F. 464]	No comparable provision.
19	Confidential informants; required policy and training. Requires the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board to develop a comprehensive model policy and learning objectives addressing the use of confidential informants by law enforcement. This section requires law enforcement agencies to adopt a policy governing the use of confidential informants that is substantially similar or identical to the model policy. This section further requires peace officers to complete training that satisfies the learning objectives developed by the POST Board. [H.F. 237]	Identical to S.F. 304 (Senjem) which passed the Senate except that the Senate does not provide a title for the proposal and the statutory coding is different.
20	Investigating human trafficking cases; policies required. Requires the POST Board to develop a model policy on law enforcement investigations of human sex trafficking cases. This section also requires each law enforcement agency in the state to adopt a human sex trafficking investigation policy modelled after the policy created by the POST Board. [H.F. 698]	No comparable provision.
21	Public assembly response; policies required; application. Requires the POST Board to develop a model policy on public assembly response and for law enforcement agencies to	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 10: Policing	
	adopt a public assembly response policy based on the model policy. Authorizes the POST Board to conduct a compliance review of an agency to ensure compliance with the agency's public assembly response policy. [H.F. 445]	
22	Applicability. Exempts investigations and proceedings of a citizen oversight council from complying with the Peace Officers Discipline Procedures Act. [H.F. 640]	No comparable provision.
23	Civilian review. Authorizes local unites of government to establish civilian oversight councils and grant a council the authority to make findings of fact and impose discipline on officers. [H.F. 640]	No comparable provision.
24	Exception; Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. Provides that the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe has concurrent jurisdictional law enforcement authority with the local sheriff within the boundaries of their reservation regardless of whether a cooperative agreement exists, provided it meets the requirements set forth in Minnesota Statutes, section 626.93, subdivision 2. [H.F. 1378]	No comparable provision.
25	Law enforcement salary increases. Adds 8.4 percent salary increases for law enforcement employees who are covered under the MLEA Agreement, including Department of Natural Resources conservation officers, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension special agents, special agents in the gambling and enforcement division, fugitive specialists, and commerce insurance fraud specialists. Increases were previously provided to state patrol troopers. The increases are retroactive to October 22, 2020. [H.F. 401]	No comparable provision, but see S.F. 952, which is on second reading in the Senate.
26	Rulemaking authority. Grants the board the authority to use rulemaking to implement section 4. [H.F. 1366]	No comparable provision.
27	<p>Grant program for public safety policy and training consultant costs.</p> <p>Para. (a) Directs the executive director of the POST Board to issue grants to law enforcement agencies to provide reimbursement for the expense of retaining a board-approved public safety policy and training consultant.</p> <p>Para. (b) Directs the board to designate an approved public policy and training consultant whose costs would be eligible for reimbursement under this section. Specifies required criteria for the board-approved consultant to possess.</p>	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 10: Policing	
	<p>Para. (c) Provides a formula for reimbursement grants if eligible grant application totals exceed funds appropriated for this purpose. [H.F. 730]</p>	
28	<p>Peace officer standards of conduct; white supremacist affiliation and support prohibited. Requires the POST Board to modify the peace officer code of conduct to prohibit peace officers from affiliating with, supporting, or advocating for white supremacist groups, causes, or ideologies or participation in, or active promotion of, an international or domestic extremist group. [H.F. 593]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

Sec.	Article 11: Corrections and Community Supervision	
1	<p>Probation; supervised release. Prohibits a court or the commissioner of corrections from preventing a person from participating in the medical cannabis program as a condition of release, revoking a person’s release for participation in the program, or consider the person’s participation in the program when imposing penalties for violations of conditions of release. [H.F. 1020]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
2	<p>Contents of application; other information. Authorizes the use of an inmate’s prison-issued ID as a valid secondary form of identification when applying for a state-issued identification card or driver’s license. [H.F. 553]</p>	<p>No comparable provision, but see S.F. 519, which is on second reading in the Senate.</p>
3	<p>Commissioner, powers and duties. Prohibits the commissioner of corrections from housing inmates in privately owned jails and prisons after July 1, 2021. [H.F. 1074]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
4	<p>Annual performance report required. Requires the Department of Corrections to maintain annual statistics and provide them in the department’s annual report. The statistics must include: the number and demographics of extended jurisdiction juveniles under supervision; the number of extended jurisdiction juveniles who successfully completed probation in the previous year; the number who were discharged early from supervision; the number who had a sentence executed; and the average length of time an extended jurisdiction juvenile spends under supervision. Requires the report to include aggregate of the security audit group’s recommendations. [H.F. 416 and 1448]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

Sec.	Article 11: Corrections and Community Supervision	
5	<p>Correctional facilities; inspection; licensing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the commissioner to establish minimum standards on topics such as mental health, suicide prevention, medication administration and discharge planning, sharing relevant information with medical personnel, code of conduct policy development, and death reviews. • Clarifies that the commissioner must inspect and determine compliance with minimum standards established in rule and any related law. • Clarifies license expiration practices. • Increases the timeline for death reporting to 24 hours and codifies reporting obligations related to uses of force and those currently in rule related to emergencies and unusual occurrences. • Requires the commissioner to publicly post its facility inspection reports within 30 days of completion. • Moves outdated revocation statutory language to section 241.021, subdivision 1b. <p>[H.F. 1267]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
6	<p>Correction order; conditional license.</p> <p>Para. (a) Updates archaic language and clarifies ways the commissioner may act without revoking a facility license and codifies steps needed to correct deficiencies that are currently authorized in rule.</p> <p>Para. (b) Authorizes the commissioner to lift orders or restrictions if satisfactory progress towards substantial compliance is made by the facility.</p> <p>Para. (c) Clarifies that the licensing actions may be issued in any order necessary to bring a facility into compliance.</p> <p>[H.F. 1267]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
7	<p>License revocation order.</p> <p>Para. (a) Updates outdated language and establishes a clear process for revocation of a license. Clarifies the commissioner’s condemnation authority for insecure or unfit for use</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

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	<p>facilities. Declares that facilities will remain operational during notice and written response period.</p> <p>Para. (b) Establishes the process for a facility administrator to respond to the commissioner.</p> <p>Para. (c) Adds parameters for what must be considered when revoking a license.</p> <p>Para. (d) Clarifies the contents of revocation orders and the authority to authorize use of a facility until a certain date in anticipation of a facility closure.</p> <p>Para. (e) Recodifies current statutory language.</p> <p>[H.F. 1267]</p>	
8	<p>Temporary license suspension. Grants the commissioner the authority to impose a temporary, immediate suspension to a facility. [H.F. 1267]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
9	<p>Public notice of restriction, revocation, or suspension. Requires the commissioner to provide public notice if the commissioner restricts, revokes, or suspends a facility’s license. [H.F. 1267]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
10	<p>Reconsideration of orders; appeals. Establishes the process and timeline for a facility to request that the commissioner reconsider an order and establishes that the commissioner’s decisions on requests for reconsideration are final, but subject to appeal. [H.F. 1267]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
11	<p>Report. Imposes the following legislative reporting obligations on the commissioner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information on individuals who have died in facilities; • information on death review results; • information on uses of force; • information on suicide attempts, segregation, and medical transports; • information on individuals housed outside of DOC facilities; and • summary data on complaints and discipline in DOC facilities. <p>[H.F. 1267]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
12	<p>Biennial assessment and audit of security practices; state correctional facilities. Requires the commissioner of corrections to conduct independent biennial safety audits of</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

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	each state correctional facility. The audits must be completed by a team of experts as specified in the following section. [H.F. 1448]	
13	State correctional facilities security audit group. Directs the commissioner to establish an independent correctional facilities security audit group to establish security audit standards and review security audit reports performed by the agency’s inspection unit. [H.F. 1448]	No comparable provision.
14	Definition. Recodifies the definition of “correctional facility” as that term is used in section 241.021. [H.F. 1267]	No comparable provision.
15	Affected municipality; notice. Makes a conforming change. [H.F. 947]	No comparable provision.
16	Licensing; facilities; juveniles from outside state. Makes a conforming change. [H.F. 947]	No comparable provision.
17	Searches. Provides that the commissioner of corrections shall not grant a license to operate a facility for the detention, care, and training of delinquent children unless the facility adopts a policy prohibiting the visual inspection of the breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of children received by the facility except during health care procedures performed by a licensed person. [H.F. 947]	No comparable provision.
18	Disciplinary room time. Provides that the commissioner of corrections shall not grant a license to operate a facility for the detention, care, and training of delinquent children unless the facility adopts a policy prohibiting the use of disciplinary room time for children received by the facility except in emergency situations where the use is needed to protect a resident or others and less restrictive interventions are determined to be ineffective. [H.F. 947]	No comparable provision.
19	Intake release of information. Requires all correctional facilities to provide a release of information form to individuals upon intake allowing them to authorize information and circumstances related to health status that can be shared in the event of incapacitation. [H.F. 1267]	No comparable provision.
20	Death review teams. Establishes the following death review requirements for licensed facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a chosen, objective, medical expert, and includes mental health if appropriate; 	No comparable provision.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess for preventable mortality and morbidity within 90 days of death; • requires notice to DOC of any recommendations for changes in policy, procedure, or training; and • death review data is designated as confidential. <p>[H.F. 1267]</p>	
21	<p>Authorization. Authorizes the DOC’s Fugitive Apprehension Unit to exercise general police powers during the course of official duties. [H.F. 1368]</p>	<p>No comparable provision, but see S.F. 1124, which is on second reading in the Senate.</p>
22	<p>Limitations. Modifies how the Fugitive Apprehension Unit interacts with other agencies regarding investigations and arrests. [H.F. 1368]</p>	<p>No comparable provision, but see S.F. 1124, which is on second reading in the Senate.</p>
23	<p>Policies. Removes obsolete language. [H.F. 1368]</p>	<p>No comparable provision, but see S.F. 1124, which is on second reading in the Senate.</p>
24	<p>Release of inmates; duties of commissioner.</p> <p>Subd. 1. Duties upon release. Details a variety of services the commissioner of corrections must provide to an inmate before releasing the inmate from incarceration.</p> <p>Subd. 2. Assistance relating to birth certificate and identification cards. Directs the commissioner to assist inmates in securing copies of their birth certificates, upon request of an inmate. Directs the commissioner to work with the commissioner of public safety to provide inmates with no-fee state ID cards.</p> <p>Subd. 3. Medical assistance or MinnesotaCare applications. Directs the commissioner to assist inmates in applying for government funded medical insurance prior to release from incarceration.</p> <p>Subd. 4. Medications. Directs the commissioner to provide inmates in need of non-narcotic prescription medications a 30 day supply upon release.</p> <p>Subd. 5. Exception; release violators. Authorizes the commissioner to not provide inmates who are incarcerated for release violations with the services required under this section, except subdivision 4.</p> <p>[H.F. 553]</p>	<p>Similar to Article 3, section 2. The Senate makes fewer changes than the House with the changes limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issuing qualified inmates a state identification card; and • providing medications to inmates upon release. <p>See also, S.F. 519, which is on second reading in the Senate.</p>

Sec.	Article 11: Corrections and Community Supervision	
25	<p>Homelessness mitigation plan; annual reporting on homelessness.</p> <p>Subd. 1. Homelessness mitigation plan; report. Requires the commissioner to develop a homelessness mitigation plan for individuals released from prison.</p> <p>Subd. 2. Reporting on individuals released to homelessness. Requires the commissioner to report annually to the legislature on released-inmate homelessness and the commissioner’s mitigation plan.</p> <p>[H.F. 553]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 3, section 3, except Senate has a report going to an additional legislative committee.</p>
26	<p>General searches. Authorizes the state correctional facilities audit group to visit state correctional facilities to execute the group’s duties. [H.F. 1448]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
27	<p>Duty to report.</p> <p>Subd. 1. Discipline and prevention of escape. Adds clarifying language.</p> <p>Subd. 2. Use of force. Declares that force may not be applied maliciously or sadistically to cause harm to inmates. Prohibits certain means of restraining inmates including chokeholds and prone restraints, unless deadly force is justified. Defines when deadly force is permitted.</p> <p>Subd. 3. Duty to report. Creates a duty to report for staff who observe another staff use excessive force or who observe neglect of incarcerated individuals in facilities no later than 24 hours after the incident to the facility administrator.</p> <p>[H.F. 1267]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
28	<p>Private prison contracts prohibited. Prohibits the commissioner of corrections from entering into a contract with privately owned and operated prisons to care for state inmates. [H.F. 1074]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
29	<p>Indeterminate Sentence Release Board. Establishes the Indeterminate Sentence Release Board and describes the members and duties. [H.F. 1369]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
30	<p>Supervised release, life sentence. Replaces the term “commissioner” with “board,” establishes a majority vote of the board as the basis for releasing an inmate, and defines</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

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	“board” as the Indeterminate Sentence Release Board established in section 29. [H.F. 1369]	
31	Specialized programming for pregnant inmates. Authorizes the commissioner of corrections to place pregnant and postpartum female inmates in community-based programs and requires the commissioner to report annually to the legislature the number of inmates released under this provision. [H.F. 1403]	Identical to Article 3, section 4.
32	Powers and duties. Requires county probation officers to provide the Department of Corrections with the data needed to prepare a report on extended jurisdiction juveniles. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
33	Detention pending hearing. Limits when a supervising agent, employed by the Department of Corrections, can issue a written order to have a person under supervision arrested. The limitation applies when (1) the person under supervision has not previously violated a condition of release and (2) the violation is one described in paragraph (a) of the new subdivision 1a of section 609.14 contained in section 43 of this article. The limitation does not apply if the agent has a reasonable belief that detention is necessary to prevent the person from escaping or absconding, or if the agent has a reasonable belief that the person poses a risk to public safety. [H.F. 1761]	No comparable provision.
34	Use of restraints. Prohibits the use of restraints on children appearing in court unless the court makes findings that there are no less restrictive alternatives available and the use is necessary to prevent physical harm to the child or another, or to prevent the child from fleeing. Describes factors the court can consider. Requires the court to hold a hearing before ordering the use of restraints, and further requires the court to make findings of fact in support of the order. [H.F. 922]	No comparable provision, but see S.F. 1124, which is on second reading in the Senate.
35	General. Removes the statutory requirement that the court open hearings in juvenile proceedings when a child is alleged to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult and the child is at least 16 years old. [H.F. 922]	No comparable provision.
36	Alternative to arrest of certain juvenile offenders authorized. Establishes that a peace officer may refer a child to a program that the law enforcement agency deems appropriate if the officer has probable cause to believe that the child is a delinquent child or juvenile petty offender. Permits law enforcement to defer issuing a citation, referring the matter to a	No comparable provision, but see S.F. 1124, which is on second reading in the Senate.

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	<p>prosecutor, or otherwise initiating a proceeding in juvenile court after referring a child to an appropriate program. Prohibits issuing a citation, referring the matter to a prosecutor, or otherwise initiating a proceeding in juvenile court after a child successfully completes an appropriate program. Prohibits prosecution of a child who successfully completes a program to which the child was referred. [H.F. 922]</p>	
37	<p>Risk assessment instrument. Requires a peace officer or parole officer who does not release a child to communicate with a secure detention facility to determine whether the child should be detained. The facility must use an objective juvenile detention risk assessment instrument developed in coordination with the Minnesota Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative. Requires that the risk assessment instrument assess the likelihood that a juvenile will return to court or be a danger to others. Further directs the instrument to identify appropriate noncustodial community-based supervision that will minimize the risk the child poses to others and increase the probability that the child will return to court. Requires release of the child pursuant to existing law if, after use of the assessment, a decision is made that release is appropriate. [H.F. 922]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
38	<p>Reason for detention. Provides that no child may be detained in a secure detention facility after being taken into custody for a delinquent act unless the child is over the age of 12. [H.F. 947]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
39	<p>Child in need of protection or services. Amends the definition of “child in need of protection or services” to include children who commit a juvenile petty offense or delinquent act before becoming 13 years old. Current law defines the term as including children under the age of ten. [H.F. 947]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
40	<p>Peace officers and probation officers serving CCA counties. Limits when a supervising agent, employed by a Community Corrections Act county, can issue a written order to have a person under supervision arrested. The limitation applies when (1) the person under supervision has not previously violated a condition of release and (2) the violation is one described in paragraph (a) of the new subdivision 1a of section 609.14 contained in section 43 of this article. The limitation does not apply if the agent has a reasonable belief that detention is necessary to prevent the person from escaping or absconding, or if the agent has a reasonable belief that the person poses a risk to public safety. [H.F. 1761]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

Sec.	Article 11: Corrections and Community Supervision	
41	Comprehensive plan; standards of eligibility; compliance. Requires probation agencies in County Corrections Act counties to provide the Department of Corrections with the data needed to prepare a report on extended jurisdiction juveniles. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision, but see S.F. 1124, which is on second reading in the Senate.
42	Grounds. Establishes that revocation of probation should only be used as a last resort when rehabilitation has failed. [H.F. 1761]	No comparable provision.
43	Violations where policies favor continued rehabilitation. Prohibits a court from revoking a person’s probation and executing a suspended sentence for a first violation of several common conditions including failing to pay restitution, having a positive test for alcohol or a controlled substance, failing to report a contact with law enforcement, and failing to contact a probation agent. Limits when a court can issue a warrant for the arrest of a person under supervision. The limitation applies when (1) the person under supervision has not previously violated a condition of release and (2) the violation is one described in paragraph (a). The limitation does not apply if the written report submitted by the supervising agent establishes, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person poses a risk to public safety. Permits the court to request a supplemental report from the supervising agent if the court does not issue an arrest warrant. [H.F. 1761]	No comparable provision.
44	Placement in private prisons prohibited. Prohibits the placement of jail inmates in privately owned facilities. [H.F. 1074]	
45	Alternatives to incarceration pilot program. Directs the Department of Corrections to issue funding of \$160,000 to program recipients. Requires an annual report from the DOC. Amends the components of the report to include: (1) the number of individuals who completed or were discharged from probation after participating in the program; (2) the number of those individuals who committed a new offense after discharge; (3) an identification of barriers the targeted population faces in accessing community services and a description of how the program helps participants navigate those barriers; and (4) an identification of gaps in existing community services for the target population. [H.F. 1097]	Identical to Article 2, section 12.
	No comparable provision.	Article 2, section 16. Revisor instructions. Directs the Revisor to codify the Alternatives to Incarceration Pilot Program as a permanent program.

Sec.	Article 11: Corrections and Community Supervision	
46	Task force on sentencing for aiding and abetting felony murder. Establishes a task force to review statutes and data related to charging, convicting, and sentencing individuals who aid and abet the commission of felony murder. [H.F. 1162]	No comparable provision.
47	Title. Entitles the provisions in this article related to facility inspections the Hardel Sherrell Act. [H.F. 1267]	No comparable provision.
48	Correctional supervision working group; Tribal governments. Establishes a working group to develop policy and procedures for federally recognized Indian Tribes to participate in the Community Corrections Act subsidy program. Requires the working group to submit a report to the legislature by March 15, 2022. [H.F.1641]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 12: Minnesota Rehabilitation and Reinvestment Act	
	This article establishes the Minnesota Rehabilitation and Reinvestment Act which is designed to reduce the length of incarceration in state prisons for offenders who demonstrate their rehabilitation. [H.F. 2349]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 13: Criminal Sexual Conduct Reform	Article 4: Criminal Sexual Conduct Changes
	This article contains a variety of revisions to the state’s criminal sexual conduct statutes that are based on the recommendations of the legislatively created Criminal Sexual Conduct Statutory Reform Working Group. [H.F. 707]	Identical except that the Senate article does not add the new offense of sexual extortion to the definition of “crime of violence” found in the firearms prohibition statute (§624.713). See, House section 21.

Sec.	Article 14: Criminal and Sentencing Provisions	
1	Supervised release; offenders who commit crimes on or after August 1, 1993. Makes a conforming change based on changes to the eligibility of release for certain juveniles. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 14: Criminal and Sentencing Provisions	
2	Minimum imprisonment, life sentence. Provides that an inmate serving a life sentence who committed the offense when the person was under 18 years of age is not eligible for release until that person has served 15 years of imprisonment. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
3	Eligibility for early supervised release; offenders who were under 18 at the time offense. Provides that an inmate serving a sentence that includes more than 15 years of incarceration and who committed that offense when the person was under 18 years of age is eligible, and must be considered, for early supervised release after serving 15 years of incarceration. Establishes that the opportunity for early supervised release applies to all consecutive sentences to which the person is sentenced. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
4	Supervised release, life sentence. Makes a conforming change based on changes to the eligibility of release for certain juveniles. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
5	Juvenile review board. Establishes a juvenile release board with the authority to release inmates who were under 18 at the time they committed an offense after the inmate has served 15 years or at an earlier time established by the court. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
6	Report on sentencing adjustments. Requires the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission to include a summary and analysis of sentence adjustments issued under the new provision in section 18. The summary and analysis must contain information about the counties that adjusted sentences and demographic information about the people who received those adjustments. [H.F. 901]	No comparable provision.
7	Executed sentences. Makes a conforming change based on changes to the eligibility of release for certain juveniles. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
8	Administrative review. Makes a conforming change granting the court of appeals the authority to review decisions by the Juvenile Review Board. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
9	Punishment when not otherwise fixed. Reduces the maximum sentence for a gross misdemeanor from not more than one year to not more than 364 days. [H.F. 614]	No comparable provision.
10	Maximum punishment for gross misdemeanors. Establishes that any law that provides for a maximum sentence of one year or is defined as a gross misdemeanor must be deemed to provide for a maximum sentence of 364 days. [H.F. 614]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 14: Criminal and Sentencing Provisions	
11	<p>Military veterans; crimes committed because of conditions resulting from service; discharge and dismissal.</p> <p>Subd. 1. Definitions. Defines the terms “applicable condition,” “eligible offense,” “pretrial diversion,” and “veterans treatment court” as used in this section.</p> <p>Subd. 2. Deferred prosecution. Directs the court to defer prosecution for an eligible offense committed by a defendant who was, or is, a member of the United States military. Directs veterans who wish to be sentenced under this section to release military service reports and records and directs the court to treat the records as confidential. Permits the court to order an assessment of the veteran to determine eligibility. Requires the court to determine, by clear and convincing evidence, whether (1) the defendant suffered from an applicable condition at the time of the offense, (2) the applicable condition was caused by service in the military, and (3) the offense was committed as a result of the applicable condition. Provides that, if the veteran is eligible, the court shall place the veteran on probation without entering a judgment of guilt and shall establish appropriate conditions of probation including conditions focused on rehabilitation and treatment. Provides that a court may, but is not required to, defer sentence for a veteran who previously received a deferred sentence for a felony offense. Permits the court to enter judgment and impose a sentence if the veteran violates conditions of probation. Encourages the court to impose conditions that involve connection with other services for veterans, including veterans treatment courts. Establishes that sentencing under this section waives the right to bring an administrative challenge to a license consequence for an incident involving driving under the influence.</p> <p>Subd. 3. Discharge and dismissal. Provides that, upon the expiration of the veteran’s probation, the court must hold a hearing to determine whether to dismiss the proceedings against the veteran. The veteran, prosecutor, and any victims have the right to attend or make statements at the hearing. The court must provide notice of the hearing to any victims. The court must dismiss the charges against the veteran if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the veteran is in substantial compliance with the terms of probation, successfully participated in ordered treatment, does not represent a danger to victims or others, and has demonstrated significant benefit from treatment or other rehabilitation services such that dismissal is in the interests of justice. If charges are</p>	<p>Similar to Article 3, section 6, but with fundamental differences.</p> <p>Military veteran offenders restorative justice sentence.</p> <p>Subd. 1. Offenses as a result of military service; presentence supervision procedures.</p> <p>Paragraph (a) requires the court to, prior to entering a plea of guilty for a person charged with certain criminal offenses who alleges that the offense was committed as a result of a service-related disorder, make a determination as to whether the defendant is a member of the United States Military and whether the defendant may be suffering from sexual trauma, traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, or mental health conditions as a result of the person’s service. This subdivision does not apply to offenses under subdivision 2, paragraph (f).</p> <p>Paragraph (b) requires a defendant who requests to be sentenced under this section to release or authorize access to military service reports and records relating to the alleged conditions stemming from service, and specifies how the records will be used in the court proceedings. Based on the record, the court shall make a finding on whether the defendant suffers from a diagnosable condition and whether the condition stems from service in the United States Military. Requires the court to order a Rule 25 assessment or a mental health assessment under certain circumstances.</p> <p>Paragraph (c) provides that if a defendant under this subdivision pleads guilty, the court shall defer further proceedings, without entering a judgment of guilty with the consent of the defendant, prosecutor, and victim, and place the defendant on probation. If the veteran previously received a stay of adjudication for a felony under this section, the court is given discretion to impose a sentence consistent with this section or deny the use of this section.</p> <p>Paragraph (d) provides that if probation is violated, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt.</p> <p>Paragraph (e) allows the court to order the defendant to attend a treatment program for a period not to exceed the time that the defendant would have served in a correctional facility or jail, however, the court may extend the probation in order to complete court-ordered treatment</p> <p>Paragraph (f) provides guidance to the court in choosing a treatment program. If an appropriate treatment provider is not available in the offender’s county, the Minnesota</p>

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	<p>dismissed, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall retain a not public copy of the record.</p> <p>Subd. 4. Sentencing departure; waiver of mandatory sentence. Permits the court to enter a sentence that is a mitigated durational or dispositional departure if the court does not stay adjudication of the veteran, the veteran did not commit an offense for which predatory registration is required, and the veteran otherwise meets the qualifications under this section.</p> <p>Subd. 5. Optional veterans treatment court program; procedures for eligible defendants. Establishes that a county or judicial district may supervise a veteran’s probation through the use of veterans treatment court.</p> <p>Subd. 6. Creation of county and city diversion programs; authorizations. Authorizes the creation of city and county diversion programs with no impact on the municipality’s receipt of local government aid.</p> <p>Subd. 7. Exception. Provides that this section does not apply to an offense for which predatory offender registration is required.</p> <p>[H.F. 478]</p>	<p>Department of Veterans Affairs (MDVA) shall coordinate with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to locate a treatment program and sources to fund the treatment.</p> <p>Paragraph (g) requires the court and treatment program, when available, to collaborate with MDVA and the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to maximize benefits and services.</p> <p>Paragraph (h) allows the defendant to be supervised by a veterans treatment court program, if one is available, or the supervision may be transferred to the county in which the defendant resides or works. Specifies jurisdiction of a veteran who successfully or unsuccessfully completes treatment.</p> <p>Paragraph (i) provides that sentencing under this section results in the defendant waiving the right to subsequent administrative and judicial reviews.</p> <p>Subdivision 2, paragraph (a) states that it is in the interest of justice to restore a defendant who acquired a criminal record due to a mental health condition stemming from service in the military to the community of law-abiding citizens. This paragraph provides that restorative justice under this section applies if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence at a public hearing that the defendant satisfies the criteria in this paragraph.</p> <p>Paragraph (b) allows the court to consider the factors under this paragraph when determining whether to grant restorative justice under this subdivision.</p> <p>Paragraph (c) requires the court to discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings if certain requirements are met, without an adjudication of guilt. Specifies the retention and treatment of the not public record following the proceedings. Requires the court to maintain a public record of the discharge and dismissal.</p> <p>Paragraph (d) requires the court to enter an adjudication of guilt if the court finds that the defendant does not satisfy the requirements under paragraph (a).</p> <p>Paragraph (e) allows the court in certain circumstances to use the factors in paragraph (a) to justify a dispositional departure. If the court finds that the defendant meets the factors in paragraph (a), it is presumed that the defendant is amenable to probation.</p>

Sec.	Article 14: Criminal and Sentencing Provisions	
		<p>Paragraph (f) states that this subdivision does not apply to offenses for which registration as a predatory offender is required, a crime of violence, or a gross misdemeanor or felony-level domestic violence offense.</p> <p>Subdivision 3 allows a veterans treatment court to supervise probation using the county veterans service officers, United States Department of Veterans Affairs veterans justice outreach specialist, probation agents, and other rehabilitation resources. Defines the term “veterans treatment court program.”</p> <p>Subdivision 4 authorizes a county or city to establish and operate a veterans pretrial diversion program for persons under subdivision 1.</p>
12	<p>Life without release. Makes a conforming change based on changes to the eligibility of release for certain juveniles. [H.F. 416]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
13	<p>Offender under age 18; life imprisonment. Establishes that a court must sentence an offender who commits a heinous offense, as defined in the statute, when the person was under 18 years old to life in prison with the possibility of release. [H.F. 416]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
14	<p>Definitions. Adds a violation of section 609.322 (sex trafficking in the first degree) to the definition of “violent crime” in the section of law that permits increased sentences for certain dangerous and repeat felony offenders. [H.F. 613]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 3, section 7, except for a difference in the effective dates.</p>
15	<p>Disability impact statement. Directs judges to inquire whether a defendant who has been convicted of a crime has a disability as defined in the Americans with Disability Act of 1990. Permits the court to request that a disability impact statement be included in a presentence investigation report prepared in cases where a defendant may be sentenced to imprisonment. Indicates that the statement should address the impact of a sentence on the person’s disability. Requires the court to consider the statement if ordered and directs the court to consider the least restrictive environment that would meet the state’s penal objective. [H.F. 1082]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
16	<p>Traumatic brain injury. Requires courts to inquire whether a defendant in a felony case has a history of stroke, traumatic brain injury, or fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. If the court believes that a history of one of those conditions resulted in the defendant lacking substantial capacity for judgment at the time the defendant committed an offense, the court must order a neuropsychological examination unless the person underwent an examination:</p>	<p>Similar to Article 2, section 14 with fundamental differences. Article 2, section 14 establishes a study.</p>

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	(1) when the person was at least 25 years old, (2) after the most recent stroke or traumatic brain injury, and (3) within the prior three years. The results of the examination must be presented in the presentence investigation report. A court may consider the results of an examination in determining the appropriate sentence for a defendant. [H.F. 856]	
17	Certain violations excepted. Removes a reference to a misdemeanor violation which is repealed in this article. [H.F. 613]	Identical to Article 3, section 8.
18	Sentence adjustment. Establishes the process and requirements related to a prosecutor-initiated sentence adjustment. [H.F. 901]	No comparable provision.
19	Assaults motivated by bias. Expands the crime of an assault motivated by bias to include bias against a person due to the person’s gender, gender identity, or gender expression, and bias against a person who associates with someone in a protected group. [H.F. 1691]	No comparable provision.
20	Felony assault motivated by bias; increased statutory maximum sentence. Expands the enhanced sentencing for a felony assault motivated by bias to include bias against a person due to the person’s gender, gender identity, or gender expression, and bias against a person who associates with someone in a protected group. [H.F. 1691]	No comparable provision.
21	Solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking in the first degree. Increases the maximum sentence of imprisonment for a person who commits sex trafficking in the first degree from 20 years to 25 years. Increases the maximum sentence of imprisonment for a person who commits sex trafficking in the first degree when any of four aggravating factors are present from 25 years to 30 years. [H.F. 613]	Identical to Article 3, section 9.
22	Solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking in the second degree. Increases the maximum sentence of imprisonment for a person who commits sex trafficking in the second degree from 15 years to 20 years. [H.F. 613]	Identical to Article 3, section 10.
23	Engaging in, hiring, or agreeing to hire minor to engage in prostitution; penalties. Amends the age at which engaging in prostitution with a minor victim results in a penalty of up to 20 years in prison from 12 to 13. [H.F. 613]	No comparable provision.
24	Patrons of prostitution; penalty. Provides that any person who engages in prostitution with a person who is at least 18 years of age is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and establishes that repeated offenses are a felony. [H.F. 613]	Identical to Article 3, section 11.

Sec.	Article 14: Criminal and Sentencing Provisions	
25	Community service in lieu of minimum fine. Makes a conforming change based on the repeal of section 609.324, subdivision 3. [H.F. 613]	Identical to Article 3, section 12.
26	Penalty assessment authorized. Makes a conforming change based on the repeal of section 609.324, subdivision 3. [H.F. 613]	Identical to Article 3, section 13.
27	Mandatory life sentence without release; certain first-time and repeat egregious offenders. Provides that a court must sentence an offender who commits an offense under the conditions identified in the dangerous sex offender statute when the person was under 18 years old to life in prison with the possibility of release. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
28	Life sentences; minimum term of imprisonment. Establishes that a court must sentence an offender who commits an offense under the conditions identified in the dangerous sex offender statute when the person was under 18 years old to life in prison with the possibility of release after serving no more than 15 years. [H.F. 416]	No comparable provision.
29	Penalty. Increases the maximum sentence of imprisonment for solicitation of children to engage in sexual conduct or electronic solicitation of children from three years to five years, and increases the maximum fine from \$5,000 to \$10,000. [H.F. 613]	Identical to Article 3, section 15.
	No comparable provision.	Section 16. Child torture. Establishes a felony offense for the intentional infliction of extreme mental anguish, or extreme psychological or physical abuse, when committed in an especially depraved manner.
30	Penalties. Amends the penalty subdivision of the crime of identity theft to separate the penalties for offenses involving eight or more victims or a combined loss of more than \$35,000 from the penalties for offenses related to possession or distribution of pornographic work. [H.F. 809]	No comparable provision, but see S.F. 104, which is on second reading in the Senate.
31	Criminal damage to property in the second degree. Amends the crime of damage to property that causes at least \$500 but not more than \$1,000 in damage but was motivated by bias to apply when the crime (1) is committed because of the victim’s actual or perceived status in a protected group; (2) is committed because the victim associated with someone who is, or was believed to be, part of a protected group; (3) was motivated by an intent to intimidate or harm a person who is, or was believed to be, part of a protected	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 14: Criminal and Sentencing Provisions	
	group; or (4) was motivated by an intent to intimidate or harm someone who associated with someone who is, or was believed to be, part of a protected group. [H.F. 1691]	
32	Criminal damage to property in the third degree. Amends the crime of damage to property that causes no more than \$500 in damage but was motivated by bias to apply when the crime (1) is committed because of the victim’s actual or perceived status in a protected group; (2) is committed because the victim associated with someone who is, or was believed to be, part of a protected group; (3) was motivated by an intent to intimidate or harm a person who is, or was believed to be, part of a protected group; or (4) was motivated by an intent to intimidate or harm someone who associated with someone who is, or was believed to be, part of a protected group. [H.F. 1691]	No comparable provision.
33	Gross misdemeanor. Establishes a gross misdemeanor offense for trespassing on the grounds of a facility that provides emergency shelter services for sex trafficking victims, or a facility that provides transitional housing to sex trafficking victims and their children. [H.F. 613]	Identical to Article 3, section 17.
34	Felony; drive-by shooting. Clarifies that a person can commit drive-by shooting by firing at a person, not just a motor vehicle or building. [H.F. 290]	No comparable provision.
35	Aggravated violations. Expands the crime of harassment motivated by bias to include bias against a person due to the person’s gender, gender identity, or gender expression, and bias against a person who associates with someone in a protected group. [H.F. 1691]	No comparable provision.
36	Expungement of criminal records. Makes a conforming change based on the creation of an automatic expungement process. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.
37	Automatic expungement of records. Establishes the process and requirements related to automatic expungement of certain criminal records. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.
38	Expungement of arrest. Provides that a person may file a petition to expunge all records of an arrest if the prosecuting authority declined to press charges and the applicable statute of limitations has expired. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.
39	Certain criminal proceedings. Adds offenses to the list of felony crimes for which a person may petition for expungement. The additional offenses are: wrongfully obtaining	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 14: Criminal and Sentencing Provisions	
	assistance; theft of \$5,000 to \$35,000; and possession of burglary or theft tools. [H.F. 1152]	
40	No petition required in certain cases with prosecutor agreement and notification. Directs prosecutors to notify the court if the circumstances of a crime for which the prosecutor has agreed to support expungement indicate a nexus between the criminal record and the person’s status as a crime victim, such as instances where a person was convicted of domestic assault and was also the victim of domestic assault, and directs the court to make the findings required to restore the person, in the contemplation of the law, to the status the person occupied before an arrest or conviction. Further provides that a prosecutor shall agree to the sealing of records in cases in which no charges were brought unless substantial and compelling reasons exist to object to the sealing. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.
41	Nature of remedy; standard. Makes a conforming change related to automatic expungement. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.
42	Limitations of order effective before January 1, 2015. Requires the BCA to include summary entries in expunged records for all nonpublic criminal histories generated for use by criminal justice agencies. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.
43	Limitations of order effective January 1, 2015, and later. Makes a conforming change. Provides that a prosecutor may request, and the district court must provide, certified records of conviction that have been expunged. Requires the BCA to include summary entries in expunged records for all nonpublic criminal histories generated for use by criminal justice agencies. Establishes that the subject of expunged records may request, and the court shall provide, certified or uncertified records of conviction for a record that has been expunged. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.
44	Stay of order; appeal. Makes a conforming change related to automatic expungement. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.
45	Plea agreements; notification to victims. Provides that notification to victims provided by prosecutors must include whether an offense is eligible for automatic expungement and, if so, that the victim has the right to express an objection to that relief. Requires prosecutors to make any objections known to the court. [H.F. 1152]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 14: Criminal and Sentencing Provisions	
46	<p>Task force on the contents and use of presentence investigation reports and imposition of conditions of probation. Establishes a task force to review presentence investigation reports and conditions of probation. Provides that the membership of the task force shall include four legislative members, the commissioner of corrections, the chair of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission, the state public defender, a county attorney, and three probation agents. Requires appointments to be made by July 30, 2021. Directs that meetings are subject to chapter 13D and that the first meeting must take place by August 1, 2021. Directs the commissioner of corrections to provide support for the group. Requires the task force to collect and analyze data on presentencing investigation reports and conditions of probation, and determine if legislative action is appropriate to improve the use of the reports or establish appropriate conditions of probation. Requires a report by January 15, 2023. [H.F. 167]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
47	<p>Title. States that the provisions relating to automatic expungement may be referred to as the Clean Slate Act. [H.F. 1152]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
48	<p>Sentencing guidelines modification. Directs the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission to review and consider modifying the sex offender grid based on the changes made to provisions related to sex trafficking. [H.F. 613]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 3, section 19, except for the headnote.</p>
	<p>No comparable provision.</p>	<p>Section 20. Sentencing Guidelines Commission directed to increase the rankings for certain child pornography crimes. Directs the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to increase the severity rankings on the sex offender grid for certain child pornography crimes.</p>
49	<p>Revisor instruction. Directs the revisor to substitute “364 days” for “one year” consistent with the change to the maximum sentence for a gross misdemeanor offense. [H.F. 614]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
50	<p>Repealer. Repeals section 609.324, subdivision 3, the misdemeanor offense of being a patron of a prostitute in a place other than a public place. [H.F. 614]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 3, section 21.</p>
51	<p>Effective date. Provides that the provisions relating to eligibility of release for certain juveniles are effective the day following final enactment and apply retroactively. [H.F. 416]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

Sec.	Article 15: Public Safety	
1	Reinstatement of driving privileges; notice. Removes the requirement that a person whose license was revoked for driving under the influence of alcohol or other substances take an examination before being eligible for reinstatement of driving privileges. [H.F. 502]	No comparable provision.
2	Reinstatement of driving privileges; multiple incidents. Establishes that the commissioner of public safety may not reinstate the driver’s license of a person who committed a second DWI violation in ten years or a third violation in the person’s lifetime until the commissioner certifies that the person either did not own a vehicle in the applicable period or participated in the ignition interlock program. [H.F. 1199]	No comparable provision.
3	Plate impoundment violation; impoundment order. Makes a conforming change to permit the commissioner to impound the plates of a person who received new registration plates upon entering the ignition interlock program, but either left or was expelled from the program. [H.F. 502]	No comparable provision.
4	Notice of impoundment. Makes a conforming change to permit the commissioner to mail notice of the impoundment of license plates to an address provided by a person when that person entered the ignition interlock program. [H.F. 502]	No comparable provision.
5	Special registration plates. Requires issuance of new registration plates, instead of special registration plates (“whiskey plates”), to a person who becomes a program participant in the ignition interlock program unless the person previously received new registration plates under this section but the person left or was expelled from the ignition interlock program and provides for impoundment of those plates if the person does not complete the program. [H.F. 502]	No comparable provision.
6	Examination required. Conforms to the change removing the requirement that a person whose license was revoked for driving under the influence of alcohol or other substances take an examination before being eligible for reinstatement of driving privileges. [H.F. 502]	No comparable provision.
7	Conditions of issuance. Removes the ability of a person to obtain a limited license if the person also has a restricted license under the ignition interlock program. A limited license permits individuals to drive at specific times and for specific purposes, such as going to treatment. A restricted license under the ignition interlock program permits a person to	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 15: Public Safety	
	drive at any time provided the person is driving a vehicle equipped with the ignition interlock device. [H.F. 502]	
8	Performance standards; certification; manufacturer and provider requirements. Requires ignition interlock companies to include a provision in their contracts that agrees to pay costs associated with device failure or malfunction, or damage caused during device installation, servicing, or monitoring. [H.F. 1199]	No comparable provision.
9	Issuance of restricted license. Limits the requirement that a person seeking to participate in the ignition interlock program show a motor vehicle insurance certificate to individuals who have prior convictions for driving without insurance. Removes the requirement that a person seeking license reinstatement comply with the provisions in the section of law regarding limited licenses and inserts the requirement that the person complete chemical dependency treatment or rehabilitation if that is recommended by a chemical use assessment. Removes the requirement that the restricted license of a person who submits a sample showing a breath alcohol concentration of 0.02 or higher be cancelled and replaces that with the requirement to restart the time period that the participant must participate in the program to reach the required abstinence period. [H.F. 502]	No comparable provision.
10	Commissioner; power and duties. Directs the commissioner of corrections to perform all duties in a manner that promotes public safety. States that the promotion of public safety includes the promotion of human rights. [H.F. 2433]	No comparable provision.
11	Registration required. Clarifies that individuals who commit offenses in other states must register as predatory offenders if the offense is similar to an offense under Minnesota law that requires predatory offender registration. [H.F. 1180/1370]	No comparable provision, but see S.F. 903, which is on second reading in the Senate.
12	Health care facility; notice of status. Expands the list of in-home healthcare workers who are entitled to receive notice of the presence of a predatory offender to include hospice providers. As amended, the law will require that predatory offender notice be provided to hospice providers in the same manner that other in-home healthcare providers receive notice. [H.F. 331]	Identical to S.F. 443 (Johnson) which passed the Senate.
13	Promulgation of sentencing guidelines. Directs the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to perform all duties in a manner that promotes public safety. States that the promotion of public safety includes the promotion of human rights. [H.F. 2433]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 15: Public Safety	
14	Duties of commissioner. Directs the commissioner of public safety to perform all duties in a manner that promotes public safety. States that the promotion of public safety includes the promotion of human rights. [H.F. 2433]	No comparable provision.
15	Acceptance of private funds; appropriation. Permits the commissioner of public safety to accept donations, grants, bequests, and gifts of money to carry out the purposes of the department. [H.F. 1370]	No comparable provision.
16	Hometown heroes assistance program. Directs the commissioner of public safety to make monetary payment to firefighters who are diagnosed with cancer or heart disease, develop a trauma counseling program for firefighters, and develop training and educational materials to help firefighters reduce the inherent health risks associated with their profession. [H.F. 377]	No comparable provision.
17	Expense recovery. Provides that assessments charged to regional hazardous response teams for costs of responses by the department may be used by the commissioner to pay for costs for which the funds were received and states that any excess funds shall be transferred to the Fire Safety Account. [H.F. 1078]	Identical to Article 2, section 1.
18	Railroad and pipeline safety; oil and other hazardous materials. Removes the direct appropriations from the railroad and pipeline safety account including a direct appropriation that has expired. Directs that money in the fund be allocated for nine specified purposes. Removes the expiration of that assessment. [H.F. 1078]	No comparable provision.
19	Innovation in community safety. Establishes a director within OJP to coordinate community grant advisory boards to award grants that may be for youth, young adult, and family antiviolence outreach programs; implementation of the Minnesota SafeStreets program; promotion of community healing; establishment or maintenance of mobile mental health crisis teams; or establishment or maintenance of community-based mental health and social service centers. [H.F. 723]	No comparable provision.
20	Statewide antitrafficking investigation coordinator. Creates a new position, the statewide antitrafficking investigation coordinator, in the unclassified service. The position is within the Department of Public Safety’s Office of Justice Programs. The coordinator must be a current or former law enforcement officer or prosecutor with experience investigating or prosecuting trafficking-related offenses. [H.F. 946]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 15: Public Safety	
21	<p>Office for missing and murdered indigenous relatives. Creates the Office of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives within the Office of Justice Programs and establishes duties for the office including facilitating the mandates identified in the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force report, developing recommendations to the legislature, facilitating technical assistance for local and Tribal law enforcement during active missing and murdered indigenous relatives cases, conducting case reviews, and coordinating with other agencies and organizations. Requires an annual report. Permits the office to seek grants. Permits the office to access some corrections and detention data, and some medical data. [H.F. 2124]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
22	<p>Minnesota Heals. Establishes the Minnesota Heals Initiative in the Department of Public Safety to provide grants to community healing networks, resources for families after an officer-involved death, and a statewide critical incident stress management office. [H.F. 1078]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
23	<p>Additional duty. Requires the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension’s Use of Force Investigation Unit to investigate criminal sexual conduct cases where one member of the Minnesota National Guard (MN-NG) accuses another member of the MN-NG of criminal sexual conduct. [H.F. 295]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 3, section 5.</p>
24	<p>Sales after 1:00 a.m.; permit fee. Clarifies that money collected under the section is deposited in the alcohol enforcement account in the general fund. [H.F. 1078]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 2, section 2.</p>
25	<p>Emergency telecommunications service fee; account. Deletes expired language that established a limit on fees. [H.F. 1078]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 2, section 5.</p>
26	<p>Aid to sexual assault victim. Establishes “good Samaritan” protections for individuals who give aid to sexual assault victims. [H.F. 289]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
27	<p>Law enforcement; reports of sexual assaults. Makes a conforming change related to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension’s Use of Force Investigation Unit to investigate criminal sexual conduct cases where one member of the Minnesota National Guard (MN-NG) accuses another member of the MN-NG of criminal sexual conduct. [H.F. 295]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 3, section 14.</p>

Sec.	Article 15: Public Safety	
28	Rules required. Directs the POST Board to perform all duties in a manner that promotes public safety. States that the promotion of public safety includes the promotion of human rights. [H.F. 2433]	No comparable provision.
29	Limitations. Eliminates the existing statutes of limitations that apply to sex trafficking and first through fourth degree criminal sexual conduct offenses and provides that criminal charges for those offenses can be brought at any time after the commission of the offense. [H.F. 1121]	Identical to section Article 4, section 22, except that the effective date does not address cases where the statute of limitations has not yet expired.
30	Public safety. Amends the 2016 session law related to grants to address sex trafficking to remove provisions related to training which is a duty that will be assumed by the antitrafficking coordinator. [H.F. 946]	No comparable provision.
31	Office of Justice Programs. Amends the 2017 session law related to grants to address sex trafficking to remove provisions related to training which is a duty that will be assumed by the antitrafficking coordinator. [H.F. 946]	No comparable provision.
32	Effective date. Amends the effective date for Laws 2020, Second Special Session chapter 1, section 9 to be September 1, 2021.	Identical to S.F. 1354, section 3 (Weber) which passed the Senate.
33	Effective date. Amends the effective date for Laws 2020, Second Special Session chapter 1, section 10 to be September 1, 2021.	Identical to S.F. 1354, section 4 (Weber) which passed the Senate.
34	Transfer; alcohol enforcement account. Eliminates the requirement that the commissioner of public safety certify to the commissioner of management and budget the amount of permit fees waived under the section of law. [H.F. 1078]	Identical to Article 2, section 4.
35	Survivor support and prevention grants. Establishes grants to meet victim needs by directing organizations to provide funds directly to victim survivors of crime and to services to meet emerging or unmet needs. Directs the director of OJP to work with advocacy groups to establish requirements for grant recipients and further requires the director to prioritize grants based on need and type of crime. Requires at least 30 percent of the money to be spent on each type of grant. Requires the director to provide a report on the grants issue every two years. [H.F. 861]	No comparable provision.
36	Task Force on Missing and Murdered African American Women. Establishes a task force, supported by the Department of Public safety, to report to the legislature on	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 15: Public Safety	
	recommendations to reduce and end violence against African American women and girls in Minnesota. [H.F. 952]	
37	Study on liability insurance for peace officers. Directs the commissioner of public safety to issue a grant to an outside organization to conduct a study on issues related to the effects of requiring peace officers to carry liability insurance. The study must address issues including the availability of insurance policies, the cost of policies, the terms of available policies, and the interaction with other liability coverage.	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 16: Child Protection Background Checks	
	This article modifies the Child Protection Background Check Act to reflect the most updated federal authorities and ensure that the most complete and accurate criminal history information is provided to hiring entities that provide services and support to the elderly and individuals with disabilities. [H.F. 1370]	No comparable provision in conference , but the proposal is contained in S.F. 1704 (Ingebrigsten) which is on second reading in the Senate.

Sec.	Article 17: Criminal Victim Reimbursements	
	This article makes changes to the Minnesota Crime Victims Reimbursement Act. Most of the changes involve replacing the term “reparations” with “reimbursement.” It also adds guidance as to when a person is ineligible for reimbursement because the person failed to cooperate fully with law enforcement officials and that contributory misconduct may not be based on current or past affiliation with any particular group. [H.F. 1370]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 18: Crime Victim Notification	
	This article contains provisions related to notifications given to victims when an offender is released or has a change of status. Changes include requiring prosecutors to notify victims of their rights, accepting letters as written request for notification, and addressing offenders who are subject to civil commitment. [H.F. 1370]	No comparable provision in conference , but see S.F. 1611 (Limmer) which is on second reading in the Senate.

Sec.	Article 19: Emergency Response and Fire Safety	
1	<p>Exemption for members of federally recognized Tribes. Directs the state fire marshal to issue building-specific waivers for any elements of the State Fire Code that conflict with a federally recognized Tribe’s religious beliefs, traditional building practices, or established teachings. Allows individual members of federally recognized Tribes, direct lineal descendants of those Tribes, or organizations of members of those Tribes to apply for waivers which can be granted only for traditional residential buildings for personal use, meeting houses, and one-room educational buildings. Sets the process for applying for a waiver and identifying the code provisions that will be waived. Bars selling or leasing a building that a waiver is granted for unless the buyer or lessee also obtains a waiver or the building is brought up to code. [H.F. 1042]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
2	<p>Petroleum refineries. Requires each petroleum refinery operating in Minnesota to maintain or contract for a full-time paid on-site fire department. Requires refinery fire departments to be properly trained, equipped, and staffed to respond to fires and conduct fire prevention inspections at the refinery. [H.F. 1482]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
3	<p>Examination; requirements. Conforming change related to creation of the Board of Firefighter Training and Education (see next section). [H.F. 2077]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
4	<p>Firefighter Certification Board; appointments; duties. Creates a Firefighter Certification Board that is comprised of 18 members. The board is tasked with developing and maintaining a program to determine and certify the competency of firefighters among other related duties. [H.F. 2077]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
5	<p>Eligibility for certification examination. Conforming change related to creation of the Board of Firefighter Training and Education. [H.F. 2077]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
6	<p>Revenues. Creates a firefighter certification account that is funded, primarily, with fees from individuals who apply for certification as a firefighter. Funds in the account are to be used to fund the board’s activities. [H.F. 2077]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>
7	<p>Definitions. Defines terms used in the Board of Firefighter Training and Education statute. [H.F. 2077]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>

Sec.	Article 19: Emergency Response and Fire Safety	
8	Exemption for members of federally recognized Tribes. Directs the commissioner of labor and industry to issue building-specific waivers for any elements of the State Building Code that conflict with a federally recognized Tribe’s religious beliefs, traditional building practices, or established teachings. Allows individual members of federally recognized Tribes, direct lineal descendants of those Tribes, or organizations of members of those Tribes to apply for waivers which can be granted only for traditional residential buildings for personal use, meeting houses, and one-room educational buildings. Sets the process for applying for a waiver and identifying the code provisions that will be waived. Bars selling or leasing a building a waiver is granted for unless the buyer or lessee also obtains a waiver or the building is brought up to code. [H.F. 1042]	No comparable provision.
9	Metropolitan area. Expands the definition of “metropolitan area” in the emergency communications chapter (chapter 403) to include Chisago, Isanti, and Sherburne counties. [H.F. 1557]	No comparable provision.
10	Emergency response services. Requires 911 operators to refer calls involving mental health crises to mental health crisis teams when appropriate. [H.F. 1686]	No comparable provision.
11	Design standards for metropolitan area. Changes the name of the Metropolitan 911 Board to the Metropolitan Emergency Services Board. [H.F. 1557]	No comparable provision.
12	Emergency telecommunications service fee; account. Authorizes 911 fee proceeds to be used to offset the costs of updating and maintaining systems to comply with Next Generation IP based 911 telecommunications. Directs unspent funds in the 911 fee account to be appropriated for the designated uses of the funds. Repeals the decrease in the funds scheduled to take place upon ARMER backbone revenue bonds are paid off. [H.F. 2215]	No comparable provision.
13	First phase. Expands the definition of metropolitan area for purposes of the regionwide public safety radio communications system from “nine-county” to “ten-county,” with the inclusion of Sherburne County. [H.F. 1557]	No comparable provision.
14	Greater Minnesota. Contains a conforming change to reflect the change made in the previous section. [H.F. 1557]	No comparable provision.
15	Membership. Contains a conforming change to reflect the change made in section 13. [H.F. 1557]	No comparable provision.

Sec.	Article 19: Emergency Response and Fire Safety	
16	<p>911 Telecommunicator working group. Establishes a 911 telecommunicator working group and tasks the group with preparing a report for the legislature that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defines 911 telecommunicator; • recommends training and continuing education requirements for certification of 911 telecommunicators; • recommends standards for certification of 911 telecommunicators; and • recommends funding options for mandated 911 telecommunicator training. <p>[H.F. 515]</p>	<p>Identical to Article 2, section 15, except that it does not include the three nonsupervisory 911 telecommunicator members and a MN Ambulance Association member in the House language and does not require the working group to look into incident response command structure as required in the House language.</p>
17	<p>Title. Entitles the changes made in section 10 as “Travis’s Law.” [H.F. 1686]</p>	<p>No comparable provision.</p>