

Chapter 11

2021 First Special Session

Subject Public Safety and Judiciary Omnibus Bill

Bill H.F. 63

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Overview

This is the public safety and judiciary omnibus bill.

Article 1: Public Safety and Judiciary Appropriations

This article provides funding for the courts, civil legal services, Guardian ad Litem Board, Tax Court, Uniform Laws Commission, Board on Judicial Standards, Board of Public Defense, Human Rights Department Sentencing Guidelines, Department of Public Safety, Peace Officers Standards and Training Board, Private Detective Board, Department of Corrections, Ombudsperson for Corrections, and the proposed Office of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives. The article further provides supplemental funding for the Office of the State Auditor and the Department of Public Safety.

Section	Description – Article 1: Public Safety and Judiciary Appropriations
1	Appropriations. Summarizes direct appropriations by fund.
2	Supreme court. Subd. 1. Total appropriation. Appropriates a total of \$60,487,000 in FY22 and \$61,582,000 in FY23 to the supreme court. Subd. 2. Supreme court operations. Appropriates \$43,559,000 in FY22 and \$43,384,000 in FY23 for supreme court operations. (a) Contingent account. Specifies that \$5,000 each year is for a contingent account for which no other reimbursement is provided.

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(b) Justices' compensation. Increases compensation for justices by 2.5 percent in the first year.

(c) Courthouse security grants. Specifies that \$500,000 in FY22 is for a competitive grant program to provide or maintain courthouse safety. Recipients must provide a 50 percent nonstate match. This is a onetime appropriation, but funds are available until June 30, 2024.

(d) Neuropsychological examination feasibility study. Appropriates \$30,000 the first year for a neuropsych feasibility study.

Subd. 3. Civil legal services. Appropriates \$16,928,000 in FY22 and \$18,198,000 in FY23 to civil legal services to provide legal representation to low-income clients. \$1,017,000 in FY22 and FY23 is to improve access in family law matters.

3 Court of appeals.

Appropriates \$13,490,000 in FY22 and \$13,574,000 in FY23 for the court of appeals.

Judges' compensation. Increases compensation for judges by 2.5 percent in the first year.

4 District courts.

Appropriates \$326,372,000 in FY22 and \$329,146,000 in FY23 for trial courts.

(a) Judges' compensation. Increases compensation for judges by 2.5 percent in the first year.

(b) New judgeship. Funds a new judgeship in the 5th Judicial District.

(c) Interpreter compensation. Provides that \$200,000 in FY22 and FY23 are to increase hourly fees paid to qualified certified and uncertified interpreters.

5 Guardian ad Litem Board.

Appropriates \$22,576,000 in FY22 and \$22,815,000 in FY23 to the Guardian ad Litem Board.

6 Tax Court.

Appropriates \$1,827,000 in FY22 and \$1,841,000 in FY23 to the Tax Court.

7 Uniform Laws Commission.

Appropriates \$100,000 in FY22 and \$100,000 in FY23 to the Uniform Laws Commission.

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8 Board on Judicial Standards.

Appropriates \$580,000 in FY22 and \$586,000 in FY23 to the Board on Judicial Standards. Provides that \$125,000 each year is for special investigative and hearing costs.

9 Board of Public Defense.

Appropriates \$106,381,000 in FY22 and \$111,409,000 in FY23 to the Board of Public Defense.

Public defense corporations. Specifies that \$74,000 in FY22 and \$152,000 in FY23 are for public defense corporations.

10 Human rights.

Appropriates \$5,433,000 in FY22 and \$5,530,000 in FY23 to the Department of Human Rights. \$110,000 in FY22 and \$112,000 in FY23 is for improving caseload processing.

11 Office of the State Auditor.

Appropriates \$64,000 in FY22 and \$30,000 in FY23 for costs associated with forfeiture reporting.

12 Legislative coordinating commission.

Appropriates \$60,000 each year for the Legislative Coordinating Commission on Data Practices.

13 Sentencing Guidelines.

Appropriates \$740,000 in FY22 and \$765,000 in FY23 to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission.

14 Public safety.

Subd. 1. Total appropriation. Appropriates \$1,439,000 in FY21, \$214,167,000 in FY22, and \$213,005,000 in FY23 to the Department of Public Safety.

Subd. 2. Emergency management. Appropriates \$3,000,000 in FY22 and \$3,156,000 in FY23 to the Emergency Management Division.

(a) Supplemental nonprofit security grant program. Appropriates \$225,000 each year to a supplemental nonprofit security grant program.

(b) School safety center. Appropriates \$250,000 each year for two school safety specialists.

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Subd. 3. Criminal apprehension. Appropriates \$1,316,000 in FY21, \$78,263,000 in FY22, and \$77,023,000 in FY23 to the BCA.

(a) DWI analysis. Transfers funding for DWI lab analysis from the trunk highway fund to the general fund.

(b) Cybersecurity. Appropriates \$2,611,000 in FY22 and \$1,558,000 in FY23 for staff and technology costs to meet FBI cybersecurity requirements.

(c) Rapid DNA testing. Appropriates \$285,000 each year for a rapid DNA testing program.

(d) Body cameras. Appropriates \$397,000 in FY22 and \$205,000 in FY23 to purchase and maintain body cameras for special agents.

(e) National Guard sexual assault investigations. Appropriates \$160,000 each year to investigate sexual assaults in the National Guard.

(f) Criminal alert network; Alzheimer's and dementia. Appropriates \$200,000 in FY22 for the criminal alert network to increase membership, reduce fees, and create additional alert categories.

(g) Forfeiture notices. Appropriates \$24,000 in FY22 for technological upgrades required for generating forfeiture notices and property receipts.

(h) Drugged driving lab testing support. Appropriates \$825,000 each year for staffing and supplies for drugged driving lab testing.

Subd. 4. Fire marshal. Appropriates \$8,752,000 in FY22 and \$8,818,000 in FY23 to fund the state fire marshal.

(a) Inspections. \$300,000 each year is to inspect nursing homes and boarding care facilities.

(b) Hazmat and chemical assessment teams. Appropriates \$950,000 in FY22 and \$850,000 in FY23 from the fire safety account to fund hazmat and chemical assessment teams.

(c) Bomb squad reimbursements. Appropriates \$50,000 each year to local governments for bomb squad services.

(d) Emergency response teams. Appropriates \$675,000 each year from the fire safety account to maintain four emergency response teams.

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Subd. 5. Firefighter Training and Education Board. Appropriates \$5,792,000 each year to the Firefighter Training and Education Board.

(a) Firefighter training and education. Directs \$4,500,000 each year for firefighter training and education.

(b) Task Force 1. Directs \$975,000 each year for Minnesota Task Force 1.

(c) Air rescue. Directs \$317,000 each year for the Minnesota Air Rescue Team.

(d) Unappropriated revenue. Grants the commissioner authority to use unappropriated money collected in FY21 for statutory specified purposes.

Subd. 6. Alcohol and gambling enforcement. Appropriates \$123,000 in FY21, \$2,681,000 in FY22, and \$2,702,000 in FY23 to the alcohol and gambling enforcement division.

(a) Legal costs. Appropriates funds to cover unexpected legal costs.

(b) Body cameras. Appropriates \$16,000 each year to purchase and maintain body cameras for special agents.

Subd. 7. Office of Justice Programs (OJP). Appropriates \$47,317,000 in FY22 and \$47,237,000 in FY23 to OJP.

(a) Administration Costs. Authorizes up to 2.5 percent of grant funds to be used for administration costs.

(b) Combatting sex trafficking. Appropriates \$250,000 each year for an antitrafficking investigation coordinator and to implement strategies to combat sex trafficking.

(c) Survivor support and prevention grants. Appropriates \$400,000 each year for grants to victim survivors and for services to meet unmet needs of victims of crime. This is a onetime appropriation.

(d) Improving retention in domestic violence programs. Appropriates \$150,000 the first year to award a grant to a pilot project designed to improve retention in domestic violence programs.

(e) Innovation in community safety grants. \$400,000 each year is for innovation in community safety grants. This is a onetime appropriation.

(f) Youth intervention program grants. Appropriates \$286,000 each year for youth intervention program grants.

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(g) Racially diverse youth in shelters. Appropriates \$45,000 each year for grants to organizations to address racial disparities in youth accessing shelter services in the Rochester and St. Cloud regional areas.

(h) Task Force on Missing and Murdered African American Women.

Appropriates \$100,000 in FY22 and \$50,000 in FY23 to implement the Task Force on Missing and Murdered African American Women.

(i) Violent crime enforcement teams. Appropriates \$1,000,000 each year for additional violent crime enforcement teams.

(j) Office of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives. Appropriates \$500,000 each year to establish and maintain an office dedicated to reviewing, preventing, and ending the targeting, disappearance, and death of Indigenous people.

(k) Hometown heroes assistance program. Appropriates \$4,000,000 each year for grants to the Minnesota Firefighter Initiative to fund the hometown heroes assistance program.

(l) Juvenile justice unit. Appropriates \$200,000 each year to establish a juvenile justice unit.

Subd. 8. Emergency communications networks. Appropriates \$67,897,000 in FY22 and \$67,888,000 in FY23 from the 911 emergency telecommunications service fee account for emergency communications. Funds public safety answering points, medical resource communication centers, ARMER state backbone operating costs, and ARMER improvements. Appropriates \$100,000 each year to medical resource control centers.

Appropriates \$9,000 the first year for the telecommunicator working group.

Subd. 9. Driver and vehicle services. Appropriates \$465,000 in the first year and \$389,000 in the second year from the driver services operating account for the ignition interlock program.

15 Peace Officers Standards and Training Board.

Subd. 1. Total appropriation. Appropriates \$11,563,000 the first year and \$11,554,000 the second year to the POST Board.

Subd. 2. Peace officer training reimbursements. Directs \$2,949,000 each year to reimburse local governments for peace officer training costs.

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Subd. 3. Peace officer training assistance; Philando Castile Memorial Training Fund. Directs \$6,000,000 each year for peace officer training assistance. This appropriation expires after FY25.

16 Private Detective Board.

Appropriates \$282,000 in FY22 and \$288,000 in FY23 to the Private Detective Board.

17 Department of Corrections.

Subd. 1. Total appropriation. Appropriates \$183,000 in FY21, \$630,943,000 in FY22, and \$639,312,000 in FY23 to the Department of Corrections.

Subd. 2. Incarceration and prerelease services. Appropriates \$183,000 in FY21, \$461,538,000 in FY22, and \$469,578,000 in FY23 to correctional institutions.

(a) Healthy start act. Appropriates \$100,000 each year to implement the healthy start act to create a release program for pregnant women and new mothers.

(b) Prescription medications. Appropriates \$17,000 in FY22 and \$20,000 in FY23 to provide a one-month supply of medications and a refillable prescription to inmates at the time of their release.

(c) Incarceration and prerelease services base budget. Establishes the ongoing base budget for this unit.

Subd. 3. Community services. Appropriates \$137,780,000 in FY22 and \$138,204,000 in FY23 for community services.

(a) Community corrections act. Directs an additional, onetime appropriation to the community corrections act subsidy of \$1,220,000 each year. The commissioner must study supervision services through a working group established by the commissioner.

(b) Probation officer reimbursement. Directs an additional, onetime appropriation to the counties of \$101,000 each year to study supervision services and funding.

(c) Probation supervision services. Directs \$1,170,000 each year for supplemental probation officer reimbursements to certain counties.

(d) Task Force on Aiding and Abetting Felony Murder. Appropriates \$25,000 in FY22 for the Task Force on Aiding and Abetting Felony Murder.

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(e) Alternatives to incarceration. Appropriates \$320,000 each year for funding to Anoka County, Crow Wing County, and Wright County to facilitate access to community treatment options under the alternatives to incarceration program.

(f) Juvenile justice report. Appropriates \$55,000 in FY22 and \$9,000 in FY23 for reporting on extended jurisdiction juveniles.

(g) Post-release employment for inmates grant; request for proposals. Directs the commissioner to issue a \$300,000 grant in the first year to a nonprofit to provide post-release job services to inmates.

(h) Homelessness mitigation plan. Appropriates \$12,000 in FY22 to develop and implement a homelessness mitigation plan for individuals released from prison.

(i) Identifying documents. Appropriates \$23,000 in FY22 and \$28,000 in FY23 to assist inmates in obtaining a copy of their birth certificates and provide appropriate DOC identification cards to individuals released from prison.

(j) Predatory offender statutory framework working group. Appropriates \$25,000 the first year for the predatory offender statutory framework working group.

Subd. 4. Organizational, regulatory, and administrative services. Appropriates \$31,625,000 in FY22 and \$31,530,000 in FY23 for the department's operations support group.

(a) Technology. Appropriates \$1,566,000 in the first year and \$1,621,000 in the second year for ongoing technology needs.

(b) Correctional facilities security and audit group. Appropriates \$42,000 the first year and \$69,000 the second year for correctional facilities security and audit group.

(c) Oversight. \$992,000 the first year and \$492,000 the second year are to expand and improve oversight of jails.

(d) Jailhouse witness data. Appropriates \$20,000 in the first year for collecting jailhouse witness data.

18 Office of Ombudsperson for Corrections.

Appropriates \$659,000 in FY22 and \$663,000 in FY23 to the corrections ombudsperson.

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| 19 | Department of Natural Resources.
Appropriates \$489,000 in the first year and \$387,000 in the second year to purchase and maintain body cameras for conservation officers. |
| 20 | Cancellation; fiscal year 2021.
Cancels certain 2021 funds from the alcohol and gambling enforcement division and the Office of Justice programs. |
| 21 | Transfer; Disaster assistance contingency account.
Directs the commissioner of management budget to transfer funds from the disaster contingency fund if certain conditions are met. |

Article 2: Public Safety

This article contains provisions related to public safety.

Section	Description – Article 2: Public Safety
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| 1 | Drug Paraphernalia.
Amends the definition of “drug paraphernalia” to exclude products that detect the presence of fentanyl or a fentanyl analog in a controlled substance. A person who possessed testing products would not be guilty of possessing drug paraphernalia. |
| 2 | 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. |
| 3 | 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 meets one of the new requirements. Permits the commissioner to determine that the person met the first requirement if the person did not own or lease a vehicle, or commit a violation of the traffic or driver’s license statutes, at the time of an arrest or between the arrest and when the person becomes eligible for reinstatement. Permits the commissioner to determine that the person met the second requirement if that person used an ignition interlock device in compliance with state law. Requires use of ignition interlock for one year if the person committed a second DWI violation in ten years or a third violation in the person’s lifetime, and for two years if the violation |

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- involved an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more or the refusal to submit to an authorized test.
- 4 **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.
- 5 **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.
- 6 **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. Provides that, if the person is issued special registration plates after leaving or being expelled from the ignition interlock program and the person previously paid the fee for new registration plates, the person is not required to pay an additional fee. Provides that the commissioner shall issue a plate impoundment order if the person who received new registration plates ceases to participate in the ignition interlock program or fails to successfully complete the program due to additional moving violations or violations of the terms of the contract with the interlock provider.
- 7 **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.
- 8 **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 drive at any time provided the person is driving a vehicle equipped with the ignition interlock device.

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- 9 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.
- 10 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.
- 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.
- 12 Hometown heroes assistance program.**
Subd. 1. Definitions. Defines terms used in this section.
Subd. 2. Program established. Directs the commissioner of public safety to award a grant to the MN Firefighter Initiative to administer a hometown heroes assistance program for MN firefighters. The MN Firefighter Initiative is tasked with providing a onetime monetary payment to firefighters who are diagnosed with cancer or heart disease; developing a trauma counseling program for firefighters; and developing training and educational materials to help firefighters reduce the inherent health risks associated with their profession.
Subd. 3. Critical illness monetary support program. Entitles firefighters who are diagnosed with cancer or heart disease to receive a onetime payment of up to \$20,000. Establishes additional eligibility and application requirements. Directs the MN Firefighters Initiative to establish criteria to disburse available grant funds.
Subd. 4. Money from nonstate sources. Authorizes the commissioner to accept funds from nonstate sources to fund the program.

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13 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.

14 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.

15 Office for missing and murdered indigenous relatives.

Creates the Office of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives within the Office of Justice Programs. Directs the commissioner of public safety to appoint a director and additional staff as needed. 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, tracking and collecting data on missing and murdered indigenous people, 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.

16 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. The section is effective August 1, 2021, and applies to investigations beginning on or after that date.

17 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 a waiver is

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- granted for unless the buyer or lessee also obtains a waiver or the building is brought up to code.
- 18 **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.
- 19 **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.
- 20 **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.
- 21 **Metropolitan area.**
Expands the definition of “metropolitan area” in the emergency communications chapter (chapter 403) to include Chisago, Isanti, and Sherburne counties.
- 22 **Emergency response services.**
Requires 911 operators to refer calls involving mental health crises to mental health crisis teams where available. (This referral is in addition to other emergency responses.)
- 23 **Design standards for metropolitan area.**
Changes the name of the Metropolitan 911 Board to the Metropolitan Emergency Services Board.
- 24 **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

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- 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.
- 25 **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.
- 26 **Greater Minnesota.**
Contains a conforming change to reflect the change made in the previous section.
- 27 **Membership.**
Contains a conforming change to reflect the change made in section 13.
- 28 **Aid to sexual assault victim.**
Subd. 1. Person seeking assistance; immunity from prosecution. Exempts persons acting in good faith who contact a 911 operator or first responder to report that a sexual assault victim is in need of assistance from charges and prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia or underage consumption of alcohol. In order to qualify for immunity, the evidence indicating the caller committed an exempted offense must have been obtained as a result of the person’s seeking assistance and the person was the first to request assistance.
Subd. 2. Person experiencing sexual assault; immunity from prosecution. Exempts a victim of sexual assault from charges and prosecution for the possession of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia or underage alcohol consumption. Requires that the evidence of the exempted offense was obtained as a result of a call for assistance to qualify for the immunity.
Subd. 3. Effect on other criminal prosecutions. Provides that calling for assistance for a sexual assault victim may be used as a mitigating factor in proceedings for offenses that are not subject to immunity under subdivision 1 or 2. Provides that prosecution based on evidence obtained from an independent source is not precluded by the immunity provisions.
- 29 **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.

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30 Certain violations excepted.

Removes a reference to a misdemeanor violation that is repealed in this article.

31 Assault in the first degree.

Establishes new crimes for: (1) assaulting a peace officer or other criminal justice partner and inflicting great bodily harm (statutory maximum sentence of 25 years imprisonment and/or a \$35,000 fine) (mandatory minimum prison sentence of 15 years); and (2) assaulting a peace officer or other criminal justice partner and inflicting great bodily harm when committed with a dangerous weapon or through the use or attempted use of deadly force (statutory maximum sentence of 30 years imprisonment and/or a \$40,000 fine) (mandatory minimum prison sentence of 25 years). Currently, the first-degree assault crime contains two separate offenses: assaults resulting in great bodily harm to the victim (regardless of who the victim is) and assaults of a peace officer, correctional employee, prosecutor, or judge through the use or attempted use of deadly force (this does not require any requisite level of harm to the victim). Both crimes have a statutory maximum sentence of 20 years imprisonment and/or a \$30,000 fine. In addition, the assault of a peace officer or other criminal justice partner crime carries a mandatory minimum prison sentence of ten years. The two new crimes added by the act combine elements of the existing first-degree assault crimes (great bodily harm and use/attempted use of deadly force) and apply those elements to victims who are peace officers or other criminal justice partners.

32 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.

33 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.

34 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.

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- 35 Community service in lieu of minimum fine.**
Makes a conforming change based on the repeal of section 609.324, subdivision 3.
- 36 Penalty assessment authorized.**
Makes a conforming change based on the repeal of section 609.324, subdivision 3.
- 37 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. The section is effective August 1, 2021, and applies to investigations beginning on or after that date.
- 38 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.
- 39 Child torture.**
Establishes the crime of child torture. Defines “torture” to mean the intentional infliction of extreme mental anguish, or extreme psychological or physical abuse, when committed in an especially depraved matter. Establishes a maximum penalty of 25 years in prison, payment of a fine of not more than \$35,000, or both. Provides that expert testimony is not a requirement for a conviction under this section, that a child’s susceptibility to anguish or psychological abuse does not exonerate a defendant from criminal liability, and that proof of a victim’s pain is not an element of the violation.
- 40 Dissemination of personal information about law enforcement prohibited; penalty.**
Establishes a crime to knowingly and without consent make a law enforcement official’s home address public, including giving directions to the home or posting a photograph of the home, if the person knows that making the information public poses an imminent and serious threat to the official’s safety or the safety of a member of the official’s family or household. Establishes a penalty of a misdemeanor for most disseminations and establishes a penalty of a gross misdemeanor if dissemination results in great bodily harm or death to an official or a member of an official’s family or household, or if the person commits a second or subsequent violation.

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41 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.

42 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.

43 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.

44 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.

45 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.

46 Neuropsychological examination feasibility study.

Directs the state court administrator to conduct a feasibility study on requiring the courts to order that individuals convicted of felonies undergo a neuropsychological examination. Directs the court administrator to consult with interested parties and make recommendations on whether the law should be changed. Recommendations should address the types of offenses where such an order is appropriate, how to screen individuals to determine whether an examination is appropriate, determining situations in which an examination should not be required, the cost of examinations and how they should be paid for, and the effect examinations would have on future proceedings involving a defendant. Requires the report by February 15, 2022.

47 911 Telecommunicator working group.

Establishes a 911 telecommunicator working group. The group is comprised of various representatives of organizations that operate and use the 911 response system in the state. Tasks the group with preparing a report for the legislature that:

- defines 911 telecommunicator;

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- 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.

48 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.

49 Innovation in community safety.

Subd. 1. Definitions. Defines terms including “civilian review board” and “targeted area” for the purposes of this section.

Subd. 2. Community engagement. Directs the commissioner of public safety to work with community members to develop a targeted, community-centered response to violence. Also directs the commissioner to provide technical assistance to those seeking to apply for grants, develop simplified grant materials, encourage the use of restorative justice, and administer grants.

Subd. 3. Innovation in community safety grants. Directs the commissioner, pursuant to advice from community grant advisory boards, to issue grants to targeted areas for five general purposes. Provides that the grants must be issued according to the direction of the community grant advisory boards unless the direction conflicts with grant requirements or state law. Directs the commissioner to prioritize areas to receive the grants. Establishes that grants 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.

Subd. 4. Appropriation; distribution. Directs that two-thirds of the money appropriated for grants must be directed to the metropolitan area and one-third must be directed outside that area. No recipient may receive more than \$1,000,000 each year.

Section Description – Article 2: Public Safety

Subd. 5. Community grant advisory boards; members. Directs the commissioner to work with the chair of a local commission or similar entity to establish a community grant advisory board to solicit and review grant applications.

Subd. 6. Community grant advisory board; procedure. Directs the community grant advisory boards to establish a reasonable procedure for soliciting and reviewing grant applications. Directs the board to determine which applicants should be funded and the amount of each grant and make recommendations to the commissioner. Requires the commissioner to follow the recommendations unless the commissioner determines that the recommendations would violate grant requirements or other law. Prohibits the commissioner from awarding grants without the recommendation of an advisory board.

50 Task Force on Missing and Murdered African American Women.

Subd. 1. Creation and duties. Directs the commissioner of public safety, in consultation with the Council for Minnesotans of African Heritage to report to the legislature on recommendations to reduce and end violence against African American women and girls in Minnesota. Directs the task force to consider specific issues including the systemic causes behind violence that African American women and girls experience; appropriate methods for tracking and collecting data on violence against African American women and girls; policies and institutions that impact violence against African American women and girls; measures necessary to address and reduce violence against African American women and girls; and measures to help victims, victims' families, and victims' communities prevent and heal from violence that occurs against African American women and girls.

Subd. 2. Membership. Provides that the task force must consist of at least 12 members including legislators, representatives from law enforcement, representatives from the judicial system, and representatives from groups that provide direct services to African American women and girls. Establishes that members serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority and that vacancies must be filled consistent with the qualifications identified in this section.

Subd. 3. Officers; meetings. Directs the task force to elect a chair. Requires the board to meet at least quarterly. Provides that the task force must comply with chapter 13D, the open meetings law. Directs the task force to consult with nongovernmental organizations. Directs the commissioner of public safety to call the first meeting of the task force no later than October 1, 2021.

Subd. 4. Report. Directs the task force to report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over public safety, human services, and state government by December 15, 2022.

Section Description – Article 2: Public Safety

Subd. 5. Expiration. Establishes that the task force expires on December 31, 2022.

51 Public safety escrow account.

Provides that state agencies may accept funds from a public safety escrow account and that accepted funds are appropriated to the agency for the purposes for which they are received. This section is effective retroactively to June 28, 2018.

52 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 a violation of Minnesota Statutes, section 617.247, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), from severity level D to C, and subdivision 4, paragraph (b), from severity level F to E, consistent with the recommendations contained in the minority report in the commission's 2021 report to the legislature.

53 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.

Subd. 1. Definitions. Defines the terms “aiding and abetting” and “felony murder” for the purposes of the task force.

Subd. 2. Establishment. Establishes a task force to collect and analyze data related to sentencing individuals for aiding and abetting felony murder.

Subd. 3. Membership. Identifies the members of the task force. Requires that appointments must be made by July 30, 2021, and establishes that members serve without compensation.

Subd. 4. Officers; meetings. Provides for the election of a chair, vice-chair, and any other necessary members of the task force. Requires the commissioner of corrections to convene the first meeting of the task force by August 1, 2021. Directs the task force to meet at least monthly and provides that the meetings are subject to the open meetings law. Directs the task force to request the cooperation of state agencies, academics, and others.

Subd. 5. Duties. Establishes duties for the task force including collecting and analyzing data related to charges and sentences for individuals convicted of aiding and abetting felony murder, reviewing relevant statutes, receiving input from victims and offenders; analyzing the benefits and unintended consequences of Minnesota’s laws related to charging, convicting, and sentencing individuals

Section	Description – Article 2: Public Safety
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for aiding and abetting felony murder; and making recommendations to the legislature.

Subd. 6. Report. Directs the task force to submit a report by January 15, 2022.

Subd. 7. Expiration. Provides that the task force expires the day after it submits its report.

54	Sentencing guidelines modification.
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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.

55	Title.
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Entitles the changes made in section 22 as “Travis’s Law.”

56	Title.
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Entitles the changes made in section 31 as “Officer Arik Matson’s Law.”

57	Repealer.
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Repeals section 609.324, subdivision 3, the misdemeanor offense of being a patron of a prostitute in a place other than a public place.

Article 3: Judiciary, Human Rights, and Data Practices

This article contains provisions related to judiciary, human rights, and data practices policy.

Section	Description – Article 3: Judiciary, Human Rights, and Data Practices
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1	Legislative Commission on Data Practices.
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Reestablishes the Legislative Commission on Data Practices and Personal Data Privacy, which was first established in 2014, but expired in 2019. Section 36 of this article provides for initial appointments.

2	Certificates of compliance.
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Adds a new section to the Minnesota government data practices act creating a cross reference in statute and indicating that access to data on certificates of compliance are governed by the existing rules in data in the Minnesota human rights act.

Section Description – Article 3: Judiciary, Human Rights, and Data Practices

- 3 Data on individuals who are minors.**
Creates a cross-reference within the Government Data Practices Act for the new statute created by section 7 of this article.
- 4 Biennial audit.**
Corrects a typo in the automated license plate reader statute.
- 5 Biennial audit.**
In the police body camera statute, adds a requirement that biennial audit reports also be sent to the relevant legislative committees.
- 6 Jailhouse witnesses.**
Makes a conforming reference in chapter 13 to data collected and maintained by the Department of Corrections regarding jailhouse witnesses.
- 7 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.
- 8 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.
- 9 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.
- 10 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.

Section Description – Article 3: Judiciary, Human Rights, and Data Practices

11 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.

12 Freedom from discrimination.

Adds the protected class ‘familial status’ to the public policy statement in the Minnesota Human Rights Act (MHRA).

13 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.

14 Actions.

Clarifies that a person can file a charge with the Department of Human Rights about discrimination online.

15 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. The current statute requires a request for reconsideration to be made within ten days of receiving the notice. This section also allows the respondent 30 days to request a reconsideration if the Department of Human Rights finds probable cause that discrimination has occurred.

This section also allows notices to be sent electronically when the parties have agreed to receive notice electronically.

16 Rescission of waiver.

Clarifies that a person can file a charge with the Department of Human Rights about discrimination online.

17 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.

Section Description – Article 3: Judiciary, Human Rights, and Data Practices

18 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 July 1, 2021, and would apply prospectively to contracts enter into after that date.

19 Filing fee.

Increases the filing fee for certificates of compliance from \$150 to \$250.

20 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 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, and applies to all certificates of compliance in effect on or after that date.

21 Revocation of contract.

Makes conforming changes effective for all contracts entered into on or after July 1, 2021.

22 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 act 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.

23 Application.

Increases the filing fee for an equal pay certificate from \$150 to \$250.

24 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, and applies to all equal pay certificates in effect on or after that date.

Section Description – Article 3: Judiciary, Human Rights, and Data Practices

25 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 act 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.

26 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 act that follow.

27 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 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.

The harmless error rule allows a court to consider evidence in a probate matter about whether or not all the formalities of a will have been met. The court may determine by clear and convincing evidence that the person making the document, such as a will or the revocation of the will, did intend for the document to be valid even if all the formal requirements for executing a will have not been met.

A number of states have adopted the rule in whole or part, including: California, Colorado, Hawaii, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia.

28 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.

29 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 representation. Under current law, the state public defender must request that the chief judge of the district court appoint counsel.

Section Description – Article 3: Judiciary, Human Rights, and Data Practices

30 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.

31 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.

32 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.

33 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.

34 Certifications for victims of crimes.

Requires law enforcement agencies to timely process a specific immigration-related request from victims of certain crimes who are foreign nationals. These victims are required to provide a certificate from law enforcement identifying them as crime victims to federal immigration authorities to support their request to remain in the United States under a U-visa. A U-visa is intended to protect crime victims and to ensure that foreign national crime victims are available to assist in the prosecution of those accused of the crimes.

35 Jailhouse witnesses.

Subd. 1. Definitions. Defines the terms “benefit” and “jailhouse witness.”

Subd. 2. Use of and benefits provided to jailhouse witnesses; data collection.

Requires county attorneys to collect and report data to the commissioner of corrections regarding the use of jailhouse witnesses and the nature of any cooperation agreements. Provides that data collected and maintained by the commissioner is confidential data on individuals.

Section Description – Article 3: Judiciary, Human Rights, and Data Practices

Subd. 3. Report on jailhouse witnesses. Directs the commissioner to report summary data identifying the total number of jailhouse witnesses reported to the commissioner, including the number of witnesses reported by each county.

Subd. 4. Disclosure of information regarding jailhouse witnesses. Requires prosecutors, in addition to the disclosures required by court rule, to disclose specific information about any jailhouse witness including any cooperation agreements; the nature of any statements, including recantations, made by the jailhouse witness; and whether the jailhouse witness has testified or offered to testify in other cases. Requires the prosecutor to update the disclosures based on new information. Consistent with current court rule, permits the prosecutor to file a written certificate to limit disclosures if the disclosure would subject the witness or others to physical harm or coercion.

Subd. 5. Victim notification. Requires prosecutors to notify any victim of a crime if a defendant receives a reduction or dismissal of charges, plea bargain, change in bail, or change in sentence in exchange for the defendant's agreement to testify in another case. Requires the notification to include information about orders for protection and harassment restraining orders if the victim was the victim of domestic assault, criminal sexual conduct, or harassment or stalking. Provides that the notice to victims required under this section is in addition to notice required under other sections of law.

36 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.

Article 4: Criminal Sexual Conduct

This article implements many of the recommendations from the 2021 legislative report of the Criminal Sexual Conduct Statutory Reform Working Group that was established in 2019. The changes in this article relate to criminal sexual conduct (CSC) crimes and include: addressing situations where the victim was incapacitated due to voluntary intoxication, adding a new sexual extortion crime, adding a new 5th degree CSC nonconsensual penetration crime, criminalizing additional situations involving educators who engage in sexual acts with secondary school students, expanding the definition of significant relationship, increasing penalties for caregivers and others who engage in sexual acts with patients, changing some of the age restrictions and age ranges, amending definitions, restructuring the 1st to 4th degree CSC crimes to separate offenses involving adult victims from those involving child victims, and establishing a work group to review the predator offender registration law. In addition, the

article establishes a new judgeship to reflect the costs that the judiciary will incur in implementing it. Finally, the article eliminates the statute of limitations for CSC crimes and makes age-based changes to the prostitution and child pornography laws that are similar to those made for CSC crimes (these were not working group recommendations).

Section	Description – Article 4: Criminal Sexual Conduct
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| 1 | Description.
Adds a new judgeship in the 5 th Judicial District. (This is related to the article’s fiscal costs.) |
| 2 | Registration required.
Provides that a violation of the new felony 5 th degree CSC nonconsensual penetration crime (see section 20) committed by a person who has a prior conviction for a sex crime is a registrable offense under the predatory offender registration law. |
| 3 | Stay of sentence maximum periods.
Provides that a violation of the new felony 5 th degree CSC nonconsensual penetration crime (see section 20) has a six-year maximum probation term. |
| 4 | Criminal abuse.
Amends the criminal abuse crime to strike language relating to the current gross misdemeanor offense of caregivers/facility staff members who engage in sexual acts with residents/patients. This concept is being moved to the CSC laws later in the article (and the criminal penalty is being increased). |
| 5 | Engaging in, hiring, or agreeing to hire minor to engage in prostitution; penalties.
Amends the prostitution crime to change the age limit for engaging in prostitution with a particularly young victim from 12 and under to 13 and under. (This change is related to similar age-based changes made in the article.) |
| 6 | Force.
Amends the definition of “force” in the CSC laws to strike the requirement that the force causes the victim to submit. Also makes a conforming change. |
| 7 | Mentally incapacitated.
Amends the definition of “mentally incapacitated” in the CSC laws. |
| 8-9 | Sexual contact, sexual penetration.
Makes conforming definitional changes relating to concepts that appear later in the article. |

Section Description – Article 4: Criminal Sexual Conduct

10 Coercion.

Amends the definition of “coercion” in the CSC laws to make the term applicable to situations in which a victim fears the infliction of bodily harm by someone other than the offender (i.e., an accomplice).

11 Significant relationship.

Expands the definition of “significant relationship” in the CSC laws to include adults who are or were involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship with the victim’s parent.

12 Prohibited occupational relationship.

Adds a new definition of “prohibited occupational relationship” in the CSC laws. This definition is used as an umbrella term later to avoid having to repeat each specific type of relationship category for the 1st to 4th degree CSC crimes. Most of the relationships included in this definition mirror (but with some modifications) those already in the CSC laws (and which are being stricken later). Of note, the concepts from the criminal abuse crime (caregiver/facility staff member and resident/patient) are added here (see section 4). This change results in a penalty increase from a gross misdemeanor to a felony (with either a 10- or 15-year statutory maximum sentence depending on the circumstances). In addition, a similar new category is added (caregivers/facility staff members and certain vulnerable adults who are impaired in judgment or capacity). Finally and significantly, three new categories are added, all of which involve victims who are students in secondary schools: (1) licensed educators employed or contracted to provide services at the secondary school where the victim is enrolled; (2) adults who are 48 months or older than the victim and employed or contracted to provide services at the secondary school where the victim is enrolled; and (3) licensed educators who are 48 months or older than the victim and employed or contracted to provide services for any elementary, middle, or secondary school, regardless of location or whether the victim is a student there.

13- 15 Definitions.

Adds definitions of “caregiver,” “facility,” and “vulnerable adult,” to the CSC laws. The definitions involve cross-references to current definitions from the vulnerable adult crimes. The addition of these definitions facilitates moving the crime of caregivers/facility staff members who engage in sexual acts with patients/residents into the CSC laws (see sections 4 and 12).

16 - 19 Criminal sexual conduct in the first to fourth degrees.

Amends and restructures the 1st to 4th degree CSC laws. The crimes are restructured by separating offenses with adult victims from those with child victims. Changes the upper age limit for CSC offenses involving particularly young victims from 12 and under to 13 and under. This results in 13-year-old victims receiving the same

Section Description – Article 4: Criminal Sexual Conduct

protections formerly reserved for those 12 and under. Establishes a uniform age range standard of 36 months for certain offenses where the age difference between the offender and victim is relevant. Employs the new defined term of “prohibited occupational relationship” to avoid having to specify numerous different clauses of prohibited conduct. Removes force as an element of 3rd and 4th degree CSC to avoid a potential conflict of duplicating similar conduct covered by 1st and 2nd degree CSC. Reduces the age span for which the mistake of age defense is available for certain 3rd and 4th degree CSC crimes.

20 Criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree.

Amends and restructures the 5th degree CSC crime to add a new felony offense (statutory maximum sentence of two years imprisonment/\$10,000 fine) of nonconsensual penetration (where the act does not rise to the level of a more severe CSC crime). Expands the lookback period for past violations that would result in a penalty enhancement for the 5th degree crime.

21 Dangerous sex offenders; life sentences; conditional release.

Amends the dangerous sex offender sentencing law to add references to the new crime of sexual extortion (see section 22) and to make conforming changes.

22 Sexual extortion.

Establishes the new crime of sexual extortion to address situations in which an offender directly or indirectly threatens a victim with various types of nonphysical harm (such as exposing the victim’s immigration status, making confidential information about the victim public, threatening the victim’s housing or job status, etc.). The statutory maximum penalty for the crime is 15 years imprisonment /\$30,000 fine if the extortion results in sexual penetration and ten years imprisonment/\$20,000 fine if the extortion results in sexual contact (these penalties mirror the 3rd and 4th degree CSC crimes). Provides that the crime may not be charged as an attempt crime. Thus, the only way for it to be committed is if the extortion results in sexual contact or penetration.

23 Voluntary intoxication defense.

Provides that a violation of 1st to 4th degree CSC involving a victim who is mentally incapacitated based on voluntary intoxication (see section 7) is considered a specific intent crime for the purposes of invoking the intoxication defense. Under current law, it is not settled whether the defense would be available. This provision clarifies that it is.

24-28 Child pornography crimes.

Amends the child pornography crimes to change the age limit for enhanced penalties for these crimes when they involve particularly young victims from those 12 and

Section	Description – Article 4: Criminal Sexual Conduct
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under to 13 and under. (These changes are related to similar age-based changes made in the article.)

29 Limitations.

Eliminates the statute of limitations for 1st to 4th degree CSC and solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution/sex trafficking (effective only for crimes committed on or after September 15, 2021).

30 Predatory offender statutory framework working group; report.

Establishes a working group to assess the predatory offender registration law and make recommendations to the legislature for possible reforms and changes.

31 Revisor instruction.

Provides a revisor’s instruction to make necessary cross-referencing and other changes in statute to conform with this article.

Article 5: Forfeiture

This article revises Minnesota’s forfeiture system for property seized in relation to criminal activity.

Section	Description – Article 5: Forfeiture
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1 Definitions.

Defines “asserting person” as a person, other than the driver, asserting an ownership interest in a vehicle that has been seized or restrained under the law governing forfeiture of certain vehicles following a DWI violation. Amends the definition of “designated offense” to include only a first-degree DWI or a third or subsequent DWI offense within ten years.

2 Limitations on vehicle forfeiture.

Strikes the paragraph making a vehicle subject to forfeiture if the driver fails to appear for a scheduled court appearance with respect to a designated offense and fails to voluntarily surrender within 48 hours of that required appearance. Strikes the existing provisions related to innocent owners which are replaced by section 3 of this article.

Section Description – Article 5: Forfeiture

3 Innocent owner.

(a) Permits a person, other than the driver of a vehicle that has been seized, to assert a claim to being an innocent owner by notifying the prosecuting authority in writing within 60 days of receiving the notice of seizure.

(b) Permits a prosecuting authority to release a vehicle to the asserting person. Requires a prosecutor to file a complaint within 30 days if the prosecutor chooses to proceed with the forfeiture. The complaint must be filed with the district court.

(c) Requires the prosecutor to serve the complaint on the asserting person and any other registered owner. Allows service to be made by registered mail.

(d) Directs the court to hold a hearing on the innocent owner claim within 30 days, to the extent possible, and permits multiple claims to be combined into one hearing.

(e) Establishes burdens on the prosecuting authority to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the seizure was incident to a lawful arrest or search and to certify that the prosecuting authority has filed, or intends to file, charges against the driver.

(f) Establishes burdens on the asserting person to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the person has an actual ownership interest in the vehicle and either did not know that the vehicle would be operated in a manner contrary to law or took steps to prevent the illegal use.

(g) Directs the court to order that the vehicle remains subject to forfeiture if the state meets both its burdens and the asserting person fails to meet either burden.

(h) Directs the court to order that a vehicle is not subject to forfeiture if the state failed to meet either of its burdens, the asserting person met both burdens, or both of those situations apply.

(i) Requires an innocent owner to pay the reasonable costs of the towing, seizure, and storage of the vehicle incurred before the innocent owner provided notice to the prosecuting authority and any reasonable costs of storage incurred if more than two weeks pass after the court orders that the vehicle is not subject to forfeiture.

4 Administrative forfeiture procedure.

Requires forfeiture notices to contain a warning to person, other than the driver, who may have an ownership interest in a vehicle that has been seized describing the

Section Description – Article 5: Forfeiture

manner in which the person may assert an innocent owner claim. Makes a conforming change consistent with DWI forfeitures being limited to vehicles. Eliminates the court filing fee for a driver who contests a forfeiture.

5 Judicial forfeiture procedure.

Makes conforming changes to reference the new innocent owner subdivision and remove language related to returning filing fees which were removed in another section of the act.

6 Disposition of forfeited vehicle.

Identifies the specific ways in which a law enforcement agency or prosecuting authority can use money obtained through forfeiture.

7 Exception.

Provides that a forfeiture proceeding in relation to a DWI offense is stayed if the driver becomes a program participant in the ignition interlock program provided the driver either (1) committed a designated offense other than a first-degree DWI, or (2) is accepted into a treatment court dedicated to changing the behavior of alcohol- and other drug-dependent offenders arrested for a DWI offense. Clarifies that a person's vehicle may be subject to forfeiture if the person operates any vehicle without an interlock device when the person's driver's license requires such a device. Current law does not include a reference to the driver's license requirement. Provides that a person's vehicle is subject to forfeiture if forfeiture was stayed after the person entered treatment court and the driver ceases to be a participant in treatment court for any reason. Replaces the option of posting a bond in lieu of a vehicle being forfeit with the option of surrendering a title. Practitioners have indicated that bonds were difficult or impossible to obtain.

8 Subsequent unlawful use of seized vehicle; immunity.

Provides that appropriate agencies (a defined term including law enforcement agencies), prosecuting authorities, and their employees are immune from liability for any harm caused by a driver to whom a vehicle is returned if they return a vehicle in good faith and within the course and scope of employment.

9 Definitions.

Defines "asserting person" for purposes of the forfeiture statutes in chapter 609 to mean a person, other than the driver alleged to have used a vehicle in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance, who claims an ownership interest in a vehicle that has been seized. Makes a technical change to recognize the correct name of the Three Rivers Park District Department of Public Safety.

Section Description – Article 5: Forfeiture

- 10 Transfer of forfeitable property to federal government.**
Prohibits the transfer of property subject to forfeiture under Minnesota’s forfeiture laws for adoption by a federal agency if such a forfeiture would be prohibited under state law.
- 11 Associated property.**
Provides that personal property and real property, other than homestead property exempt from seizure, is subject to forfeiture if it is an instrument or represents the proceeds of a controlled substance offense. The current statute permits forfeiture of homestead property, but the Minnesota Supreme Court found such forfeiture unconstitutional in *Torgelson v. Real Property*, 749 N.W.2d 24 (Minn. 2008). Provides that money is the property of an appropriate agency and may be recovered if that money was provided by the agency and marked or recorded as “buy money.”
- 12 Limitations on forfeiture of certain property associated with controlled substances.**
Provides that a vehicle is subject to forfeiture if it was used in the transportation or exchange of controlled substances intended for distribution or sale and the controlled substances had a value of at least \$100. Also states that money is subject to forfeiture only if it has a value of at least \$1,500 or there is probable cause to believe that it was exchanged for the purchase of a controlled substance. States that nothing in the limitation prevents the seizure of property for use as evidence in a trial or for any other lawful purpose.
- 13 Records; proceeds.**
Makes a conforming change consistent with section 10 of this article, striking the paragraph providing that certain property, real and personal, is subject to forfeiture.
- 14 Property subject to administrative forfeiture.**
Establishes that money totaling \$1,500 and any precious metals or stones are subject to forfeiture if there is probable cause to believe that they represent the proceeds of a controlled substance offense. Further establishes that all money found in proximity to controlled substances is subject to forfeiture when there is probable cause to believe that the money was exchanged for the purchase of a controlled substance, and that any vehicle containing controlled substances with a value of \$100 or more is subject to forfeiture if there is probable cause to believe that the vehicle was used in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance intended for distribution or sale. Establishes that money is the property of an appropriate agency and may be recovered if it is properly documented or marked and used as “buy money.”
- 15 Innocent owner.**
Establishes an innocent owner proceeding that is essentially identical to the proceeding described in section 3 of this article. Instead of requiring that the

Section Description – Article 5: Forfeiture

- prosecutor has filed, or intends to file, appropriate DWI charges, this section requires that the prosecutor establish, by a preponderance of evidence that the vehicle was used in the transportation or exchange of a controlled substance intended for distribution or sale.
- 16 Administrative forfeiture procedure.**
Requires forfeiture notices to contain a warning to a person, other than the person arrested when the property was seized, who may have an ownership interest in the property describing the manner in which the person may assert an innocent owner claim.
- 17 Judicial determination.**
Removes the requirement that a person challenging forfeiture pay a court filing fee and makes a conforming change to remove language related to the return of filing fees.
- 18 Distribution of money.**
Identifies the specific ways in which a law enforcement agency or prosecuting authority can use money obtained through forfeiture.
- 19 Disposition of certain forfeited proceeds; trafficking of persons; report required.**
Strikes the report on forfeiture required under current law. The act establishes a new mandatory report.
- 20 Reporting requirement.**
Requires appropriate agencies and prosecuting authorities to provide the state auditor with information in 15 categories about each forfeiture occurring under the authority of the agency or prosecutor. Requires appropriate agencies and prosecuting authorities to provide the state auditor with a written record of the total amount of money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property the agency or prosecutor obtained and the manner in which the money and proceeds were used. Requires the reports of specific forfeitures to be made quarterly and reports of the use of money or proceeds to be made annually. Directs the state auditor to report summary data, disaggregated by appropriate agency and prosecuting authority, to the legislature and to make the report available on its website.
- 21 Recidivism study.**
Directs the legislative auditor to conduct an audit on the efficacy of forfeiture and ignition interlock in DWI cases. The report should identify the financial impact of the programs, the efficacy in reducing recidivism, and any impact on public safety. The auditor must provide the final report to the legislature by January 15, 2025.

Section	Description – Article 5: Forfeiture
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22	Repealer.
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Repeals section 609.5317 which governs the seizure of residential rental property.

Article 6: Crime Victim Notification

This article contains provisions clarifying and amending the rights of victims to receive notification about the release or change of status of an offender.

Section	Description – Article 6: Crime Victim Notification
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1	Victim notification of petition and release; right to submit statement.
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Clarifies the definition of “convicted” and “conviction” to include situations in which a person is subject to commitment and a finding is made that an act was a part of the person’s course of harmful sexual conduct. Requires prosecutors to inform victims of their rights to request certain notifications and expands the ways in which victims can request notification to include sending a written request to an institution where an offender is housed.

2	Notice of filing petition.
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Clarifies that a victim can include a victim identified in a petition of commitment. Requires prosecutors to inform victims of the process for requesting notification of an individual’s change in status under section 253D.14, subdivision 3.

3	Requesting notification.
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Expands the ways in which victims can request notification of the release of an offender who was subject to commitment proceedings to include sending a written request to an institution where an offender is housed.

4	Notice of discharge or release.
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Clarifies that the notice of discharge provided to victims applies only to those who request notice in writing.

5	Notice required.
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Requires prosecutors to inform victims of their right to be notified about the release or discharge of certain offenders. Directs the Office of Justice Programs to update a model notice of postconviction rights for victims.

6	Notice of release required.
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Makes conforming changes related to the requirement to give certain notice to victims who request that notice in writing.

Section	Description – Article 6: Crime Victim Notification
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7	Repealer.
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	Repeals sections 253D.14, subdivision 4 (victim notification of petition and release; right to submit statement) and 611A.0385 (sentencing; implementation of right to notice of offender release and expungement).
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Article 7: Child Protection Background Checks

Modifies the Child Protection Background Check Act to reflect the most updated federal authorities to provide the most complete and accurate criminal history information to hiring entities who provide services and supports to the elderly and individuals with disabilities.

Section	Description – Article 7: Child Protection Background Checks
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1	Citation.
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	Provides that the identified sections of law may be known as the Minnesota Child, Elder, and Individuals with Disabilities Protection Background Check Act.
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2	Authorized agency.
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	Defines “authorized agency” to include the licensing agency which may refer to the Department of Human Services, Department of Health, and Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board.
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3	Background check crime.
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	Expands the definition of “background check crime” to include offenses against a vulnerable adult.
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4	Care.
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	Defines “care” to mean the provision of treatment, services, supervision, and recreation to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities.
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5	Child abuse crime.
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	Expands the definition of “child abuse crime” to include a violation of Minnesota Statutes, sections 617.246 (use of a minor in sexual performance) and 617.247 (possession of pornographic work involving minors).
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6	Covered individual.
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	Defines “covered individual” to include a person who has access to children, the elderly, or a person with disabilities and who works for, volunteers with, or owns or operates a qualified entity.
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Section Description – Article 7: Child Protection Background Checks

- 7 Individuals with disabilities.**
Defines “individuals with disabilities” to include persons with a mental or physical impairment who require assistance to perform one or more daily living tasks.
- 8 National criminal history background check system.**
Defines “national criminal history background check system” to mean the criminal history system maintained by the FBI which is based on fingerprint identifications or other forms of positive identification.
- 9 Qualified entity.**
Defines “qualified entity” to mean a business or nonprofit that provides care or care placement services.
- 10 Generally.**
Makes conforming changes based on new definitions established in this article.
- 11 Background check; requirements.**
Requires the superintendent of the BCA to obtain consent and specific information from a person before performing a background check on a covered individual.
- 12 Covered individuals rights.**
Requires qualified entities to inform covered individuals of their rights including the right to obtain a copy of a background check report, challenge the accuracy or completeness of a check, and receive notice of the right to appeal.
- 13 Response of bureau.**
Makes conforming changes based on new definitions established in this article.
- 14 Admissibility of evidence.**
Makes conforming changes based on new definitions established in this article.
- 15 Exception; other laws.**
Makes conforming changes based on new definitions established in this article.
Removes the limitation that prevented use of background checks for other purposes.
- 16 Definitions.**
Defines “current employee” as a person who works, or volunteers, at the current time and “current licensee” as a person who holds a license that is valid at this time.
Makes conforming changes based on the new definitions.

Article 8: Law Enforcement Salaries

This article contains provision concerning law enforcement salaries for certain state employees.

Section	Description – Article 8: Law Enforcement Salaries
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| 1 | <p>Law enforcement salary increases.</p> <p>Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary provided under Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 4, article 9, section 1, paragraph (a) shall be reduced by the percent increase of any wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Law enforcement salary supplement for fiscal year 2020.</p> <p>Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary provided under Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 4, article 9, section 2, paragraph (a) shall be reduced by the percent increase of any wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Law enforcement salary supplement for a portion of fiscal year 2021.</p> <p>Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary provided under Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 4, article 9, section 3, paragraph (a) shall be reduced by the percent increase of any wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement.</p> |
| 4 | <p>Appropriations; salary increases.</p> <p>Makes a conforming change in Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 4, article 9, section 3 to delete a reference to section 1.</p> |
| 5 | <p>Appropriations; salary supplements from July 1, 2019, to October 21, 2020.</p> <p>Makes a conforming change in Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 4, article 9, section 5 to delete a reference to sections 2 and 3.</p> |
| 6 | <p>Law enforcement salary increases.</p> <p>Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary provided under Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 5, article 3, section 1, paragraph (a) shall be reduced by the percent increase of any</p> |

Section Description – Article 8: Law Enforcement Salaries

- wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement.
- 7 Law enforcement salary supplement for fiscal year 2020.**
Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary provided under Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 5, article 3, section 2, paragraph (a) shall be reduced by the percent increase of any wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement.
- 8 Law enforcement salary supplement for a portion of fiscal year 2021.**
Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary provided under Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 5, article 3, section 3, paragraph (a) shall be reduced by the percent increase of any wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement.
- 9 Appropriations; salary increases.**
Makes conforming changes in Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 5, article 3, section 4 to delete references to section 1.
- 10 Appropriations; salary supplements from July 1, 2019, to October 21, 2020.**
Makes conforming changes in Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 5, article 3, section 5 to delete references to sections 2 and 3.
- 11 Law enforcement salary increases.**
Provides for salary increases for state employees who are represented by the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association. Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary shall be reduced by the percent increase of any wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement. Provides for salary increases for peace officers who are supervisors and managers.
- 12 Law enforcement salary supplement for fiscal year 2020.**
Provides for supplemental pay for state employees who are represented by the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association. Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary shall be reduced by

Section Description – Article 8: Law Enforcement Salaries

the percent increase of any wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement.

13 Law enforcement salary supplement for a portion of fiscal year 2021.

Provides for supplemental pay for state employees who are represented by the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association. Provides that, if a collective bargaining agreement between the Minnesota Law Enforcement Association and the state is approved as provided in statute, the percent increase for salary shall be reduced by the percent increase of any wage adjustment for the same period provided in the collective bargaining agreement.

14 Appropriations; salary increases.

Appropriates \$142,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$209,000 in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 from the general fund to the Department of Corrections for salary increases provided for in this article. Appropriates \$1,076,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$1,846,000 in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 from the general fund to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) for salary increases provided for in this article. Appropriates \$99,000 in fiscal year 2021 and \$148,000 in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 from the general fund to the Department of Public Safety's Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division (AGED) for salary increases provided for in this article. Provides that the fiscal year 2021 appropriations are available until December 30, 2021.

15 Appropriations; salary supplements from July 1, 2019, to October 21, 2020.

Appropriates \$41,000 in fiscal year 2021 from the general fund to the commissioner of corrections for salary supplements. Appropriates \$240,000 in fiscal year 2021 from the general fund to the BCA for salary supplements. Appropriates \$24,000 in fiscal year 2021 to AGED for salary supplements. Provides that the fiscal year 2021 appropriations are available until December 30, 2021.

16 Interpretation.

Provides that, if an appropriation in this article is enacted more than once in the 2021 first special session, the appropriation must be given effect only once.

Article 9: Policing and Corrections

This article contains provisions related to policing and corrections.

Section	Description – Article 9: Policing and Corrections
1	<p>Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training.</p> <p>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.</p>
2	<p>Peace officer database.</p> <p>Adds a cross-reference to the data practices act to address the proposed sharing of private data in section 26.</p>
3	<p>Board of Peace Officers Standards and Training; reasonable grounds determination.</p> <p>Reforms the POST Board’s complaint investigation committee composition to comply with the law enforcement reforms that were enacted in the summer of 2020.</p>
4	<p>Annual performance report required.</p> <p>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.</p>
5	<p>Correctional facilities; inspection; licensing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Requires the commissioner of corrections 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.

Section Description – Article 9: Policing and Corrections

- 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.

6 Correction order; conditional license.

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.

Para. (b) Authorizes the commissioner to lift orders or restrictions if satisfactory progress towards substantial compliance is made by the facility.

Para. (c) Clarifies that the licensing actions may be issued in any order necessary to bring a facility into compliance.

7 License revocation order.

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 facilities. Declares that facilities will remain operational during notice and written response period.

Para. (b) Establishes the process for a facility administrator to respond to the commissioner.

Para. (c) Adds parameters for what must be considered when revoking a license.

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.

Para. (e) Recodifies current statutory language.

8 Temporary license suspension.

Grants the commissioner the authority to impose a temporary, immediate suspension to a facility.

9 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.

Section Description – Article 9: Policing and Corrections

10 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.

11 Report.

Imposes the following legislative reporting obligations on the commissioner:

- 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.

12 Biennial assessment and audit of security practices; state correctional facilities.

Requires the commissioner of corrections to conduct independent biennial safety audits of each state correctional facility. The audits must be completed by a team of experts as specified in the following section.

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.

14 Definition.

Recodifies the definition of "correctional facility" as that term is used in section 241.021.

15 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.

16 Death review teams.

Establishes the following death review requirements for licensed facilities:

- use a chosen, objective, medical expert, and includes mental health if appropriate;
- 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

Section Description – Article 9: Policing and Corrections

- death review data is designated as confidential.

17 General searches.

Authorizes the state correctional facilities audit group to visit state correctional facilities to execute the group's duties.

18 Duty to report.

Subd. 1. Discipline and prevention of escape. Adds clarifying language.

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.

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.

19 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.

20 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.

21 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 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.

Section Description – Article 9: Policing and Corrections

22 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.

23 Time and manner of service; no-knock search warrants.

Subd. 1. Time. Contains a technical change.

Subd. 2. Definition. Defines the term “no-knock search warrant” for purposes of this section.

Subd. 3. Requirements for a no-knock search warrant. Provides a process to be followed regarding the issuance of no-knock warrants. Requires a chief law enforcement officer and another superior officer to review and approve warrant applications. Generally, prohibits the issuance of these warrants in drug possession cases.

Subd. 5. Reporting requirements regarding no-knock search warrants. Requires a law enforcement agency to report 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.

24 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.

25 Establishment and membership.

Clarifies that the Minnesota ethnic councils have the authority to appoint certain members to the Ensuring Police Excellence and Improving Community Relations Advisory Council.

26 Peace officer data.

Contains conforming changes to reflect the sharing of private peace officer data under section 27.

27 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.

Section Description – Article 9: Policing and Corrections

- 28 **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.
- 29 **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.
- 30 **Proceedings on summons to appear.**
 Subd. 1. Issuance of summons to appear. Provides that a court may issue a summons to appear in accordance with the Rules of Criminal Procedure.

 Subd. 2. Service of summons. Provides that a summons to appear may be served in accordance with the Rules of Criminal Procedure. Directs the court to record the manner in which the summons was delivered and, if sent by mail, whether it was returned as undeliverable.

 Subd. 3. Failure to appear; issuance of a sign and release warrant. Starting January 1, 2024, directs a court to issue a sign and release warrant if the original summons was sent by mail, the summons was mailed to the person and returned as undeliverable, a person fails to appear in response to the summons, and the person had not failed to appear in the same case. Provides that the right to a sign and release warrant applies if the person was charged with a misdemeanor other than a targeted misdemeanor listed in Minnesota Statutes, section 299C.10, subdivision 1, or a gross misdemeanor other than one of the listed offenses. Lists excluded gross misdemeanors including DWI and qualified domestic violence-related offenses. Directs that a sign and release warrant may not require that a defendant post bail or comply with any other conditions and requires that notice of the existence of a warrant indicate that it is a sign and release warrant.

 Subd. 4. When bail may be required. Establishes that a court may issue a warrant that requires the defendant to post bail or comply with other conditions if the court determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that it is necessary for the protection of a victim, public safety, or the defendant.

 Subd. 5. Sign and release warrant; law enforcement duties. Directs peace officers who encounter a person with a sign and release warrant to inform the person of the existence of the warrant, provide written notice of a new court

Section Description – Article 9: Policing and Corrections

date, and release the person from the scene. Directs peace officers to inactivate the warrant and submit a form or other notification to be filed in the court's electronic filing system to update the defendant's contact information and indicate that notice of a new court date was provided.

Subd. 6. Exception; lawful arrest. Establishes that nothing in this section prevents a peace officer from arresting a person for any lawful reason.

Subd. 7. Procedure to notify peace officers; scheduling new court dates. Directs county sheriffs to work with the courts to develop a procedure to inform peace officers about the type of warrant issued, permit officers to provide new court dates, permit officers or others to inactivate warrants, and file updated information in the court's electronic filing system. Permits sheriffs to develop forms.

31 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.

32 Title.

Provides that section 29, establishing requirements for confidential informant policies, shall be known as "Matthew's Law."

33 Rulemaking authority.

Grants the board the authority to use rulemaking to implement section 3.

34 Revisor instruction.

Directs the revisor of statutes to codify the alternatives to incarceration pilot project in the next edition of Minnesota Statutes. Authorizes the revisor to make editorial and other nonsubstantive changes.

Article 10: Effective Date

Provides that the sections of articles 1 to 9 are effective on July 1, 2021, unless otherwise specified in the article. Provides that fiscal year appropriations for fiscal year 2021 are effective retroactively from June 30, 2021.



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