

Subject Juvenile hearings and records and juvenile court delinquency changes

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Overview

This bill makes changes in the human services background study provisions to limit disqualifications committed by a juvenile. It further increases the age at which a juvenile can be treated as a delinquent, instead of a child in need of protection or services, from ten to 13.

Summary

Section	Description
1	<p>Disqualification from direct contact.</p> <p>Amends the disqualifications under the human services background study to state that individuals cannot be disqualified based on an offense that occurred when the offender was a minor if five or more years have passed since the date of the offense. Creates exceptions for juveniles certified into adult court or juveniles adjudicated delinquent for felony criminal sexual conduct offenses.</p>
2	<p>Permanent bar to set aside disqualification.</p> <p>Creates an exception in the permanent disqualification provision of the human services background check, permitting a crime or offense committed by a minor to be set aside.</p>
3	<p>General.</p> <p>Eliminates the requirement that a court open hearings to the public in cases involving the delinquency of a child where a child is alleged or found to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult.</p>
4	<p>Child in need of protection or services.</p> <p>Raises the age at which a juvenile is subject to adjudication as a delinquent from ten to 13. Juveniles under that age are treated as children in need of protection or services.</p>



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