

Subject Judiciary Supplemental Finance Bill

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Date April 18, 2024

Overview

This is the judiciary supplemental finance bill.

Article 1: Judiciary Appropriations

Section Description – Article 1: Judiciary Appropriations

- 1 **Appropriations.**
Establishes that appropriations are made for the purposes specified in the article.
- 2 **Supreme court.**
Appropriates \$2,250,000 in fiscal year 2024 and \$1,750,000 in fiscal year 2025 to the supreme court for the Safe and Secure Courthouse Initiative and to enhance cyber security. **[H.F. 3872]**
- 3 **District courts.**
Appropriates \$15,185,000 in fiscal year 2024 and \$16,815,000 in fiscal year 2025 to the district courts to expand access to forensic examiners, increase the pay rate for forensic examiners, account for the court interpreter deficit, increase the rate of pay for court interpreters, pay for travel time for court interpreters, account for the jury program deficit, and provide vicarious trauma services to jurors. **[H.F. 3872]**
- 4 **Board of Civil Legal Aid.**
Establishes a general fund appropriation base of \$34,167,000 for the Board of Civil Legal Aid beginning in fiscal year 2026. **[H.F. 3872]**

Section Description – Article 1: Judiciary Appropriations

- 5 **Civil legal services.**
Eliminates a general fund base for the supreme court related to funding civil legal services to conform with establishing a separate board to oversee civil legal aid operations and funding. **[H.F. 3872]**
- 6 **Effective date.**
Makes the article effective the day following final enactment to allow Minnesota Management and Budget to disperse fiscal year 2024 appropriations.

Article 2: Board of Civil Legal Aid

These sections create the State Board of Civil Legal Aid and provides that members are appointed by the supreme court and governor. The new State Board of Civil Legal Aid will make decisions about legal aid previously made by an advisory council under the supreme court.

Section Description – Article 2: Board of Civil Legal Aid

- 1 **Eligible client.**
Updates a definition based on the creation of the State Board of Civil Legal Aid.
- 2 **Recipient.**
Updates a definition based on the creation of the State Board of Civil Legal Aid.
- 3 **State Board of Civil Legal Aid.**
Creates the State Board of Civil Legal Aid within the judicial branch and provides for membership, duties, access to records for the board, and administrative support to the board.
- 4 **Review of applications; selection of recipients.**
Updates statutes related to funding civil legal services based on the creation of the State Board of Civil Legal Aid.
- 5 **Timing of distribution of funds.**
Provides that funds to legal aid must be distributed twice a year.
- 6 **Committee eligibility guidelines.**
Updates laws related to eligibility for civil legal services based on the creation of the State Board of Civil Legal Aid.

Section Description – Article 2: Board of Civil Legal Aid

- 7 **State Board of Civil Legal Aid; staff.**
Allows existing stuff to transfer to the new board.
- 8 **Repealer.**
Repeals an obsolete section.
- 9 **Effective date.**
Provides the board begins July 1, 2025.

Article 3: Safe at Home

These provisions affect the Safe at Home program, an address confidentiality program that is administered by the secretary of state to benefit individuals with personal safety concerns. These provisions originated in H.F. 5013.

Section Description – Article 3: Safe at Home

- 1 **Definitions.**
Amends the definition of “eligible person” for the program, expanding it to include individuals who intend to move to and reside in Minnesota within 60 days.
- 2 **Certification.**
In connection with the change in section 1, allows an individual who intends to move to Minnesota to be certified for the program for 60 days. When the person moves to Minnesota, they can then be certified for the standard four-year period.
- 3 **Certification cancellation.**
Allows the secretary of state to cancel the certification of a program participant who does not move to Minnesota within 60 days.
- 4 **Use of designated address.**
Allows a program participant to use an alternative address (rather than the program’s designated address) if the address concerns real property owned through a trust or LLC.
- 5 **Classification of identity and location data; amendment of records; sharing and dissemination.**
Makes a technical clarification regarding a participant's ability to have public government data about the participant classified as private.

Article 4: Restorative Practices Restitution Program

Section Description – Article 4: Restorative Practices Restitution Program

- 1 Court order, findings, remedies, treatment.**
Allows courts to offer a juvenile found to be delinquent an opportunity to participate in a restorative process to satisfy a restitution obligation.
- 2 Juvenile major highway or water traffic offender.**
Allows courts to offer a juvenile found to be a major highway or water traffic offender an opportunity to participate in a restorative process to satisfy a restitution obligation.
- 3 Dispositions.**
Allows courts to offer a juvenile found to be a petty offender an opportunity to participate in a restorative process to satisfy a restitution obligation.
- 4 Grants.**
States that the Office of Restorative Practices may award grants to provide restitution funds that allow a victim of a juvenile offense, juvenile petty offense, or major traffic offense to obtain monetary compensation to satisfy the restitution obligations of a child who participates in a restorative process.



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