

CHAPTER 636—H.F.No. 2351

An act relating to crime and crime prevention; appropriating money for the attorney general, public defense, courts, corrections, criminal justice, and crime prevention and education programs; increasing penalties for a variety of violent crimes; requiring certain dangerous repeat offenders to serve mandatory minimum sentences; increasing regulation of and penalties for unlawful possession or use of firearms and other dangerous weapons; expanding the forfeiture law's definition of "weapon used"; requiring the destruction of forfeited weapons used, firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories; increasing the maximum fine applicable to petty misdemeanor traffic violations; requiring the sentencing guidelines commission to study the guidelines and related statutes; providing for access to and sharing of government data relating to criminal investigations; improving law enforcement investigations of reports of missing and endangered children; providing a number of new investigative tools for law enforcement agencies; regulating explosives and blasting agents; modifying programs in state and local correctional facilities; increasing crime victim rights and protections; authorizing additional district court judgeships; increasing court witness fees; requiring a study of civil commitment laws; completing the state takeover of public defender services; authorizing a variety of crime prevention programs; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 2.722, subdivision 1; 8.06; 13.32, by adding a subdivision; 13.99, subdivision 79; 84.9691; 144.125; 145A.05, by adding a subdivision; 169.89, subdivision 2; 171.18, subdivision 1; 171.22, subdivision 2; 219.383, subdivision 4; 241.021, subdivision 2; 241.26, subdivision 7; 243.05, subdivision 1, and by adding subdivisions; 243.166, subdivision 5; 243.18, subdivision 1; 243.23, subdivision 2; 243.24, subdivision 1; 244.09, subdivision 11, and by adding a subdivision; 244.12, subdivisions 1 and 2; 244.13, subdivisions 1 and 3; 244.15, subdivision 4; 244.172, subdivision 3; 244.173; 253B.19, subdivision 2; 260.132, by adding a subdivision; 260.161, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 260.165, subdivision 1; 299A.31; 299A.32, subdivision 3; 299A.34, subdivisions 1 and 2; 299A.35, subdivision 3; 299A.36; 299A.38, subdivision 3; 299C.065, as amended; 299C.11; 299C.14; 299C.52, subdivision 1; 299C.53, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 299D.07; 299F.72, subdivision 2, and by adding subdivisions; 299F.73; 299F.74; 299F.75; 299F.77; 299F.78, subdivision 1; 299F.79; 299F.80; 299F.82; 299F.83; 357.22; 357.241; 357.242; 383B.225, subdivision 6; 388.051, by adding a subdivision; 477A.012, by adding subdivisions; 484.74, subdivision 4; 485.06; 487.25, by adding a subdivision; 494.05; 508.11; 600.23, subdivision 1; 609.0331; 609.0332; 609.115, subdivision 1; 609.152, by adding a subdivision; 609.165, by adding a subdivision; 609.185; 609.223, by adding a subdivision; 609.2231, subdivision 2; 609.224, subdivision 3; 609.245; 609.25, subdivision 2; 609.26, subdivisions 1 and 6; 609.28; 609.3241; 609.325, subdivision 2; 609.341, subdivisions 4, 9, 11, and 12; 609.342, subdivision 1; 609.377; 609.485, subdivisions 2 and 4; 609.506, by adding a subdivision; 609.52, subdivision 3; 609.5315, subdivisions 3, 6, and by adding a subdivision; 609.5316, subdivisions 1 and 3; 609.561, by adding a subdivision; 609.611; 609.66, subdivisions 1b, 1c, and by adding subdivisions; 609.713, subdivision 3; 609.72, subdivision 1; 609.746, subdivision 1; 609.855; 609.87, by adding a subdivision; 609.88, subdivision 1; 609.89, subdivision 1; 611.21; 611.26, subdivisions 4 and 6; 611A.036; 611A.045, subdivision 3; 611A.19; 611A.53, subdivision 2; 617.23; 624.21; 624.712, by adding subdivisions; 624.7131, subdivision 2; 624.714, subdivisions 3, 4, and 6; 624.731, subdivisions 4 and 8; 626.556, subdivisions 3a, 6, and 10e; 626.557, subdivisions 2, 10a, and 12; 626.76; 626.846, subdivision 6; 626A.05, subdivision 2; 629.471; 629.73; 631.021; 631.425, subdivision 6; 642.09; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 8.15; 13.46, subdivision 2;

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

13.82, subdivision 10; 171.24; 241.021, subdivision 1; 242.51; 243.166, subdivisions 1, 2, and 9; 243.18, subdivision 2; 244.05, subdivision 5; 260.161, subdivision 3; 299A.35, subdivision 1; 299C.10, subdivision 1; 357.021, subdivision 2; 357.24; 388.23, subdivision 1; 401.13; 480.30; 518B.01, subdivisions 6 and 14; 593.48; 609.11, subdivisions 4, 5, 8, and by adding a subdivision; 609.1352, subdivision 1; 609.14, subdivision 1; 609.344, subdivision 1; 609.345, subdivision 1; 609.531, subdivision 1; 609.5315, subdivisions 1 and 2; 609.685, subdivision 3; 609.713, subdivision 1; 609.748, subdivision 5; 609.902, subdivision 4; 611.17; 611.20, subdivision 2; 611.27, subdivision 4; 611A.04, subdivision 1; 611A.06, subdivision 1; 611A.52, subdivision 8; 624.712, subdivision 5; 624.713, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 624.7131, subdivisions 1 and 10; 624.7132, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, and 14; 624.7181; 626.556, subdivision 2; 626.861, subdivision 4; and 628.26; Laws 1993, chapter 146, article 2, section 32; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 126; 144; 241; 242; 245; 253B; 299C; 299F; 609; 611A; 624; 626; and 629; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 8.34, subdivision 2; 152.01, subdivision 17; 299F.71; 299F.72, subdivisions 3 and 4; 299F.78, subdivision 2; 299F.815, subdivision 2; 609.0332, subdivision 2; 609.855, subdivision 4; and 629.69; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 243.18, subdivision 3; 299F.811; 299F.815, subdivision 1; and 624.7132, subdivision 7.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

ARTICLE 1

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIME PREVENTION; APPROPRIATIONS.

The sums shown in the columns marked "APPROPRIATIONS" are appropriated from the general fund, or another fund named, to the agencies and for the purposes specified in this article, to be available for the fiscal years indicated for each purpose. The figures "1994" and "1995," where used in this article, mean that the appropriation or appropriations listed under them are available for the year ending June 30, 1994, or June 30, 1995, respectively. They are added to the appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1994, and June 30, 1995, in Laws 1993, chapter 146, articles 2 and 3, or another named law.

SUMMARY BY FUND

	1994	1995	TOTAL
General Fund Total	\$ 1,549,000	\$ 35,164,000	\$ 36,713,000
		APPROPRIATIONS	
		Available for the Year	
		Ending June 30	
		1994	1995
Sec. 2. ATTORNEY GENERAL		\$ -0-	\$ 230,000

This appropriation is for four attorney positions for purposes of the merger of the public higher education systems. This appropriation shall not be included in the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

For the 1996-1997 detailed operating budget submitted to the legislature, the department of finance, in consultation with the attorney general's office and the agencies covered by article 10 shall make the proper base adjustments to the budgets of each agency in order to implement the funding changes that result from article 10.

**Sec. 3. BOARD OF PUBLIC
DEFENSE**

-0-

4,368,000

\$4,368,000 is for the purpose of completing the assumption by the state of the costs of public defense services. This appropriation is for the period January 1, 1995, to June 30, 1995, and shall be annualized for the 1996-1997 biennium. This appropriation may be used to fund no more than one dispositional advisor in each judicial district.

Of this appropriation, the board may use up to \$23,000 for the purpose of replacing discontinued federal funding, and up to \$5,000 for a criminal trial certification program for defense attorneys and prosecutors regarding misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, and felony criminal cases. The board shall develop the trial certification program in conjunction with the Minnesota state bar association and shall submit it to the Minnesota board of legal certification for approval.

**Sec. 4. BOARD OF PEACE OFFICER
OFFICER STANDARDS AND
TRAINING**

-0-

25,000

This appropriation is for developing a

model policy for child abduction investigations. The appropriation shall not be included in the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Sec. 5. CORRECTIONS	1,549,000	21,348,000
Subdivision 1. Correctional Institutions		
1,549,000	18,059,000	

\$2,480,000 is for 116 correctional positions at MCF-Oak Park Heights, MCF-St. Cloud, and MCF-Stillwater to be phased in between July 1, 1994, and June 30, 1995. The appropriation must be used to add the positions according to the plans agreed to by corrections department management and union officials at the three facilities.

\$9,000,000 is to provide for additional operating expenses associated with the conversion of the Lino Lakes correctional facility to a central adult reception center and expansion of male bed capacity at the facility, including 230 beds for chemical dependency treatment; and \$5,478,000 is to provide for additional operating expenses associated with expansion of adult male bed capacity at the Faribault correctional facility upon the transfer of buildings from the department of human services to the department of corrections.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the commissioner of human services may transfer any building or buildings on the Faribault regional treatment center campus to the department of corrections upon a determination that the building or buildings are no longer needed for residential treatment services programs.

\$2,250,000 is for additional salary obligations.

\$400,000 is to provide for special medical care costs for correctional inmates.

Subd. 2. Community Services

-0- 2,914,000

\$400,000 is for two pilot programs in Hennepin and Ramsey counties to provide transitional programming and intensive surveillance and supervision for offenders who have just been released from prison on supervised release. The pilot programs shall be designed to improve offender accountability for observing the conditions of supervised release, to reduce recidivism, and to reduce the risk these offenders may pose to public safety.

The pilot programs shall include a research component designed to answer the following questions, at a minimum:

(a) Did the higher level of supervision, surveillance, and control provided under the pilot programs increase the number of offenders who successfully complied with the conditions of supervised release as compared to offenders who did not participate in the programs?

(b) Over the longer term, were there fewer felony-level crimes committed by the offenders who participated in the pilot programs as compared to offenders who did not participate in the programs?

\$400,000 is for the process of selecting and developing two work and learn sites.* (The preceding paragraph beginning "\$400,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

\$1,500,000 is for probation services statewide.

\$174,000 is for a grant to the joint com-

munity corrections program of Dodge, Fillmore, and Olmsted counties to provide alternative programming for offenders who are presumptive commitments to state prison.

\$440,000 is for reimbursements to counties for pretrial bail evaluation services.

Subd. 3. Management Services

-0- 300,000

\$100,000 is for mini-grants to programs for juvenile female offenders.* (The preceding paragraph beginning "\$100,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

\$200,000 is for domestic abuse advocacy services in judicial assignment districts not currently receiving grants from the department.

These appropriations shall not be included in the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Subd. 4. Federal Revenue Study

The commissioner of finance shall convene a working group composed of representatives of the departments of corrections and human services, the association of Minnesota counties, and the Minnesota association of community corrections act counties to develop state budget options for state fiscal years 1996 and 1997 which will maximize use of federal revenue or grant revenue for medical or other treatment of inmates in correctional facilities and for the treatment of juveniles adjudicated delinquent. The working group shall examine a wide range of federal and state revenue sources including, but not limited to, AFDC-Emergency Assistance available under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act; AFDC-Foster Care payments available under Title IV-E of the

Social Security Act; General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC); and Medical Assistance (MA); available under Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

Subd. 5. Prairie Correctional Facility Study

-0- 75,000

To the commissioner of corrections, to study the feasibility of purchasing the Prairie correctional facility in the city of Appleton as a medium security correctional facility. The study must address at least the following: the availability of the facility; the purchase price of the facility; suitability of the facility for state use; capital and other improvements needed, and their cost, in order to ensure that the facility meets applicable state and federal standards; and operating costs of the facility. The commissioner of administration shall provide assistance to the commissioner of corrections as needed. The study must be reported by February 1, 1995, to the chairs of the senate crime prevention and house judiciary committees, the chairs of the senate crime prevention and house judiciary finance divisions, and the chairs of the senate finance and house ways and means committees.

If the facility becomes available when the legislature is not in session, the governor, after consulting with the legislative advisory commission under Minnesota Statutes, section 3.30, may direct the commissioner to enter into agreements concerning the facility.

Subd. 6. Corrections Pension Plan

The commissioners of corrections and human services shall meet with representatives of special teachers, nursing, direct care, support, trades, and other professional correctional personnel to develop a budget plan for bringing

employees who spend over 50 percent of their time in direct contact with inmates into the corrections pension plan. This plan shall be submitted to the chair of the legislative commission on pensions and retirement and the chairs of the senate crime prevention finance division and the house judiciary finance division by December 1, 1994.

Subd. 7. Juvenile Female Offenders

The commissioner of corrections shall collaborate with the commissioners of human services, health, jobs and training, planning, education, public safety, and with representatives of the private sector to develop a comprehensive continuum of care to address the gender-specific needs of juvenile female offenders.

Sec. 6. CORRECTIONS OMBUDSMAN

-0- 67,000

Sec. 7. COUNCIL ON AFFAIRS OF SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE

-0- 50,000

\$50,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the council on the affairs of Spanish-speaking people to interview school district officials, and identify and interview Chicano/Latino student dropouts and their parents, by population subgroups in selected Minnesota school districts, to identify the causes and factors which lead Chicano/Latino students to leave school before completing the requirements to receive the diploma. The council shall make recommendations to the chairs of the senate crime prevention committee and the house of representatives judiciary committee by January 15, 1995. The council must consult with the state board of education in conducting this study. This appropriation shall not be included in the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Sec. 8. DISTRICT COURTS

-0-

3,450,000

\$3,420,000 is for human resources enhancements, including two new district court judgeships beginning October 1, 1994, and two new district court judgeships beginning March 1, 1995; jury service enhancements phased in after January 1, 1995; new judge orientation; and training for judges on the handling of child abduction cases. This appropriation shall be annualized for the 1996-1997 biennium. The supreme court, in consultation with the state court administrator, shall determine the order in which these judgeships shall be created in the districts in which they are authorized. The court reporter positions funded by this appropriation may be stenographic or electronic at the option of the appointing judge in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 486.01. Sufficient funds must be allocated for that purpose within the constraints of each judicial district budget.

\$30,000 is for training for judicial district coordinating councils on the dynamics of sexual assault and on model programs for handling sexual assault cases.

Sec. 9. EDUCATION

-0-

100,000*

(The appropriation of "100,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

\$50,000 is to implement community-based truancy action projects. The project must provide a one-to-one funding match. Funds shall not be used to replace existing funding, but may be used to supplement it. This appropriation is available until expended.* **(The preceding paragraph beginning "\$50,000" was vetoed by the governor.)**

\$50,000 is for awarding male responsibility and fathering program grants. This appropriation is available until

June 30, 1996. The grant recipient must match \$1 of state money with at least 50 cents of nonstate money or in-kind contributions. The commissioner shall give greater consideration to awarding a grant to those programs with a greater nonstate match.* (The preceding paragraph beginning "\$50,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

The appropriations in this section shall not be included in the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Sec. 10. HEALTH

-0-

230,000

These appropriations shall not be included in the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

(a) Pilot Projects

\$150,000 is for the institute for child and adolescent sexual health to conduct pilot projects.

(b) Teen Pregnancy Reduction

\$80,000 is to develop, in consultation with the commissioner of education and a representative from Minnesota planning, a program to reduce teen pregnancy modeled after the education now and babies later (ENABL) program in California.

Sec. 11. HUMAN SERVICES

-0-

150,000

\$100,000 is for incentive grants to communities opting to include the Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY) program as part of their family service collaborative efforts. Of this amount, the commissioner shall allocate \$25,000 to the Center for Asian-Pacific Islanders for its child care and parenting program. If the Center for Asian-Pacific Islanders does not apply for or utilize the \$25,000 by September 30, 1994, the money shall be available for funding an alternative HIPPY site.

\$50,000 is to implement the CHIPS-delinquent intervention demonstration project and to prepare the required report.

The appropriations in this section shall not be included in the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Sec. 12. JOBS AND TRAINING -0- 1,850,000

\$1,825,000 is for the Minnesota youth program for summer youth employment. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

\$25,000 is for a juvenile match, to be used to maximize the federal funds available for juvenile justice programs that target at-risk youth.

Sec. 13. PUBLIC SAFETY -0- 2,011,000

Subdivision 1. Administration and Related Services

-0- 1,151,000

\$200,000 is to fund neighborhood block clubs and community-oriented policing efforts. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

\$100,000 is for the crime information reward fund. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.* (The preceding paragraph beginning "\$100,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

\$275,000 is to develop the criminal alert network plan; to conduct a pilot crime-fax project to test the usefulness of broadcast fax for crime alert and crime prevention communications to private businesses and other entities; to evaluate the appropriateness of using various existing state computer networks and the INTERNET as an alert

network to disseminate information about crime and criminal suspects; and for a network coordinator position to facilitate the development of the plan, the crime-fax pilot project and the evaluation of the networks for use as a crime alert network.

\$15,000 is to distribute a manual on child abduction investigations. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

\$200,000 is to make grants to local law enforcement jurisdictions to develop three truancy service centers. Applicants must provide a one-to-one funding match. If the commissioner has received applications from fewer than three counties by the application deadline, the commissioner may make unallocated funds from this appropriation available to an approved grantee that can provide the required one-to-one funding match for the additional funds. This appropriation is available until expended. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.* **(The preceding paragraph beginning "\$200,000" was vetoed by the governor.)**

\$100,000 is to implement intensive neglect intervention projects. Applicants must provide a one-to-one funding match. Funds shall not be used to replace existing funding for services to children. This appropriation is available until expended. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.* **(The preceding paragraph beginning "\$100,000" was vetoed by the governor.)**

\$25,000 is for a grant to the Nett Lake community crime and drug prevention program. This appropriation shall not

be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.* **(The preceding paragraph beginning "\$25,000" was vetoed by the governor.)**

\$56,000 is for a grant to the Region Nine development commission for grants to community-based early intervention and prevention projects. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.* **(The preceding paragraph beginning "\$56,000" was vetoed by the governor.)**

\$10,000 is for the violence prevention study and report conducted by the chemical abuse and violence prevention council. The council may use part of this appropriation to hire up to one staff position. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.* **(The preceding paragraph beginning "\$10,000" was vetoed by the governor.)**

\$50,000 is for a grant to fund the activities of a statewide youth safety initiative coordinated by the Minnesota student safety program. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.* **(The preceding paragraph beginning "\$50,000" was vetoed by the governor.)**

\$100,000 is for the commissioner of public safety, in cooperation with the criminal and juvenile justice information policy group, to study the feasibility and cost of developing, establishing, and operating a centralized system for tracking and integrating information regarding the arrest, prosecution, conviction, sentencing, treatment, and driver's license records of persons who commit alcohol-related driving offenses. On or before February 1, 1995, the commissioner shall submit a report to

the legislature containing the commissioner's findings and recommendations. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

\$20,000 is for an independent evaluation of the intensive probation grant program established under Minnesota Statutes, section 169.1265. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the biennium ending June 30, 1995, the commissioner of public safety may transfer up to \$75,000 in unencumbered funds from the department's appropriation to the board of peace officer standards and training for payment of legal fees. The board must not rescind or otherwise change the action of its executive committee on April 26, 1994, concerning the transfer of funds from its reimbursement accounts to cover its operating deficits. It is not the legislature's intent, by this provision, to take a position regarding the merits of any pending litigation concerning the board.

Subd. 2. Criminal Apprehension

-0- 580,000

\$170,000 is to reimburse local law enforcement agencies for a portion of the costs they incur in conducting background checks and issuing permits under Minnesota Statutes, sections 624.7131 and 624.7132. Within the limits of this appropriation, the department shall reimburse local law enforcement agencies up to \$10 per firearms background check, based on satisfactory invoices submitted by the local agency.*
(The preceding paragraph beginning "\$170,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

\$120,000 is to supplement current fund-

ing for drug abuse resistance education training programs.

\$40,000 is to fund the gang resistance education training pilot program.* (The preceding paragraph beginning "\$40,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

\$50,000 is to establish and maintain the distinctive physical mark identification system.* (The preceding paragraph beginning "\$50,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

\$200,000 is for the fund established by Minnesota Statutes, section 299C.065.* (The preceding paragraph beginning "\$200,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

Subd. 3. Crime Victim Services

-0- \$280,000

\$180,000 is for payment of crime victim reparations.

\$100,000 is for the operation of the crime victim ombudsman. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.

Subd. 4. Transfer of unexpended funds

The commissioner may use unexpended funds appropriated under this section for the purchase of polymerase chain reaction DNA analysis kits.

Sec. 14. SUPREME COURT

-0- 285,000

\$10,000 is for training judges in handling child and adolescent sexual abuse cases.

\$75,000 is to conduct the civil commitment study.

\$100,000 is to the state court administrator for the establishment of a state-wide judicial interpreter certification and training program. Interpreters, translators, non-English speaking per-

sons, persons for whom English is a second language, and other interested members of the public, must have an opportunity to assist in the development of the certification program criteria.

\$100,000 is for the remote electronic alcohol monitoring pilot program. The supreme court shall seek additional funding for the program from outside sources, and shall scale the program to the available funding resources. This appropriation shall not be added to the budget base for the 1996-1997 biennium.* (The preceding paragraph beginning "\$100,000" was vetoed by the governor.)

"Breath analyzer unit" means a device that performs breath alcohol testing and is connected to a remote electronic alcohol monitoring system.

"Remote electronic alcohol monitoring system" means a system that electronically monitors the alcohol concentration of individuals in their homes to ensure compliance with court-ordered conditions of pretrial release, supervised release, or probation.

The state court administrator, in cooperation with the conference of chief judges and the commissioner of corrections, shall establish a three-year pilot program to evaluate the effectiveness of using breath analyzer units to monitor DWI offenders who are ordered to abstain from alcohol use as a condition of pretrial release, probation, or supervised release. The pilot program shall include procedures which ensure that violators of this condition of release receive swift consequences for the violation.

The state court administrator shall

select at least two judicial districts to participate in the pilot program. Offenders who are ordered to use a breath analyzer unit shall also be ordered to pay the per diem cost of the monitoring unless the offender is indigent. The state court administrator shall reimburse the judicial districts for any costs they incur in participating in the pilot program.

After three years, the state court administrator shall evaluate the program's effectiveness and shall report the results of this evaluation to the conference of chief judges and the legislature.

Sec. 15. PRODUCTIVE DAY INITIATIVE PROGRAMS

-0- 1,000,000

Subdivision 1. Amounts

Of this amount, the following amounts are appropriated to the counties named in this section to develop and implement the productive day initiative programs.

Subd. 2. Hennepin County

-0- 500,000

Of this amount, up to \$90,000 shall be spent to administer the Northwest Law Enforcement Project.

Subd. 3. Ramsey County

-0- 250,000

Subd. 4. St. Louis County

-0- 250,000*

(Section 15 was vetoed by the governor.)

Sec. 16. TRANSFERS

Subdivision 1. General Procedure

If the appropriation in this article to an agency in the executive branch is specified by program, the agency may transfer unencumbered balances among the programs specified in that section after getting the approval of the commis-

sioner of finance. The commissioner shall not approve a transfer unless the commissioner believes that it will carry out the intent of the legislature. The transfer must be reported immediately to the committee on finance of the senate and the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives. If the appropriation in this article to an agency in the executive branch is specified by activity, the agency may transfer unencumbered balances among the activities specified in that section using the same procedure as for transfers among programs.

Subd. 2. Transfer Prohibited

If an amount is specified in this article for an item within an activity, that amount must not be transferred or used for any other purpose.

Sec. 17. UNCODIFIED LANGUAGE

All uncodified language contained in this article expires on June 30, 1995, unless a different expiration is explicit.

ARTICLE 2

GENERAL CRIME PROVISIONS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 84.9691, is amended to read:

84.9691 RULEMAKING.

(a) The commissioner of natural resources may adopt emergency and permanent rules restricting the introduction, propagation, use, possession, and spread of ecologically harmful exotic species in the state, as outlined in section 84.967. The emergency rulemaking authority granted in this paragraph expires July 1, 1994.

(b) The commissioner shall adopt rules to identify bodies of water with limited infestation of Eurasian water milfoil. The areas that are infested shall be marked and prohibited for use.

(c) A violation of a rule adopted under this section is a misdemeanor.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 144.125, is amended to read:

144.125 TESTS OF INFANTS FOR INBORN METABOLIC ERRORS.

It is the duty of (1) the administrative officer or other person in charge of each institution caring for infants 28 days or less of age and (2) the person required in pursuance of the provisions of section 144.215, to register the birth of a child, to cause to have administered to every infant or child in its care tests for hemoglobinopathy, phenylketonuria, and other inborn errors of metabolism in accordance with rules prescribed by the state commissioner of health. In determining which tests must be administered, the commissioner shall take into consideration the adequacy of laboratory methods to detect the inborn metabolic error, the ability to treat or prevent medical conditions caused by the inborn metabolic error, and the severity of the medical conditions caused by the inborn metabolic error. Testing and the recording and reporting of the results of the tests shall be performed at the times and in the manner prescribed by the commissioner of health. ~~This section does not apply to an infant whose parents object on the grounds that the tests and treatment conflict with their religious tenets and practices.~~ The commissioner shall charge laboratory service fees for conducting the tests of infants for inborn metabolic errors so that the total of fees collected will approximate the costs of conducting the tests. Costs associated with capital expenditures and the development of new procedures may be prorated over a three-year period when calculating the amount of the fees.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 169.89, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PENALTY; JURY TRIAL.** A person charged with a petty misdemeanor is not entitled to a jury trial but shall be tried by a judge without a jury. If convicted, the person is not subject to imprisonment but shall be punished by a fine of not more than ~~\$100~~ \$200.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 171.18, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **OFFENSES.** The commissioner may suspend the license of a driver without preliminary hearing upon a showing by department records or other sufficient evidence that the licensee:

(1) has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of license is required upon conviction;

(2) has been convicted by a court for violating a provision of chapter 169 or an ordinance regulating traffic and department records show that the violation contributed in causing an accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another, or serious property damage;

(3) is an habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle;

(4) is an habitual violator of the traffic laws;

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(5) is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle as determined in a judicial proceeding;

(6) has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of the license;

(7) has committed an offense in another state that, if committed in this state, would be grounds for suspension;

(8) has committed a violation of section 169.444, subdivision 2, paragraph (a);

(9) has committed a violation of section 171.22, except that the commissioner may not suspend a person's driver's license based solely on the fact that the person possessed a fictitious or fraudulently altered Minnesota identification card;

(10) has failed to appear in court as provided in section 169.92, subdivision 4; or

(11) has failed to report a medical condition that, if reported, would have resulted in cancellation of driving privileges.

However, an action taken by the commissioner under clause (2) or (5) must conform to the recommendation of the court when made in connection with the prosecution of the licensee.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 171.22, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PENALTIES.** Any person who violates subdivision 1, clause (7) ~~or (8) or (9)~~, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Any person who violates any other provision of subdivision 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 171.24, is amended to read:

171.24 VIOLATIONS; DRIVING WITHOUT VALID LICENSE.

(a) Subdivision 1. DRIVING AFTER SUSPENSION. Except as otherwise provided in ~~paragraph (e) subdivision 5,~~ any a person whose is guilty of a misdemeanor if:

(1) the person's driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled, suspended, or revoked and who;

(2) the person has been given notice of; or reasonably should know of the revocation, suspension, or cancellation; and who

(3) the person disobeys such the order by operating anywhere in this state any motor vehicle, the operation of which requires a driver's license, while such the person's license or privilege is canceled, suspended, or revoked is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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(b) Subd. 2. DRIVING AFTER REVOCATION. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if:

(1) the person's driver's license or driving privilege has been revoked;

(2) the person has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the revocation; and

(3) the person disobeys the order by operating in this state any motor vehicle, the operation of which requires a driver's license, while the person's license or privilege is revoked.

Subd. 3. DRIVING AFTER CANCELLATION. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if:

(1) the person's driver's license or driving privilege has been canceled;

(2) the person has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the cancellation; and

(3) the person disobeys the order by operating in this state any motor vehicle, the operation of which requires a driver's license, while the person's license or privilege is canceled.

Subd. 4. DRIVING AFTER DISQUALIFICATION. Any A person who is guilty of a misdemeanor if the person:

(1) has been disqualified from holding a commercial driver's license or been denied the privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle; ~~who;~~

(2) has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the disqualification; and ~~who~~

(3) disobeys the order by operating in this state a commercial motor vehicle while the person is disqualified to hold the license or privilege; ~~is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

(c) Subd. 5. GROSS MISDEMEANOR. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if:

(1) the person's driver's license or driving ~~privileges~~ privilege has been canceled or denied under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (8); and;

(2) the person has been given notice of or reasonably should know of the cancellation or denial; and

(3) (3) the person disobeys the order by operating in this state any motor vehicle, the operation of which requires a driver's license, while the person's license or privilege is canceled or denied.

Subd. 6. SUFFICIENCY OF NOTICE. (a) Notice of revocation, suspen-

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sion, cancellation, or disqualification is sufficient if personally served, or if mailed by first class mail to the person's last known address or to the address listed on the person's driver's license. Notice is also sufficient if the person was informed that revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification would be imposed upon a condition occurring or failing to occur, and where the condition has in fact occurred or failed to occur.

(b) It is not a defense that a person failed to file a change of address with the post office, or failed to notify the department of public safety of a change of name or address as required under section 171.11.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 219.383, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **PENALTY.** A railway corporation violating this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor ~~and upon conviction is liable for a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.~~ A corporation that commits a second or subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 383B.225, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE.** (a) Upon notification of the death of any person, as provided in subdivision 5, the county medical examiner or a designee may proceed to the body, take charge of it, and order, when necessary, that there be no interference with the body or the scene of death. Any person violating the order of the examiner is guilty of a misdemeanor. The examiner or the examiner's designee shall make inquiry regarding the cause and manner of death and prepare written findings together with the report of death and its circumstances, which shall be filed in the office of the examiner. When it appears that death may have resulted from a criminal act and that further investigation is advisable, a copy of the report shall be transmitted to the county attorney. The examiner may take possession of all property of the deceased, mark it for identification, and make an inventory. The examiner shall take possession of all articles useful in establishing the cause of death, mark them for identification and retain them securely until they are no longer needed for evidence or investigation. The examiner shall release any property or articles needed for any criminal investigation to law enforcement officers conducting the investigation. When a reasonable basis exists for not releasing property or articles to law enforcement officers, the examiner shall consult with the county attorney. If the county attorney determines that a reasonable basis exists for not releasing the property or articles, the examiner may retain them. The property or articles shall be returned immediately upon completion of the investigation. When the property or articles are no longer needed for the investigation or as evidence, the examiner shall release the property or articles to the person or persons entitled to them. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, when personal property of a decedent has come into the possession of the examiner, and is not used for a criminal investigation or as evidence, and has not been other-

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wise released as provided in this subdivision, the name of the decedent shall be filed with the probate court, together with a copy of the inventory of the decedent's property. At that time, an examination of the records of the probate court shall be made to determine whether a will has been admitted to probate or an administration has been commenced. Property of a nominal value, including wearing apparel, may be released to the spouse or any blood relative of the decedent or to the person accepting financial responsibility for burial of the decedent. If property has not been released by the examiner and no will has been admitted to probate or administration commenced within six months after death, the examiner shall sell the property at a public auction upon notice and in a manner as the probate court may direct; except that the examiner shall cause to be destroyed any firearm or other weapon that is not released to or claimed by a decedent's spouse or blood relative. If the name of the decedent is not known, the examiner shall inventory the property of the decedent and after six months may sell the property at a public auction. The examiner shall be allowed reasonable expenses for the care and sale of the property and shall deposit the net proceeds of the sale with the county administrator, or the administrator's designee, in the name of the decedent, if known. If the decedent is not known, the examiner shall establish a means of identifying the property of the decedent with the unknown decedent and shall deposit the net proceeds of the sale with the county administrator, or a designee, so, that, if the unknown decedent's identity is established within six years, the proceeds can be properly distributed. In either case, duplicate receipts shall be provided to the examiner, one of which shall be filed with the court, the other of which shall be retained in the office of the examiner. If a representative shall qualify within six years from the time of deposit, the county administrator, or a designee, shall pay the amount of the deposit to the representative upon order of the court. If no order is made within six years, the proceeds of the sale shall become a part of the general revenue of the county.

(b) For the purposes of this section, health-related records or data on a decedent, except health data defined in section 13.38, whose death is being investigated under this section, whether the records or data are recorded or unrecorded, including but not limited to those concerning medical, surgical, psychiatric, psychological, or any other consultation, diagnosis, or treatment, including medical imaging, shall be made promptly available to the medical examiner, upon the medical examiner's written request, by a person having custody of, possession of, access to, or knowledge of the records or data. The medical examiner shall pay the reasonable costs of copies of records or data provided to the medical examiner under this section. Data collected or created pursuant to this subdivision relating to any psychiatric, psychological, or mental health consultation with, diagnosis of, or treatment of the decedent whose death is being investigated shall remain confidential or protected nonpublic data, except that the medical examiner's report may contain a summary of such data.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 388.051, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 3. CHARGING AND PLEA NEGOTIATION POLICIES AND PRACTICES; WRITTEN GUIDELINES REQUIRED. (a) On or before January 1, 1995, each county attorney shall adopt written guidelines governing the county attorney's charging and plea negotiation policies and practices. The guidelines shall address, but need not be limited to, the following matters:

(1) the circumstances under which plea negotiation agreements are permissible;

(2) the factors that are considered in making charging decisions and formulating plea agreements; and

(3) the extent to which input from other persons concerned with a prosecution, such as victims and law enforcement officers, is considered in formulating plea agreements.

(b) Plea negotiation policies and procedures adopted under this subdivision are public data, as defined in section 13.02.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 388.23, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **AUTHORITY.** The county attorney, or any deputy or assistant county attorney whom the county attorney authorizes in writing, has the authority to subpoena and require the production of any records of telephone companies, cellular phone companies, paging companies, electric companies, gas companies, water utilities, chemical suppliers, hotels and motels, pawn shops, airlines, buses, taxis, and other entities engaged in the business of transporting people, and freight companies, warehousing companies, self-service storage facilities, package delivery companies, and other entities engaged in the businesses of transport, storage, or delivery, and records of the existence of safe deposit box account numbers and customer savings and checking account numbers maintained by financial institutions and safe deposit companies, insurance records relating to the monetary payment or settlement of claims, and wage and employment records of an applicant or recipient of public assistance who is the subject of a welfare fraud investigation relating to eligibility information for public assistance programs. Subpoenas may only be issued for records that are relevant to an ongoing legitimate law enforcement investigation ~~or welfare fraud investigation and there is probable cause that a crime has been committed.~~ Administrative subpoenas may only be issued in welfare fraud cases if there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed. This provision applies only to the records of business entities and does not extend to private individuals or their dwellings. Subpoenas may only be served by peace officers as defined by section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 518B.01, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **RELIEF BY THE COURT.** (a) Upon notice and hearing, the court may provide relief as follows:

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(1) restrain the abusing party from committing acts of domestic abuse;

(2) exclude the abusing party from the dwelling which the parties share or from the residence of the petitioner;

(3) exclude the abusing party from a reasonable area surrounding the dwelling or residence, which area shall be described specifically in the order;

(4) award temporary custody or establish temporary visitation with regard to minor children of the parties on a basis which gives primary consideration to the safety of the victim and the children. Except for cases in which custody is contested, findings under section 257.025, 518.17, or 518.175 are not required. If the court finds that the safety of the victim or the children will be jeopardized by unsupervised or unrestricted visitation, the court shall condition or restrict visitation as to time, place, duration, or supervision, or deny visitation entirely, as needed to guard the safety of the victim and the children. The court's decision on custody and visitation shall in no way delay the issuance of an order for protection granting other reliefs provided for in this section;

(4) (5) on the same basis as is provided in chapter 518, establish temporary support for minor children or a spouse, and order the withholding of support from the income of the person obligated to pay the support according to chapter 518;

(5) (6) provide upon request of the petitioner counseling or other social services for the parties, if married, or if there are minor children;

(6) (7) order the abusing party to participate in treatment or counseling services;

(7) (8) award temporary use and possession of property and restrain one or both parties from transferring, encumbering, concealing, or disposing of property except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life, and to account to the court for all such transfers, encumbrances, dispositions, and expenditures made after the order is served or communicated to the party restrained in open court;

(8) (9) exclude the abusing party from the place of employment of the petitioner, or otherwise limit access to the petitioner by the abusing party at the petitioner's place of employment;

(9) (10) order the abusing party to pay restitution to the petitioner;

(10) (11) order the continuance of all currently available insurance coverage without change in coverage or beneficiary designation; and

(11) (12) order, in its discretion, other relief as it deems necessary for the protection of a family or household member, including orders or directives to the sheriff or constable, as provided by this section.

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(b) Any relief granted by the order for protection shall be for a fixed period not to exceed one year, except when the court determines a longer fixed period is appropriate. When a referee presides at the hearing on the petition, the order granting relief becomes effective upon the referee's signature.

(c) An order granting the relief authorized in paragraph (a), clause (1), may not be vacated or modified in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation, except that the court may hear a motion for modification of an order for protection concurrently with a proceeding for dissolution of marriage upon notice of motion and motion. The notice required by court rule shall not be waived. If the proceedings are consolidated and the motion to modify is granted, a separate order for modification of an order for protection shall be issued.

(d) An order granting the relief authorized in paragraph (a), clause (2), is not voided by the admittance of the abusing party into the dwelling from which the abusing party is excluded.

(e) If a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation is pending between the parties, the court shall provide a copy of the order for protection to the court with jurisdiction over the dissolution or separation proceeding for inclusion in its file.

(f) An order for restitution issued under this subdivision is enforceable as civil judgment.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 518B.01, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. **VIOLATION OF AN ORDER FOR PROTECTION.** (a) Whenever an order for protection is granted pursuant to this section, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, violation of the order for protection is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of three days imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. If the court stays imposition or execution of the jail sentence and the defendant refuses or fails to comply with the court's treatment order, the court must impose and execute the stayed jail sentence. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who violates this paragraph during the time period between a previous conviction under this paragraph; sections 609.221 to 609.224; 609.713, subdivisions 1 or 3; 609.748, subdivision 6; 609.749; or a similar law of another state and the end of the five years following discharge from sentence for that conviction. Upon conviction, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of ten days imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for gross misdemeanor convictions.

(b) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an

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order granted pursuant to this section restraining the person or excluding the person from the residence or the petitioner's place of employment, even if the violation of the order did not take place in the presence of the peace officer, if the existence of the order can be verified by the officer. The person shall be held in custody for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and holidays, unless the person is released earlier by a judge or judicial officer. A peace officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in making an arrest pursuant to this paragraph is immune from civil liability that might result from the officer's actions.

(c) A violation of an order for protection shall also constitute contempt of court and be subject to the penalties therefor.

(d) If the court finds that the respondent has violated an order for protection and that there is reason to believe that the respondent will commit a further violation of the provisions of the order restraining the respondent from committing acts of domestic abuse or excluding the respondent from the petitioner's residence, the court may require the respondent to acknowledge an obligation to comply with the order on the record. The court may require a bond sufficient to deter the respondent from committing further violations of the order for protection, considering the financial resources of the respondent, and not to exceed \$10,000. If the respondent refuses to comply with an order to acknowledge the obligation or post a bond under this paragraph, the court shall commit the respondent to the county jail during the term of the order for protection or until the respondent complies with the order under this paragraph. The warrant must state the cause of commitment, with the sum and time for which any bond is required. If an order is issued under this paragraph, the court may order the costs of the contempt action, or any part of them, to be paid by the respondent. An order under this paragraph is appealable.

(e) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner, any peace officer, or an interested party designated by the court, alleging that the respondent has violated any order for protection granted pursuant to this section, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within 14 days why the respondent should not be found in contempt of court and punished therefor. The hearing may be held by the court in any county in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation. The court also shall refer the violation of the order for protection to the appropriate prosecuting authority for possible prosecution under paragraph (a).

(f) If it is alleged that the respondent has violated an order for protection issued under subdivision 6 and the court finds that the order has expired between the time of the alleged violation and the court's hearing on the violation, the court may grant a new order for protection under subdivision 6 based solely on the respondent's alleged violation of the prior order, to be effective until the hearing on the alleged violation of the prior order. If the court finds that the respondent has violated the prior order, the relief granted in the new order for protection shall be extended for a fixed period, not to exceed one year.

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(g) The admittance into petitioner's dwelling of an abusing party excluded from the dwelling under an order for protection is not a violation by the petitioner of the order for protection.

A peace officer is not liable under section 609.43, clause (1), for a failure to perform a duty required by paragraph (b).

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.0331, is amended to read:

609.0331 INCREASED MAXIMUM PENALTIES FOR PETTY MISDEMEANORS.

~~Except as provided in this section,~~ A law of this state that provides, on or after August 1, 1987, for a maximum penalty of \$100 for a petty misdemeanor is considered to provide for a maximum fine of \$200. ~~However, a petty misdemeanor under chapter 168 or 169 remains subject to a maximum fine of \$100, except that a violation of chapter 168 or 169 that was originally charged as a misdemeanor and is being treated as a petty misdemeanor under section 609.131 or the rules of criminal procedure is subject to a maximum fine of \$200.~~

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.0332, is amended to read:

609.0332 INCREASED MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR PETTY MISDEMEANOR ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS.

~~Subdivision 1. INCREASED FINE.~~ From August 1, 1987, if a state law or municipal charter sets a limit of \$100 or less on the fines that a statutory or home rule charter city, town, county, or other political subdivision may prescribe for an ordinance violation that is defined as a petty misdemeanor, that law or charter is considered to provide that the political subdivision has the power to prescribe a maximum fine of \$200 for the petty misdemeanor violation.

~~Subd. 2. EXCEPTION.~~ Notwithstanding subdivision 1, no fine of more than \$100 may be imposed for a petty misdemeanor ordinance violation which conforms in substantial part to a petty misdemeanor provision contained in section 152.027, subdivision 4, or chapter 168 or 169.

Sec. 15. **[609.132] CONTINUANCE FOR DISMISSAL.**

The decision to offer or agree to a continuance of a criminal prosecution is an exercise of prosecutorial discretion resting solely with the prosecuting attorney.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.1352, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **SENTENCING AUTHORITY.** (a) A court shall commit a person to the commissioner of corrections for a period of time that is not less than double the presumptive sentence under the sentencing guidelines and not

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more than the statutory maximum, or if the statutory maximum is less than double the presumptive sentence, for a period of time that is equal to the statutory maximum, if:

(1) the court is imposing an executed sentence, based on a sentencing guidelines presumptive imprisonment sentence or a dispositional departure for aggravating circumstances or a mandatory minimum sentence, on a person convicted of committing or attempting to commit a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, or on a person convicted of committing or attempting to commit any other crime listed in subdivision 2 if it reasonably appears to the court that the crime was motivated by the offender's sexual impulses or was part of a predatory pattern of behavior that had criminal sexual conduct as its goal;

(2) the court finds that the offender is a danger to public safety; and

(3) the court finds that the offender needs long-term treatment or supervision beyond the presumptive term of imprisonment and supervised release. The finding must be based on a professional assessment by an examiner experienced in evaluating sex offenders that concludes that the offender is a patterned sex offender. The assessment must contain the facts upon which the conclusion is based, with reference to the offense history of the offender or the severity of the current offense, the social history of the offender, and the results of an examination of the offender's mental status unless the offender refuses to be examined. The conclusion may not be based on testing alone. A patterned sex offender is one whose criminal sexual behavior is so engrained that the risk of reoffending is great without intensive psychotherapeutic intervention or other long-term controls.

(b) The court shall consider imposing a sentence under this section whenever a person is convicted of violating section 609.342 or 609.343.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.14, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **GROUND.** (a) When it appears that the defendant has violated any of the conditions of probation or intermediate sanction, or has otherwise been guilty of misconduct which warrants the imposing or execution of sentence, the court may without notice revoke the stay and direct that the defendant be taken into immediate custody.

(b) When it appears that the defendant violated any of the conditions of probation during the term of the stay, but the term of the stay has since expired, the defendant's probation officer or the prosecutor may ask the court to initiate probation revocation proceedings under the rules of criminal procedure at any time within six months after the expiration of the stay. The court also may initiate proceedings under these circumstances on its own motion. If proceedings are initiated within this six-month period, the court may conduct a revocation hearing and take any action authorized under rule 27.04 at any time during or after the six-month period.

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(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 609.135 or any law to the contrary, after proceedings to revoke the stay have been initiated by a court order revoking the stay and directing either that the defendant be taken into custody or that a summons be issued in accordance with paragraph (a), the proceedings to revoke the stay may be concluded and the summary hearing provided by subdivision 2 may be conducted after the expiration of the stay or after the six month period set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. The proceedings to revoke the stay shall not be dismissed on the basis that the summary hearing is conducted after the term of the stay or after the six month period. The ability or inability to locate or apprehend the defendant prior to the expiration of the stay or during or after the six month period shall not preclude the court from conducting the summary hearing unless the defendant demonstrates that the delay was purposefully caused by the state in order to gain an unfair advantage.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.152, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. DANGEROUS REPEAT OFFENDERS; MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE. Unless a longer mandatory minimum sentence is otherwise required by law or the court imposes a longer aggravated durational departure under subdivision 2, a person who is convicted of a violent crime that is a felony must be committed to the commissioner of corrections for a mandatory sentence of at least the length of the presumptive sentence under the sentencing guidelines if the court determines on the record at the time of sentencing that the person has two or more prior felony convictions for violent crimes. The court shall impose and execute the prison sentence regardless of whether the guidelines presume an executed prison sentence. For purposes of this subdivision, "violent crime" does not include a violation of section 152.023 or 152.024. Any person convicted and sentenced as required by this subdivision is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, or work release, until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding sections 241.26, 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12, and 609.135.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.185, is amended to read:

609.185 MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of murder in the first degree and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life:

(1) causes the death of a human being with premeditation and with intent to effect the death of the person or of another;

(2) causes the death of a human being while committing or attempting to commit criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence, either upon or affecting the person or another;

(3) causes the death of a human being with intent to effect the death of the person or another, while committing or attempting to commit burglary, aggra-

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vated robbery, kidnapping, arson in the first or second degree, tampering with a witness in the first degree, escape from custody, or any felony violation of chapter 152 involving the unlawful sale of a controlled substance;

(4) causes the death of a peace officer or a guard employed at a Minnesota state or local correctional facility, with intent to effect the death of that person or another, while the peace officer or guard is engaged in the performance of official duties;

(5) causes the death of a minor under circumstances other than those described in clause (1) or (2) while committing child abuse, when the perpetrator has engaged in a past pattern of child abuse upon the child and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life; or

(6) causes the death of a human being under circumstances other than those described in clause (1), (2), or (5) while committing domestic abuse, when the perpetrator has engaged in a past pattern of domestic abuse upon the victim and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life.

For purposes of clause (5), "child abuse" means an act committed against a minor victim that constitutes a violation of the following laws of this state or any similar laws of the United States or any other state: section 609.221_; 609.222_; 609.223_; 609.224_; 609.342_; 609.343_; 609.344_; 609.345_; 609.377_; 609.378_; or 609.713.

For purposes of clause (6), "domestic abuse" means an act that:

(1) constitutes a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344; 609.345, ~~or~~ 609.713, or any similar laws of the United States or any other state; and

(2) is committed against the victim who is a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.223, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. FELONY; VICTIM UNDER FOUR. Whoever assaults a victim under the age of four, and causes bodily harm to the child's head, eyes, or neck, or otherwise causes multiple bruises to the body, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.2231, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL PERSONNEL. Whoever assaults any of the following persons and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm is guilty of a gross misdemeanor:

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(1) a member of a municipal or volunteer fire department or emergency medical services personnel unit in the performance of the member's duties; ~~or assaults;~~

(2) a physician, nurse, or other person providing health care services in a hospital emergency department; or

(3) an employee of the department of natural resources who is engaged in forest fire activities; ~~and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.~~

Sec. 22. [609.2245] FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. CRIME. Except as otherwise permitted in subdivision 2, whoever knowingly circumcises, excises, or infibulates, in whole or in part, the labia majora, labia minora, or clitoris of another is guilty of a felony. Consent to the procedure by a minor on whom it is performed or by the minor's parent is not a defense to a violation of this subdivision.

Subd. 2. PERMITTED ACTIVITIES. A surgical procedure is not a violation of subdivision 1 if the procedure:

(1) is necessary to the health of the person on whom it is performed and is performed by a physician licensed under chapter 147 or a physician in training under the supervision of a licensed physician; or

(2) is performed on a person who is in labor or who has just given birth and is performed for medical purposes connected with that labor or birth by a physician licensed under chapter 147 or a physician in training under the supervision of a licensed physician.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.245, is amended to read:

609.245 AGGRAVATED ROBBERY.

Subdivision 1. FIRST DEGREE. Whoever, while committing a robbery, is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon, or inflicts bodily harm upon another, is guilty of aggravated robbery in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$35,000, or both.

Subd. 2. SECOND DEGREE. Whoever, while committing a robbery, implies, by word or act, possession of a dangerous weapon, is guilty of aggravated robbery in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$30,000, or both.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.25, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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Subd. 2. **SENTENCE.** Whoever violates subdivision 1 may be sentenced as follows:

(1) If the victim is released in a safe place without great bodily harm, to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$35,000, or both; or

(2) If the victim is not released in a safe place, or if the victim suffers great bodily harm during the course of the kidnapping, or if the person kidnapped is under the age of 16, to imprisonment for not more than 40 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$50,000, or both.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.26, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **PROHIBITED ACTS.** Whoever intentionally does any of the following acts may be charged with a felony and, upon conviction, may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 6:

(1) conceals a minor child from the child's parent where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of parental rights or conceals a minor child from another person having the right to visitation or custody where the action manifests an intent to substantially deprive that person of rights to visitation or custody;

(2) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child in violation of a court order which has transferred legal custody under chapter 260 to the commissioner of human services, a child placing agency, or the county welfare board;

(3) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child from or to the parent in violation of a court order, where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of rights to visitation or custody;

(4) takes, obtains, retains, or fails to return a minor child from or to a parent after commencement of an action relating to child visitation or custody but prior to the issuance of an order determining custody or visitation rights, where the action manifests an intent substantially to deprive that parent of parental rights; ~~or~~

(5) retains a child in this state with the knowledge that the child was removed from another state in violation of any of the above provisions;

(6) refuses to return a minor child to a parent or lawful custodian, and is at least 18 years old and more than 24 months older than the child;

(7) causes or contributes to a child being a habitual truant as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 19, and is at least 18 years old and more than 24 months older than the child;

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(8) causes or contributes to a child being a runaway as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 20, and is at least 18 years old and more than 24 months older than the child; or

(9) is at least 18 years old and resides with a minor under the age of 16 without the consent of the minor's parent or lawful custodian.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.26, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **PENALTY.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) and subdivision 5, whoever violates this section may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both; or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than four years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$8,000, or both, if the court finds that:

(i) the defendant committed the violation while possessing a dangerous weapon or caused substantial bodily harm to effect the taking;

(ii) the defendant abused or neglected the child during the concealment, detention, or removal of the child;

(iii) the defendant inflicted or threatened to inflict physical harm on a parent or lawful custodian of the child or on the child with intent to cause the parent or lawful custodian to discontinue criminal prosecution;

(iv) the defendant demanded payment in exchange for return of the child or demanded to be relieved of the financial or legal obligation to support the child in exchange for return of the child; or

(v) the defendant has previously been convicted under this section or a similar statute of another jurisdiction.

(b) A violation of subdivision 1, clause (7), is a gross misdemeanor. The county attorney shall prosecute violations of subdivision 1, clause (7).

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.28, is amended to read:

609.28 INTERFERING WITH RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.

Subdivision 1. INTERFERENCE. Whoever, by threats or violence, intentionally prevents another person from performing any lawful act enjoined upon or recommended to the person by the religion which the person professes is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. PHYSICAL INTERFERENCE PROHIBITED. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who intentionally and physically obstructs any individual's access to or egress from a religious establishment. This subdivision does not apply to the exclusion of a person from the establishment at the request of an official of the religious organization.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Subd. 3. DEFINITION. For purposes of subdivision 2, a "religious establishment" is a building used for worship services by a religious organization and clearly identified as such by a posted sign or other means.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.3241, is amended to read:

609.3241 PENALTY ASSESSMENT AUTHORIZED.

In any county that has established a multidisciplinary child protection team pursuant to section 626.558, When a court sentences an adult convicted of violating section 609.322, 609.323, or 609.324, while acting other than as a prostitute, the court shall impose an assessment of not less than \$250 and not more than \$500 for a violation of section 609.324, subdivision 2, or a misdemeanor violation of section 609.324, subdivision 3; otherwise the court shall impose an assessment of not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000. The mandatory minimum portion of the assessment is to be used for the purposes described in section 626.558, subdivision 2a, and is in addition to the assessment or surcharge required by section 609.101. Any portion of the assessment imposed in excess of the mandatory minimum amount shall be forwarded to the general fund and is appropriated annually to the commissioner of corrections. The commissioner, with the assistance of the general crime victims advisory council, shall use money received under this section for grants to agencies that provide assistance to individuals who have stopped or wish to stop engaging in prostitution. Grant money may be used to provide these individuals with medical care, child care, temporary housing, and educational expenses.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.325, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Consent or mistake as to age shall be no defense to prosecutions under section 609.322 ~~or~~, 609.323, or 609.324.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.341, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. (a) "Consent" means a voluntary uncoerced manifestation of a present agreement to perform a particular sexual act with the actor words or overt actions by a person indicating a freely given present agreement to perform a particular sexual act with the actor. Consent does not mean the existence of a prior or current social relationship between the actor and the complainant or that the complainant failed to resist a particular sexual act.

(b) A person who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless as defined by this section cannot consent to a sexual act.

(c) Corroboration of the victim's testimony is not required to show lack of consent.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.341, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Subd. 9. "Physically helpless" means that a person is (a) asleep or not conscious, (b) unable to withhold consent or to withdraw consent because of a physical condition, or (c) unable to communicate nonconsent and the condition is known or reasonably should have been known to the actor.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.341, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. (a) "Sexual contact," for the purposes of sections 609.343, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (f), and 609.345, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (k), includes any of the following acts committed without the complainant's consent, except in those cases where consent is not a defense, and committed with sexual or aggressive intent:

(i) the intentional touching by the actor of the complainant's intimate parts, or

(ii) the touching by the complainant of the actor's, the complainant's, or another's intimate parts effected by coercion or the use of a position of authority, or by inducement if the complainant is under 13 years of age or mentally impaired, or

(iii) the touching by another of the complainant's intimate parts effected by coercion or the use of a position of authority, or

(iv) in any of the cases above, the touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the intimate parts.

(b) "Sexual contact," for the purposes of sections 609.343, subdivision 1, clauses (g) and (h), and 609.345, subdivision 1, clauses (f) and (g), includes any of the following acts committed with sexual or aggressive intent:

(i) the intentional touching by the actor of the complainant's intimate parts;

(ii) the touching by the complainant of the actor's, the complainant's, or another's intimate parts;

(iii) the touching by another of the complainant's intimate parts; or

(iv) in any of the cases listed above, touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the intimate parts.

(c) "Sexual contact with a person under 13" means the intentional touching of the complainant's bare genitals or anal opening by the actor's bare genitals or anal opening with sexual or aggressive intent or the touching by the complainant's bare genitals or anal opening of the actor's or another's bare genitals or anal opening with sexual or aggressive intent.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.341, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

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Subd. 12. "Sexual penetration" means any of the following acts committed without the complainant's consent, except in those cases where consent is not a defense, whether or not emission of semen occurs:

(1) sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal intercourse; or

(2) any intrusion however slight into the genital or anal openings;

(i) ~~of the complainant's body or by any part of the actor's body or any object used by the actor for this purpose, where the act is committed without the complainant's consent, except in those cases where consent is not a defense. Emission of semen is not necessary;~~

(ii) of the complainant's body by any part of the body of the complainant, by any part of the body of another person, or by any object used by the complainant or another person for this purpose, when effected by coercion or the use of a position of authority, or by inducement if the child is under 13 years of age or mentally impaired; or

(iii) of the body of the actor or another person by any part of the body of the complainant or by any object used by the complainant for this purpose, when effected by coercion or the use of a position of authority, or by inducement if the child is under 13 years of age or mentally impaired.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.342, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CRIME DEFINED.** A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person, or in sexual contact with a person under 13 as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 11, paragraph (c), is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(c) circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;

(d) the actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

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(e) the actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and either of the following circumstances exist:

(i) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish sexual penetration; or

(ii) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(f) the actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) an accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or

(ii) an accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or

(h) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(ii) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(iii) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.344, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CRIME DEFINED.** A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant shall be a defense;

(b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 24 months older than the complainant. In any such case it shall be

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an affirmative defense, which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, that the actor believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older. If the actor in such a case is no more than 48 months but more than 24 months older than the complainant, the actor may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(c) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(d) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(e) the complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause or induce the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(f) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;

(ii) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(iii) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(h) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient of the psychotherapist and the sexual penetration occurred:

(i) during the psychotherapy session; or

(ii) outside the psychotherapy session if an ongoing psychotherapist-patient relationship exists.

Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(i) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a former patient of the psychotherapist and the former patient is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist;

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(j) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient and the sexual penetration occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(k) the actor accomplishes the sexual penetration by means of deception or false representation that the penetration is for a bona fide medical purpose. Consent by the complainant is not a defense; or

(1) the actor is or purports to be a member of the clergy, the complainant is not married to the actor, and:

(i) the sexual penetration occurred during the course of a meeting in which the complainant sought or received religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort from the actor in private; or

(ii) the sexual penetration occurred during a period of time in which the complainant was meeting on an ongoing basis with the actor to seek or receive religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort in private.

Consent by the complainant is not a defense.

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.345, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CRIME DEFINED.** A person who engages in sexual contact with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) the complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age or consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;

(b) the complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant or in a position of authority over the complainant and uses this authority to cause the complainant to submit. Consent by the complainant to the act is not a defense. In any such case, it shall be an affirmative defense which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the actor believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older;

(c) the actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact;

(d) the actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;

(e) the complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant, and uses this authority to cause or induce the complainant to submit. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(f) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(g) the actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:

(i) the actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;

(ii) the complainant suffered personal injury; or

(iii) the sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;

(h) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient of the psychotherapist and the sexual contact occurred:

(i) during the psychotherapy session; or

(ii) outside the psychotherapy session if an ongoing psychotherapist-patient relationship exists.

Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(i) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a former patient of the psychotherapist and the former patient is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist;

(j) the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient and the sexual contact occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

(k) the actor accomplishes the sexual contact by means of deception or false representation that the contact is for a bona fide medical purpose. Consent by the complainant is not a defense; or

(l) the actor is or purports to be a member of the clergy, the complainant is not married to the actor, and:

(i) the sexual contact occurred during the course of a meeting in which the complainant sought or received religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort from the actor in private; or

(ii) the sexual contact occurred during a period of time in which the complainant was meeting on an ongoing basis with the actor to seek or receive religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort in private.

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Consent by the complainant is not a defense.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.377, is amended to read:

609.377 MALICIOUS PUNISHMENT OF A CHILD.

A parent, legal guardian, or caretaker who, by an intentional act or a series of intentional acts with respect to a child, evidences unreasonable force or cruel discipline that is excessive under the circumstances is guilty of malicious punishment of a child and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both. If the punishment results in substantial bodily harm, that person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both. If the punishment results in great bodily harm, that person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both. If the punishment is to a child under the age of four and causes bodily harm to the head, eyes, neck, or otherwise causes multiple bruises to the body, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of \$10,000, or both.

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.485, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **ACTS PROHIBITED.** Whoever does any of the following may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4:

(1) escapes while held in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a crime, or while held in lawful custody on an allegation or adjudication of a delinquent act while 18 years of age;

(2) transfers to another, who is in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a crime, or introduces into an institution in which the latter is confined, anything usable in making such escape, with intent that it shall be so used;

(3) having another in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a crime, intentionally permits the other to escape; or

(4) escapes while in a facility designated under section 253B.18, subdivision 1, pursuant to a court commitment order after a finding of not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency of a crime against the person, as defined in section 253B.02, subdivision 4a. Notwithstanding section 609.17, no person may be charged with or convicted of an attempt to commit a violation of this clause.

For purposes of clause (1), "escapes while held in lawful custody" includes absconding from electronic monitoring or absconding after removing an electronic monitoring device from the person's body.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.485, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

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Subd. 4. **SENTENCE.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 3a, whoever violates this section may be sentenced as follows:

(1) if the person who escapes is in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a felony, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both;

(2) if the person who escapes is in lawful custody after a finding of not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency of a crime against the person, as defined in section 253B.02, subdivision 4a, to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both;
or

(3) if such charge or conviction is for a gross misdemeanor or ~~misdemeanor~~, or if the person who escapes is in lawful custody on an allegation or adjudication of a delinquent act while 18 years of age, to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

~~(4) If such charge or conviction is for a misdemeanor, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both.~~

(5) (b) If the escape was a violation of subdivision 2, clause (1), (2), or (3), and was effected by violence or threat of violence against a person, the sentence may be increased to not more than twice those permitted in paragraph (a), clauses (1), and (3), and (4).

(6) (c) Unless a concurrent term is specified by the court, a sentence under this section shall be consecutive to any sentence previously imposed or which may be imposed for any crime or offense for which the person was in custody when the person escaped.

(7) (d) Notwithstanding ~~clause (6)~~ paragraph (c), if a person who was committed to the commissioner of corrections under section 260.185 escapes from the custody of the commissioner while 18 years of age, the person's sentence under this section shall commence on the person's 19th birthday or on the person's date of discharge by the commissioner of corrections, whichever occurs first. However, if the person described in this clause is convicted under this section after becoming 19 years old and after having been discharged by the commissioner, the person's sentence shall commence upon imposition by the sentencing court.

(8) (e) Notwithstanding ~~clause (6)~~ paragraph (c), if a person who is in lawful custody on an allegation or adjudication of a delinquent act while 18 years of age escapes from a local juvenile correctional facility, the person's sentence under this section begins on the person's 19th birthday or on the person's date of discharge from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, whichever occurs first. However, if the person described in this ~~clause~~ paragraph is convicted after becoming 19 years old and after discharge from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the person's sentence begins upon imposition by the sentencing court.

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Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.506, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. GROSS MISDEMEANOR. Whoever in any criminal proceeding with intent to obstruct justice gives a fictitious name, other than a nickname, or gives a false date of birth to a court official is guilty of a misdemeanor. Whoever in any criminal proceeding with intent to obstruct justice gives the name and date of birth of another person to a court official is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. "Court official" includes a judge, referee, court administrator, or any employee of the court.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.52, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. SENTENCE. Whoever commits theft may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both, if the property is a firearm, or the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$35,000 and the conviction is for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (3), (4), (15), or (16); or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen exceeds \$2,500, or if the property stolen was an article representing a trade secret, an explosive or incendiary device, or a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II pursuant to section 152.02 with the exception of marijuana; or

(3) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if:

(a) the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$500 but not more than \$2,500; or

(b) the property stolen was a controlled substance listed in schedule III, IV, or V pursuant to section 152.02; or

(c) the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$200 but not more than \$500 and the person has been convicted within the preceding five years for an offense under this section, section 256.98; 268.18, subdivision 3; 609.24; 609.245; 609.53; 609.582, subdivision 1, 2, or 3; 609.625; 609.63; 609.631; or 609.821, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections, and the person received a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence for the offense, or a sentence that was stayed under section 609.135 if the offense to which a plea was entered would allow imposition of a felony or gross misdemeanor sentence; or

(d) the value of the property or services stolen is not more than \$500, and any of the following circumstances exist:

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(i) the property is taken from the person of another or from a corpse, or grave or coffin containing a corpse; or

(ii) the property is a record of a court or officer, or a writing, instrument or record kept, filed or deposited according to law with or in the keeping of any public officer or office; or

(iii) the property is taken from a burning, abandoned, or vacant building or upon its removal therefrom, or from an area of destruction caused by civil disaster, riot, bombing, or the proximity of battle; or

(iv) the property consists of public funds belonging to the state or to any political subdivision or agency thereof; or

(v) the property stolen is a motor vehicle; or

(4) to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$200 but not more than \$500; or

(5) in all other cases where the value of the property or services stolen is \$200 or less, to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both, provided, however, in any prosecution under subdivision 2, clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (13), the value of the money or property or services received by the defendant in violation of any one or more of the above provisions within any six-month period may be aggregated and the defendant charged accordingly in applying the provisions of this subdivision; provided that when two or more offenses are committed by the same person in two or more counties, the accused may be prosecuted in any county in which one of the offenses was committed for all of the offenses aggregated under this paragraph.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.561, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. Whoever unlawfully by means of fire or explosives, intentionally destroys or damages any building not included in subdivision 1, whether the property of the actor or another, commits arson in the first degree if a combustible or flammable liquid is used to start or accelerate the fire may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

As used in this subdivision, "flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but does not include intoxicating liquor as defined in section 340A.101. As used in this subdivision, "combustible liquid" means a liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.611, is amended to read:

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609.611 DEFRAUDING INSURER.

Subdivision 1. DEFRAUD; DAMAGES OR CONCEALS PROPERTY.

Whoever with intent to injure or defraud an insurer, damages, removes, or conceals any property real or personal, whether the actor's own or that of another, which is at the time insured by any person, firm, or corporation against loss or damage;

(a) May be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of fine of not more than \$5,000, or both if the value insured for is less than \$20,000; or

(b) May be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of fine of not more than \$10,000, or both if the value insured for is \$20,000 or greater;

(c) Proof that the actor recovered or attempted to recover on a policy of insurance by reason of the ~~fire~~ alleged loss is relevant but not essential to establish the actor's intent to defraud the insurer.

Subd. 2. DEFRAUD; FALSE LOSS CLAIM. Whoever intentionally makes a claim to an insurance company that personal property was lost, stolen, damaged, destroyed, misplaced, or disappeared, knowing the claim to be false may be sentenced as provided in section 609.52, subdivision 3. The applicable statute of limitations provision under section 628.26 shall not begin to run until the insurance company or law enforcement agency is aware of the fraud, but in no event may the prosecution be commenced later than seven years after the claim was made.

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.685, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **PETTY MISDEMEANOR.** Whoever possesses, smokes, chews, or otherwise ingests, purchases, or attempts to purchase tobacco or tobacco related devices and is under the age of 18 years is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. This subdivision does not apply to a person under the age of 18 years who purchases or attempts to purchase tobacco or tobacco related devices while under the direct supervision of a responsible adult for training, education, research, or enforcement purposes.

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.713, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Whoever threatens, directly or indirectly, to commit any crime of violence with purpose to terrorize another or to cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly, vehicle or facility of public transportation or otherwise to cause serious public inconvenience, or in a reckless disregard of the risk of causing such terror or inconvenience may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years. As used in this subdivision, "crime of violence" has

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the meaning given "violent crime" in section 609.152, subdivision 1, paragraph (d).

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.72, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Whoever does any of the following in a public or private place, including on a school bus, knowing, or having reasonable grounds to know that it will, or will tend to, alarm, anger or disturb others or provoke an assault or breach of the peace, is guilty of disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor:

- (1) Engages in brawling or fighting; or
- (2) Disturbs an assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character; or
- (3) Engages in offensive, obscene, abusive, boisterous, or noisy conduct or in offensive, obscene, or abusive language tending reasonably to arouse alarm, anger, or resentment in others.

A person does not violate this section if the person's disorderly conduct was caused by an epileptic seizure.

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.746, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **SURREPTITIOUS INTRUSION; OBSERVATION DEVICE.** (a) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who:

- (1) enters upon another's property ~~and~~;
- (2) surreptitiously gazes, stares, or peeps in the window or any other aperture of a house or place of dwelling of another; and
- (3) does so with intent to intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of a member of the household is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who:

- (1) enters upon another's property;
- (2) surreptitiously installs or uses any device for observing, photographing, recording, amplifying, or broadcasting sounds or events through the window or any other aperture of a house or place of dwelling of another; and
- (3) does so with intent to intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of a member of the household.

(c) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person violates this subdivision after a previous conviction under this subdivision or section 609.749.

(d) Paragraph (b) does not apply to law enforcement officers or corrections

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investigators, or to those acting under their direction, while engaged in the performance of their lawful duties.

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.748, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **RESTRAINING ORDER.** (a) The court may grant a restraining order ordering the respondent to cease or avoid the harassment of another person or to have no contact with that person if all of the following occur:

(1) the petitioner has filed a petition under subdivision 3;

(2) the sheriff has served respondent with a copy of the temporary restraining order obtained under subdivision 4, and with notice of the time and place of the hearing, or service has been made by publication under subdivision 3, paragraph (b); and

(3) the court finds at the hearing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent has engaged in harassment.

A restraining order may be issued only against the respondent named in the petition; except that if the respondent is an organization, the order may be issued against and apply to all of the members of the organization. Relief granted by the restraining order must be for a fixed period of not more than two years. When a referee presides at the hearing on the petition, the restraining order becomes effective upon the referee's signature.

(b) An order issued under this subdivision must be personally served upon the respondent.

Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.855, is amended to read:

609.855 CRIMES AGAINST INVOLVING TRANSIT PROVIDERS AND OPERATORS; SHOOTING AT TRANSIT VEHICLE.

Subdivision 1. **UNLAWFULLY OBTAINING SERVICES; MISDEMEANOR.** ~~Whoever~~ A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who intentionally obtains or attempts to obtain service from a provider of regular route public transit as defined in section 174.22, subdivision 8, service or from a public conveyance, without making paying the required fare deposit or otherwise obtaining the consent of the transit operator or other an authorized transit representative is guilty of unlawfully obtaining services and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

Subd. 2. **UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE WITH TRANSIT OPERATOR.** (a) Whoever intentionally commits an act that ~~unreasonably~~ interferes with or obstructs, or tends to interfere with or obstruct, the operation of a transit vehicle is guilty of unlawful interference with a transit operator and may be sentenced as provided in ~~subdivision 4~~ paragraph (c).

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(b) An act that is committed on a transit vehicle that distracts the driver from the safe operation of the vehicle or that endangers passengers is a violation of this subdivision if an authorized transit representative has clearly warned the person once to stop the act.

(c) A person who violates this subdivision may be sentenced as follows:

(1) to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both, if the violation was accompanied by force or violence or a communication of a threat of force or violence; or

(2) to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both, if the violation was not accompanied by force or violence or a communication of a threat of force or violence.

Subd. 3. **PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES; MISDEMEANOR.** (a) Whoever A person is guilty of a misdemeanor who, while riding in a vehicle providing regular route public transit service:

(1) operates a radio, television, tape player, electronic musical instrument, or other electronic device, other than a watch, which amplifies music, unless the sound emanates only from earphones or headphones and except that vehicle operators may operate electronic equipment for official business;

(2) smokes or carries lighted smoking paraphernalia;

(3) consumes food or beverages, except when authorized by the operator or other official of the transit system;

(4) throws or deposits litter; or

(5) carries or is in control of an animal without the operator's consent; or

(6) acts in any other manner which disturbs the peace and quiet of another person;

is guilty of disruptive behavior and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 4.

(b) A person is guilty of a violation of this subdivision only if the person continues to act in violation of this subdivision after being warned once by an authorized transit representative to stop the conduct.

Subd. 4. **PENALTY.** Whoever violates subdivision 1, 2, or 3 may be sentenced as follows:

(a) to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the violation was accompanied by force or violence or a communication of a threat of force or violence; or

(b) to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both, if the violation was not accompanied by force or violence or a communication of a threat of force or violence.

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Subd. 5. SHOOTING AT PUBLIC TRANSIT VEHICLE OR FACILITY. Whoever recklessly discharges a firearm at any portion of a public transit vehicle or facility is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$6,000, or both. If the transit vehicle or facility is occupied, the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Subd. 6. RESTRAINING ORDERS. (a) At the sentencing on a violation of this section, the district court shall consider the extent to which the person's conduct has negatively disrupted the delivery of transit services or has affected the utilization of public transit services by others. The district court may, in its discretion, include as part of any sentence for a violation of this section, an order restraining the person from using public transit vehicles and facilities for a fixed period, not to exceed two years or any term of probation, whichever is longer.

(b) The district court administrator shall forward copies of any orders, and any subsequent orders of the court rescinding or modifying the original order, promptly to the operator of the transit system on which the offense took place.

(c) A person who violates an order issued under this subdivision is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.87, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. AUTHORIZATION. "Authorization" means with the permission of the owner of the computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or other property. Authorization may be limited by the owner by: (1) giving the user actual notice orally or in writing; (2) posting a written notice in a prominent location adjacent to the computer being used; or (3) using a notice displayed on or announced by the computer being used.

Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.88, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **ACTS.** Whoever does any of the following is guilty of computer damage and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:

(a) Intentionally and without authorization damages or destroys any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or any other property specifically defined in section 609.87, subdivision 6;

(b) Intentionally and without authorization ~~and~~ or with intent to injure or defraud alters any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or any other property specifically defined in section 609.87, subdivision 6; or

(c) Distributes a destructive computer program, without authorization and

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with intent to damage or destroy any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or any other property specifically defined in section 609.87, subdivision 6.

Sec. 52. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.89, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **ACTS.** Whoever does any of the following is guilty of computer theft and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 2:

(a) Intentionally and without authorization or claim of right accesses or causes to be accessed any computer, computer system, computer network or any part thereof for the purpose of obtaining services or property; or

(b) Intentionally and without claim of right, and with intent to permanently deprive the owner of use or possession, takes, transfers, conceals or retains possession of any computer, computer system, or any computer software or data contained in a computer, computer system, or computer network.

Sec. 53. [609.8911] REPORTING VIOLATIONS.

A person who has reason to believe that any provision of section 609.88, 609.89, or 609.891 is being or has been violated shall report the suspected violation to the prosecuting authority in the county in which all or part of the suspected violation occurred. A person who makes a report under this section is immune from any criminal or civil liability that otherwise might result from the person's action, if the person is acting in good faith.

Sec. 54. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 617.23, is amended to read:

617.23 INDECENT EXPOSURE; PENALTIES.

Every person who shall willfully and lewdly expose the person's body, or the private parts thereof, in any public place, or in any place where others are present, or shall procure another to expose private parts, and every person who shall be guilty of any open or gross lewdness or lascivious behavior, or any public indecency other than hereinbefore specified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; ~~and punished by a fine of not less than \$5, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than ten days.~~

~~Every person committing the offense herein set forth, after having once been convicted of such an offense in this state, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.~~

A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the person violates this section after having been previously convicted of violating this section, sections 609.342 to 609.3451, or a statute from another state in conformity with any of those sections.

Sec. 55. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.731, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

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Subd. 4. **PROHIBITED USE.** (a) No person shall knowingly, or with reason to know, use tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device on or against a peace officer who is in the performance of duties.

(b) No person shall use tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device except as authorized in subdivision 2 or 6.

(c) Tear gas, a tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device shall legally constitute a weapon when it is used in the commission of a crime.

(d) No person shall use tear gas or a tear gas compound in an immobilizing concentration against another person, except as otherwise permitted by subdivision 2.

Sec. 56. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.731, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **PENALTIES.** (a) The following violations of this section shall be considered a felony:

(1) The possession or use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device by a person specified in subdivision 3, ~~clause~~ paragraph (b).

(2) Knowingly selling or furnishing of tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device to a person specified in subdivision 3, ~~clause~~ paragraph (b).

(3) The use of an electronic incapacitation device as prohibited in subdivision 4, ~~clause~~ paragraph (a).

(4) The use of tear gas or a tear gas compound as prohibited in subdivision 4, paragraph (d).

(b) The following violation of this section shall be considered a gross misdemeanor ~~and shall be punished by not less than 90 days in jail~~: The prohibited use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, or an authorized tear gas compound as specified in subdivision 4, ~~clause~~ paragraph (a).

(c) The following violations of this section shall be considered a misdemeanor:

(1) The possession or use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device which fails to meet the requirements of subdivision 2 by any person except as allowed by subdivision 6.

(2) The possession or use of an authorized tear gas compound or an elec-

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tronic incapacitation device by a person specified in subdivision 3, ~~clause~~ paragraph (a) or (c).

(3) The use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device except as allowed by subdivision 2 or 6.

(4) Knowingly selling or furnishing an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device to a person specified in subdivision 3, ~~clause~~ paragraph (a) or (c).

(5) Selling or furnishing of tear gas or a tear gas compound other than an authorized tear gas compound to any person except as allowed by subdivision 6.

(6) Selling or furnishing of an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device on premises where intoxicating liquor is sold on an on-sale or off-sale basis or where 3.2 percent malt liquor is sold on an on-sale basis.

(7) Selling an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device in violation of local licensing requirements.

Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 626.556, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **DEFINITIONS.** As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them unless the specific content indicates otherwise:

(a) "Sexual abuse" means the subjection of a child by a person responsible for the child's care, by a person who has a significant relationship to the child, as defined in section 609.341, or by a person in a position of authority, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 10, to any act which constitutes a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345. Sexual abuse also includes any act which involves a minor which constitutes a violation of sections 609.321 to 609.324 or 617.246. Sexual abuse includes threatened sexual abuse.

(b) "Person responsible for the child's care" means (1) an individual functioning within the family unit and having responsibilities for the care of the child such as a parent, guardian, or other person having similar care responsibilities, or (2) an individual functioning outside the family unit and having responsibilities for the care of the child such as a teacher, school administrator, or other lawful custodian of a child having either full-time or short-term care responsibilities including, but not limited to, day care, babysitting whether paid or unpaid, counseling, teaching, and coaching.

(c) "Neglect" means failure by a person responsible for a child's care to supply a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care when reasonably able to do so, failure to protect a child from conditions or actions which imminently and seriously endanger the child's physical or mental health when reasonably able to do so, or failure to take steps to ensure that a child is edu-

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cated in accordance with state law. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that a child is neglected solely because the child's parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child's care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child in lieu of medical care; except that there is a duty a parent, guardian, or caretaker, or a person mandated to report pursuant to subdivision 3, has a duty to report if a lack of medical care may cause ~~imminent~~ and serious danger to the child's health. This section does not impose upon persons, not otherwise legally responsible for providing a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, education, or medical care, a duty to provide that care. Neglect includes prenatal exposure to a controlled substance, as defined in section 253B.02, subdivision 2, used by the mother for a nonmedical purpose, as evidenced by withdrawal symptoms in the child at birth, results of a toxicology test performed on the mother at delivery or the child at birth, or medical effects or developmental delays during the child's first year of life that medically indicate prenatal exposure to a controlled substance. Neglect also means "medical neglect" as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 2a, clause (5).

(d) "Physical abuse" means any physical or mental injury, or threatened injury, inflicted by a person responsible for the child's care on a child other than by accidental means, or any physical or mental injury that cannot reasonably be explained by the child's history of injuries, or any aversive and deprivation procedures that have not been authorized under section 245.825.

(e) "Report" means any report received by the local welfare agency, police department, or county sheriff pursuant to this section.

(f) "Facility" means a day care facility, residential facility, agency, hospital, sanitarium, or other facility or institution required to be licensed pursuant to sections 144.50 to 144.58, 241.021, or 245A.01 to 245A.16.

(g) "Operator" means an operator or agency as defined in section 245A.02.

(h) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of human services.

(i) "Assessment" includes authority to interview the child, the person or persons responsible for the child's care, the alleged perpetrator, and any other person with knowledge of the abuse or neglect for the purpose of gathering the facts, assessing the risk to the child, and formulating a plan.

(j) "Practice of social services," for the purposes of subdivision 3, includes but is not limited to employee assistance counseling and the provision of guardian ad litem services.

(k) "Mental injury" means an injury to the psychological capacity or emotional stability of a child as evidenced by an observable or substantial impairment in the child's ability to function within a normal range of performance and behavior with due regard to the child's culture.

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(I) "Threatened injury" means a statement, overt act, condition, or status that represents a substantial risk of physical or sexual abuse or mental injury.

Sec. 58. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626.556, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **FAILURE TO REPORT.** A person mandated by this section to report who knows or has reason to believe that a child is neglected or physically or sexually abused, as defined in subdivision 2, or has been neglected or physically or sexually abused within the preceding three years, and fails to report is guilty of a misdemeanor. A parent, guardian, or caretaker who knows or reasonably should know that the child's health is in serious danger and who fails to report as required by subdivision 2, paragraph (c), is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the child suffers substantial or great bodily harm because of the lack of medical care. If the child dies because of the lack of medical care, the person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both. The provision in section 609.378, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), providing that a parent, guardian, or caretaker may, in good faith, select and depend on spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of a child, does not exempt a parent, guardian, or caretaker from the duty to report under this subdivision.

Sec. 59. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626.556, subdivision 10e, is amended to read:

Subd. 10e. **DETERMINATIONS.** Upon the conclusion of every assessment or investigation it conducts, the local welfare agency shall make two determinations: first, whether maltreatment has occurred; and second, whether child protective services are needed.

(a) For the purposes of this subdivision, "maltreatment" means any of the following acts or omissions committed by a person responsible for the child's care:

- (1) physical abuse as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (d);
- (2) neglect as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (c);
- (3) sexual abuse as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (a); or
- (4) mental injury as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (k).

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, a determination that child protective services are needed means that the local welfare agency has documented conditions during the assessment or investigation sufficient to cause a child protection worker, as defined in section 626.559, subdivision 1, to conclude that a child is at significant risk of maltreatment if protective intervention is not provided and that the individuals responsible for the child's care have not taken or are not likely to take actions to protect the child from maltreatment or risk of maltreatment.

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(c) This subdivision does not mean that maltreatment has occurred solely because the child's parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child's care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child, in lieu of medical care. However, if lack of medical care may result in ~~imminent~~ and serious danger to the child's health, the local welfare agency may ensure that necessary medical services are provided to the child.

Sec. 60. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626.557, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **DEFINITIONS.** As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them unless the specific context indicates otherwise.

(a) "Facility" means a hospital or other entity required to be licensed pursuant to sections 144.50 to 144.58; a nursing home required to be licensed to serve adults pursuant to section 144A.02; an agency, day care facility, or residential facility required to be licensed to serve adults pursuant to sections 245A.01 to 245A.16; or a home care provider licensed under section 144A.46.

(b) "Vulnerable adult" means any person 18 years of age or older:

(1) who is a resident or inpatient of a facility;

(2) who receives services at or from a facility required to be licensed to serve adults pursuant to sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, except a person receiving outpatient services for treatment of chemical dependency or mental illness;

(3) who receives services from a home care provider licensed under section 144A.46; or

(4) who, regardless of residence or type of service received, is unable or unlikely to report abuse or neglect without assistance because of impairment of mental or physical function or emotional status.

"Vulnerable adult" does not include a person who is committed as a psychopathic personality under section 526.10.

(c) "Caretaker" means an individual or facility who has responsibility for the care of a vulnerable adult as a result of a family relationship, or who has assumed responsibility for all or a portion of the care of a vulnerable adult voluntarily, by contract, or by agreement.

(d) "Abuse" means:

(1) any act which constitutes a violation under sections 609.221 to 609.223, 609.23 to 609.235, 609.322, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345;

(2) nontherapeutic conduct which produces or could reasonably be expected to produce pain or injury and is not accidental, or any repeated conduct which

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produces or could reasonably be expected to produce mental or emotional distress;

(3) any sexual contact between a facility staff person and a resident or client of that facility;

(4) the illegal use of a vulnerable adult's person or property for another person's profit or advantage, or the breach of a fiduciary relationship through the use of a person or a person's property for any purpose not in the proper and lawful execution of a trust, including but not limited to situations where a person obtains money, property, or services from a vulnerable adult through the use of undue influence, harassment, duress, deception, or fraud; or

(5) any aversive and deprivation procedures that have not been authorized under section 245.825.

(e) "Neglect" means:

(1) failure by a caretaker to supply a vulnerable adult with necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care or supervision;

(2) the absence or likelihood of absence of necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care, or supervision for a vulnerable adult; or

(3) the absence or likelihood of absence of necessary financial management to protect a vulnerable adult against abuse as defined in paragraph (d), clause (4). Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a health care facility to provide financial management or supervise financial management for a vulnerable adult except as otherwise required by law.

(f) "Report" means any report received by a local welfare agency, police department, county sheriff, or licensing agency pursuant to this section.

(g) "Licensing agency" means:

(1) the commissioner of health, for facilities as defined in clause (a) which are required to be licensed or certified by the department of health;

(2) the commissioner of human services, for facilities required by sections 245A.01 to 245A.16 to be licensed;

(3) any licensing board which regulates persons pursuant to section 214.01, subdivision 2; and

(4) any agency responsible for credentialing human services occupations.

(h) "Substantiated" means a preponderance of the evidence shows that an act that meets the definition of abuse or neglect occurred.

(i) "False" means a preponderance of the evidence shows that an act that meets the definition of abuse or neglect did not occur.

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(j) "Inconclusive" means there is less than a preponderance of evidence to show that abuse or neglect did or did not occur.

Sec. 61. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626.557, subdivision 10a, is amended to read:

Subd. 10a. **NOTIFICATION OF NEGLECT OR ABUSE IN A FACILITY.** (a) When a report is received that alleges neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult while in the care of a facility required to be licensed under section 144A.02 or sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, the local welfare agency investigating the report shall notify the guardian or conservator of the person of a vulnerable adult under guardianship or conservatorship of the person who is alleged to have been abused or neglected. The local welfare agency shall notify the person, if any, designated to be notified in case of an emergency by a vulnerable adult not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person who is alleged to have been abused or neglected, unless consent is denied by the vulnerable adult. The notice shall contain the following information: the name of the facility; the fact that a report of alleged abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult in the facility has been received; the nature of the alleged abuse or neglect; that the agency is conducting an investigation; any protective or corrective measures being taken pending the outcome of the investigation; and that a written memorandum will be provided when the investigation is completed.

(b) In a case of alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult while in the care of a facility required to be licensed under sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, the local welfare agency may also provide the information in paragraph (a) to the guardian or conservator of the person of any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, to any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, and to the person, if any, designated to be notified in case of an emergency by any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, unless consent is denied by the vulnerable adult, if the investigative agency knows or has reason to believe the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse has occurred.

(c) When the investigation required under subdivision 10 is completed, the local welfare agency shall provide a written memorandum containing the following information to every guardian or conservator of the person or other person notified by the agency of the investigation under paragraph (a) or (b): the name of the facility investigated; the nature of the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse; the investigator's name; a summary of the investigative findings; a statement of whether the report was found to be substantiated, inconclusive, or false as to abuse or neglect; and the protective or corrective measures that are being or will be taken. The memorandum shall be written in a manner that protects the identity of the reporter and the alleged victim and shall not contain the name or, to the extent possible, reveal the identity of the alleged perpetrator or of those interviewed during the investigation.

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(d) In a case of neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult while in the care of a facility required to be licensed under sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, the local welfare agency may also provide the written memorandum to the guardian or conservator of the person of any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, to any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, and to the person, if any, designated to be notified in case of an emergency by any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, unless consent is denied by the vulnerable adult, if the report is substantiated or if the investigation is inconclusive and the report is a second or subsequent report of neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult while in the care of the facility.

(e) In determining whether to exercise the discretionary authority granted under paragraphs (b) and (d), the local welfare agency shall consider the seriousness and extent of the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse and the impact of notification on the residents of the facility. The facility shall be notified whenever this discretion is exercised.

(f) Where federal law specifically prohibits the disclosure of patient identifying information, the local welfare agency shall not provide any notice under paragraph (a) or (b) or any memorandum under paragraph (c) or (d) unless the vulnerable adult has consented to disclosure in a manner which conforms to federal requirements.

Sec. 62. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626.557, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **RECORDS.** (a) Each licensing agency shall maintain summary records of reports of alleged abuse or neglect and alleged violations of the requirements of this section with respect to facilities or persons licensed or credentialed by that agency. As part of these records, the agency shall prepare an investigation memorandum. Notwithstanding section 13.46, subdivision 3, the investigation memorandum shall be accessible to the public pursuant to section 13.03 and a copy shall be provided to any public agency which referred the matter to the licensing agency for investigation. It shall contain a complete review of the agency's investigation, including but not limited to: the name of any facility investigated; a statement of the nature of the alleged abuse or neglect or other violation of the requirements of this section; pertinent information obtained from medical or other records reviewed; the investigator's name; a summary of the investigation's findings; a statement of whether the report was found to be substantiated, inconclusive, or false as to abuse or neglect; and a statement of any action taken by the agency. The investigation memorandum shall be written in a manner which protects the identity of the reporter and of the vulnerable adult and may not contain the name or, to the extent possible, the identity of the alleged perpetrator or of those interviewed during the investigation. During the licensing agency's investigation, all data collected pursuant to this section shall be classified as investigative data pursuant to section 13.39. After the

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licensing agency's investigation is complete, the data on individuals collected and maintained shall be private data on individuals. All data collected pursuant to this section shall be made available to prosecuting authorities and law enforcement officials, local welfare agencies, and licensing agencies investigating the alleged abuse or neglect. The subject of the report may compel disclosure of the name of the reporter only with the consent of the reporter or upon a written finding by the court that the report was false and that there is evidence that the report was made in bad faith. This subdivision does not alter disclosure responsibilities or obligations under the rules of criminal procedure.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 138.163:

(1) all data maintained by licensing agencies, treatment facilities, or other public agencies which relate to reports which, upon investigation, are found to be false may be destroyed two years after the finding was made;

(2) all data maintained by licensing agencies, treatment facilities, or other public agencies which relate to reports which, upon investigation, are found to be inconclusive may be destroyed four years after the finding was made;

(3) all data maintained by licensing agencies, treatment facilities, or other public agencies which relate to reports which, upon investigation, are found to be substantiated may be destroyed seven years after the finding was made.

Sec. 63. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626A.05, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. OFFENSES FOR WHICH INTERCEPTION OF WIRE OR ORAL COMMUNICATION MAY BE AUTHORIZED. A warrant authorizing interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications by investigative or law enforcement officers may only be issued when the interception may provide evidence of the commission of, or of an attempt or conspiracy to commit, any of the following offenses:

(1) a felony offense involving murder, manslaughter, assault in the first, second, and third degrees, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, and third degrees, prostitution, bribery, perjury, escape from custody, theft, receiving stolen property, embezzlement, burglary in the first, second, and third degrees, forgery, aggravated forgery, check forgery, or financial transaction card fraud, as punishable under sections 609.185, 609.19, 609.195, 609.20, 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, 609.245, 609.25, 609.321 to 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.42, 609.48, 609.485, subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clause (1), 609.52, 609.53, 609.54, 609.582, 609.625, 609.63, 609.631, 609.821, and 609.825;

(2) an offense relating to gambling or controlled substances, as punishable under section 609.76 or chapter 152; or

(3) an offense relating to restraint of trade defined in section 325D.53, subdivision 1 or 2, as punishable under section 325D.56, subdivision 2.

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Sec. 64. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 628.26, is amended to read:

628.26 LIMITATIONS.

(a) Indictments or complaints for murder may be found or made at any time after the death of the person killed.

(b) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.42, subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within six years after the commission of the offense.

(c) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.342 to 609.345 if the victim was under the age of 18 years at the time the offense was committed, shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within seven years after the commission of the offense or, if the victim failed to report the offense within this limitation period, within three years after the offense was reported to law enforcement authorities.

(d) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.342 to 609.344 if the victim was 18 years old or older at the time the offense was committed, shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within seven years after the commission of the offense.

(e) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.466 and 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3)(c) shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within six years after the commission of the offense.

(f) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3), items (a) and (b), (4), (15), or (16), 609.631, or 609.821, where the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$35,000, shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within five years after the commission of the offense.

(g) Except for violations relating to false material statements, representations or omissions, indictments or complaints for violations of section 609.671 shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within five years after the commission of the offense.

(h) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.561 to 609.563, shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within five years after the commission of the offense.

(i) In all other cases, indictments or complaints shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within three years after the commission of the offense.

(j) The limitations periods contained in this section shall exclude any period of time during which the defendant was not an inhabitant of or usually resident within this state.

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(k) The limitations periods contained in this section for an offense shall not include any period during which the alleged offender participated under a written agreement in a pretrial diversion program relating to that offense.

Sec. 65. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 629.471, is amended to read:

629.471 MAXIMUM BAIL ON MISDEMEANORS; GROSS MISDEMEANORS.

Subdivision 1. **DOUBLE THE FINE.** Except as provided in subdivision 2 or 3, the maximum cash bail that may be required for a person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense is double the highest cash fine that may be imposed for that offense.

Subd. 2. **QUADRUPLE THE FINE.** For offenses under sections 169.09, 169.121, 169.129, ~~518B.01~~, 609.2231, subdivision 2, ~~609.224~~, 609.487, and 609.525, the maximum cash bail that may be required for a person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation is quadruple the highest cash fine that may be imposed for the offense.

Subd. 3. **SIX TIMES THE FINE.** For offenses under sections 518B.01 and 609.224, the maximum cash bail that may be required for a person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation is six times the highest cash fine that may be imposed for the offense.

Sec. 66. SENTENCING GUIDELINES MODIFICATION.

The sentencing guidelines commission shall consider ranking conduct constituting sexual contact with a child under the age of 13, as defined in section 32, in severity level VII of the sentencing guidelines grid.

Sec. 67. SENTENCING GUIDELINES COMMISSION STUDY.

The sentencing guidelines commission shall evaluate whether the current sentencing guidelines and related statutes are effective in furthering the goals of protecting the public safety and coordinating correctional resources with sentencing policy. Based on this evaluation, the commission shall develop and recommend options for modifying the sentencing guidelines so as to ensure that state correctional resources are reserved for violent offenders. These options may include, but need not be limited to, changes to severity level rankings, criminal history score computations, sentence durations, the grid, and other sentencing guidelines policies.

The commission shall report to the legislature by January 1, 1995, concerning any modifications it proposes to adopt as a result of its study. The commission's report shall explain the rationale behind each proposed modification.

Sec. 68. REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

By December 31, 1994, the attorney general, in cooperation with the commissioners of health and human services, shall provide the legislature with a detailed plan with specific law, rule, or administrative procedure changes to implement the recommendations of the advisory committee established under Laws 1993, chapter 338, section 11. The attorney general shall work with that advisory committee, law enforcement agencies, and representatives of labor organizations and professional associations representing employees affected by

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the vulnerable adults act to develop comprehensive recommendations addressing issues in the operation of Minnesota Statutes, section 626.557, particularly the issues which the advisory committee identified in its February 1994 report to the governor and legislature.

Sec. 69. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 152.01, subdivision 17; 609.0332, subdivision 2; and 609.855, subdivision 4, are repealed.

Sec. 70. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 66 to 68 are effective the day following final enactment. Sections 2, 8, 9 to 11, 48, and 60 to 62, are effective July 1, 1994. Sections 1, 3 to 7, 12 to 17, 19 to 21, 23 to 47, 49 to 59, 63 to 65, and 69, are effective August 1, 1994, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date. Sections 18 and 22 are effective August 1, 1995, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date.

ARTICLE 3

FIREARM PROVISIONS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.09, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 14. REPORT ON MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES. The sentencing guidelines commission shall include in its annual report to the legislature a summary and analysis of reports received from county attorneys under section 609.11, subdivision 10.

Sec. 2. **[245.041] PROVISION OF FIREARMS BACKGROUND CHECK INFORMATION.**

Notwithstanding section 253B.23, subdivision 9, the commissioner of human services shall provide commitment information to local law enforcement agencies for the sole purpose of facilitating a firearms background check under section 624.7131, 624.7132, or 624.714. The information to be provided is limited to whether the person has been committed under chapter 253B and, if so, the type of commitment.

Sec. 3. **[253B.091] REPORTING JUDICIAL COMMITMENTS INVOLVING PRIVATE TREATMENT PROGRAMS OR FACILITIES.**

Notwithstanding section 253B.23, subdivision 9, when a committing court judicially commits a proposed patient to a treatment program or facility other than a state-operated program or facility, the court shall report the commitment to the commissioner of human services for purposes of providing commitment information for firearm background checks under section 245.041.

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Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 487.25, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 12. ASSISTANCE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. An attorney for a statutory or home rule charter city in the metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2, may request, and the attorney general may provide, assistance in prosecuting nonfelony violations of section 609.66, subdivision 1; 609.666; 624.713, subdivision 2; 624.7131, subdivision 11; 624.7132, subdivision 15; 624.714, subdivision 1 or 10; 624.7162, subdivision 3; or 624.7181, subdivision 2.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.11, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **DANGEROUS WEAPON.** Any defendant convicted of an offense listed in subdivision 9 in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of the offense, used, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a dangerous weapon other than a firearm, ~~or had in possession a firearm,~~ shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than one year plus one day, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law. Any defendant convicted of a second or subsequent offense in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of the offense, used a dangerous weapon other than a firearm, ~~or had in possession a firearm,~~ shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than three years nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.11, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **FIREARM.** Any defendant convicted of an offense listed in subdivision 9 in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of the offense, had in possession or used, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm, shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than three years, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law. Any defendant convicted of a second or subsequent offense in which the defendant or an accomplice, at the time of the offense, had in possession or used a firearm shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than five years, nor more than the maximum sentence provided by law.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.11, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **MOTION BY PROSECUTOR.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), prior to the time of sentencing, the prosecutor may file a motion to have the defendant sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentences established by this section. The motion shall be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the motion and if it finds substantial mitigating factors exist, or on its own motion, the court ~~shall~~ may sentence the defendant without regard to the mandatory mini-

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imum sentences established by this section if the court finds substantial and compelling reasons to do so. A sentence imposed under this subdivision is a departure from the sentencing guidelines.

(b) The court may not, on its own motion or the prosecutor's motion, sentence a defendant without regard to the mandatory minimum sentences established by this section if the defendant previously has been convicted of an offense listed in subdivision 9 in which the defendant used or possessed a firearm or other dangerous weapon.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.11, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10. REPORT ON CRIMINAL CASES INVOLVING A FIREARM. Beginning on July 1, 1994, every county attorney shall collect and maintain the following information on criminal complaints and prosecutions within the county attorney's office in which the defendant is alleged to have committed an offense listed in subdivision 9 while possessing or using a firearm:

(1) whether the case was charged or dismissed;

(2) whether the defendant was convicted of the offense or a lesser offense;
and

(3) whether the mandatory minimum sentence required under this section was imposed and executed or was waived by the prosecutor or court.

No later than July 1 of each year, beginning on July 1, 1995, the county attorney shall forward this information to the sentencing guidelines commission upon forms prescribed by the commission.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.165, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1b. VIOLATION AND PENALTY. (a) Any person who ships, transports, possesses, or receives a firearm in violation of subdivision 1a, commits a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$6,000, or both.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to bar a conviction and sentencing for a violation of section 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (b).

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.224, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. DOMESTIC ASSAULTS; FIREARMS. (a) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223, the court shall determine and make written findings on the record as to whether:

(1) the assault was committed against a family or household member, as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

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- (2) the defendant owns or possesses a firearm; and
- (3) the firearm was used in any way during the commission of the assault.

(b) If the court determines that the assault was of a family or household member, and that the offender owns or possesses a firearm and used it in any way during the commission of the assault, it shall order ~~the defendant to relinquish possession of that~~ the firearm and give it to the local law enforcement agency. ~~Notwithstanding section 609.531, subdivision 1, paragraph (f), clause (1), the court shall determine whether the firearm shall be summarily forfeited under section 609.5316, subdivision 3, or retained by the local law enforcement agency for a period of three years. If the owner has not been convicted of any crime of violence as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, or 609.224 against a family or household member within that period, the law enforcement agency shall return the firearm.~~

(c) When a person is convicted of assaulting a family or household member and is determined by the court to have used a firearm in any way during commission of the assault the court may order that the person is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for any period longer than three years or for the remainder of the person's life. A person who violates this firearm possession prohibition is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. At the time of the conviction, the court shall inform the defendant whether and for how long the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm and that it is a gross misdemeanor to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), when a person is convicted of a violation of this section and the court determines that the victim was a family or household member, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from possessing a pistol for a period of three years from the date of conviction and that it is a gross misdemeanor offense to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the pistol possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(d) (e) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if:

(1) the person has been convicted after August 1, 1992, of assault in the fifth degree if the offense was committed within three years of a previous conviction under sections 609.221 to 609.224; or

(2) the person has been convicted after August 1, 1992, of assault in the fifth degree under section 609.224 and the assault victim was a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of section 609.224. Property rights

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may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a pistol in violation of this ~~subdivision~~ paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.531, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITIONS.** For the purpose of sections 609.531 to 609.5318, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Conveyance device" means a device used for transportation and includes, but is not limited to, a motor vehicle, trailer, snowmobile, airplane, and vessel and any equipment attached to it. The term "conveyance device" does not include property which is, in fact, itself stolen or taken in violation of the law.

(b) "Weapon used" means ~~a weapon used in the furtherance of a crime and defined as a dangerous weapon as defined~~ under section 609.02, subdivision 6, that the actor used or had in possession in furtherance of a crime.

(c) "Property" means property as defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause (1).

(d) "Contraband" means property which is illegal to possess under Minnesota law.

(e) "Appropriate agency" means the bureau of criminal apprehension, the Minnesota state patrol, a county sheriff's department, the suburban Hennepin regional park district park rangers, the department of natural resources division of enforcement, the University of Minnesota police department, or a city or airport police department.

(f) "Designated offense" includes:

(1) for weapons used: any violation of this chapter, chapter 152, or chapter 624;

(2) for all other purposes: a felony violation of, or a felony-level attempt or conspiracy to violate, section 325E.17; 325E.18; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.21; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.2231; 609.24; 609.245; 609.25; 609.255; 609.322; 609.342, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (f); 609.343, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (f); 609.344, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (j); 609.345, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (j); 609.42; 609.425; 609.466; 609.485; 609.487; 609.52; 609.525; 609.53; 609.54; 609.551; 609.561; 609.562; 609.563; 609.582; 609.59; 609.595; 609.631; 609.66, subdivision 1e; 609.671, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 8, and 12; 609.687; 609.821; 609.825; 609.86; 609.88; 609.89; 609.893; 617.246; or a gross misdemeanor or felony violation of section 609.891 or 624.7181; or any violation of section 609.324.

(g) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4.

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Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.5315, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DISPOSITION.** If the court finds under section 609.5313, 609.5314, or 609.5318 that the property is subject to forfeiture, it shall order the appropriate agency to:

(1) destroy all weapons used, firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories that the agency decides not to use for law enforcement purposes under clause (6), unless the agency determines that there is good reason not to destroy a particular item;

(2) sell property that is not required to be destroyed by law and is not harmful to the public and distribute the proceeds under subdivision 5;

~~(2)~~ (3) take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law;

~~(3)~~ (4) forward the property to the federal drug enforcement administration;

~~(4)~~ (5) disburse money as provided under subdivision 5; or

~~(5)~~ (6) keep property other than money for official use by the agency and the prosecuting agency.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.5315, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **DISPOSITION OF ADMINISTRATIVELY FORFEITED PROPERTY.** If property is forfeited administratively under section 609.5314 or 609.5318 and no demand for judicial determination is made, the appropriate agency may dispose of the property in any of the ways listed in subdivision 1, except that the agency must destroy all forfeited weapons used, firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories that the agency decides not to use for law enforcement purposes under subdivision 1, clause (6).

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.5315, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.** The appropriate agency shall provide a written record of each forfeiture incident to the state auditor. The record shall include the amount forfeited, date, and a brief description of the circumstances involved. The record shall also list the number of firearms forfeited and the make, model, and serial number of each firearm forfeited. Reports shall be made on a monthly basis in a manner prescribed by the state auditor. The state auditor shall report annually to the legislature on the nature and extent of forfeitures.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.5315, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 7. FIREARMS. The agency shall make best efforts for a period of 90 days after the seizure of an abandoned or stolen firearm to protect the firearm from harm and return it to the lawful owner.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.5316, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CONTRABAND.** Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, if the property is contraband, the property must be summarily forfeited and either destroyed or used by the appropriate agency for law enforcement purposes. Upon summary forfeiture, weapons used must be destroyed by the appropriate agency unless the agency decides to use the weapons for law enforcement purposes.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.5316, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **WEAPONS AND BULLET-RESISTANT VESTS.** Weapons used are contraband and must be summarily forfeited to the appropriate agency upon conviction of the weapon's owner or possessor for a controlled substance crime or for any offense of this chapter or chapter 624. Bullet-resistant vests, as defined in section 609.486, worn or possessed during the commission or attempted commission of a crime are contraband and must be summarily forfeited to the appropriate agency upon conviction of the owner or possessor for a controlled substance crime or for any offense of this chapter. Notwithstanding this subdivision, weapons used and bullet-resistant vests worn or possessed may be forfeited without a conviction under sections 609.531 to 609.5315.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.66, subdivision 1b, is amended to read:

Subd. 1b. **FELONY; FURNISHING TO MINORS.** Whoever, in any municipality of this state, furnishes a minor under 18 years of age with a firearm, airgun, ammunition, or explosive without the prior consent of the minor's parent or guardian or of the police department of the municipality is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ~~five~~ ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than ~~\$10,000~~ \$20,000, or both. Possession of written evidence of prior consent signed by the minor's parent or guardian is a complete defense to a charge under this subdivision.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.66, subdivision 1c, is amended to read:

Subd. 1c. **FELONY; FURNISHING A DANGEROUS WEAPON.** Whoever recklessly furnishes a person with a dangerous weapon in conscious disregard of a known substantial risk that the object will be possessed or used in furtherance of a felony crime of violence is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ~~five~~ ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than ~~\$10,000~~ \$20,000, or both.

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Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.66, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1f. GROSS MISDEMEANOR; TRANSFERRING A FIREARM WITHOUT BACKGROUND CHECK. A person, other than a federally licensed firearms dealer, who transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to another without complying with the transfer requirements of section 624.7132, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the transferee possesses or uses the weapon within one year after the transfer in furtherance of a felony crime of violence, and if:

(1) the transferee was prohibited from possessing the weapon under section 624.713 at the time of the transfer; or

(2) it was reasonably foreseeable at the time of the transfer that the transferee was likely to use or possess the weapon in furtherance of a felony crime of violence.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.66, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1g. FELONY; POSSESSION IN COURTHOUSE OR CERTAIN STATE BUILDINGS. (a) A person who commits either of the following acts is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both:

(1) possesses a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives within any courthouse complex; or

(2) possesses a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives in any state building within the capitol area described in section 15.50, other than the National Guard Armory.

(b) Unless a person is otherwise prohibited or restricted by other law to possess a dangerous weapon, this subdivision does not apply to:

(1) licensed peace officers or military personnel who are performing official duties;

(2) persons who carry pistols according to the terms of a permit issued under section 624.714 and who so notify the sheriff or the commissioner of public safety, as appropriate;

(3) persons who possess dangerous weapons for the purpose of display as demonstrative evidence during testimony at a trial or hearing or exhibition in compliance with advance notice and safety guidelines set by the sheriff or the commissioner of public safety; or

(4) persons who possess dangerous weapons in a courthouse complex with the express consent of the county sheriff or who possess dangerous weapons in a state building with the express consent of the commissioner of public safety.

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Sec. 22. [609.667] FIREARMS; REMOVAL OR ALTERATION OF SERIAL NUMBER.

Whoever commits any of the following acts may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both:

(1) obliterates, removes, changes, or alters the serial number or other identification of a firearm;

(2) receives or possesses a firearm, the serial number or other identification of which has been obliterated, removed, changed, or altered; or

(3) receives or possesses a firearm that is not identified by a serial number.

As used in this section, "serial number or other identification" means the serial number and other information required under United States Code, title 26, section 5842, for the identification of firearms.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.713, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. (a) Whoever displays, exhibits, brandishes, or otherwise employs a replica firearm or a BB gun in a threatening manner, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year and one day or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if, in doing so, the person either:

(1) causes or attempts to cause terror in another person; or

(2) acts in reckless disregard of the risk of causing terror in another person.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision;

(1) "BB gun" means a device that fires or ejects a shot measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter; and

(2) "replica firearm" means a device or object that is not defined as a dangerous weapon, and that is a facsimile or toy version of, and reasonably appears to be a pistol, revolver, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun, rifle, machine gun, rocket launcher, or any other firearm. The term replica firearm includes, but is not limited to, devices or objects that are designed to fire only blanks.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.712, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. "Crime of violence" includes murder in the first, second, and third degrees, manslaughter in the first and second degrees, aiding suicide, aiding attempted suicide, felony violations of assault in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees, assaults motivated by bias under section 609.2231, subdivision 4, terroristic threats, use of drugs to injure or to facilitate crime, simple robbery, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, false imprisonment, criminal sexual conduct in

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the first, second, third, and fourth degrees, theft of a firearm, arson in the first and second degrees, riot, burglary in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees, reckless use of a gun or dangerous weapon, intentionally pointing a gun, at or towards a human being, setting a spring gun, and unlawfully owning, possessing, operating a machine gun or short-barreled shotgun, and an attempt to commit any of these offenses, as each of those offenses is defined in chapter 609. "Crime of violence" also includes felony violations of chapter 152.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.712, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. BUSINESS DAY. "Business day" means a day on which state offices are open for normal business and excludes weekends and legal holidays.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.712, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10. CRIME PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A TERM EXCEEDING ONE YEAR. "Crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year" does not include:

(1) any federal or state offense pertaining to antitrust violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, or other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business practices; or

(2) any state offense classified by the laws of this state or any other state as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less.

What constitutes a conviction of a crime shall be determined in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held. Any conviction which has been expunged, or set aside, or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored shall not be considered a conviction for purposes of this definition, unless such pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.713, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **INELIGIBLE PERSONS.** The following persons shall not be entitled to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or, except for paragraph (a), any other firearm:

(a) a person under the age of 18 years except that a person under 18 may carry or possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon (i) in the actual presence or under the direct supervision of the person's parent or guardian, (ii) for the purpose of military drill under the auspices of a legally recognized military organization and under competent supervision, (iii) for the purpose of instruction, competition, or target practice on a firing range approved by the chief of police or county sheriff in whose jurisdiction the range is located

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and under direct supervision; or (iv) if the person has successfully completed a course designed to teach marksmanship and safety with a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon and approved by the commissioner of natural resources;

(b) except as otherwise provided in clause (i), a person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a crime of violence unless ten years have elapsed since the person has been restored to civil rights or the sentence has expired, whichever occurs first, and during that time the person has not been convicted of any other crime of violence. For purposes of this section, crime of violence includes crimes in other states or jurisdictions which would have been crimes of violence as herein defined if they had been committed in this state;

(c) a person who is or has ever been confined ~~or committed~~ in Minnesota or elsewhere as a "mentally ill," "mentally retarded," or "mentally ill and dangerous to the public" person as defined in section 253B.02, to a treatment facility, or who has ever been found incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of mental illness, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof that the person is no longer suffering from this disability;

(d) a person who has been convicted in Minnesota or elsewhere of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation of chapter 152, or a person who is or has ever been hospitalized or committed for treatment for the habitual use of a controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in sections 152.01 and 152.02, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof, that the person has not abused a controlled substance or marijuana during the previous two years;

(e) a person who has been confined or committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as "chemically dependent" as defined in section 253B.02, unless the person has completed treatment. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts;

(f) a peace officer who is informally admitted to a treatment facility pursuant to section 253B.04 for chemical dependency, unless the officer possesses a certificate from the head of the treatment facility discharging or provisionally discharging the officer from the treatment facility. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts;

(g) a person who has been charged with committing a crime of violence and has been placed in a pretrial diversion program by the court before disposition, until the person has completed the diversion program and the charge of committing the crime of violence has been dismissed; ~~or~~

(h) except as otherwise provided in clause (i), a person who has been convicted in another state of committing an offense similar to the offense described in section 609.224, subdivision 3, against a family or household member, unless three years have elapsed since the date of conviction and, during that time, the

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person has not been convicted of any other violation of section 609.224, subdivision 3, or a similar law of another state;

(i) a person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of assaulting a family or household member and who was found by the court to have used a firearm in any way during commission of the assault is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for the period determined by the sentencing court; or

(j) a person who:

(1) has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(2) is a fugitive from justice as a result of having fled from any state to avoid prosecution for a crime or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding;

(3) is an unlawful user of any controlled substance as defined in chapter 152;

(4) has been judicially committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as a "mentally ill," "mentally retarded," or "mentally ill and dangerous to the public" person as defined in section 253B.02;

(5) is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States;

(6) has been discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions; or

(7) has renounced the person's citizenship having been a citizen of the United States.

A person who issues a certificate pursuant to this subdivision in good faith is not liable for damages resulting or arising from the actions or misconduct with a firearm committed by the individual who is the subject of the certificate.

The prohibition in this subdivision relating to the possession of firearms other than pistols and semiautomatic military-style assault weapons does not apply retroactively to persons who are prohibited from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under this subdivision before August 1, 1994.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.713, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE, SHIP, TRANSPORT. A person presently charged with a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year shall not be entitled to receive, ship, or transport any pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon. A violation of this subdivision is a gross misdemeanor.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7131, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **INFORMATION.** Any person may apply for a transferee permit by providing the following information in writing to the chief of police of an organized full time police department of the municipality in which the person resides or to the county sheriff if there is no such local chief of police:

(a) the name, residence, telephone number and driver's license number or nonqualification certificate number, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(b) the sex, date of birth, height, weight and color of eyes, and distinguishing physical characteristics, if any, of the proposed transferee; ~~and~~

(c) a statement that the proposed transferee authorizes the release to the local police authority of commitment information about the proposed transferee maintained by the commissioner of human services, to the extent that the information relates to the proposed transferee's eligibility to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under section 624.713, subdivision 1; and

(d) a statement by the proposed transferee that the proposed transferee is not prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

The ~~statement~~ statements shall be signed and dated by the person applying for a permit. At the time of application, the local police authority shall provide the applicant with a dated receipt for the application. The statement under clause (c) must comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.7131, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **INVESTIGATION.** The chief of police or sheriff shall check criminal histories, records and warrant information relating to the applicant through the Minnesota crime information system and the national criminal record repository and shall make a reasonable effort to check other available state and local record keeping systems. The chief of police or sheriff shall obtain commitment information from the commissioner of human services as provided in section 245.041.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7131, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **TRANSFER REPORT NOT REQUIRED.** A person who transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a ~~licensed peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, exhibiting a valid peace officer identification, or to~~ a person exhibiting a valid transferee permit issued pur-

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

suant to this section or a valid permit to carry issued pursuant to section 624.714 is not required to file a transfer report pursuant to section 624.7132, subdivision 1.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7132, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **REQUIRED INFORMATION.** Except as provided in this section and section 624.7131, every person who agrees to transfer a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon shall report the following information in writing to the chief of police of the organized full-time police department of the municipality where the ~~agreement is made~~ proposed transferee resides or to the appropriate county sheriff if there is no such local chief of police:

(a) the name, residence, telephone number and driver's license number or nonqualification certificate number, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(b) the sex, date of birth, height, weight and color of eyes, and distinguishing physical characteristics, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(c) a statement that the proposed transferee authorizes the release to the local police authority of commitment information about the proposed transferee maintained by the commissioner of human services, to the extent that the information relates to the proposed transferee's eligibility to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under section 624.713, subdivision 1;

(d) a statement by the proposed transferee that the transferee is not prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; and

(~~d~~) (e) the address of the place of business of the transferor.

The report shall be signed and dated by the transferor and the proposed transferee. The report shall be delivered by the transferor to the chief of police or sheriff no later than three days after the date of the agreement to transfer, excluding weekends and legal holidays. The statement under clause (c) must comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7132, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **INVESTIGATION.** Upon receipt of a transfer report, the chief of police or sheriff shall check criminal histories, records and warrant information relating to the proposed transferee through the Minnesota crime information system and the national criminal record repository and shall make a reasonable effort to check other available state and local record keeping systems. The chief of police or sheriff shall obtain commitment information from the commissioner of human services as provided in section 245.041.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7132, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **DELIVERY.** Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 7 or 8, no person shall deliver a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a proposed transferee until ~~seven~~ five business days after the date of the agreement to transfer ~~as stated on the report~~ is delivered to a chief of police or sheriff in accordance with subdivision 1 unless the chief of police or sheriff waives all or a portion of the seven day waiting period. The chief of police or sheriff may waive all or a portion of the five business day waiting period in writing if the chief of police or sheriff finds that the transferee requires access to a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon because of a threat to the life of the transferee or of any member of the household of the transferee.

No person shall deliver a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a proposed transferee after receiving a written notification that the chief of police or sheriff has determined that the proposed transferee is prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

If the transferor makes a report of transfer and receives no written notification of disqualification of the proposed transferee within ~~seven~~ five business days ~~of the date after delivery~~ of the agreement to transfer, the pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon may be delivered to the transferee.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7132, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **REPORT NOT REQUIRED.** ~~(4) If the proposed transferee presents a valid transferee permit issued under section 624.7131 or a valid permit to carry issued under section 624.714, or if the transferee is a licensed peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1; who presents a valid peace officer photo identification and badge, the transferor need not file a transfer report.~~

~~(2) If the transferor makes a report of transfer and receives no written notification of disqualification of the proposed transferee within seven days of the date of the agreement to transfer, no report or investigation shall be required under this section for any additional transfers between that transferor and that transferee which are made within 30 days of the date on which delivery of the first pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon may be made under subdivision 4.~~

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7132, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **EXCLUSIONS.** Except as otherwise provided in section 609.66, subdivision 1f, this section shall not apply to transfers of antique firearms as curiosities or for their historical significance or value, transfers to or between federally licensed firearms dealers, transfers by order of court, involuntary transfers, transfers at death or the following transfers:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

- (a) a transfer by a person other than a federally licensed firearms dealer;
- (b) a loan to a prospective transferee if the loan is intended for a period of no more than one day;
- (c) the delivery of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a person for the purpose of repair, reconditioning or remodeling;
- (d) a loan by a teacher to a student in a course designed to teach marksmanship or safety with a pistol and approved by the commissioner of natural resources;
- (e) a loan between persons at a firearms collectors exhibition;
- (f) a loan between persons lawfully engaged in hunting or target shooting if the loan is intended for a period of no more than 12 hours;
- (g) a loan between law enforcement officers who have the power to make arrests other than citizen arrests; and
- (h) a loan between employees or between the employer and an employee in a business if the employee is required to carry a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon by reason of employment and is the holder of a valid permit to carry a pistol.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7132, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. **TRANSFER TO UNKNOWN PARTY.** (a) No person shall transfer a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to another who is not personally known to the transferor unless the proposed transferee presents evidence of identity to the transferor. ~~A person who transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon in violation of this clause is guilty of a misdemeanor.~~

(b) No person who is not personally known to the transferor shall become a transferee of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon unless the person presents evidence of identity to the transferor.

(c) The evidence of identity shall contain the name, residence address, date of birth, and photograph of the proposed transferee; must be made or issued by or under the authority of the United States government, a state, a political subdivision of a state, a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, an international governmental or an international quasi-governmental organization; and must be of a type commonly accepted for the purpose of identification of individuals.

(d) A person who becomes a transferee of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon in violation of this clause subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.714, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **CONTENTS.** Applications for permits to carry shall set forth in writing the following information:

(1) the name, residence, telephone number, and driver's license number or nonqualification certificate number, if any, of the applicant;

(2) the sex, date of birth, height, weight, and color of eyes and hair, and distinguishing physical characteristics, if any, of the applicant;

(3) a statement that the applicant authorizes the release to the local police authority of commitment information about the applicant maintained by the commissioner of human services, to the extent that the information relates to the applicant's eligibility to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under section 624.713, subdivision 1;

(4) a statement by the applicant that the applicant is not prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; and

(4) (5) a recent color photograph of the applicant.

The application shall be signed and dated by the applicant. The statement under clause (3) must comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.714, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **INVESTIGATION.** The application authority shall check criminal records, histories, and warrant information on each applicant through the Minnesota Crime Information System. The chief of police or sheriff shall obtain commitment information from the commissioner of human services as provided in section 245.041.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.714, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **FAILURE TO GRANT PERMITS.** Failure of the chief police officer or the county sheriff to deny the application or issue a permit to carry a pistol within 21 days of the date of application shall be deemed to be a grant thereof. The local police authority shall provide an applicant with written notification of a denial and the specific reason for the denial. The permits and their renewal shall be granted free of charge. A chief of police or a sheriff may charge a fee to cover the cost of conducting a background check, not to exceed \$10. The permit shall specify the activities for which it shall be valid.

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Sec. 41. **[624.7141] TRANSFER TO INELIGIBLE PERSON.**

Subdivision 1. TRANSFER PROHIBITED. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who intentionally transfers a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to another if the person knows that the transferee:

(1) has been denied a permit to carry under section 624.714 because the transferee is not eligible under section 624.713 to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon;

(2) has been found ineligible to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon by a chief of police or sheriff as a result of an application for a transferee permit or a transfer report; or

(3) is disqualified under section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

Subd. 2. FELONY. A violation of this section is a felony if the transferee possesses or uses the weapon within one year after the transfer in furtherance of a felony crime of violence.

Subd. 3. SUBSEQUENT ELIGIBILITY. This section is not applicable to a transfer to a person who became eligible to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under section 624.713 after the transfer occurred but before the transferee used or possessed the weapon in furtherance of any crime.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7181, is amended to read:

624.7181 RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITIONS.** For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "BB gun" means a device that fires or ejects a shot measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter.

(b) "Carry" does not include:

(1) the carrying of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun to, from, or at a place where firearms are repaired, bought, sold, traded, or displayed, or where hunting, target shooting, or other lawful activity involving firearms occurs, or at funerals, parades, or other lawful ceremonies;

(2) the carrying by a person of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun that is unloaded and in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm, if the case fully encloses the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened, and no portion of the firearm is exposed;

(3) the carrying of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun by a person who has a permit under section 624.714;

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(4) the carrying of an antique firearm as a curiosity or for its historical significance or value; or

(5) the transporting of a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun in compliance with section 97B.045.

(b) (c) "Public place" means property owned, leased, or controlled by a governmental unit and private property that is regularly and frequently open to or made available for use by the public in sufficient numbers to give clear notice of the property's current dedication to public use but does not include: a person's dwelling house or premises, the place of business owned or managed by the person, or land possessed by the person; a gun show, gun shop, or hunting or target shooting facility; or the woods, fields, or waters of this state where the person is present lawfully for the purpose of hunting or target shooting or other lawful activity involving firearms.

Subd. 2. **GROSS MISDEMEANOR.** Whoever carries a BB gun, rifle, or shotgun on or about the person in a public place is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. **EXCEPTIONS.** This section does not apply to officers, employees, or agents of law enforcement agencies or the armed forces of this state or the United States, or private detectives or protective agents, to the extent that these persons are authorized by law to carry firearms and are acting in the scope of their official duties.

Sec. 43. [629.715] RELEASE IN CASES INVOLVING CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

Subdivision 1. JUDICIAL REVIEW; RELEASE; SURRENDER OF FIREARMS. (a) When a person is arrested for a crime against the person, the judge before whom the arrested person is taken shall review the facts surrounding the arrest and detention. The arrested person must be ordered released pending trial or hearing on the person's personal recognizance or on an order to appear or upon the execution of an unsecured bond in a specified amount unless the judge determines that release (1) will be inimical to public safety, (2) will create a threat of bodily harm to the arrested person, the victim of the alleged crime, or another, or (3) will not reasonably assure the appearance of the arrested person at subsequent proceedings.

(b) If the judge determines release under paragraph (a) is not advisable, the judge may impose any conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the person for subsequent proceedings, or will protect the victim of the alleged crime, or may fix the amount of money bail without other conditions upon which the arrested person may obtain release.

Subd. 2. SURRENDER OF FIREARMS. The judge may order as a condition of release that the person surrender to the local law enforcement agency all firearms, destructive devices, or dangerous weapons owned or possessed by the

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person, and may not live in a residence where others possess firearms. Any firearm, destructive device, or dangerous weapon surrendered under this subdivision shall be inventoried and retained, with due care to preserve its quality and function, by the local law enforcement agency, and must be returned to the person upon the person's acquittal, when charges are dismissed, or if no charges are filed. If the person is convicted, the firearm must be returned when the court orders the return or when the person is discharged from probation and restored to civil rights. If the person is convicted of a designated offense as defined in section 609.531, the firearm is subject to forfeiture as provided under that section. This condition may be imposed in addition to any other condition authorized by rule 6.02 of the rules of criminal procedure.

Subd. 3. WRITTEN ORDER. If conditions of release are imposed, the judge shall issue a written order for conditional release. The court administrator shall immediately distribute a copy of the order for conditional release to the agency having custody of the arrested person and shall provide the agency having custody of the arrested person with any available information on the location of the victim in a manner that protects the victim's safety. Either the court or its designee or the agency having custody of the arrested person shall serve upon the defendant a copy of the order. Failure to serve the arrested person with a copy of the order for conditional release does not invalidate the conditions of release.

Subd. 4. NO CONTACT ORDER. If the judge imposes as a condition of release a requirement that the person have no contact with the victim of the alleged crime, the judge may also, on its own motion or that of the prosecutor or on request of the victim, issue an ex parte temporary restraining order under section 609.748, subdivision 4, or an ex parte temporary order for protection under section 518B.01, subdivision 7. Notwithstanding section 518B.01, subdivision 7, paragraph (b), or 609.748, subdivision 4, paragraph (c), the temporary order is effective until the defendant is convicted or acquitted, or the charge is dismissed, provided that upon request the defendant is entitled to a full hearing on the restraining order under section 609.748, subdivision 5, or on the order for protection under section 518B.01. The hearing must be held within seven days of the defendant's request.

Sec. 44. [4A.06] FIREARMS REPORT REQUIRED.

The criminal justice statistical analysis center of the office of strategic and long-range planning shall report to the legislature no later than January 31 of each year on the number of persons arrested, charged, convicted, and sentenced for violations of each state law affecting the use or possession of firearms. The report must include complete statistics, including the make, model, and serial number of each firearm involved, where that information is available, on each crime committed affecting the use or possession of firearms and a breakdown by county of the crimes committed.

Sec. 45. SENTENCING GUIDELINES MODIFICATION.

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The sentencing guidelines commission shall consider increasing the severity level ranking of the crime of theft of a firearm. If the commission modifies the ranking, the commission shall apply the modification to crimes committed on or after August 1, 1994.

Sec. 46. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 624.7132, subdivision 7, is repealed.

Sec. 47. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1, 4, 8, 44, and 45 are effective July 1, 1994. Sections 2, 3, 5 to 7, 9 to 11, 17 to 43, and 46 are effective August 1, 1994, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date. Sections 12 to 16 are effective August 1, 1994, and apply to seizures occurring on or after that date.

ARTICLE 4

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 13.32, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. USES OF DATA. School officials who receive data on juveniles, as authorized under section 260.161, may use and share that data within the school district or educational entity as necessary to protect persons and property or to address the educational and other needs of students.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 13.46, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **GENERAL.** (a) Unless the data is summary data or a statute specifically provides a different classification, data on individuals collected, maintained, used, or disseminated by the welfare system is private data on individuals, and shall not be disclosed except:

- (1) pursuant to section 13.05;
- (2) pursuant to court order;
- (3) pursuant to a statute specifically authorizing access to the private data;
- (4) to an agent of the welfare system, including a law enforcement person, attorney, or investigator acting for it in the investigation or prosecution of a criminal or civil proceeding relating to the administration of a program;
- (5) to personnel of the welfare system who require the data to determine eli-

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gibility, amount of assistance, and the need to provide services of additional programs to the individual;

(6) to administer federal funds or programs;

(7) between personnel of the welfare system working in the same program;

(8) the amounts of cash public assistance and relief paid to welfare recipients in this state, including their names and social security numbers, upon request by the department of revenue to administer the property tax refund law, supplemental housing allowance, and the income tax;

(9) to the Minnesota department of jobs and training for the purpose of monitoring the eligibility of the data subject for unemployment compensation, for any employment or training program administered, supervised, or certified by that agency, or for the purpose of administering any rehabilitation program, whether alone or in conjunction with the welfare system, and to verify receipt of energy assistance for the telephone assistance plan;

(10) to appropriate parties in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the individual or other individuals or persons;

(11) data maintained by residential facilities as defined in section 245A.02 may be disclosed to the protection and advocacy system established in this state pursuant to Part C of Public Law Number 98-527 to protect the legal and human rights of persons with mental retardation or other related conditions who live in residential facilities for these persons if the protection and advocacy system receives a complaint by or on behalf of that person and the person does not have a legal guardian or the state or a designee of the state is the legal guardian of the person;

(12) to the county medical examiner or the county coroner for identifying or locating relatives or friends of a deceased person;

(13) data on a child support obligor who makes payments to the public agency may be disclosed to the higher education coordinating board to the extent necessary to determine eligibility under section 136A.121, subdivision 2, clause (5);

(14) participant social security numbers and names collected by the telephone assistance program may be disclosed to the department of revenue to conduct an electronic data match with the property tax refund database to determine eligibility under section 237.70, subdivision 4a;

(15) the current address of a recipient of aid to families with dependent children; ~~medical assistance; general assistance; work readiness; or general assistance medical care~~ may be disclosed to law enforcement officers who provide the name and social security number of the recipient and satisfactorily demonstrate that: (i) the recipient is a fugitive felon; including the grounds for this determi-

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nation; (ii) the location or apprehension of the felon is within the law enforcement officer's official duties; and (iii) the request is made in writing and in the proper exercise of those duties; ~~or~~

(16) the current address of a recipient of general assistance, work readiness, or general assistance medical care may be disclosed to probation officers and corrections agents who are supervising the recipient, and to law enforcement officers who are investigating the recipient in connection with a felony level offense; or

(17) information obtained from food stamp applicant or recipient households may be disclosed to local, state, or federal law enforcement officials, upon their written request, for the purpose of investigating an alleged violation of the food stamp act, in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 7, section 272.1(c).

(b) Information on persons who have been treated for drug or alcohol abuse may only be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.1 to 2.67.

(c) Data provided to law enforcement agencies under paragraph (a), clause (15) ~~or~~ (16), or (17), or paragraph (b) are investigative data and are confidential or protected nonpublic while the investigation is active. The data are private after the investigation becomes inactive under section 13.82, subdivision 5, paragraph (a) or (b).

(d) Mental health data shall be treated as provided in subdivisions 7, 8, and 9, but is not subject to the access provisions of subdivision 10, paragraph (b).

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 13.82, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **PROTECTION OF IDENTITIES.** A law enforcement agency or a law enforcement dispatching agency working under direction of a law enforcement agency may withhold public access to data on individuals to protect the identity of individuals in the following circumstances:

(a) when access to the data would reveal the identity of an undercover law enforcement officer;

(b) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a victim of criminal sexual conduct or of a violation of section 617.246, subdivision 2;

(c) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a paid or unpaid informant being used by the agency if the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the informant would threaten the personal safety of the informant;

(d) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a victim of or witness to a crime if the victim or witness specifically requests not to be identified

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publicly, and the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the victim or witness would threaten the personal safety or property of the individual;

(e) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a deceased person whose body was unlawfully removed from a cemetery in which it was interred; ~~or~~

(f) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a person who placed a call to a 911 system or the identity or telephone number of a service subscriber whose phone is used to place a call to the 911 system and: (1) the agency determines that revealing the identity may threaten the personal safety or property of any person; or (2) the object of the call is to receive help in a mental health emergency. For the purposes of this paragraph, a voice recording of a call placed to the 911 system is deemed to reveal the identity of the caller; or

(g) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a juvenile witness and the agency reasonably determines that the subject matter of the investigation justifies protecting the identity of the witness.

Data concerning individuals whose identities are protected by this subdivision are private data about those individuals. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures to acquire the data and make the decisions necessary to protect the identity of individuals described in ~~clause~~ clauses (d) and (g).

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 13.99, subdivision 79, is amended to read:

Subd. 79. **PEACE OFFICERS, COURT SERVICES, AND CORRECTIONS RECORDS OF JUVENILES.** Inspection and maintenance of juvenile records held by police and the commissioner of corrections are governed by section 260.161, subdivision 3. Disclosure to school officials of court services data on juveniles adjudicated delinquent is governed by section 260.161, subdivision 1b.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 243.166, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **REGISTRATION REQUIRED.** A person shall register under this section if:

(1) the person was charged with or petitioned for a felony violation of or attempt to violate any of the following, and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or of another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances:

(i) murder under section 609.185, clause (2);

(ii) kidnapping under section 609.25, involving a minor victim; or

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(iii) criminal sexual conduct under section 609.342; ~~subdivision 1, paragraph (a); (b); (c); (d); (e); or (f); 609.343; subdivision 1, paragraph (a); (b); (c); (d); (e); or (f); 609.344; subdivision 1, paragraph (e); or (d); or 609.345; subdivision 1, paragraph (e); or (d); or~~

(2) the person was convicted of a predatory crime as defined in section 609.1352, and the offender was sentenced as a patterned sex offender or the court found on its own motion or that of the prosecutor that the crime was part of a predatory pattern of behavior that had criminal sexual conduct as its goal.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 243.166, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **NOTICE.** When a person who is required to register under this section is sentenced, the court shall tell the person of the duty to register under this section. The court shall require the person to read and sign a form stating that the duty of the person to register under this section has been explained. If a person required to register under this section was not notified by the court of the registration requirement at the time of sentencing, the assigned corrections agent shall notify the person of the requirements of this section.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.166, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **CRIMINAL PENALTY.** A person required to register under this section who violates any of its provisions or intentionally provides false information to a corrections agent is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A violation of this section may be prosecuted either where the person resides or where the person was last assigned to a Minnesota corrections agent.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 243.166, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **PRISONERS OFFENDERS FROM OTHER STATES.** When the state accepts a prisoner an offender from another state under a reciprocal agreement under the interstate compact authorized by section 243.16 or under any authorized interstate agreement, the acceptance is conditional on the offender agreeing to register under this section when the offender is living in Minnesota following a term of imprisonment if any part of that term was served in this state.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.132, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. **TRUANT.** When a peace officer or probation officer has probable cause to believe that a child is currently under age 16 and absent from school without lawful excuse, the officer may transport the child to the child's home and deliver the child to the custody of the child's parent or guardian, transport the child to the child's school of enrollment and deliver the child to the custody

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of a school superintendent or teacher or transport the child to a truancy service center. For purposes of this subdivision, a truancy service center is a facility that receives truant students from peace officers or probation officers and takes appropriate action including one or more of the following:

- (1) assessing the truant's attendance situation;
- (2) assisting in coordinating intervention efforts where appropriate;
- (3) contacting the parents or legal guardian of the truant and releasing the truant to the custody of the parent or guardian; and
- (4) facilitating the truant's earliest possible return to school.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.161, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1b. DISPOSITION ORDER; COPY TO SCHOOL. (a) If a juvenile is enrolled in school, the juvenile's probation officer shall transmit a copy of the court's disposition order to the principal or chief administrative officer of the juvenile's school if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for committing an act on the school's property or an act:

(1) that would be a violation of section 609.185 (first-degree murder); 609.19 (second-degree murder); 609.195 (third-degree murder); 609.20 (first-degree manslaughter); 609.205 (second-degree manslaughter); 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury); 609.221 (first-degree assault); 609.222 (second-degree assault); 609.223 (third-degree assault); 609.2231 (fourth-degree assault); 609.224 (fifth-degree assault); 609.24 (simple robbery); 609.245 (aggravated robbery); 609.25 (kidnapping); 609.255 (false imprisonment); 609.342 (first-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.343 (second-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.344 (third-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.345 (fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.3451 (fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.498 (tampering with a witness); 609.561 (first-degree arson); 609.582, subdivision 1 or 2 (burglary); 609.713 (terroristic threats); or 609.749 (harassment and stalking), if committed by an adult;

(2) that would be a violation of section 152.021 (first-degree controlled substance crime); 152.022 (second-degree controlled substance crime); 152.023 (third-degree controlled substance crime); 152.024 (fourth-degree controlled substance crime); 152.025 (fifth-degree controlled substance crime); 152.0261 (importing a controlled substance); or 152.027 (other controlled substance offenses), if committed by an adult; or

(3) that involved the possession or use of a dangerous weapon as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6.

When a disposition order is transmitted under this paragraph, the probation officer shall notify the juvenile's parent or legal guardian that the disposition order has been shared with the juvenile's school.

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(b) The disposition order must be accompanied by a notice to the school that the school may obtain additional information from the juvenile's probation officer with the consent of the juvenile or the juvenile's parents, as applicable. The disposition order must be maintained in the student's permanent education record but may not be released outside of the school district or educational entity, other than to another school district or educational entity to which the juvenile is transferring. Notwithstanding section 138.17, the disposition order must be destroyed when the juvenile graduates from the school or at the end of the academic year when the juvenile reaches age 23, whichever date is earlier.

(c) The juvenile's probation officer shall maintain a record of disposition orders released under this subdivision and the basis for the release.

(d) The criminal and juvenile justice information policy group, in consultation with representatives of probation officers and educators, shall prepare standard forms for use by juvenile probation officers in forwarding information to schools under this subdivision and in maintaining a record of the information that is released.

(e) As used in this subdivision, "school" means a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.161, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PUBLIC INSPECTION LIMITATIONS.** Except as otherwise provided in this ~~subdivision~~ and in subdivision 1 section, and except for legal records arising from proceedings that are public under section 260.155, subdivision 1, none of the records of the juvenile court and none of the records relating to an appeal from a nonpublic juvenile court proceeding, except the written appellate opinion, shall be open to public inspection or their contents disclosed except (a) by order of a court or (b) as required by sections 245A.04, 611A.03, 611A.04, 611A.06, and 629.73. The records of juvenile probation officers and county home schools are records of the court for the purposes of this subdivision. Court services data relating to delinquent acts that are contained in records of the juvenile court may be released as allowed under section 13.84, subdivision 5a. This subdivision applies to all proceedings under this chapter, including appeals from orders of the juvenile court, except that this subdivision does not apply to proceedings under section 260.255, 260.261, or 260.315 when the proceeding involves an adult defendant. The court shall maintain the confidentiality of adoption files and records in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to adoptions. In juvenile court proceedings any report or social history furnished to the court shall be open to inspection by the attorneys of record and the guardian ad litem a reasonable time before it is used in connection with any proceeding before the court.

When a judge of a juvenile court, or duly authorized agent of the court, determines under a proceeding under this chapter that a child has violated a state or local law, ordinance, or regulation pertaining to the operation of a motor

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vehicle on streets and highways, except parking violations, the judge or agent shall immediately report the violation to the commissioner of public safety. The report must be made on a form provided by the department of public safety and must contain the information required under section 169.95.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 260.161, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **PEACE OFFICER RECORDS OF CHILDREN.** (a) Except for records relating to an offense where proceedings are public under section 260.155, subdivision 1, peace officers' records of children who are or may be delinquent or who may be engaged in criminal acts shall be kept separate from records of persons 18 years of age or older and are private data but shall be disseminated: (1) by order of the juvenile court, (2) as required by section 126.036, (3) as authorized under section 13.82, subdivision 2, (4) to the child or the child's parent or guardian unless disclosure of a record would interfere with an ongoing investigation, or (5) as otherwise provided in ~~paragraph (d)~~ this subdivision. Except as provided in paragraph (c), no photographs of a child taken into custody may be taken without the consent of the juvenile court unless the child is alleged to have violated section 169.121 or 169.129. Peace officers' records containing data about children who are victims of crimes or witnesses to crimes must be administered consistent with section 13.82, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 10. Any person violating any of the provisions of this subdivision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

In the case of computerized records maintained about juveniles by peace officers, the requirement of this subdivision that records about juveniles must be kept separate from adult records does not mean that a law enforcement agency must keep its records concerning juveniles on a separate computer system. Law enforcement agencies may keep juvenile records on the same computer as adult records and may use a common index to access both juvenile and adult records so long as the agency has in place procedures that keep juvenile records in a separate place in computer storage and that comply with the special data retention and other requirements associated with protecting data on juveniles.

(b) Nothing in this subdivision prohibits the exchange of information by law enforcement agencies if the exchanged information is pertinent and necessary to the requesting agency in initiating, furthering, or completing a criminal investigation.

(c) A photograph may be taken of a child taken into custody pursuant to section 260.165, subdivision 1, clause (b), provided that the photograph must be destroyed when the child reaches the age of 19 years. The commissioner of corrections may photograph juveniles whose legal custody is transferred to the commissioner. Photographs of juveniles authorized by this paragraph may be used only for institution management purposes, case supervision by parole agents, and to assist law enforcement agencies to apprehend juvenile offenders. The commissioner shall maintain photographs of juveniles in the same manner as juvenile court records and names under this section.

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(d) Traffic investigation reports are open to inspection by a person who has sustained physical harm or economic loss as a result of the traffic accident. Identifying information on juveniles who are parties to traffic accidents may be disclosed as authorized under section 13.82, subdivision 4, and accident reports required under section 169.09 may be released under section 169.09, subdivision 13, unless the information would identify a juvenile who was taken into custody or who is suspected of committing an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult, or would associate a juvenile with the offense, and the offense is not a minor traffic offense under section 260.193.

(e) A law enforcement agency shall notify the principal or chief administrative officer of a juvenile's school of an incident occurring within the agency's jurisdiction if:

(1) the agency has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an offense that would be a crime if committed as an adult, that the victim of the offense is a student or staff member of the school, and that notice to the school is reasonably necessary for the protection of the victim; or

(2) the agency has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an offense described in subdivision 1b, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (3), that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

A law enforcement agency is not required to notify the school under this paragraph if the agency determines that notice would jeopardize an ongoing investigation. Notwithstanding section 138.17, data from a notice received from a law enforcement agency under this paragraph must be destroyed when the juvenile graduates from the school or at the end of the academic year when the juvenile reaches age 23, whichever date is earlier. For purposes of this paragraph, "school" means a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school.

(f) In any county in which the county attorney operates or authorizes the operation of a juvenile prepetition or pretrial diversion program, a law enforcement agency or county attorney's office may provide the juvenile diversion program with data concerning a juvenile who is a participant in or is being considered for participation in the program.

(g) Upon request of a local social service agency, peace officer records of children who are or may be delinquent or who may be engaged in criminal acts may be disseminated to the agency to promote the best interests of the subject of the data.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.161, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. FURTHER RELEASE OF RECORDS. A person who receives access to juvenile court or peace officer records of children that are not accessible to the public may not release or disclose the records to any other person

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except as authorized by law. This subdivision does not apply to the child who is the subject of the records or the child's parent or guardian.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 260.165, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. No child may be taken into immediate custody except:

(a) With an order issued by the court in accordance with the provisions of section 260.135, subdivision 5, or by a warrant issued in accordance with the provisions of section 260.145; or

(b) In accordance with the laws relating to arrests; or

(c) By a peace officer

(1) when a child has run away from a parent, guardian, or custodian, or when the peace officer reasonably believes the child has run away from a parent, guardian, or custodian; or

(2) when a child is found in surroundings or conditions which endanger the child's health or welfare or which such peace officer reasonably believes will endanger the child's health or welfare. If an Indian child is a resident of a reservation or is domiciled on a reservation but temporarily located off the reservation, the taking of the child into custody under this clause shall be consistent with the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, United States Code, title 25, section 1922; or

(d) By a peace officer or parole officer when it is reasonably believed that the child has violated the terms of probation, parole, or other field supervision; or

(e) By a peace officer or probation officer under section 260.132, subdivision 4.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299A.34, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **GRANT PROGRAMS.** (a) The commissioner shall develop grant programs to:

(1) assist law enforcement agencies in purchasing equipment, provide undercover buy money, and pay other nonpersonnel costs; and

(2) assist community and neighborhood organizations in efforts to prevent or reduce criminal activities in their areas, particularly activities involving youth and the use and sale of drugs; and

(3) assist law enforcement agencies in efforts to target and apprehend violent habitual criminals.

(b) The commissioner shall prescribe criteria for eligibility and the award of grants and reporting requirements for recipients.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299A.38, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.** (a) Only vests that either meet or exceed the requirements of standard ~~0101.01~~ 0101.03 of the National Institute of Justice ~~in effect on December 30, 1986,~~ or that meet or exceed the requirements of that standard, except wet armor conditioning, are eligible for reimbursement.

(b) Eligibility for reimbursement is limited to vests bought after December 31, 1986, by or for peace officers (1) who did not own a vest meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) before the purchase, or (2) who owned a vest that was at least six years old.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299C.065, as amended by Laws 1993, chapter 326, article 12, section 6, is amended to read:

299C.065 UNDERCOVER BUY FUND; WITNESS ASSISTANCE SERVICES AND VICTIM PROTECTION.

Subdivision 1. **GRANTS.** The commissioner of public safety shall make grants to local officials for the following purposes:

(1) the cooperative investigation of cross jurisdictional criminal activity relating to the possession and sale of controlled substances;

(2) receiving or selling stolen goods;

(3) participating in gambling activities in violation of section 609.76;

(4) violations of section 609.322, 609.323, or any other state or federal law prohibiting the recruitment, transportation, or use of juveniles for purposes of prostitution; and

(5) ~~witness assistance services in cases involving criminal gang activity in violation of section 609.229, or domestic assault, as defined in section 611A.0315; and~~

(6) for partial reimbursement of local costs associated with unanticipated, intensive, long-term, multijurisdictional criminal investigations that exhaust available local resources, except that the commissioner may not reimburse the costs of a local investigation involving a child who is reported to be missing and endangered unless the law enforcement agency complies with section 299C.53 and the agency's own investigative policy.

Subd. 1a. **WITNESS AND VICTIM PROTECTION FUND.** A witness and victim protection fund is created under the administration of the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner may make grants to local officials to provide for the relocation or other protection of a victim, witness, or potential witness who is involved in a criminal prosecution and who the commissioner

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has reason to believe is or is likely to be the target of a violent crime or a violation of section 609.498 or 609.713, in connection with that prosecution. The commissioner may award grants for any of the following actions in connection with the protection of a witness or victim under this subdivision:

(1) to provide suitable documents to enable the person to establish a new identity or otherwise protect the person;

(2) to provide housing for the person;

(3) to provide for the transportation of household furniture and other personal property to the person's new residence;

(4) to provide the person with a payment to meet basic living expenses for a time period the commissioner deems necessary;

(5) to assist the person in obtaining employment; and

(6) to provide other services necessary to assist the person in becoming self-sustaining.

Subd. 2. **APPLICATION FOR GRANT.** A county sheriff or the chief administrative officer of a municipal police department may apply to the commissioner of public safety for a grant for any of the purposes described in subdivision 1, or 1a, on forms and pursuant to procedures developed by the superintendent. For grants under subdivision 1, the application shall describe the type of intended criminal investigation, an estimate of the amount of money required, and any other information the superintendent deems necessary.

Subd. 3. **INVESTIGATION REPORT.** A report shall be made to the commissioner at the conclusion of an investigation ~~pursuant to this section for which a grant was made under subdivision 1~~ stating: (1) the number of persons arrested, (2) the nature of charges filed against them, (3) the nature and value of controlled substances or contraband purchased or seized, (4) the amount of money paid to informants during the investigation, and (5) a separate accounting of the amount of money spent for expenses, other than "buy money", of bureau and local law enforcement personnel during the investigation. The commissioner shall prepare and submit to the legislature chairs of the committees in the senate and house of representatives with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy by January 1 of each year a report of investigations ~~pursuant to this section receiving grants under subdivision 1~~.

Subd. 3a. **ACCOUNTING REPORT.** The head of a law enforcement agency that receives a grant under ~~this section for witness assistance services subdivision 1a~~ shall file a report with the commissioner at the conclusion of the case detailing the specific purposes for which the money was spent. The commissioner shall prepare and submit to the legislature chairs of the committees in the senate and house of representatives with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy by January 1 of each year a summary report of witness assistance services provided under this section.

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Subd. 4. **DATA CLASSIFICATION.** An application to the commissioner for money is a confidential record. Information within investigative files that identifies or could reasonably be used to ascertain the identity of assisted witnesses, sources, or undercover investigators is a confidential record. A report at the conclusion of an investigation is a public record, except that information in a report pertaining to the identity or location of an assisted witness is private data.

Sec. 18. **[299C.066] CRIME INFORMATION REWARD FUND.**

Subdivision 1. FUND. A crime information reward fund is created as an account in the state treasury. Money appropriated to the account is available to pay rewards as directed by the commissioner of public safety, in consultation with the attorney general, under this section. The attorney general shall appoint an advisory group, in consultation with the commissioner, of five members to assist in implementation of this section.

Subd. 2. REWARDS. The commissioner is authorized to pay a reward to any person who, in response to a reward offer, provides information leading to the arrest and conviction of a criminal offender. The commissioner shall establish criteria for determining the amount of the reward and the duration of the reward offer. In no event shall a reward exceed \$10,000 or a reward offer remain open longer than ten days. The commissioner shall select the criminal investigations for which rewards are offered based on recommendations made by the advisory group members or by the law enforcement agency or agencies conducting the criminal investigation.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 299C.10, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **LAW ENFORCEMENT DUTY.** It is hereby made the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties and of the police officers in cities of the first, second, and third classes, under the direction of the chiefs of police in such cities, to take or cause to be taken immediately finger and thumb prints, photographs, distinctive physical mark identification data, and such other identification data as may be requested or required by the superintendent of the bureau; of all persons arrested for a felony, gross misdemeanor, of all juveniles committing felonies as distinguished from those committed by adult offenders, of all persons reasonably believed by the arresting officer to be fugitives from justice, of all persons in whose possession, when arrested, are found concealed firearms or other dangerous weapons, burglar tools or outfits, high-power explosives, or articles, machines, or appliances usable for an unlawful purpose and reasonably believed by the arresting officer to be intended for such purposes, and within 24 hours thereafter to forward such fingerprint records and other identification data on such forms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299C.11, is amended to read:

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299C.11 INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SHERIFFS AND POLICE CHIEFS.

The sheriff of each county and the chief of police of each city of the first, second, and third classes shall furnish the bureau, upon such form as the superintendent shall prescribe, with such finger and thumb prints, photographs, distinctive physical mark identification data, and other identification data as may be requested or required by the superintendent of the bureau, which may be taken under the provisions of section 299C.10, of persons who shall be convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or who shall be found to have been convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor, within ten years next preceding their arrest. Upon the determination of all pending criminal actions or proceedings in favor of the arrested person, the arrested person shall, upon demand, have all such finger and thumb prints, photographs, distinctive physical mark identification data, and other identification data, and all copies and duplicates thereof, returned, provided it is not established that the arrested person has been convicted of any felony, either within or without the state, within the period of ten years immediately preceding such determination.

For purposes of this section, "determination of all pending criminal actions or proceedings in favor of the arrested person" does not include the sealing of a criminal record pursuant to section 152.18, subdivision 1, 242.31, or 609.168.

Sec. 21. [299C.115] COUNTIES TO PROVIDE WARRANT INFORMATION TO STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM.

By January 1, 1996, every county shall, in the manner provided in either clause (1) or (2), make warrant information available to other users of the Minnesota criminal justice information system:

(1) the county shall enter the warrant information in the warrant file of the Minnesota criminal justice information system; or

(2) the county, at no charge to the state, shall make the warrant information that is maintained in the county's computer accessible by means of a single query to the Minnesota criminal justice information system.

As used in this section, "warrant information" means information on all outstanding felony, gross misdemeanor, and misdemeanor warrants for adults and juveniles that are issued within the county.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299C.14, is amended to read:

299C.14 OFFICERS OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS TO FURNISH BUREAU WITH DATA RELATING TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

It shall be the duty of the officials having charge of the penal institutions of the state or the release of prisoners therefrom to furnish to the bureau, as the superintendent may require, finger and thumb prints, photographs, distinctive physical mark identification data, other identification data, modus operandi

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reports, and criminal records of prisoners heretofore, now, or hereafter confined in such penal institutions, together with the period of their service and the time, terms, and conditions of their discharge.

Sec. 23. [299C.145] DISTINCTIVE PHYSICAL MARK IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM; ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION.

Subdivision 1. DEFINITION. As used in this section and in sections 299C.10, 299C.11, and 299C.14, "distinctive physical mark identification data" means a photograph of a brand, scar, or tattoo, and a description of the body location where the distinctive physical mark appears.

Subd. 2. SYSTEM ESTABLISHMENT. The superintendent shall establish and maintain a system within the bureau to enable law enforcement agencies to submit and obtain distinctive physical mark identification data on persons who are under investigation for criminal activity. The system shall cross reference the distinctive physical mark identification data with the name of the individual from whose body the distinctive physical mark identification data was obtained. The system also shall cross reference distinctive physical mark identification data with the names of individuals who have been identified as having a similar or identical distinctive physical mark in the same body location.

Subd. 3. AUTHORITY TO ENTER OR RETRIEVE DISTINCTIVE PHYSICAL MARK IDENTIFICATION DATA. Only law enforcement agencies may submit data to and obtain data from the distinctive physical mark identification system.

Subd. 4. RULES. The bureau may adopt rules to provide for the orderly collection, entry, and retrieval of data contained in the distinctive physical mark identification system.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299C.52, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITIONS.** As used in sections 299C.52 to 299C.56, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(a) "Child" means any person under the age of 18 years or any person certified or known to be mentally incompetent;

(b) "CJIS" means Minnesota criminal justice information system;

(c) "Missing" means the status of a child after a law enforcement agency that has received a report of a missing child has conducted a preliminary investigation and determined that the child cannot be located; ~~and~~

(d) "NCIC" means National Crime Information Center; and

(e) "Endangered" means that a law enforcement official has received sufficient evidence that the child is with a person who presents a threat of immediate physical injury to the child or physical or sexual abuse of the child.

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Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299C.53, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **INVESTIGATION AND ENTRY OF INFORMATION.** Upon receiving a report of a child believed to be missing, a law enforcement agency shall conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether the child is missing. If the child is initially determined to be missing and endangered, the agency shall immediately consult the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension during the preliminary investigation, in recognition of the fact that the first two hours are critical. If the child is determined to be missing, the agency shall immediately enter identifying and descriptive information about the child through the CJIS into the NCIC computer. Law enforcement agencies having direct access to the CJIS and the NCIC computer shall enter and retrieve the data directly and shall cooperate in the entry and retrieval of data on behalf of law enforcement agencies which do not have direct access to the systems.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299C.53, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3. MISSING AND ENDANGERED CHILDREN. If the bureau of criminal apprehension receives a report from a law enforcement agency indicating that a child is missing and endangered, the superintendent may assist the law enforcement agency in conducting the preliminary investigation, offer resources, and assist the agency in helping implement the investigation policy with particular attention to the need for immediate action.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299D.07, is amended to read:

299D.07 HELICOPTERS AND FIXED WING AIRCRAFT.

The commissioner of public safety is hereby authorized to retain, acquire, maintain and operate helicopters and fixed wing aircraft for the purposes of the highway patrol and the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and to employ state patrol officer pilots as required.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 480.30, is amended to read:

480.30 JUDICIAL TRAINING ON DOMESTIC ABUSE, HARASSMENT, AND STALKING.

The supreme court's judicial education program must include ongoing training for district court judges on child and adolescent sexual abuse, domestic abuse, harassment, ~~and~~ stalking laws, and related civil and criminal court issues. The program must include information about the specific needs of victims. The program must include education on the causes of sexual abuse and family violence and culturally responsive approaches to serving victims. The program must emphasize the need for the coordination of court and legal victim advocacy services and include education on sexual abuse and domestic abuse pro-

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grams and policies within law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities as well as the court system.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.5315, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **USE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT.** (a) Property kept under this section may be used only in the performance of official duties of the appropriate agency or prosecuting agency and may not be used for any other purpose. If an appropriate agency keeps a forfeited motor vehicle for official use, it shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the motor vehicle is available for use and adaptation by the agency's officers who participate in the drug abuse resistance education program.

(b) Proceeds from the sale of property kept under this subdivision must be disbursed as provided in subdivision 5.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626.556, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **REPORT OF DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OR KIDNAPPING.** A person mandated to report under subdivision 3, who knows or has reason to know of a violation of section 609.25 or 609.26, shall report the information to the local police department or the county sheriff. Receipt by a local welfare agency of a report or notification of a report of a violation of section 609.25 or 609.26 shall not be construed to invoke the duties of subdivision 10, 10a, or 10b.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626.76, is amended to read:

626.76 RULES AND REGULATIONS; AIDING OTHER OFFICERS; EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

Subdivision 1. Any appointive or elective agency or office of peace officers as defined in subdivision 3 may establish rules or regulations and enter into agreements with other agencies and offices for:

(1) assisting other peace officers in the line of their duty and within the course of their employment; and

(2) exchanging the agency's peace officers with peace officers of another agency or office on a temporary basis. Additionally, the agency or office may establish rules and regulations for assisting probation, parole, and supervised release agents who are supervising probationers, parolees, or supervised releasees in the geographic area within the agency's or office's jurisdiction.

Subd. 2. (a) When a peace officer gives assistance to another peace officer, or to a parole, probation, or supervised release agent, within the scope of the rules or regulations of the peace officer's appointive or elected agency or office, any such assistance shall be within the line of duty and course of employment of the officer rendering the assistance.

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(b) When a peace officer acts on behalf of another agency or office within the scope of an exchange agreement entered into under subdivision 1, the officer's actions are within the officer's line of duty and course of employment to the same extent as if the officer had acted on behalf of the officer's employing agency.

Subd. 3. For the purposes of this section ~~the term~~, "peace officer" means any member of a police department, state patrol, game warden service, sheriff's office, or any other law enforcement agency, the members of which have, by law, the power of arrest.

Subd. 4. This section shall in no way be construed as extending or enlarging the duties or authority of any peace officer or any other law enforcement agent as defined in subdivision 3 except as provided in this section.

Sec. 32. [626.8454] MANUAL AND POLICY FOR INVESTIGATING CASES INVOLVING CHILDREN WHO ARE MISSING AND ENDANGERED.

Subdivision 1. MANUAL. By July 1, 1994, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension shall transmit to law enforcement agencies a training and procedures manual on child abduction investigations.

Subd. 2. MODEL INVESTIGATION POLICY. By June 1, 1995, the peace officer standards and training board shall develop a model investigation policy for cases involving children who are missing and endangered as defined in section 299C.52. The model policy shall describe the procedures for the handling of cases involving children who are missing and endangered. In developing the policy, the board shall consult with representatives of the bureau of criminal apprehension, Minnesota police chiefs association, Minnesota sheriff's association, Minnesota police and peace officers association, Minnesota association of women police, Minnesota county attorneys association, a nonprofit foundation formed to combat child abuse, and two representatives of victims advocacy groups selected by the commissioner of corrections. The manual on child abduction investigation shall serve as a basis for defining the specific actions to be taken during the early investigation.

Subd. 3. LOCAL POLICY. By August 1, 1995, each chief of police and sheriff shall establish and implement a written policy governing the investigation of cases involving children who are missing and endangered as defined in section 299C.52. The policy shall be based on the model policy developed under subdivision 2. The policy shall include specific actions to be taken during the initial two-hour period.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 626.846, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. A person seeking election or appointment to the office of sheriff, or seeking appointment to the position of chief law enforcement officer, as defined

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by the rules of the board, after June 30, 1987, must be licensed or eligible to be licensed as a peace officer. The person shall submit proof of peace officer licensure or eligibility as part of the application for office. A person elected or appointed to the office of sheriff or the position of chief law enforcement officer shall be licensed as a peace officer during the person's term of office or employment.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 626.861, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **PEACE OFFICERS TRAINING ACCOUNT.** (a) Receipts from penalty assessments must be credited to a peace officer training account in the special revenue fund. The peace officers standards and training board shall make the following allocations from appropriated funds, net of operating expenses:

(1) for fiscal year 1994:

(i) at least 25 percent for reimbursement to board-approved skills courses; and

(ii) at least 13.5 percent for the school of law enforcement;

(2) for fiscal year 1995:

(i) at least 17 percent to the community college system for one-time start-up costs associated with the transition to an integrated academic program;

(ii) at least eight percent for reimbursement to board-approved skills courses in the technical college system; and

(iii) at least 13.5 percent for the school of law enforcement.

The balance in each year may be used to pay each local unit of government an amount in proportion to the number of licensed peace officers and constables employed, at a rate to be determined by the board. The disbursed amount must be used exclusively for reimbursement of the cost of in-service training required under this chapter and chapter 214.

(b) The board must not reduce allocations to law enforcement agencies or higher education systems or institutions to fund legal costs or other board operating expenses not presented in the board's biennial legislative budget request.

(c) No school in Minnesota certified by the board shall provide a nondegree professional peace officer education program for any state agency or local law enforcement agency after December 31, 1994, without affirmative legislative approval.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 629.73, is amended to read:

629.73 NOTICE TO ~~SEXUAL ASSAULT~~ CRIME VICTIM REGARDING RELEASE OF ARRESTED OR DETAINED PERSON.

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Subdivision 1. **ORAL NOTICE.** When a person arrested or a juvenile detained for ~~criminal sexual conduct or attempted criminal sexual conduct~~ a crime of violence or an attempted crime of violence is about to be released from pretrial detention, the agency having custody of the arrested or detained person or its designee shall make a reasonable and good faith effort before release to inform orally the victim or, if the victim is incapacitated, the same or next of kin, or if the victim is a minor, the victim's parent or guardian of the following matters:

- (1) the conditions of release, if any;
- (2) the time of release;
- (3) the time, date, and place of the next scheduled court appearance of the arrested or detained person and, where applicable, the victim's right to be present at the court appearance; and
- (4) the location and telephone number of the area sexual assault program as designated by the commissioner of corrections.

Subd. 2. **WRITTEN NOTICE.** As soon as practicable after the arrested or detained person is released, the agency having custody of the arrested or detained person or its designee must personally deliver or mail to the alleged victim written notice of the information contained in subdivision 1, clauses (2) and (3).

Sec. 36. BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION; REPORT TO LEGISLATURE REQUIRED.

The superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall conduct a study of the mandate in Minnesota Statutes, sections 299C.10 and 299C.11, that local law enforcement agencies take finger and thumb prints of persons arrested for certain crimes and forward copies of the prints to the bureau within 24 hours. The superintendent shall determine the extent to which law enforcement agencies comply or fail to comply with this law and shall analyze the reasons for lack of compliance where it exists.

By January 15, 1995, the superintendent shall submit a report to the chair of the house judiciary committee and the chair of the senate crime prevention committee. The report shall contain the superintendent's findings and shall make recommendations for improving the accuracy, comprehensiveness, and timeliness of finger and thumb print data collection within the criminal justice system.

Sec. 37. CRIMINAL ALERT NETWORK.

Subdivision 1. **PLAN.** The commissioner of public safety, in cooperation with the commissioner of administration, shall develop a plan for an integrated criminal alert network to facilitate the communication of crime prevention information by electronic means among state agencies, law enforcement officials, and the private sector. The plan shall identify ways to disseminate data regarding the commission of crime, including information on missing and endangered children. In addition, the plan shall consider methods of reducing theft and other crime by the use of electronic transmission of information. In developing the plan, the commissioner shall consider the efficacy of existing means of transmitting information about crime and evaluate the following means of information transfer: existing state computer networks, INTERNET, and fax machines, including broadcast fax procedures.

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Subd. 2. REPORT. The commissioner shall report to the legislature by January 1, 1995, concerning the details of the plan.

Sec. 38. GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION TRAINING; PILOT PROGRAMS.

Subdivision 1. TRAINING PROGRAM. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall develop a pilot program to train peace officers to teach the gang resistance education training (GREAT) curriculum in middle schools. The training program must be approved by the commissioner of public safety.

Subd. 2. GRANTS. Law enforcement agencies and school districts may apply to the commissioner of public safety for grants to enable peace officers to undergo the training described in subdivision 1. Grants may be used to cover the cost of the training as well as reimbursement for actual, reasonable travel and living expenses incurred in connection with the training. The commissioner shall administer the program, shall promote it throughout the state, and is authorized to receive money from public and private sources for use in carrying it out.

Subd. 3. REPORTS. The commissioner may require grant recipients to account to the commissioner at reasonable time intervals regarding the use of grants and the training and programs provided.

Subd. 4. EVALUATION. The commissioners of public safety and education shall evaluate the success of the gang resistance education training pilot program and report conclusions and recommendations to the chairs of the house judiciary and education committees and the senate crime prevention and education committees by February 1, 1995.

Sec. 39. PRETRIAL SERVICES.

The conference of chief judges shall consider including within the pretrial services checklist:

(1) an evaluation of the proximity of the residences of the alleged offender and the victim, including whether the victim and defendant cohabit or are close neighbors if the case involves criminal sexual conduct or domestic violence; and

(2) an attempt to contact the victim or victim's family to verify information on which the bail decision is based.

Sec. 40. TRAINING FOR PROSECUTORS.

The county attorneys association, in conjunction with the attorney general's office, shall prepare and conduct a training course for county attorneys and city attorneys to deal with the prosecution of bias-motivated crimes. The course may be combined with other training conducted by the county attorneys association or other groups.

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Sec. 41. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 8.34, subdivision 2, is repealed.

Sec. 42. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 7 and 30 are effective August 1, 1994, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date. Sections 32, 36, and 40 are effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 5

EXPLOSIVES & BLASTING AGENTS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.72, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. **BLASTING AGENT.** "Blasting agent" means any material or mixture (1) that consists of a fuel and oxidizer, (2) that is intended for blasting, (3) that is not otherwise classified as an explosive, (4) in which none of the ingredients is classified as an explosive, and (5) when a finished product, as mixed and packaged for use or shipment, that cannot be detonated by means of a number eight test blasting cap when unconfined. The term does not include flammable liquids or flammable gases.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.72, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1b. **CRIME OF VIOLENCE.** "Crime of violence" has the meaning given in section 624.712, subdivision 5, and also includes a domestic assault conviction when committed within the last three years or while an order for protection is active against the person, whichever period is longer.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.72, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **EXPLOSIVE.** "Explosive" means any chemical compound or mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion; that is, with substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat; ~~but shall~~, unless the compound, mixture, or device is otherwise specifically classified by the United States Department of Transportation. The term does not mean or include the components for handloading rifle, pistol, and shotgun ammunition, and/or rifle, pistol and shotgun ammunition, black powder, smokeless powder, primers, and fuses when used for ammunition and components for antique or replica muzzleloading rifles, pistols, muskets, shotguns, and cannons; or when possessed or used for rifle, pistol, and shotgun ammunition, nor does it include fireworks as defined in section 624.20; nor shall it include any fertilizer product

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~~possessed, used or sold solely for a legitimate agricultural, forestry, conservation, or horticultural purpose.~~

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.73, is amended to read:

299F.73 LICENSE REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. **MANUFACTURE, ASSEMBLY, OR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.** No person shall manufacture, assemble, warehouse or store explosives or blasting agents for purposes of wholesale or retail sale, or for any other purpose other than for ultimate consumption without being licensed to do so by the commissioner of public safety.

Subd. 2. **APPLICATION.** In order to obtain the license herein required such person shall make application to the commissioner of public safety. The application shall be on forms provided by the commissioner of public safety and shall require such information as the commissioner deems necessary including but not limited to the name, address, age, experience and knowledge of the applicant in the use, handling, and storage of explosives and explosive devices or blasting agents, and whether the applicant is a person to whom no such license may be issued pursuant to section 299F.77. The commissioner of public safety may refuse to issue a license to any person who does not have sufficient knowledge of the use, handling, or storage of explosives or blasting agents to protect the public safety. Any person aggrieved by the denial of a license may request a hearing before the commissioner of public safety. The provisions of sections 14.57 to 14.69 shall apply to such hearing and subsequent proceedings, if any.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.74, is amended to read:

299F.74 PERMIT REQUIRED FOR POSSESSION OR USE.

No person shall possess explosives or blasting agents, unless said person shall have obtained a valid license as provided in section 299F.73, or unless said person shall have obtained a valid permit for the use of explosives or blasting agents as hereinafter provided. The transportation of an explosive or blasting agent by a common carrier for hire shall not be deemed to be possession of an explosive or blasting agent for purposes of this section.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.75, is amended to read:

299F.75 PERMIT APPLICATION.

Subdivision 1. **REQUIREMENT.** Any person desiring to possess explosives or blasting agents, other than a person licensed as provided in section 299F.73, shall make application for a permit for the use of explosives or blasting agents to the appropriate local sheriff or chief of police of a statutory or home rule charter city of the first, second or third class, or such other person as is designated by the commissioner of public safety, on a standardized form provided by the commissioner of public safety.

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Subd. 2. **CONTENTS.** The application shall require the applicant's name, address, purpose for acquiring explosives or blasting agents, place of intended acquisition, quantity required, place and time of intended use, place and means of storage until such use and whether the applicant is a person to whom no such permit may be issued pursuant to section 299F.77. Issuing authorities may request a certificate from the applicant regarding the applicant's knowledge in the use, handling, and storage of explosives and blasting agents, and may refuse to issue a permit to any person who does not have sufficient knowledge to protect the public safety. Any person aggrieved by the denial of a permit may request a hearing before the commissioner of public safety. The provisions of sections 14.57 to 14.69 shall apply to such hearings and subsequent proceedings, if any.

Subd. 3. **NOTICE.** Prior to the storage or use of explosives or blasting agents, the applicant shall notify the appropriate local fire official and law enforcement agency.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.77, is amended to read:

299F.77 ISSUANCE TO CERTAIN PERSONS PROHIBITED.

The following persons shall not be entitled to receive an explosives license or permit:

(a) Any person who within the past five years has been convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, is on parole or probation therefor, or is currently under indictment for any such crime a person under the age of 18 years;

(b) Any person with mental illness or mental retardation as defined in section 253B.02 who has been confined or committed in Minnesota or elsewhere for mental illness or mental retardation to any hospital, mental institution or sanitarium, or who has been certified by a medical doctor as being mentally ill or mentally retarded, unless in possession of a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed to practice in this state, or other satisfactory proof, that the person no longer has this disability a person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a crime of violence, as defined in section 299F.72, subdivision 1b, unless ten years have elapsed since the person's civil rights have been restored or the sentence has expired, whichever occurs first, and during that time the person has not been convicted of any other crime of violence. For purposes of this section, crime of violence includes crimes in other states or jurisdictions that would have been crimes of violence if they had been committed in this state;

(c) Any person who is or has been hospitalized or committed for treatment for the habitual use of a narcotic drug, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 10 or a controlled substance, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4, or who has been certified by a medical doctor as being addicted to narcotic drugs or depressant or stimulant drugs, unless in possession of a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed to practice in this state, or other satisfactory proof, that the person no longer has this disability a person who is or has ever been confined or committed in Minnesota or elsewhere as a "mentally ill," "mentally retarded," or "mentally ill and dangerous to the public" person, as

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defined in section 253B.02, to a treatment facility, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof, that the person is no longer suffering from this disability;

(d) Any person who by reason of the habitual and excessive use of intoxicating liquors is incapable of self-management or management of personal affairs and who has been confined or committed to any hospital; or treatment facility in this state or elsewhere as a "chemically dependent person" as defined in section 253B.02, or who has been certified by a medical doctor as being addicted to alcohol; unless in possession of a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed to practice in this state; or other satisfactory proof; that the person no longer has this disability a person who has been convicted in Minnesota or elsewhere for the unlawful use, possession, or sale of a controlled substance other than conviction for possession of a small amount of marijuana, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 16, or who is or has ever been hospitalized or committed for treatment for the habitual use of a controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in sections 152.01 and 152.02, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof, that the person has not abused a controlled substance or marijuana during the previous two years; and

(e) Any person under the age of 18 years a person who has been confined or committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as "chemically dependent," as defined in section 253B.02, unless the person has completed treatment.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.78, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **REQUIREMENTS TO TRANSFER TRANSFERRING EXPLOSIVES OR BLASTING AGENTS.** No person shall transfer explosives or blasting agents to another unless the transferee shall display to the transferor a copy of a valid license or use permit and proper identification, and unless said transferee shall present to the transferor a signed ~~standardized form provided by the commissioner of public safety~~; acknowledging receipt of the quantity of explosives or blasting agents transferred, the identifying numbers of the same explosives, or if none, the identifying numbers of the primary container from which the ~~same~~ explosives or blasting agents were distributed, and the serial number of the use permit displayed; ~~which receipt shall be kept among the transferor's records until authorized to dispose of it by the state fire marshal.~~

Sec. 9. [299F.785] **BLACK POWDER.**

No person shall manufacture, assemble, warehouse, or store black powder for purposes of wholesale or retail sale without being licensed to do so by the commissioner of public safety. The license shall be as prescribed by section 299F.73, subdivision 2. Persons who purchase more than five pounds of black powder shall provide suitable identification to the licensee and the licensee shall record the person's name and date of birth, date of purchase, and amount pur-

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chased. Additional information may be required by the commissioner. The records maintained by the licensee must be open to the inspection of any peace officer acting in the normal course of duties. Persons shall notify the appropriate local fire official before storing more than five pounds of black powder.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.79, is amended to read:

299F.79 **UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION WITH INTENT OF COMPONENTS; PENALTY.**

Whoever possesses one or more of the components necessary to manufacture or assemble explosives or blasting agents, with the intent to manufacture or assemble explosives or blasting agents, unless said person shall have a valid license or permit as provided by sections 299F.73 and 299F.75, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.80, is amended to read:

299F.80 **UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES WITHOUT PERMIT OR BLASTING AGENTS; PENALTY.**

Subdivision 1. **POSSESSION WITHOUT LICENSE OR PERMIT.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, whoever possesses explosives or blasting agents without a valid license or permit may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **POSSESSION FOR LEGITIMATE PURPOSES; PENALTY.** Whoever possesses ~~dynamite or other~~ explosives or blasting agents commonly used for agricultural, forestry, conservation, industry or mining purposes, without a valid license or permit, with intent to use the same for legitimate agricultural, forestry, conservation, industry or mining purposes, and in only such quantities as are reasonably necessary for such intended use, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to a payment of a fine of not more than ~~\$300~~ \$700, or both.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.82, is amended to read:

299F.82 **ILLEGAL TRANSFER.**

Subdivision 1. **PENALTY.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, whoever illegally transfers an explosive or blasting agent to another may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Subd. 2. **PENALTY; LEGITIMATE PURPOSES.** Whoever illegally transfers ~~dynamite or other~~ explosives or blasting agents commonly used for agricultural, forestry, conservation, industry or mining purposes to another, personally known to the ~~transferrer~~ transferor, in the belief that the same shall be used for legitimate agricultural, forestry, conservation, industry or mining purposes, and

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in only such quantities as are reasonably necessary for such believed use, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than ~~\$300~~ \$700, or both.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299F.83, is amended to read:

299F.83 NEGLIGENT DISCHARGE.

Whoever, acting with gross disregard for human life or property, negligently causes an explosive, ~~explosive device, or incendiary device, or blasting agent~~ to be discharged may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

Sec. 14. [299F.831] HANDLING WHILE INFLUENCED BY ALCOHOL OR DRUG.

Subdivision 1. PROHIBITION. A person shall not handle or use explosives or blasting agents while under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances as defined by section 169.121, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. PENALTY. Whoever handles or uses an explosive or blasting agent while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both.

Sec. 15. [609.668] EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY DEVICES.

Subdivision 1. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(a) "Explosive device" means a device so articulated that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, chemical reaction, or detonation of any part of the device may cause such sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects. Explosive devices include, but are not limited to, bombs, grenades, rockets having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, mines, and fireworks modified for other than their intended purpose. The term includes devices that produce a chemical reaction that produces gas capable of bursting its container and producing destructive effects. The term does not include firearms ammunition.

(b) "Incendiary device" means a device so articulated that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, detonation, or other method may produce destructive effects primarily through combustion rather than explosion. The term does not include a manufactured device or article in common use by the general public that is designed to produce combustion for a lawful purpose, including but not limited to matches, lighters, flares, or devices commercially manufactured primarily for the purpose of illumination, heating, or cooking. The term does not include firearms ammunition.

(c) "Crime of violence" has the meaning given in section 624.712, subdivi-

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sion 5, and also includes a domestic assault conviction when committed within the last three years or while an order for protection is active against the person, whichever period is longer.

Subd. 2. POSSESSION BY CERTAIN PERSONS PROHIBITED. The following persons are prohibited from possessing or reporting an explosive device or incendiary device:

(a) a person under the age of 18 years;

(b) a person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a crime of violence unless ten years have elapsed since the person's civil rights have been restored or the sentence has expired, whichever occurs first, and during that time the person has not been convicted of any other crime of violence. For purposes of this section, crime of violence includes crimes in other states or jurisdictions that would have been crimes of violence if they had been committed in this state;

(c) a person who is or has ever been confined or committed in Minnesota or elsewhere as a "mentally ill," "mentally retarded," or "mentally ill and dangerous to the public" person, as defined in section 253B.02, to a treatment facility, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof, that the person is no longer suffering from this disability;

(d) a person who has been convicted in Minnesota or elsewhere for the unlawful use, possession, or sale of a controlled substance other than conviction for possession of a small amount of marijuana, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 16, or who is or has ever been hospitalized or committed for treatment for the habitual use of a controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in sections 152.01 and 152.02, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof, that the person has not abused a controlled substance or marijuana during the previous two years;

(e) a person who has been confined or committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as "chemically dependent," as defined in section 253B.02, unless the person has completed treatment; and

(f) a peace officer who is informally admitted to a treatment facility under section 253B.04 for chemical dependency, unless the officer possesses a certificate from the head of the treatment facility discharging or provisionally discharging the officer from the treatment facility.

A person who in good faith issues a certificate to a person described in this subdivision to possess or use an incendiary or explosive device is not liable for damages resulting or arising from the actions or misconduct with an explosive or incendiary device committed by the individual who is the subject of the certificate.

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Subd. 3. USES PERMITTED. (a) The following persons may own or possess an explosive device or incendiary device provided that subdivision 4 is complied with:

(1) law enforcement officers for use in the course of their duties;

(2) fire department personnel for use in the course of their duties;

(3) corrections officers and other personnel at correctional facilities or institutions when used for the retention of persons convicted or accused of crime;

(4) persons possessing explosive devices or incendiary devices that although designed as devices have been determined by the commissioner of public safety or the commissioner's delegate, by reason of the date of manufacture, value, design, or other characteristics, to be a collector's item, relic, museum piece, or specifically used in a particular vocation or employment, such as the entertainment industry; and

(5) dealers and manufacturers who are federally licensed or registered.

(b) Persons listed in paragraph (a) shall also comply with the federal requirements for the registration and licensing of destructive devices.

Subd. 4. REPORT REQUIRED. (a) Before owning or possessing an explosive device or incendiary device as authorized by subdivision 3, a person shall file a written report with the department of public safety showing the person's name and address; the person's title, position, and type of employment; a description of the explosive device or incendiary device sufficient to enable identification of the device; the purpose for which the device will be owned or possessed; the federal license or registration number, if appropriate; and other information as the department may require.

(b) Before owning or possessing an explosive device or incendiary device, a dealer or manufacturer shall file a written report with the department of public safety showing the name and address of the dealer or manufacturer; the federal license or registration number, if appropriate; the general type and disposition of the device; and other information as the department may require.

Subd. 5. EXCEPTIONS. This section does not apply to:

(1) members of the armed forces of either the United States or the state of Minnesota when for use in the course of duties;

(2) educational institutions when the devices are manufactured or used in conjunction with an official education course or program;

(3) propellant-actuated devices, or propellant-actuated industrial tools manufactured, imported, or distributed for their intended purpose;

(4) items that are neither designed or redesigned for use as explosive devices or incendiary devices;

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(5) governmental organizations using explosive devices or incendiary devices for agricultural purposes or control of wildlife;

(6) governmental organizations using explosive devices or incendiary devices for official training purposes or as items retained as evidence; or

(7) arsenals, navy yards, depots, or other establishments owned by, or operated by or on behalf of, the United States.

Subd. 6. ACTS PROHIBITED; PENALTIES. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever possesses, manufactures, transports, or stores an explosive device or incendiary device in violation of this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

(b) Whoever legally possesses, manufactures, transports, or stores an explosive device or incendiary device, with intent to use the device to damage property or cause injury, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

(c) Whoever, acting with gross disregard for human life or property, negligently causes an explosive device or incendiary device to be discharged, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both.

Subd. 7. INITIAL REPORTING. All persons have 60 days from the effective date of this section to report explosive devices and incendiary devices to the department of public safety.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 609.902, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. CRIMINAL ACT. "Criminal act" means conduct constituting, or a conspiracy or attempt to commit, a felony violation of chapter 152, or a felony violation of section 297D.09; 299F.79; 299F.80; ~~299F.811; 299F.815;~~ 299F.82; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.2231; 609.228; 609.235; 609.245; 609.25; 609.27; 609.322; 609.323; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.42; 609.48; 609.485; 609.495; 609.496; 609.497; 609.498; 609.52, subdivision 2, if the offense is punishable under subdivision 3, clause (3)(b) or clause 3(d)(v) or (vi); section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (4); 609.53; 609.561; 609.562; 609.582, subdivision 1 or 2; ~~609.668, subdivision 6, paragraph (a);~~ 609.67; 609.687; 609.713; 609.86; 624.713; or 624.74. "Criminal act" also includes conduct constituting, or a conspiracy or attempt to commit, a felony violation of section 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3), (4), (15), or (16) if the violation involves an insurance company as defined in section 60A.02, subdivision 4, a nonprofit health service plan corporation regulated under chapter 62C, a health maintenance organization regulated under chapter 62D, or a fraternal benefit society regulated under chapter 64B.

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Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 624.21, is amended to read:

624.21 SALE, POSSESSION, AND USE OF FIREWORKS PROHIBITED.

Except as otherwise provided in sections 624.20 to 624.25, it shall be unlawful for any person to offer for sale, expose for sale, sell at retail or wholesale, possess, advertise, use, or explode any fireworks. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the possession, use, or explosion of fireworks by an engineer licensed pursuant to sections 326.02 and 326.03 or a person under the engineer's direct supervision when undertaking acoustical testing; or sales at wholesale to those persons holding valid permits for a fireworks display from a governmental subdivision of the state; or sales outside the state or sales to licensed professional engineers for acoustical testing purposes only.

Sec. 18. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 299F.71; 299F.72, subdivisions 3 and 4; 299F.78, subdivision 2; and 299F.815, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 299F.811; and 299F.815, subdivision 1, are repealed.

Sec. 19. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 to 18 are effective August 1, 1994, and apply to crimes committed on or after that date.

ARTICLE 6

CORRECTIONS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 241.021, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **SUPERVISION OVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.** (1) The commissioner of corrections shall inspect and license all correctional facilities throughout the state, whether public or private, established and operated for the detention and confinement of persons detained or confined therein according to law except to the extent that they are inspected or licensed by other state regulating agencies. The commissioner shall promulgate pursuant to chapter 14, rules establishing minimum standards for these facilities with respect to their management, operation, physical condition, and the security, safety, health, treatment, and discipline of persons detained or confined therein. Commencing September 1, 1980, no individual, corporation, partnership, voluntary association, or other private organization legally responsible for the operation of a correctional facility may operate the facility unless licensed by the commissioner of corrections. The commissioner shall ~~annually~~ review the correctional facilities described in this subdivision at least once every biennium.

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except as otherwise provided herein, to determine compliance with the minimum standards established pursuant to this subdivision. The commissioner shall grant a license to any facility found to conform to minimum standards or to any facility which, in the commissioner's judgment, is making satisfactory progress toward substantial conformity and the interests and well-being of the persons detained or confined therein are protected. The commissioner may grant license up to two years. The commissioner shall have access to the buildings, grounds, books, records, staff, and to persons detained or confined in these facilities. The commissioner may require the officers in charge of these facilities to furnish all information and statistics the commissioner deems necessary, at a time and place designated by the commissioner. The commissioner may require that any or all such information be provided through the department of corrections detention information system.

(2) Any state agency which regulates, inspects, or licenses certain aspects of correctional facilities shall, insofar as is possible, ensure that the minimum standards it requires are substantially the same as those required by other state agencies which regulate, inspect, or license the same aspects of similar types of correctional facilities, although at different correctional facilities.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the commissioner of corrections' authority to promulgate rules establishing standards of eligibility for counties to receive funds under sections 401.01 to 401.16, or to require counties to comply with operating standards the commissioner establishes as a condition precedent for counties to receive that funding.

(4) When the commissioner finds that any facility described in clause (1), except foster care facilities for delinquent children and youth as provided in subdivision 2, does not substantially conform to the minimum standards established by the commissioner and is not making satisfactory progress toward substantial conformance, the commissioner shall promptly notify the chief executive officer and the governing board of the facility of the deficiencies and order that they be remedied within a reasonable period of time. The commissioner may by written order restrict the use of any facility which does not substantially conform to minimum standards to prohibit the detention of any person therein for more than 72 hours at one time. When, after due notice and hearing, the commissioner finds that any facility described in this subdivision, except county jails and lockups as provided in sections 641.26, 642.10, and 642.11, does not conform to minimum standards, or is not making satisfactory progress toward substantial compliance therewith, the commissioner may issue an order revoking the license of that facility. After revocation of its license, that facility shall not be used until its license is renewed. When the commissioner is satisfied that satisfactory progress towards substantial compliance with minimum standard is being made, the commissioner may, at the request of the appropriate officials of the affected facility supported by a written schedule for compliance, grant an extension of time for a period not to exceed one year.

(5) As used in this subdivision, "correctional facility" means any facility,

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including a group home, having a residential component, the primary purpose of which is to serve persons placed therein by a court, court services department, parole authority, or other correctional agency having dispositional power over persons charged with, convicted, or adjudicated to be guilty or delinquent.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 241.021, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **FOSTER CARE FACILITIES FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH; LICENSES; SUPERVISION.** Notwithstanding any provisions in sections 256.01, subdivision 2, clause (2), 245A.03, and 245A.04, to the contrary, the commissioner of corrections shall ~~pass annually on the adequacy and suitability of review~~ review all county, municipal or other publicly established and operated facilities for the detention, care and training of delinquent children and youth at least once every biennium, if such facility conforms to reasonable standards established by the commissioner or in the commissioner's judgment is making satisfactory progress toward substantial conformity therewith, and the commissioner is satisfied that the interests and well-being of children and youth received therein are protected, the commissioner shall grant a license to the county, municipality or agency thereof operating such facility. ~~This license shall remain in force one year unless sooner revoked. The commissioner may grant licensure up to two years.~~ Each such facility shall cooperate with the commissioner to make available all facts regarding its operation and services as the commissioner requires to determine its conformance to standards and its competence to give the services needed and which purports to give. Every such facility as herein described is subject to visitation and supervision by the commissioner and shall receive from the commissioner consultation as needed to strengthen services to the children and youth received therein.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 241.26, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **PAYMENT OF BOARD AND ROOM.** The commissioner shall determine the amount to be paid for board and room by such work placement inmate. When special circumstances warrant or for just and reasonable cause, the commissioner may waive the payment by the inmate of board and room charges ~~and report such waivers to the commissioner of finance.~~

Where a work placement inmate is housed in a jail or workhouse, such board and room revenue shall be paid over to such city or county official as provided for in subdivision 2, provided however, that when payment of board and room has been waived, the commissioner shall make such payments from funds appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 4. [241.275] **PRODUCTIVE DAY INITIATIVE PROGRAMS; CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES; HENNEPIN, RAMSEY, AND ST. LOUIS COUNTIES.**

Subdivision 1. PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT. The counties of Henne-

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pin, Ramsey, and St. Louis shall each establish a productive day initiative program in their correctional facilities as described in this section. The productive day program shall be designed to motivate inmates in local correctional facilities to develop basic life and work skills through training and education, thereby creating opportunities for inmates on release to achieve more successful integration into the community.

Subd. 2. PROGRAM COMPONENTS. The productive day initiative programs shall include components described in paragraphs (a) to (c).

(a) The initiative programs shall contain programs designed to promote the inmate's self-esteem, self-discipline, and economic self-sufficiency by providing structured training and education with respect to basic life skills, including hygiene, personal financial budgeting, literacy, and conflict management.

(b) The programs shall contain individualized educational, vocational, and work programs designed to productively occupy an inmate for at least eight hours a day.

(c) The program administrators shall develop correctional industry programs, including marketing efforts to attract work opportunities both inside correctional facilities and outside in the community. Program options may include expanding and reorganizing on-site industry programs, locating off-site industry work areas, and community service work programs. To develop innovative work programs, program administrators may enlist members of the business and labor community to help target possible productive enterprises for inmate work programs.

(d) Whenever inmates are assigned to work within the correctional facility or with any state department or agency, local unit of government, or other government subdivision, the program administrator must certify to the appropriate bargaining agent that work performed by inmates will not result in the displacement of current employed workers or workers on seasonal layoff or layoff from a substantially equivalent position, including partial displacement such as reduction in hours of work other than overtime work, wages, or other employment benefits.

Subd. 3. ELIGIBILITY. The administrators of each productive day program shall develop criteria for inmate eligibility for the program.

Subd. 4. EVALUATION. The administrators of each of the productive day initiative programs shall develop program evaluation tools to monitor the success of the programs.

Subd. 5. REPORT. Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis counties shall each report results of their evaluations to the chairs of the house judiciary finance division and the senate crime prevention finance division by July 1, 1996.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 242.51, is amended to read:

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242.51 THE MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY-SAUK CENTRE.

There is established the Minnesota correctional facility-Sauk Centre at Sauk Centre, Minnesota, in which may be placed persons committed to the commissioner of corrections by the courts of this state who, in the opinion of the commissioner, may benefit from the programs available thereat. The general control and management of the facility shall be under the commissioner of corrections.

~~The commissioner shall charge counties or other appropriate jurisdictions for the actual per diem cost of confinement of juveniles at the Minnesota correctional facility-Sauk Centre.~~

~~The commissioner shall annually determine costs making necessary adjustments to reflect the actual costs of confinement. All money received under this section must be deposited to the general fund.~~

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.05, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CONDITIONAL RELEASE.** The commissioner of corrections may parole any person sentenced to confinement in any state correctional facility for adults under the control of the commissioner of corrections, provided that:

(a) no inmate serving a life sentence for committing murder before May 1, 1980, other than murder committed in violation of clause (1) of section 609.185 who has not been previously convicted of a felony shall be paroled without having served 20 years, less the diminution that would have been allowed for good conduct had the sentence been for 20 years;

(b) no inmate serving a life sentence for committing murder before May 1, 1980, who has been previously convicted of a felony or though not previously convicted of a felony is serving a life sentence for murder in the first degree committed in violation of clause (1) of section 609.185 shall be paroled without having served 25 years, less the diminution which would have been allowed for good conduct had the sentence been for 25 years;

(c) any inmate sentenced prior to September 1, 1963, who would be eligible for parole had the inmate been sentenced after September 1, 1963, shall be eligible for parole; and

(d) any new rule or policy or change of rule or policy adopted by the commissioner of corrections which has the effect of postponing eligibility for parole has prospective effect only and applies only with respect to persons committing offenses after the effective date of the new rule or policy or change. Upon being paroled and released, an inmate is and remains in the legal custody and under the control of the commissioner, subject at any time to be returned to a facility of the department of corrections established by law for the confinement or treat-

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

ment of convicted persons and the parole rescinded by the commissioner. The written order of the commissioner of corrections, is sufficient authority for any peace officer or state parole and probation agent to retake and place in actual custody any person on parole or supervised release, but any state parole and probation agent may, without order of warrant, when it appears necessary in order to prevent escape or enforce discipline, take and detain a parolee or person on supervised release or work release to the commissioner for action. The written order of the commissioner of corrections is sufficient authority for any peace officer or state parole and probation agent to retake and place in actual custody any person on probation under the supervision of the commissioner pursuant to section 609.135, but any state parole and probation agent may, without an order, when it appears necessary in order to prevent escape or enforce discipline, retake and detain a probationer and bring the probationer before the court for further proceedings under section 609.14. Persons conditionally released, and those on probation under the supervision of the commissioner of corrections pursuant to section 609.135 may be placed within or outside the boundaries of the state at the discretion of the commissioner of corrections or the court, and the limits fixed for these persons may be enlarged or reduced according to their conduct.

Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 1b, in considering applications for conditional release or discharge, the commissioner is not required to hear oral argument from any attorney or other person not connected with an adult correctional facility of the department of corrections in favor of or against the parole or release of any inmates, but the commissioner may institute inquiries by correspondence, taking testimony or otherwise, as to the previous history, physical or mental condition, and character of the inmate, and to that end shall have authority to require the attendance of the chief executive officer of any state adult correctional facility and the production of the records of these facilities, and to compel the attendance of witnesses. The commissioner is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses for these purposes.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.05, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. DETENTION OF FELONS WHO FLEE PENDING SENTENCING. The commissioner of corrections shall assist law enforcement agencies in locating and taking into custody any person who has been convicted of a felony for which a prison sentence is presumed under the sentencing guidelines and applicable statutes, and who absconds pending sentencing in violation of the conditions of release imposed by the court under rule 27.01 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure. The written order of the commissioner of corrections is sufficient authority for any state parole and probation agent to take the person into custody without a warrant and to take the person before the court without further delay.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.05, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 1b. VICTIM'S RIGHTS. (a) This subdivision applies to parole decisions relating to inmates convicted of first degree murder who are described in subdivision 1, clauses (a) and (b). As used in this subdivision, "victim" means the murder victim's surviving spouse or next of kin.

(b) The commissioner shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim, in advance, of the time and place of the inmate's parole review hearing. The victim has a right to submit an oral or written statement at the review hearing. The statement may summarize the harm suffered by the victim as a result of the crime and give the victim's recommendation on whether the inmate should be paroled at that time. The commissioner must consider the victim's statement when making the parole decision.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.18, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **GOOD TIME REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.** Every inmate sentenced before May 1, 1980, for any term other than life, confined in a state adult correctional facility or on parole therefrom, may diminish the maximum term of sentence one day for each two days during which the inmate has not violated any facility rule or discipline.

The commissioner of corrections, in view of the aggravated nature and frequency of offenses, may take away any or all of the good time previously gained, and, in consideration of mitigating circumstances or ignorance on the part of the inmate, may afterwards restore the inmate, in whole or in part, to the standing the inmate possessed before such good time was taken away.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 243.18, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **SANCTION FOR FAILURE TO WORK REQUIRED; GOOD TIME.** ~~This subdivision applies only to inmates whose crimes were committed before August 1, 1993. All inmates are required to work. An inmate for whom a who fails to perform an available work assignment is available may shall be sanctioned either by not earn earning good time under subdivision 1 or by serving a disciplinary confinement period, as appropriate, for any day on which the inmate does not perform the work assignment. The commissioner may excuse an inmate from work only for illness, physical disability, or to participate in an education or treatment program.~~

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.23, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. The commissioner may promulgate rules requiring the inmates of adult correctional facilities under the commissioner's control to pay all or a part of the cost of their board, room, clothing, medical, dental and other correctional services. These costs are payable from any earnings of the inmate, including earnings from private industry established at state correctional facilities pursuant to section 243.88. All sums of money received pursuant to the payments

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made for correctional services as authorized in this subdivision are available for use by the commissioner during the current and subsequent fiscal year, and are appropriated to the commissioner of corrections for the purposes of the fund from which the earnings were paid.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.24, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **SOLE BENEFIT OF INMATE.** Any money arising under section 243.23 shall be and remain under the control of the commissioner of corrections and shall be for the sole benefit of the inmate, unless by special order of the commissioner of corrections it shall be used as designated in section 243.23, ~~subdivision~~ subdivisions 2 and 3, or for rendering assistance to the inmate's family or dependent relatives, under such rules as to time, manner, and amount of disbursements as the commissioner of corrections may prescribe. Unless ordered disbursed as hereinbefore prescribed or for an urgency determined in each case by the chief executive officer of the facility, a portion of such earnings in an amount to be determined by the commissioner shall be set aside and kept by the facility in the public welfare fund of the state for the benefit of the inmate and for the purpose of assisting the inmate when leaving the facility and if released on parole said sum to be disbursed to the inmate in such amounts and at such times as the commissioner of corrections may authorize and on final discharge, if any portion remains undisbursed, it shall be transmitted to the inmate.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 244.05, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **SUPERVISED RELEASE, LIFE SENTENCE.** (a) The commissioner of corrections may, under rules promulgated by the commissioner, give supervised release to an inmate serving a mandatory life sentence under section 609.185, clause (1), (3), (5), or (6); 609.346, subdivision 2a; or 609.385 after the inmate has served the minimum term of imprisonment specified in subdivision 4.

(b) The commissioner shall require the preparation of a community investigation report and shall consider the findings of the report when making a supervised release decision under this subdivision. The report shall reflect the sentiment of the various elements of the community toward the inmate, both at the time of the offense and at the present time. The report shall include the views of the sentencing judge, the prosecutor, any law enforcement personnel who may have been involved in the case, and any successors to these individuals who may have information relevant to the supervised release decision. The report shall also include the views of the victim and the victim's family unless the victim or the victim's family chooses not to participate.

(c) The commissioner shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim, in advance, of the time and place of the inmate's supervised release review hearing. The victim has a right to submit an oral or written statement at the review hear-

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ing. The statement may summarize the harm suffered by the victim as a result of the crime and give the victim's recommendation on whether the inmate should be given supervised release at this time. The commissioner must consider the victim's statement when making the supervised release decision.

(d) As used in this subdivision, "victim" means the individual who suffered harm as a result of the inmate's crime or, if the individual is deceased, the deceased's surviving spouse or next of kin.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.09, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. **MODIFICATION.** The commission shall meet as necessary for the purpose of modifying and improving the guidelines. Any modification which amends the sentencing guidelines grid, including severity levels and criminal history scores, or which would result in the reduction of any sentence or in the early release of any inmate, with the exception of a modification mandated or authorized by the legislature or relating to a crime created or amended by the legislature in the preceding session, shall be submitted to the legislature by January 1 of any year in which the commission wishes to make the change and shall be effective on August 1 of that year, unless the legislature by law provides otherwise. All other modifications shall take effect according to the procedural rules of the commission. On or before January 1 of each year, the commission shall submit a written report to the ~~judiciary~~ committees of the senate and the house of representatives with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy that identifies and explains all modifications made during the preceding 12 months and all proposed modifications that are being submitted to the legislature that year.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.12, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **GENERALLY.** The commissioner may order that an offender who meets the eligibility requirements of subdivisions 2 and 3 be placed on intensive community supervision, as described in sections 244.14 and 244.15, for all or part of the offender's sentence if the offender agrees to participate in the program and if the commissioner notifies the sentencing court approves in writing of the offender's participation in the program.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **ELIGIBILITY.** The commissioner must limit the intensive community supervision program to the following persons:

(1) offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody following revocation of a stayed sentence; and

(2) offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody for a sentence of ~~27~~ 30 months or less, who did not receive a dispositional departure

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under the sentencing guidelines, and who have already served a period of incarceration as a result of the offense for which they are committed.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.13, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **ESTABLISHMENT.** The commissioner of corrections shall establish programs for those designated by the commissioner to serve all or part of a sentence on intensive community supervision or all or part of a supervised release or parole term on intensive supervised release. The adoption and modification of policies and procedures to implement sections 244.05, subdivision 6, and 244.12 to 244.15 are not subject to the rulemaking procedures of chapter 14. The commissioner shall locate the programs so that at least one-half of the money appropriated for the programs in each year is used for programs in community corrections act counties. In awarding contracts for intensive supervision programs in community corrections act counties, the commissioner shall give first priority to programs that utilize county employees as intensive supervision agents and shall give second priority to programs that utilize state employees as intensive supervision agents. The commissioner may award contracts to other providers in community corrections act counties only if doing so will result in a significant cost savings or a significant increase in the quality of services provided, and only after notifying the chairs of the judiciary committees in the senate and house of representatives with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.13, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **EVALUATION.** The commissioner shall develop a system for gathering and analyzing information concerning the value and effectiveness of the intensive community supervision and intensive supervised release programs and shall compile a report to the chairs of the committees in the senate and house judiciary committees of representatives with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy by January 1 of each odd-numbered year.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.15, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **FACE-TO-FACE CONTACTS.** (a) During phase I, the assigned intensive supervision agent shall have at least four face-to-face contacts with the offender each week.

(b) During phase II, two face-to-face contacts a week are required.

(c) During phase III, one face-to-face contact a week is required.

(d) During phase IV, two face-to-face contacts a month are required.

(e) When an offender is an inmate of a jail or a resident of a facility which is staffed full time, the assigned agent may reduce face-to-face contacts to one per week during all phases.

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Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.172, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **PHASE III.** ~~Phase III lasts for the remainder of the offender's sentence. During phase III, the commissioner shall place the offender on supervised release under section 244.05.~~ continues until the commissioner determines that the offender has successfully completed the program or until the offender's sentence, minus jail credit, expires, whichever comes first. If an offender successfully completes phase III of the challenge incarceration program before the offender's sentence expires, the offender shall be placed on supervised release for the remainder of the sentence. The commissioner shall set the level of the offender's supervision based on the public risk presented by the offender.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 244.173, is amended to read:

244.173 CHALLENGE INCARCERATION PROGRAM; EVALUATION AND REPORT.

~~The commissioner shall file a report with the house and senate judiciary committees by September 1, 1992, which sets forth with specificity the program's design. The commissioner shall also develop a system for gathering and analyzing information concerning the value and effectiveness of the challenge incarceration program. The commissioner shall report to the legislature committees of the house of representatives and senate with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy by January 1, 1996, on the operation of the program.~~

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299A.35, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **REPORT.** An applicant that receives a grant under this section shall provide the commissioner with a summary of how the grant funds were spent and the extent to which the objectives of the program were achieved. The commissioner shall submit a written report to the legislature chairs of the committees of the senate and house of representatives with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy and funding of crime prevention programs, by February 1 each year, based on the information provided by applicants under this subdivision.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 401.13, is amended to read:

401.13 CHARGES MADE TO COUNTIES.

Each participating county will be charged a sum equal to the ~~actual~~ per diem cost of confinement of those juveniles committed to the commissioner after August 1, 1973, and confined in a state correctional facility. Provided, however, that the amount charged a participating county for the costs of confinement shall not exceed the subsidy to which the county is eligible. The commissioner shall annually determine costs making necessary adjustments to reflect the actual costs of confinement. However, in no case shall the percentage

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increase in the amount charged to the counties exceed the percentage by which the appropriation for the purposes of sections 401.01 to 401.16 was increased over the preceding biennium. The commissioner of corrections shall bill the counties and deposit the receipts from the counties in the general fund. All charges shall be a charge upon the county of commitment.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 484.74, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **APPLICATION.** This section applies only to the second and fourth judicial districts, which will serve as pilot projects to evaluate the effectiveness of alternative forms of resolving commercial and personal injury disputes. ~~The state court administrator shall evaluate the pilot projects and report the findings to the chairs of the house and senate judiciary committees by January 15, 1991, in the case of the fourth judicial district and by January 15, 1992, in the case of the second judicial district.~~

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 609.115, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION.** When a defendant has been convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, the court may, and when the defendant has been convicted of a felony, the court shall, before sentence is imposed, cause a presentence investigation and written report to be made to the court concerning the defendant's individual characteristics, circumstances, needs, potentialities, criminal record and social history, the circumstances of the offense and the harm caused by it to others and to the community. At the request of the prosecutor in a gross misdemeanor case, the court shall order that a presentence investigation and report be prepared. When the crime is a felony violation of chapter 152 involving the sale or distribution of a controlled substance, the report shall include a description of any adverse social or economic effects the offense has had on persons who reside in the neighborhood where the offense was committed.

The report shall also include the information relating to crime victims required under section 611A.037, subdivision 1. If the court directs, the report shall include an estimate of the prospects of the defendant's rehabilitation and recommendations as to the sentence which should be imposed. In misdemeanor cases the report may be oral.

When a defendant has been convicted of a felony, and before sentencing, the court shall cause a sentencing worksheet to be completed to facilitate the application of the Minnesota sentencing guidelines. The worksheet shall be submitted as part of the presentence investigation report.

The investigation shall be made by a probation officer of the court, if there is one, otherwise by the commissioner of corrections. The officer conducting the presentence or predispositional investigation shall make reasonable and good faith efforts to contact the victim of that crime and to provide that victim with the information required under section 611A.037, subdivision 2.

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When a person is convicted of a felony for which the sentencing guidelines presume that the defendant will be committed to the commissioner of corrections under an executed sentence and no motion for a sentencing departure has been made by counsel, the court may, when there is no space available in the local correctional facility, commit the defendant to the custody of the commissioner of corrections, pending completion of the presentence investigation and report. When a defendant is convicted of a felony for which the sentencing guidelines do not presume that the defendant will be committed to the commissioner of corrections, or for which the sentencing guidelines presume commitment to the commissioner but counsel has moved for a sentencing departure, the court may commit the defendant to the commissioner with the consent of the commissioner, pending completion of the presentence investigation and report. The ~~commissioner~~ county of commitment shall return the defendant to the court when the court so orders.

Presentence investigations shall be conducted and summary hearings held upon reports and upon the sentence to be imposed upon the defendant in accordance with this section, section 244.10, and the rules of criminal procedure.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 631.425, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.** The term of the inmate's sentence may be ~~reduced by one-fourth, if in the opinion of the court the inmate's conduct, diligence, and general attitude merit reduction, whether the term is part of an executed sentence or is imposed as a condition of probation, shall, when ten days or more, be reduced by one day for each two days served, commencing on the day of arrival, during which the inmate has not violated any rule or discipline of the place within which the person is incarcerated and, if required to labor, has labored with diligence and fidelity.~~

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 642.09, is amended to read:

642.09 INSPECTION; AGENT OF A BOARD OF HEALTH, SHERIFF.

The agent of a board of health as authorized under section 145A.04 of every city having a lockup shall inspect the same once a year, with reference to its sanitary condition, make a written report thereof to the commissioner of corrections upon blanks furnished by the commissioner, and deliver a copy of such report to the governing body of such city. Upon filing such report the authorized agent shall receive from the treasurer of such municipality a fee of \$5. The sheriff of any county in which a municipality maintains a lockup shall inspect such lockup ~~once a year~~ at least once every biennium with the approval of the commissioner of corrections, with reference to its security and administration, and make a written report thereof to the commissioner of corrections upon blanks furnished by the commissioner, and deliver a copy of such report to the governing body of the municipality maintaining such lockup. The commissioner may grant licensure up to two years.

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Sec. 28. APPLICATION.

The intent of section 9 is to clarify the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 243.18, subdivision 1.

Sec. 29. Laws 1993, chapter 146, article 2, section 32, is amended to read:

Sec. 32. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Section 12 is effective the day following final enactment. Sections 15 and 18 are effective July 1, 1994 of no effect.

Sec. 30. INMATE MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING STUDY.

Subdivision 1. STUDY. The commissioners of corrections and human services shall convene a group to evaluate current training programs and practices relating to appropriate identification, care, and treatment of inmates who are mentally ill for correctional staff who have direct contact with inmates. The study group shall determine whether current practices are appropriate and sufficient to help correctional staff identify and understand mental illness and treatment issues. By December 15, 1994, the study group shall:

(1) make a specific recommendation whether correctional staff who have direct contact with inmates should be required to attend continuing education on mental health issues; and

(2) develop a plan for addressing inmate mental health issues, including early intervention.

Subd. 2. PARTICIPANTS. In convening the study group, the commissioners shall include representatives of the following:

(1) the ombudsman for corrections;

(2) the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation;

(3) mental health experts;

(4) mental health advocates;

(5) inmate advocates; and

(6) correctional officers.

Sec. 31. INMATE HIV/AIDS TRAINING STUDY.

Subdivision 1. STUDY. The commissioners of corrections and health shall convene a group to evaluate current training programs and practices relating to appropriate identification, care, and treatment of inmates who are affected with HIV/AIDS for correctional staff who have direct contact with inmates. The study group shall determine whether current practices are appropriate and sufficient to help correctional staff identify and understand HIV/AIDS issues. By December 15, 1994, the study group shall:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(1) make a specific recommendation whether correctional staff who have direct contact with inmates should be required to attend continuing education on HIV/AIDS issues; and

(2) develop a plan for addressing inmate HIV/AIDS issues, including prevention and education, early intervention, health care, release preparations, and risks of discrimination and harassing treatment.

Subd. 2. PARTICIPANTS. In convening the study group, the commissioner shall include representatives of the following:

(1) the ombudsman for corrections;

(2) HIV/AIDS advocates;

(3) inmate advocates; and

(4) correctional officers.

Sec. 32. INMATE CONTRIBUTION TO COSTS OF CONFINEMENT.

The commissioner of corrections shall make recommendations concerning requiring an inmate of a correctional facility under the commissioner's management and control who has assets exclusive of any child support and restitution obligations or victims' damages to contribute to the cost of the inmate's confinement. The commissioner shall submit recommendations to the chairs of the house of representatives judiciary committee and the senate crime prevention committee by December 15, 1994.

Sec. 33. INSTRUCTION TO REVISOR.

(a) The revisor of statutes shall renumber Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.18, subdivision 1 as section 244.04, subdivision 1a; and shall change the headnote of Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 243.18 from "DIMINUTION OF SENTENCE" to "WORK REQUIRED."

(b) In the next and subsequent editions of Minnesota Statutes, the revisor of statutes shall change the terms "correctional counselor" and "correctional guard" or "guard" to "correctional officer" wherever those terms appear in chapters 241, 243, and 244, in reference to employees of a state correctional facility.

Sec. 34. REPEALER.

Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 243.18, subdivision 3, is repealed.

Sec. 35. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Sections 30 and 31 are effective the day following final enactment.

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ARTICLE 7

CRIME VICTIMS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 611A.036, is amended to read:

611A.036 PROHIBITION AGAINST EMPLOYER RETALIATION.

An employer or employer's agent who threatens to discharge or discipline a victim or witness, or who discharges, disciplines, or causes a victim or witness to be discharged from employment or disciplined because the victim or the witness is subpoenaed or requested by the prosecutor to attend court for the purpose of giving testimony, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished for contempt of court. In addition, the court shall order the employer to offer job reinstatement to any victim or witness discharged from employment in violation of this section, and to pay the victim or witness back wages as appropriate.

Sec. 2. [611A.0385] SENTENCING; IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHT TO NOTICE OF OFFENDER RELEASE.

At the time of sentencing or the disposition hearing in a case in which there is an identifiable victim, the court or its designee shall make reasonable good faith efforts to inform each affected victim of the offender notice of release provisions of section 611A.06. If the victim is a minor, the court or its designee shall, if appropriate, also make reasonable good faith efforts to inform the victim's parent or guardian of the right to notice of release. The state court administrator, in consultation with the commissioner of corrections, shall prepare a form that outlines the notice of release provisions under section 611A.06 and describes how a victim should complete and submit a request to the commissioner of corrections or other custodial authority to be informed of an offender's release. The state court administrator shall make these forms available to court administrators who shall assist the court in disseminating right to notice of offender release information to victims.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 611A.04, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **REQUEST; DECISION.** (a) A victim of a crime has the right to receive restitution as part of the disposition of a criminal charge or juvenile delinquency proceeding against the offender if the offender is convicted or found delinquent. The court, or a person or agency designated by the court, shall request information from the victim to determine the amount of restitution owed. The court or its designee shall obtain the information from the victim in affidavit form or by other competent evidence. Information submitted relating to restitution must describe the items or elements of loss, itemize the total dollar amounts of restitution claimed, and specify the reasons justifying these amounts, if restitution is in the form of money or property. A request for restitution may include, but is not limited to, any out-of-pocket losses resulting from the crime, including medical and therapy costs, replacement of wages and services, and funeral expenses. An actual or prospective civil action involving the alleged

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crime shall not be used by the court as a basis to deny a victim's right to obtain court ordered restitution under this section. In order to be considered at the sentencing or dispositional hearing, all information regarding restitution must be received by the court administrator of the appropriate court at least three business days before the sentencing or dispositional hearing. The court administrator shall provide copies of this request to the prosecutor and the offender or the offender's attorney at least 24 hours before the sentencing or dispositional hearing. The issue of restitution may be reserved or the sentencing or ~~disposition~~ dispositional hearing or hearing on the restitution request may be continued if the victim's affidavit or other competent evidence submitted by the victim is not received in time. At the sentencing or dispositional hearing, the court shall give the offender an opportunity to respond to specific items of restitution and their dollar amounts in accordance with the procedures established in section 611A.045, subdivision 3.

(b) The court may amend or issue an order of restitution after the sentencing or dispositional hearing if:

(1) the offender is on probation, committed to the commissioner of corrections, or on supervised release;

(2) information regarding restitution was submitted as required under paragraph (a); and

(3) the true extent of the victim's loss was not known at the time of the sentencing or dispositional hearing, or hearing on the restitution request.

If the court holds a hearing on the restitution request, the court must notify the offender, the offender's attorney, the victim, and the prosecutor at least five business days before the hearing. The court's restitution decision is governed by this section and section 611A.045.

(c) The court shall grant or deny restitution or partial restitution and shall state on the record its reasons for its decision on restitution if information relating to restitution has been presented. If the court grants partial restitution it shall also specify the full amount of restitution that may be docketed as a civil judgment under subdivision 3. The court may not require that the victim waive or otherwise forfeit any rights or causes of action as a condition of granting restitution or partial restitution. In the case of a defendant who is on probation, the court may not refuse to enforce an order for restitution solely on the grounds that the order has been docketed as a civil judgment.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 611A.045, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **DISPUTE; EVIDENTIARY BURDEN; PROCEDURES.** At the sentencing, dispositional hearing, or hearing on the restitution request, the offender shall have the burden to produce evidence if the offender intends to challenge the amount of restitution or specific items of restitution or their dollar

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amounts. This burden of production must include a detailed sworn affidavit of the offender setting forth all challenges to the restitution or items of restitution, and specifying all reasons justifying dollar amounts of restitution which differ from the amounts requested by the victim or victims. The affidavit must be served on the prosecuting attorney and the court at least five business days before the hearing. A dispute as to the proper amount or type of restitution must be resolved by the court by the preponderance of the evidence. The burden of demonstrating the amount of loss sustained by a victim as a result of the offense and the appropriateness of a particular type of restitution is on the prosecution.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 611A.06, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **NOTICE OF RELEASE REQUIRED.** The commissioner of corrections or other custodial authority shall make a good faith effort to notify the victim that the offender is to be released from imprisonment or incarceration, including release on extended furlough and for work release; released from a juvenile correctional facility; released from a facility in which the offender was confined due to incompetency, mental illness, or mental deficiency, or commitment under section 253B.18; or ~~transferred to a minimum security setting~~ if the offender's custody status is reduced, if the victim has mailed to the commissioner of corrections or to the head of the facility in which the offender is confined a written request for this notice. The good faith effort to notify the victim must occur prior to the ~~offender's release, transfer, or change in security~~ when the offender's custody status is reduced. For a victim of a felony crime against the person for which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment for more than 18 months, the good faith effort to notify the victim must occur 60 days before the offender's ~~release, transfer, or change to minimum security status.~~

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 611A.19, is amended to read:

611A.19 **TESTING OF SEX OFFENDER FOR HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS.**

Subdivision 1. **TESTING ON REQUEST OF VICTIM.** (a) The sentencing court may issue an order requiring a person convicted of a violent crime, as defined in section 609.152, or a juvenile adjudicated delinquent for violating section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, to submit to testing to determine the presence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antibody if:

- (1) the prosecutor moves for the test order in camera;
- (2) the victim requests the test; and
- (3) evidence exists that the broken skin or mucous membrane of the victim was exposed to or had contact with the offender's semen or blood during commission of the crime in a manner which has been demonstrated epidemiologically to transmit the HIV virus.

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(b) If the court grants the prosecutor's motion, the court shall order that the test be performed by an appropriate health professional who is trained to provide the counseling described in section 144.763, and that no reference to the test, the motion requesting the test, the test order, or the test results may appear in the criminal record or be maintained in any record of the court or court services.

Subd. 2. **DISCLOSURE OF TEST RESULTS.** The date and results of ~~any~~ a test performed under subdivision 1 are private data as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12, when maintained by a person subject to chapter 13, or may be released only with the subject's consent, if maintained by a person not subject to chapter 13. The results are available, on request, to the victim or, if the victim is a minor, to the victim's parent or guardian and positive test results shall be reported to the commissioner of health. Any test results given to a victim or victim's parent or guardian shall be provided by a health professional who is trained to provide the counseling described in section 144.763. Data regarding administration and results of the test are not accessible to any other person for any purpose and shall not be maintained in any record of the court or court services or any other record. After the test results are given to the victim or the victim's parent or guardian, data on the test must be removed from any medical data or health records maintained under section 13.42 or 144.335 and destroyed.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 611A.52, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **ECONOMIC LOSS.** "Economic loss" means actual economic detriment incurred as a direct result of injury or death.

(a) In the case of injury the term is limited to:

(1) reasonable expenses incurred for necessary medical, chiropractic, hospital, rehabilitative, and dental products, services, or accommodations, including ambulance services, drugs, appliances, and prosthetic devices;

(2) reasonable expenses associated with recreational therapy where a claimant has suffered amputation of a limb;

(3) reasonable expenses incurred for psychological or psychiatric products, services, or accommodations, not to exceed an amount to be set by the board, where the nature of the injury or the circumstances of the crime are such that the treatment is necessary to the rehabilitation of the victim; ~~subject to the following limitations:~~

~~(i) if treatment is likely to continue longer than six months after the date the claim is filed and the cost of the additional treatment will exceed \$1,500, or if the total cost of treatment in any case will exceed \$4,000, the provider shall first submit to the board a plan which includes the measurable treatment goals, the estimated cost of the treatment, and the estimated date of completion of the~~

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treatment. Claims submitted for treatment that was provided more than 30 days after the estimated date of completion may be paid only after advance approval by the board of an extension of treatment; and

(ii) the board may, in its discretion, elect to pay claims under this clause on a quarterly basis;

(4) loss of income that the victim would have earned had the victim not been injured;

(5) reasonable expenses incurred for substitute child care or household services to replace those the victim would have performed had the victim not been injured. As used in this clause, "child care services" means services provided by facilities licensed under and in compliance with either Minnesota Rules, parts 9502.0315 to 9502.0445, or 9545.0510 to 9545.0670, or exempted from licensing requirements pursuant to section 245A.03. Licensed facilities must be paid at a rate not to exceed their standard rate of payment. Facilities exempted from licensing requirements must be paid at a rate not to exceed \$3 an hour per child for daytime child care or \$4 an hour per child for evening child care; and

(6) reasonable expenses actually incurred to return a child who was a victim of a crime under section 609.25 or 609.26 to the child's parents or lawful custodian. These expenses are limited to transportation costs, meals, and lodging from the time the child was located until the child was returned home.

(b) In the case of death the term is limited to:

(1) reasonable expenses actually incurred for funeral, burial, or cremation, not to exceed an amount to be determined by the board on the first day of each fiscal year;

(2) reasonable expenses for medical, chiropractic, hospital, rehabilitative, psychological and psychiatric services, products or accommodations which were incurred prior to the victim's death and for which the victim's survivors or estate are liable;

(3) loss of support, including contributions of money, products or goods, but excluding services which the victim would have supplied to dependents if the victim had lived; and

(4) reasonable expenses incurred for substitute child care and household services to replace those which the victim would have performed for the benefit of dependents if the victim had lived.

Claims for loss of support for minor children made under clause (3) must be paid for three years or until the child reaches 18 years old, whichever is the shorter period. After three years, if the child is younger than 18 years old a claim for loss of support may be resubmitted to the board, and the board staff shall evaluate the claim giving consideration to the child's financial need and to the availability of funds to the board. Claims for loss of support for a spouse made

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under clause (3) shall also be reviewed at least once every three years. The board staff shall evaluate the claim giving consideration to the spouse's financial need and to the availability of funds to the board.

Claims for substitute child care services made under clause (4) must be limited to the actual care that the deceased victim would have provided to enable surviving family members to pursue economic, educational, and other activities other than recreational activities.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 611A.53, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. No reparations shall be awarded to a claimant otherwise eligible if:

(a) the crime was not reported to the police within ~~five~~ 30 days of its occurrence or, if it could not reasonably have been reported within that period, within ~~five~~ 30 days of the time when a report could reasonably have been made. A victim of criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, third, or fourth degree who does not report the crime within ~~five~~ 30 days of its occurrence is deemed to have been unable to have reported it within that period;

(b) the victim or claimant failed or refused to cooperate fully with the police and other law enforcement officials;

(c) the victim or claimant was the offender or an accomplice of the offender or an award to the claimant would unjustly benefit the offender or an accomplice;

(d) the victim or claimant was in the act of committing a crime at the time the injury occurred;

(e) no claim was filed with the board within ~~one year~~ two years of victim's injury or death; except that (1) if the claimant was unable to file a claim within that period, then the claim can be made within ~~one year~~ two years of the time when a claim could have been filed; and (2) if the victim's injury or death was not reasonably discoverable within ~~one year~~ two years of the injury or death, then the claim can be made within ~~one year~~ two years of the time when the injury or death is reasonably discoverable. The following circumstances do not render a claimant unable to file a claim for the purposes of this clause: (1) lack of knowledge of the existence of the Minnesota crime victims reparations act, (2) the failure of a law enforcement agency to provide information or assistance to a potential claimant under section 611A.66, (3) the incompetency of the claimant if the claimant's affairs were being managed during that period by a guardian, guardian ad litem, conservator, authorized agent, or parent, or (4) the fact that the claimant is not of the age of majority; or

(f) the claim is less than \$50.

The limitations contained in clauses (a) and (e) do not apply to victims of domestic child abuse as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 24. In those

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cases the ~~one~~ two-year limitation period commences running with the report of the crime to the police; provided that no claim as a result of loss due to domestic child abuse may be paid when the claimant is 21 years of age or older at the time the claim is filed.

ARTICLE 8

JUDICIAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 2.722, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DESCRIPTION.** Effective July 1, 1959, the state is divided into ten judicial districts composed of the following named counties, respectively, in each of which districts judges shall be chosen as hereinafter specified:

1. Goodhue, Dakota, Carver, Le Sueur, McLeod, Scott, and Sibley; ~~27~~ 28 judges; and four permanent chambers shall be maintained in Red Wing, Hastings, Shakopee, and Glencoe and one other shall be maintained at the place designated by the chief judge of the district;

2. Ramsey; 24 judges;

3. Wabasha, Winona, Houston, Rice, Olmsted, Dodge, Steele, Waseca, Freeborn, Mower, and Fillmore; 22 judges; and permanent chambers shall be maintained in Faribault, Albert Lea, Austin, Rochester, and Winona;

4. Hennepin; ~~54~~ 57 judges;

5. Blue Earth, Watonwan, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Lincoln, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, Faribault, Martin, and Jackson; 17 judges; and permanent chambers shall be maintained in Marshall, Windom, Fairmont, New Ulm, and Mankato;

6. Carlton, St. Louis, Lake, and Cook; 15 judges;

7. Benton, Douglas, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Otter Tail, Stearns, Todd, Clay, Becker, and Wadena; ~~20~~ 22 judges; and permanent chambers shall be maintained in Moorhead, Fergus Falls, Little Falls, and St. Cloud;

8. Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Meeker, Renville, Swift, Yellow Medicine, Big Stone, Grant, Pope, Stevens, Traverse, and Wilkin; 11 judges; and permanent chambers shall be maintained in Morris, Montevideo, and Willmar;

9. Norman, Polk, Marshall, Kittson, Red Lake, Roseau, Mahnomen, Pennington, Aitkin, Itasca, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Beltrami, Lake of the Woods, Clearwater, Cass and Koochiching; 20 judges; and permanent chambers shall be maintained in Crookston, Thief River Falls, Bemidji, Brainerd, Grand Rapids, and International Falls;

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10. Anoka, Isanti, Wright, Sherburne, Kanabec, Pine, Chisago, and Washington; ~~32~~ 34 judges; and permanent chambers shall be maintained in Anoka, Stillwater, and other places designated by the chief judge of the district.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 253B.19, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PETITION; HEARING.** The committed person or the county attorney of the county from which a patient as mentally ill and dangerous to the public was committed may petition the appeal panel for a rehearing and reconsideration of a decision by the commissioner. The petition shall be filed with the supreme court within 30 days after the decision of the commissioner. The supreme court shall refer the petition to the chief judge of the appeal panel. The chief judge shall notify the patient, the county attorney of the county of commitment, the designated agency, the commissioner, the head of the treatment facility, any interested person, and other persons the chief judge designates, of the time and place of the hearing on the petition. The notice shall be given at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing. The hearing shall be within 45 days of the filing of the petition. Any person may oppose the petition. The appeal panel may appoint examiners and may adjourn the hearing from time to time. It shall hear and receive all relevant testimony and evidence and make a record of all proceedings. The patient, patient's counsel, and the county attorney of the committing county may be present and present and cross-examine all witnesses. The petitioning party bears the burden of going forward with the evidence. The party opposing discharge bears the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent is in need of commitment.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 357.021, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **FEE AMOUNTS.** The fees to be charged and collected by the court administrator shall be as follows:

(1) In every civil action or proceeding in said court, the plaintiff, petitioner, or other moving party shall pay, when the first paper is filed for that party in said action, a fee of \$122.

The defendant or other adverse or intervening party, or any one or more of several defendants or other adverse or intervening parties appearing separately from the others, shall pay, when the first paper is filed for that party in said action, a fee of \$122.

The party requesting a trial by jury shall pay \$75.

The fees above stated shall be the full trial fee chargeable to said parties irrespective of whether trial be to the court alone, to the court and jury, or disposed of without trial, and shall include the entry of judgment in the action, but does not include copies or certified copies of any papers so filed or proceedings under chapter 103E, except the provisions therein as to appeals.

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(2) Certified copy of any instrument from a civil or criminal proceeding, ~~\$5, plus 25 cents per page after the first page \$10, and \$3.50, plus 25 cents per page after the first page~~ \$5 for an uncertified copy.

(3) Issuing a subpoena, \$3 for each name.

(4) Issuing an execution and filing the return thereof; issuing a writ of attachment, injunction, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, or other writs not specifically mentioned, \$10.

(5) Issuing a transcript of judgment, or for filing and docketing a transcript of judgment from another court, \$7.50.

(6) Filing and entering a satisfaction of judgment, partial satisfaction, or assignment of judgment, \$5.

(7) Certificate as to existence or nonexistence of judgments docketed, \$5 for each name certified to.

(8) Filing and indexing trade name; or recording basic science certificate; or recording certificate of physicians, osteopaths, chiropractors, veterinarians, or optometrists, \$5.

(9) For the filing of each partial, final, or annual account in all trusteeships, \$10.

(10) For the deposit of a will, \$5.

(11) For recording notary commission, \$25, of which, notwithstanding subdivision 1a, paragraph (b), \$20 must be forwarded to the state treasurer to be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

(12) When a defendant pleads guilty to or is sentenced for a petty misdemeanor other than a parking violation, the defendant shall pay a fee of \$11.

(13) Filing a motion or response to a motion for modification of child support, a fee fixed by rule or order of the supreme court.

(14) All other services required by law for which no fee is provided, such fee as compares favorably with those herein provided, or such as may be fixed by rule or order of the court.

The fees in clauses (3) and (4) need not be paid by a public authority or the party the public authority represents.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 357.22, is amended to read:

357.22 WITNESSES.

The fees to be paid to witnesses shall be as follows:

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(1) For attending in any action or proceeding in any court or before any officer, person, or board authorized to take the examination of witnesses, ~~\$10~~ \$20 for each day;

(2) For travel to and from the place of attendance, to be estimated from the witness's residence, if within the state, or from the boundary line of the state where the witness crossed it, if without the state, ~~24~~ 28 cents per mile.

No person is obliged to attend as a witness in any civil case unless one day's attendance and travel fees are paid or tendered the witness in advance.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 357.24, is amended to read:

357.24 CRIMINAL CASES.

Witnesses for the state in criminal cases and witnesses attending on behalf of any defendant represented by a public defender or an attorney performing public defense work for a public defense corporation under section 611.216, shall receive the same fees for travel and attendance as provided in section 357.22. Judges also may allow like fees to witnesses attending in behalf of any other defendant. In addition these witnesses shall receive reasonable expenses actually incurred for meals, loss of wages and child care, not to exceed ~~\$40~~ \$60 per day. When a defendant is represented by a public defender or an attorney performing public defense work for a public defense corporation under section 611.216, neither the defendant nor the public defender shall be charged for any subpoena fees or for service of subpoenas by a public official. The compensation and reimbursement shall be paid out of the county treasury.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 357.241, is amended to read:

357.241 JUVENILE COURT WITNESSES.

Witnesses in juvenile proceedings shall receive the same fees for travel and attendance as provided in section 357.22. In addition these witnesses shall receive reasonable expenses actually incurred for meals, loss of wages, and child care, not to exceed ~~\$40~~ \$60 per day.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 357.242, is amended to read:

357.242 PARENTS OF JUVENILES.

In any proceeding where a parent or guardian attends the proceeding with a minor witness and the parent or guardian is not a witness, one parent or guardian shall be compensated in those cases where witness compensation is mandatory under section 357.22, 357.24, or 357.241, and may be compensated at the discretion of the judge when the minor is a witness on behalf of a defendant in a criminal case or on behalf of a juvenile in a juvenile court proceeding. The court shall award no more than a combined total of ~~\$40~~ \$60 to the parent or guardian and the minor witness.

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Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 480.30, is amended to read:

480.30 JUDICIAL TRAINING ~~ON DOMESTIC ABUSE, HARASSMENT, AND STALKING.~~

The supreme court's judicial education program must include ongoing training for district court judges on domestic abuse, harassment, and stalking laws and related civil and criminal court issues. The program must include education on the causes of family violence and culturally responsive approaches to serving victims. The program must emphasize the need for the coordination of court and legal victim advocacy services and include education on domestic abuse programs and policies within law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities as well as the court system. The program also must include training for judges, judicial officers, and court services personnel on how to assure that their bail evaluations and decisions are racially and culturally neutral.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 485.06, is amended to read:

485.06 SEARCH OF RECORDS; CERTIFICATE; PUBLIC INSPECTION.

The court administrator, upon request of any person, shall make search of the books and records of the court administrator's office, and ascertain the existence, docketing, or satisfaction of any judgment or other lien, and certify the result of such search under the court administrator's hand and the seal of said court, giving the name of the party against whom any judgment or lien appears of record, the amount thereof, and the time of its entry; and, if satisfied of its satisfaction, and any other entries requested relative to such judgment. The court administrator's search will be a search for the exact match of the requested name. Nothing in this section shall prevent attorneys or others from having access to such books and records at all reasonable times, when no certificate is necessary or required.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 494.05, is amended to read:

494.05 GRANTS.

Subdivision 1. **ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.** A community dispute resolution program is not eligible for a grant under this section unless it:

- (1) complies with this chapter and the guidelines and rules adopted under this chapter;
- (2) is certified by the state court administrator under section 494.015, subdivision 2;
- (3) demonstrates that at least ~~two-thirds~~ one-half of its annual budget will be derived from sources other than the state;

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(4) documents evidence of support within its service area by community organizations, administrative agencies, and judicial and legal system representatives; and

(5) is exempt or has applied for exemption from federal taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or is administered and funded by a city, county, or court system as a distinct, identifiable unit that has a separate and distinguishable operating budget.

Subd. 2. **FUNDING.** Grants under this section must be used for the costs of operating approved programs. A program is eligible to receive a ~~grant~~ an amount of money equal to ~~one-third~~ one-half of its estimated annual budget, but not more than \$25,000 a year.

Subd. 3. **REPORTS.** The state court administrator shall compile a summary report of the data submitted in the previous year and any other relevant information from other sources. The report must be submitted to the legislature by February 1 of each year.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 508.11, is amended to read:

**508.11 APPLICATION FILED WITH COURT ADMINISTRATOR;
DOCKET; ABSTRACT.**

The application shall be filed with the court administrator; ~~who shall docket the same in a book to be known as the "Land Registration Docket." All orders, judgments, and decrees of the court in the proceeding shall be minuted in such docket. All final orders or decrees shall be recorded by the court administrator and proper reference made thereto in such docket.~~ At the time of the filing of the application with the court administrator, a copy thereof, duly certified by the court administrator, shall be filed for record with the county recorder, and shall be notice forever to purchasers and encumbrancers of the pendency of the proceeding and of all matters referred to in the court files and records pertaining to the proceeding. The applicant shall file with the court administrator, as soon after the filing of the application as is practicable, an abstract of title to the land described in the application, satisfactory to the examiner. If required so to do by the examiner, the applicant shall likewise cause the land to be surveyed by some competent surveyor, and file with the court administrator a plat of the land duly certified by such surveyor.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 593.48, is amended to read:

593.48 COMPENSATION OF JURORS AND TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT.

A juror shall be reimbursed for round-trip travel between the juror's residence and the place of holding court and compensated for required attendance at sessions of court and may be reimbursed for additional day care expenses incurred as a result of jury duty at rates determined by the supreme court. A

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juror may request reimbursement for additional parking expenses incurred as a result of jury duty, in which case the reimbursement shall be paid and the juror's compensation for required attendance at sessions of court shall be reduced by the amount of the parking reimbursement. Except in the eighth judicial district where the state shall pay directly, the compensation and reimbursement shall be paid out of the county treasury upon receipt of authorization to pay from the jury commissioner. These jury costs shall be reimbursed monthly by the supreme court upon submission of an invoice by the county treasurer. A monthly report of payments to jurors shall be sent to the jury commissioner within two weeks of the end of the month in the form required by the jury commissioner.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 600.23, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DEPOSIT OF PAPERS.** Every county recorder, ~~and every court administrator of a court of record,~~ upon being paid the legal fees therefor, shall receive and deposit in the office any instruments or papers which shall be offered for that purpose and, if required, shall give to the person depositing the same a receipt therefor.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 611.21, is amended to read:

611.21 SERVICES OTHER THAN COUNSEL.

(a) Counsel, ~~whether or not~~ appointed by the court, ~~for a~~ an indigent defendant who is financially unable to obtain, or representing a defendant who, at the outset of the prosecution, has an annual income not greater than 125 percent of the poverty line established under United States Code, title 42, section 9902(2), may file an ex parte application requesting investigative, expert, or other services necessary to an adequate defense in the case ~~may request them in an ex parte application.~~ Upon finding, after appropriate inquiry in an ex parte proceeding, that the services are necessary and that the defendant is financially unable to obtain them, the court shall authorize counsel to obtain the services on behalf of the defendant. The court may establish a limit on the amount which may be expended or promised for such services. The court may, in the interests of justice, and upon a finding that timely procurement of necessary services could not await prior authorization, ratify such services after they have been obtained, but such ratification shall be given only in unusual situations. The court shall determine reasonable compensation for the services and direct payment by the county in which the prosecution originated, to the organization or person who rendered them, upon the filing of a claim for compensation supported by an affidavit specifying the time expended, services rendered, and expenses incurred on behalf of the defendant, and the compensation received in the same case or for the same services from any other source.

(b) The compensation to be paid to a person for such service rendered to a defendant under this section, or to be paid to an organization for such services rendered by an employee, may not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of reimbursement

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for expenses reasonably incurred, unless payment in excess of that limit is certified by the court as necessary to provide fair compensation for services of an unusual character or duration and the amount of the excess payment is approved by the chief judge of the district. The chief judge of the judicial district may delegate approval authority to an active district judge.

(c) If the court denies authorizing counsel to obtain services on behalf of the defendant, the court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law that state the basis for determining that counsel may not obtain services on behalf of the defendant. When the court issues an order denying counsel the authority to obtain services, the defendant may appeal immediately from that order to the court of appeals and may request an expedited hearing.

Sec. 15. **[629.74] PRETRIAL BAIL EVALUATION.**

The local corrections department or its designee shall conduct a pretrial bail evaluation of each defendant arrested and detained for committing a crime of violence as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, a gross misdemeanor violation of section 609.224, or a nonfelony violation of section 518B.01, 609.2231, 609.3451, 609.748, or 609.749. In cases where the defendant requests appointed counsel, the evaluation shall include completion of the financial statement required by section 611.17. The local corrections department shall be reimbursed \$25 by the department of corrections for each evaluation performed. The conference of chief judges, in consultation with the department of corrections, shall approve the pretrial evaluation form to be used in each county.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 631.021, is amended to read:

631.021 **SPEEDY CRIMINAL TRIALS; CASE DISPOSITION OBJECTIVES.**

The judges of each judicial district must adopt and administer rules or procedures to ensure that, on and after ~~July 1, 1994~~ July 1, 1997, the following timing objectives for the disposition of criminal cases are met by judges within the district:

- (1) 90 percent of all criminal cases must be disposed of within 120 days;
 - (2) 97 percent of all criminal cases must be disposed of within 180 days;
- and
- (3) 99 percent of all criminal cases must be disposed of within 365 days.

The time periods referred to in clauses (1) to (3) must be measured from the date the criminal complaint is filed, to the date the defendant is either found not guilty or is sentenced. If the criminal case begins by indictment rather than by criminal complaint, the time period must be measured from the date the indictment is returned.

Sec. 17. **PROSECUTOR TRAINING.**

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The county attorneys association, in conjunction with the attorney general's office, shall prepare and conduct a training course for prosecutors on how to assure that their bail recommendations are racially and culturally neutral. The course may be combined with other training conducted by the county attorneys association or other groups.

Sec. 18. COMMITMENT STUDY.

Subdivision 1. GENERAL; TASK FORCE. The supreme court is requested to conduct a study of state civil commitment laws and procedures and related legal and treatment issues. To conduct the study, the supreme court shall convene an advisory task force on the commitment system, including the following:

(1) judges, county attorneys, a representative of the attorney general's office, and attorneys who represent patients and proposed patients;

(2) parents or other family members of patients;

(3) mental health advocates;

(4) patients or former patients;

(5) mental health service providers;

(6) representatives of state and county mental health agencies;

(7) law enforcement; and

(8) two members of the house of representatives, one of whom must be a member of the minority party, appointed by the speaker, and two members of the senate, one of whom must be a member of the minority party, appointed by the subcommittee on committees of the senate committee on rules and administration.

Members of the task force should represent a cross-section of regions within the state. The task force shall select a chair from among its membership, other than the members appointed under clause (8).

Subd. 2. SCOPE OF STUDY. To the extent practicable, the study should include:

(1) hearings and procedures governing administration of neuroleptic medications;

(2) provisional discharges;

(3) monitoring of medication;

(4) mental health treatment advance declarations;

(5) relationship between the commitment act and the psychopathic personality statute;

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(6) criteria for commitments and 72-hour holds;

(7) time lines and length of commitment;

(8) impact of available resources and service delivery systems on commitments and implementation of least restrictive alternatives;

(9) training and expertise of professionals involved in the commitment process;

(10) separation of functions and conflicts of interest and related due process issues in the commitment process;

(11) rights of patients;

(12) variations in implementation and interpretation of commitment laws around the state;

(13) vulnerable adult reporting and mental competency issues; and

(14) any other commitment, legal, and treatment issues identified by the task force.

The work of the task force must not duplicate but should be coordinated with the work of the task force on sexual predators.

Subd. 3. STAFF. The task force may employ necessary staff to provide legal counsel, research, and clerical assistance.

Subd. 4. REPORT. The task force shall submit a written report to the governor and the legislature by January 15, 1996, containing its findings and recommendations. The task force expires upon submission of its report.

Sec. 19. RESOURCE REPORT.

The commissioner of corrections shall evaluate existing sexual assault victim advocacy services and estimate the need for additional advocacy services.

Sec. 20. TASK FORCE ON SEXUAL PREDATORS.

There is created a 13-member task force to study issues relating to the confinement of sexual predators, including commitment of psychopathic personalities. The task force shall consist of two members of the senate appointed by the majority leader and two members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker. Legislative membership from each body shall consist of one member of the democratic farmer labor party and one member of the independent republican party. In addition, the task force shall contain the following:

(1) four members selected by the commissioner of corrections, including at least one representative from the law enforcement community and one sexual assault counselor;

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(2) one county attorney selected by the county attorneys association; and

(3) four members selected by the commissioner of human services, including the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation, one mental health professional, one representative of a mental health advocacy group, and one representative from the attorney general's office.

The task force may request research and information from the commissioners of corrections and human services and staff assistance as needed.

The task force shall be convened no later than August 1, 1994, and shall examine current law and practice relating to the commitment of psychopathic personalities under Minnesota Statutes, chapters 253B and 526. The task force shall examine the laws of other jurisdictions and the clinical literature on sex offender treatment and shall make recommendations on options, both civil and criminal, for dealing with sexual predators. The task force shall report to the chairs of the house judiciary and senate crime prevention committees with these recommendations by January 15, 1995.

Sec. 21. SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATING BOARD. .

Subdivision 1. SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATING COUNCILS. By October 1, 1994, the conference of chief judges shall establish a coordinating council in each judicial district to oversee efforts to coordinate the criminal justice system response to sexual assault cases. Membership shall include representation of at least the following groups:

- (1) judges;
- (2) county attorneys;
- (3) public defenders;
- (4) law enforcement;
- (5) sexual assault advocacy programs;
- (6) court administration;
- (7) social service agencies;
- (8) medical personnel; and
- (9) the public.

Subd. 2. SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATION PLAN. Each sexual assault coordinating council shall prepare a written sexual assault coordination plan to implement the goal of ensuring the appropriate response of the criminal justice system to the handling of sexual assault cases. Each plan must address the following issues:

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(1) the roles and responsibilities of criminal justice agencies in responding to sexual assault allegations;

(2) the needs of the victim for advocacy services in the process;

(3) the current range of judicial sanctions imposed;

(4) the adequacy of existing services for the victim and defendant; and

(5) the coordination of the criminal justice system response to sexual assault cases.

Subd. 3. REVIEW OF JUDICIAL DISTRICT SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATING PLAN. (a) Each judicial district shall submit its sexual assault response coordination plan to the conference of chief judges by October 1, 1995. The conference shall review the plans and make recommendations it deems appropriate. Specifically, the conference shall address the adequacy and use of criminal justice resources to respond to sexual assault cases.

(b) A copy of each judicial district's plan, along with the conference of chief judges' recommendations for changes in rules, criminal procedure, and statutes, must be filed with the chair of the senate crime prevention committee and the chair of the house of representatives judiciary committee by January 1, 1996.

Sec. 22. REPEALER.

Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 629.69, is repealed.

Sec. 23. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Two of the additional judgeships authorized for judicial districts in section 1 are established effective October 1, 1994, and two of the additional judgeships are established effective March 1, 1995.

Sections 17 to 21 are effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 9

CRIME PREVENTION

Section 1. [242.56] WORK AND LEARN FACILITIES FOR YOUTH.

Subdivision 1. REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS. The commissioner of corrections shall select two nonprofit organizations to select and develop sites for work and learn facilities for youth. The selection of organizations must be made in consultation with the advisory group created under subdivision 3. By July 1, 1994, the commissioner shall issue a request for proposals from nonprofit organizations to locate and develop the facilities described in subdivisions 4 and 5. Both programs will provide rigorous programming for youthful offenders.

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Subd. 2. ELIGIBILITY. (a) Both programs are limited to individuals who:

(1) are at least 14 years of age but no older than 19 at the time of admission;

(2) have not received a high school diploma; and

(3) were adjudicated delinquent or referred by a county social services agency.

(b) The following are not eligible:

(1) juveniles adjudicated delinquent for murder, manslaughter, criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree, assault, kidnapping, robbery, arson, or any other offense involving death or intentional personal injury; and

(2) juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent within the preceding ten years of an offense described in clause (1) and were committed to the custody of the commissioner.

(c) The programs may include nonoffenders selected by the commissioner based on recommendations from social service agencies of individuals who are at risk of incarceration.

Subd. 3. ADVISORY GROUP. The commissioner shall appoint an advisory group to assist in selecting sites under this section. The commissioner shall include among the members of the group representatives of the following: the council on Black Minnesotans, the council on the affairs of Spanish-speaking people, the council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans, the Indian affairs council, the commissioner of education, community corrections officials, county corrections officials, the association of counties, and the association of county probation officers.

Subd. 4. METROPOLITAN WORK AND LEARN SITE. One facility shall be in the metropolitan area in an academy campus setting and be administered to address the problems of high unemployment rate among people of color, the high drop-out rate of young people in the public school system, and overcrowded correctional facilities. The academy shall provide the following programs:

(1) physical training;

(2) general studies;

(3) motivational and personal development;

(4) business opportunities;

(5) skills improvement; and

(6) structured residential treatment programs of individual and group counseling.

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Subd. 5. WILDERNESS WORK AND LEARN SITE. One facility shall be in a wilderness setting, no more than 50 miles from the outer boundary of the seven-county metropolitan area, located on a site of at least 60 acres. The wilderness site shall offer a combination of the following:

- (1) group activities that develop cooperation, teamwork, and trust in others;
- (2) wilderness camping experiences that ensure that the youth begin to build self-esteem about themselves;
- (3) structured residential treatment programs of individual and group counseling;
- (4) a teaching and social reinforcement system;
- (5) a point and level incentive system;
- (6) vocational and academic education; and
- (7) life skills training.

Subd. 6. FAMILY SERVICES. Both programs shall provide family services during and after the youth's involvement, including six months of intensive follow-up supervision of the youth after return to the community.

Subd. 7. EVALUATION AND REPORT. The commissioner shall file a report with the chairs of the senate crime prevention committee and the house of representatives judiciary committee by December 1, 1994, describing the sites selected and the progress made in developing them. The commissioner shall also develop a system for gathering and analyzing information concerning the value and effectiveness of the work and learn facilities. The commissioner shall report to the chairs of the committees in the house of representatives and senate with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy by January 1, 1999, on the operation of the program, with a recommendation as to whether it should be continued.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299A.31, is amended to read:

299A.31 CHEMICAL ABUSE AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION RESOURCE COUNCIL.

Subdivision 1. **ESTABLISHMENT; MEMBERSHIP.** A chemical abuse and violence prevention resource council consisting of 19 members is established. The commissioners of public safety, education, health, corrections, and human services, the director of the office of strategic and long-range planning, and the attorney general shall each appoint one member from among their employees. The speaker of the house of representatives and the subcommittee on committees of the senate shall each appoint a legislative member. The governor shall appoint an additional ten members who shall represent the demographic and geographic composition of the state and, to the extent possible, shall represent the following: public health; education including preschool, elementary,

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and higher education; social services; financial aid services; chemical dependency treatment; law enforcement; prosecution; defense; the judiciary; corrections; treatment research professionals; drug abuse prevention professionals; the business sector; religious leaders; representatives of racial and ethnic minority communities; and other community representatives. The members shall designate one of the governor's appointees as chair of the council. Compensation and removal of members are governed by section 15.059.

Subd. 2. **ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDS AND DONATIONS.** The council may accept federal money, gifts, donations, and bequests for the purpose of performing the duties set forth in this section and section 299A.32. The council shall use its best efforts to solicit funds from private individuals and organizations to match state appropriations.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299A.32, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **ANNUAL REPORT.** By February 1 each year, the council shall submit a written report to the governor and the legislature describing its activities during the preceding year, describing efforts that have been made to enhance and improve utilization of existing resources and to identify deficits in prevention efforts, and recommending appropriate changes, including any legislative changes that it considers necessary or advisable in the area of chemical abuse and violence prevention policy, programs, and services.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299A.34, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **SELECTION AND MONITORING.** The chemical abuse and violence prevention ~~resource~~ council shall assist in the selection and monitoring of grant recipients.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 299A.35, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **PROGRAMS.** The commissioner shall, in consultation with the chemical abuse and violence prevention ~~resource~~ council, administer a grant program to fund community-based programs that are designed to enhance the community's sense of personal security and to assist the community in its crime control efforts. Examples of qualifying programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) programs to provide security systems for residential buildings serving low-income persons, elderly persons, and persons who have physical or mental disabilities;

(2) community-based programs designed to discourage young people from involvement in unlawful drug or street gang activities;

(3) neighborhood block clubs and innovative community-based crime watch programs;

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(4) community-based programs designed to enrich the educational, cultural, or recreational opportunities of at-risk elementary or secondary school age youth, including programs designed to keep at-risk youth from dropping out of school and encourage school dropouts to return to school;

(5) support services for a municipal curfew enforcement program including, but not limited to, rent for drop-off centers, staff, supplies, equipment, and the referral of children who may be abused or neglected; and

(6) other community-based crime prevention programs that are innovative and encourage substantial involvement by members of the community served by the program.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 299A.36, is amended to read:

299A.36 OTHER DUTIES.

The assistant commissioner assigned to the office of drug policy and violence prevention, in consultation with the chemical abuse and violence prevention ~~resource~~ council, shall:

(1) provide information and assistance upon request to school preassessment teams established under section 126.034 and school and community advisory teams established under section 126.035;

(2) provide information and assistance upon request to the state board of pharmacy with respect to the board's enforcement of chapter 152;

(3) cooperate with and provide information and assistance upon request to the alcohol and other drug abuse section in the department of human services;

(4) assist in coordinating the policy of the office with that of the narcotic enforcement unit in the bureau of criminal apprehension; and

(5) coordinate the activities of the regional drug task forces, provide assistance and information to them upon request, and assist in the formation of task forces in areas of the state in which no task force operates.

Sec. 7. PURPOSE.

It is well established that children who are chronically absent from school face a bleak future in that they are at greater risk of ending up in the delinquency system, becoming high school dropouts, and finding themselves without the skills necessary to have a productive work life as adults. To effectively combat truancy and educational neglect, there needs to be a continuum of intervention and services to support parents and children and keep children in school. That continuum should be characterized by progressively intrusive intervention beginning with the strongest efforts at the school and community level and offering access to the public agency and court's authority when necessary.

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Sec. 8. [126.25] **COMMUNITY-BASED TRUANCY ACTION PROJECTS.**

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The commissioner of education shall establish demonstration projects to reduce truancy rates in schools by early identification of students with school absenteeism problems and providing appropriate interventions based on each student's underlying issues that are contributing to the truant behavior.

Subd. 2. PROGRAM COMPONENTS. (a) Projects eligible for grants under this section shall be community-based and must include cooperation between at least one school and one community agency and provide coordinated intervention, prevention, and educational services. Services may include:

(1) assessment for underlying issues that are contributing to the child's truant behavior;

(2) referral to community-based services for the child and family which includes, but is not limited to, individual or family counseling, educational testing, psychological evaluations, tutoring, mentoring, and mediation;

(3) transition services to integrate the child back into school and to help the child succeed once there;

(4) culturally sensitive programming and staffing; and

(5) increased school response including in-school suspension, better attendance monitoring and enforcement, after-school study programs, and in-service training for teachers and staff.

(b) Priority will be given to grants that include:

(1) local law enforcement;

(2) elementary and middle schools;

(3) multiple schools and multiple community agencies;

(4) parent associations; and

(5) neighborhood associations.

Subd. 3. EVALUATION. Grant recipients must report to the commissioner of public safety by September 1 of each year on the services and programs provided, the number of children served, the average daily attendance for the school year, and the number of habitual truancy and educational neglect petitions referred for court intervention.

Sec. 9. [144.3872] **FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION; EDUCATION AND OUTREACH.**

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The commissioner of health shall carry out appropriate education, prevention, and outreach activities in communities that traditionally practice female circumcision, excision, or infibulation to inform people in those communities about the health risks and emotional trauma inflicted by those practices and to inform them and the medical community of the criminal penalties contained in section 609.2245. The commissioner shall work with culturally appropriate groups to obtain private funds to help finance these prevention and outreach activities.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 145A.05, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7a. CURFEW. A county board may adopt an ordinance establishing a countywide curfew for persons under 17 years of age.

Sec. 11. **DEMONSTRATION PROJECT; INTERVENTION WITH CHIPS-DELINQUENTS.**

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The commissioners of human services and corrections shall establish a demonstration project to develop and provide effective intervention and treatment for children under the age of ten who are committing or have committed unlawful acts. The commissioners may determine the length of the demonstration project.

Subd. 2. REPORT. After the demonstration project has been completed, the commissioners shall evaluate its success and make recommendations to the legislature concerning the types of services that should be provided to these children.

Sec. 12. **INSTITUTE FOR CHILD AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL HEALTH.**

Subdivision 1. PILOT PROJECTS. The institute of child and adolescent sexual health established in Laws 1992, chapter 571, article 1, section 28, and Laws 1993, chapter 326, article 12, section 16, shall implement two pilot projects that examine the relationship between violent juvenile sex offenders and the factors that contribute to their behavior. One pilot project must examine early protective and risk factors associated with adolescent sex offenders in order to identify children who are high risk to become offenders and to develop earlier intervention strategies. The second pilot project must develop and implement an intervention program for children identified as high risk to become sex offenders.

Subd. 2. FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT. By March 15, 1995, the institute must report to the commissioner of health the results of grant-seeking efforts, the location of resources for non-project-related expenses and the status and preliminary findings of the pilot projects under subdivision 1.

Sec. 13. **MALE RESPONSIBILITY AND FATHERING GRANTS.**

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Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT; PURPOSE. A grant program for fiscal year 1995 is established to educate young people, particularly males ages ten to 21, on the responsibilities of parenthood. The purpose of the program is to foster male responsibility by encouraging youth or parenting program providers to collaborate with school districts to attain the outcomes in this section.

Subd. 2. ELIGIBILITY; APPLICATION PROCESS. (a) A youth or parenting program provider whose purpose is to reduce teen pregnancy or teach child development and parenting skills in collaboration with a school district may submit an application for a grant. The grant applicant must prepare an application in collaboration with the advisory committee under paragraph (c). Each grant application must describe:

(1) the program's structure and components, including collaborative and outreach efforts;

(2) how the applicant will implement and evaluate the program;

(3) a plan for using male instructors and mentors;

(4) the outcomes the applicant expects to attain; and

(5) a cultural diversity plan to ensure that program staff or teachers reflect the cultural backgrounds of the population served and that the program content is culturally sensitive.

(b) Grant recipients must, at minimum, educate young people, particularly males ages ten to 21, about responsible parenting and child development, responsible decision making in relationships, and the legal implications of paternity. Grant recipients must promote public awareness of male responsibility issues in the collaborating school district. Grant recipients may offer support groups, health and nutrition education, and mentoring and peer teaching.

(c) A grant applicant must establish an advisory committee to assist the applicant in planning and implementing a grant. The advisory committee must include student representatives, adult males from the community, representatives of community organizations, teachers, parent educators, and representatives of family social service agencies.

Subd. 3. EXPECTED OUTCOMES. Grant recipients shall use the funds for programs designed to prevent teen pregnancy and to prevent crime in the long term. Grant recipients must assist youth to:

(1) understand the connection between sexual behavior, adolescent pregnancy, and the roles and responsibilities of parenting;

(2) understand the long-term responsibility of fatherhood;

(3) understand the importance of fathers in the lives of children;

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(4) acquire parenting skills and knowledge of child development; and

(5) find community support for their roles as fathers and nurturers of children.

Subd. 4. GRANT AWARDS. The commissioner shall establish a committee to review the grant applications based on the criteria in subdivisions 2 and 3 and the applicant's ability to match state money and advise the commissioner. The committee shall include teachers and representatives of community organizations, student organizations, and education or family social service agencies that offer parent education programs. The commissioner shall ensure that the grants are proportionately distributed throughout the state among school districts with student populations of different sizes.

Subd. 5. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. The commissioner of education may enter into cooperative agreements with the commissioner of human services for purposes of child support, education and awareness, paternity education and awareness, and gaining federal financial participation.

Subd. 6. REPORT. The commissioner shall report to the legislature by January 15, 1996, on the success of grant recipients in meeting their expected outcomes.

Sec. 14. TRUANCY SERVICE CENTER PILOT PROJECTS.

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The commissioner of public safety in cooperation with the commissioners of education, human services, and corrections, shall establish three two-year truancy service center pilot projects to:

(1) communicate a strong message about the community's expectations of school attendance;

(2) reduce habitual truancy, school dropout, and future delinquency by helping to link children and parents with needed social and educational services;

(3) prevent exploitation of or harm to juveniles on the street;

(4) help support and reinforce the responsibility of parents for their child's school attendance;

(5) provide a mechanism for collaboration between schools, police, parents, community-based programs, businesses, parks, recreation departments, and community residents on truancy prevention; and

(6) reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles during school hours.

The truancy service centers shall include: one center in Hennepin county, one center in Ramsey county, and one center in a county designated by the commissioner of public safety in cooperation with the commissioners of education, human services, and corrections.

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Subd. 2. BOARD. Each center shall be governed by an intergovernmental board including the city mayor, school superintendent, police chief, county attorney, county board members or their designees, and selected representatives of community-based agencies.

Subd. 3. TRUANT STUDENTS; ACTION. Each truancy service center pilot project shall receive truant students brought in by police officers and shall take appropriate action that may include one or more of the following:

(1) assessing the truant student's attendance situation, including enrollment status, verification of truancy, and school attendance history;

(2) assisting in coordinating intervention efforts where appropriate, including checking with juvenile probation and children and family services to determine whether an active case is pending and facilitating transfer to an appropriate facility, if indicated, and evaluating the need for and making referral to a health clinic, chemical dependency treatment, protective services, social or recreational programs, or school or community-based services and demonstration programs described in this section;

(3) contacting the parents or legal guardian of the truant student and releasing the truant student to the custody of the parents or guardian; and

(4) facilitating the juvenile's earliest possible return to school.

Subd. 4. PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM SERVICE CENTERS. The pilot truancy service centers shall not accept:

(1) juveniles arrested for criminal violations;

(2) intoxicated juveniles;

(3) ill or injured juveniles; or

(4) juveniles older than mandatory school attendance age.

Subd. 5. EXPANSION OF SERVICES. Truancy service centers may expand their service capability in order to receive curfew violators and take appropriate action including, but not limited to, coordination of intervention efforts, contacting parents, and developing strategies to ensure that parents assume responsibility and are held accountable for their children's curfew violations.

Subd. 6. REPORT. The commissioner of public safety, at the end of the pilot projects, shall report findings and recommendations to the legislature.

Sec. 15. INTENSIVE NEGLECT INTERVENTION PROJECTS.

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The commissioner of public safety, in cooperation with the commissioners of education, human services, and corrections, shall establish two-year demonstration projects in at least two counties to

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address the needs of children who are at risk of school failure, delinquency, and mental health problems due to conditions of chronic neglect in their homes. These projects shall be designed to develop standards and model programming for intervention with chronic neglect.

Subd. 2. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS. Counties eligible for grants under this section shall develop projects which include the following:

(1) a provision for joint service delivery with community corrections to address multiple needs of children in the family, demonstrate improved methods of service delivery, and prevent delinquent behavior;

(2) a provision for multidisciplinary team service delivery that will include minimally, resources to address employment, chemical dependency, housing, and health and educational needs;

(3) demonstration of standards including, but not limited to, model case planning, indices of child well-being, success measures tied to child well-being, time frames for achievement of success measures, a scheme for progressively intrusive intervention, and use of juvenile court intervention and criminal court intervention; and

(4) a comprehensive review of funding and other sources available to children under this section in order to identify fiscal incentives and disincentives to successful service delivery.

Subd. 3. REPORT. The commissioner of public safety, at the end of the projects, shall report findings and recommendations to the legislature on the standards and model programming developed under the demonstration projects to guide the redesign of service delivery for chronic neglect.

Sec. 16. VIOLENCE PREVENTION ADVISORY TASK FORCE.

Subdivision 1. TASK FORCE. The chemical abuse and violence prevention council shall establish a violence prevention advisory task force, consisting of representatives of the council and representatives of:

(1) the legislative commission on children, youth, and their families;

(2) nonprofit and community-based organizations dealing with violence prevention and at-risk youth programs;

(3) individuals knowledgeable in crime prevention research, family education, and child development;

(4) the demographic and geographic composition of the state; and

(5) racial and ethnic minorities.

The task force also shall include a representative of the law enforcement community and an education specialist who is knowledgeable about the antiviolen- ce curriculum. The task force shall be chaired jointly by a member of the council and a member of the legislative commission on children, youth, and their families.

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Subd. 2. DUTIES. The task force shall:

- (1) define violence prevention;
- (2) develop measurable violence prevention goals;
- (3) inventory state violence prevention programs;
- (4) develop a state violence prevention policy and funding plan; and
- (5) make recommendations for an ongoing system to evaluate the effectiveness of violence prevention programs, and to integrate the state violence prevention goals into the budgeting and policy-making of state agencies and the legislature.

Subd. 3. REPORT. The task force shall report its recommendations to the legislature and the chairs of the standing committees of the senate and house of representatives with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy by January 1, 1995.

Sec. 17. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Sections 1 and 16 are effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 10
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 8.06, is amended to read:

8.06 ATTORNEY FOR STATE OFFICERS, BOARDS, OR COMMISSIONS; EMPLOY COUNSEL.

The attorney general shall act as the attorney for all state officers and all boards or commissions created by law in all matters pertaining to their official duties. When requested by the attorney general, it shall be the duty of any county attorney of the state to appear within the county and act as attorney for any such board, commission, or officer in any court of such county. The attorney general may, upon request in writing, employ, and fix the compensation of, a special attorney for any such board, commission, or officer when, in the attorney general's judgment, the public welfare will be promoted thereby. Such special attorney's fees or salary shall be paid from the appropriation made for such board, commission, or officer. ~~A state agency that is current with its billings from the attorney general for legal services may contract with the attorney general for additional legal and investigative services.~~ Except as herein provided, no board, commission, or officer shall hereafter employ any attorney at the expense of the state.

Whenever the attorney general, the governor, and the chief justice of the

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supreme court shall certify, in writing, filed in the office of the secretary of state, that it is necessary, in the proper conduct of the legal business of the state, either civil or criminal, that the state employ additional counsel, the attorney general shall thereupon be authorized to employ such counsel and, with the governor and the chief justice, fix the additional counsel's compensation. Except as herein stated, no additional counsel shall be employed and the legal business of the state shall be performed exclusively by the attorney general and the attorney general's assistants.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 8.15, is amended to read:

8.15 ATTORNEY GENERAL COSTS.

Subdivision 1. FEE SCHEDULES. The attorney general in consultation with the commissioner of finance shall ~~assess executive branch agencies a fee for legal services rendered to them; except that the attorney general may not assess the department of human rights for legal representation on behalf of complaining parties who have filed a charge of discrimination with the department. The assessment against appropriations from other than the general fund must be the full cost of providing the services. The assessment against appropriations supported by fees must be included in the fee calculation. The assessment against appropriations from the general fund not supported by fees must be one-half of the cost of providing the services. An amount equal to the general fund receipts in the even-numbered year of the biennium is appropriated to the attorney general for each year of the succeeding biennium. All other receipts from assessments must be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.~~ develop a fee schedule to be used by the attorney general in developing the agreements authorized in subdivision 3.

~~The attorney general in consultation with the commissioner of finance shall assess political subdivisions fees to cover half the cost of legal services rendered to them; except that The attorney general may not assess a county any fee for legal services rendered in connection with a psychopathic personality commitment proceeding under section 526.10 for which the attorney general assumes responsibility under section 8.01.~~

Subd. 2. BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUEST. (a) The attorney general in consultation with the commissioner of finance shall designate which agencies will have their legal service requests included in the budget request of the attorney general.

(b) All other agencies, in consultation with the attorney general and the commissioner of finance, shall include a request for legal services in their biennial budget requests.

Subd. 3. AGREEMENTS. To facilitate the delivery of legal services, the attorney general may:

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(1) enter into agreements with executive branch agencies, political subdivisions, or quasi-state agencies to provide legal services for the benefit of the citizens of Minnesota; and

(2) in addition to funds otherwise appropriated by the legislature, accept and spend funds received under any agreement authorized in clause (1) for the purpose set forth in clause (1), subject to a report of receipts to the chairs of the senate finance committee and the house ways and means committee by October 15 each year.

Funds received under this subdivision must be deposited in the general fund and are appropriated to the attorney general for the purposes set forth in this subdivision.

Subd. 4. REPORTS. The attorney general shall prepare an annual expenditure report describing actual expenditures for each agency or political subdivision receiving legal services. The report shall describe:

(1) estimated and actual expenditures, including expenditures authorized through agreements;

(2) the type of services provided; and

(3) major current and future legal issues.

The report shall be submitted to the chairs of the senate finance committee and the house ways and means committee by October 15 each year.

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Sections 1 and 2 are effective July 1, 1995.

ARTICLE 11

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 477A.012, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. AID OFFSET FOR 1995 PUBLIC DEFENDER COSTS. (a) In the case of a county located in the first, fifth, seventh, ninth, or tenth judicial district, there shall be deducted from the payment to the county under this section an amount equal to the cost of public defense services in juvenile and misdemeanor cases, to the extent those costs are assumed by the state for the calendar year beginning on January 1, 1995.

(b) For the purpose of the aid reductions under this section, the following amounts shall be used by the commissioner of revenue as the cost of public defense services in juvenile and misdemeanor cases for each county in the first, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth judicial districts, during the calendar year beginning on January 1, 1995:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>JUDICIAL DISTRICT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
(1) <u>Aitkin</u>	9	\$126,000
(2) <u>Anoka</u>	10	\$634,000
(3) <u>Becker</u>	7	\$160,000
(4) <u>Beltrami</u>	9	\$130,000
(5) <u>Benton</u>	7	\$ 68,000
(6) <u>Blue Earth</u>	5	\$ 96,000
(7) <u>Brown</u>	5	\$ 58,000
(8) <u>Carver</u>	1	\$ 82,000
(9) <u>Cass</u>	9	\$134,000
(10) <u>Chisago</u>	10	\$ 66,000
(11) <u>Clay</u>	7	\$136,000
(12) <u>Clearwater</u>	9	\$ 24,000
(13) <u>Cottonwood</u>	5	\$ 24,000
(14) <u>Crow Wing</u>	9	\$128,000
(15) <u>Dakota</u>	1	\$644,000
(16) <u>Douglas</u>	7	\$ 84,000
(17) <u>Faribault</u>	5	\$ 34,000
(18) <u>Goodhue</u>	1	\$ 94,000
(19) <u>Hubbard</u>	9	\$ 30,000
(20) <u>Isanti</u>	10	\$ 56,000
(21) <u>Itasca</u>	9	\$ 44,000
(22) <u>Jackson</u>	5	\$ 30,000
(23) <u>Kanabec</u>	10	\$ 42,000
(24) <u>Kittson</u>	9	\$ 12,000
(25) <u>Koochiching</u>	9	\$ 32,000
(26) <u>Lake of the Woods</u>	9	\$ 8,000
(27) <u>Le Sueur</u>	1	\$ 64,000
(28) <u>Lincoln</u>	5	\$ 20,000
(29) <u>Lyon</u>	5	\$ 58,000
(30) <u>Mahnomen</u>	9	\$ 12,000
(31) <u>Marshall</u>	9	\$ 28,000
(32) <u>Martin</u>	5	\$ 74,000
(33) <u>McLeod</u>	1	\$ 66,000
(34) <u>Mille Lacs</u>	7	\$ 46,000
(35) <u>Morrison</u>	7	\$ 70,000
(36) <u>Murray</u>	5	\$ 14,000
(37) <u>Nicollet</u>	5	\$ 86,000
(38) <u>Nobles</u>	5	\$ 62,000
(39) <u>Norman</u>	9	\$ 18,000
(40) <u>Otter Tail</u>	7	\$172,000
(41) <u>Pennington</u>	9	\$ 30,000
(42) <u>Pine</u>	10	\$ 46,000
(43) <u>Pipestone</u>	5	\$ 14,000
(44) <u>Polk</u>	9	\$140,000
(45) <u>Red Lake</u>	9	\$ 10,000
(46) <u>Redwood</u>	5	\$ 98,000

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<u>(47) Rock</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>\$ 28,000</u>
<u>(48) Roseau</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 42,000</u>
<u>(49) Scott</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$164,000</u>
<u>(50) Sherburne</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>\$164,000</u>
<u>(51) Sibley</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 82,000</u>
<u>(52) Stearns</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$306,000</u>
<u>(53) Todd</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 66,000</u>
<u>(54) Wadena</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 24,000</u>
<u>(55) Washington</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>\$282,000</u>
<u>(56) Watonwan</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>\$ 38,000</u>
<u>(57) Wright</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>\$118,000</u>

(c) One-fourth of the amount specified under paragraph (b) for each county shall be deducted from each local government aid payment to the county under section 477A.015 in 1994, and one-fourth of the amount computed under paragraph (b) for each county shall be deducted from each local government aid payment to the county under section 477A.015 in 1995. If the amount specified under paragraph (b) exceeds the amount payable to a county under subdivision 1, the excess shall be deducted from the aid payable to the county under section 273.1398, subdivision 2, and then, if necessary, from the disparity reduction aid under section 273.1398, subdivision 3.

(d) The appropriation for the state assumption of the costs of public defender services in juvenile and misdemeanor cases in the first, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth judicial districts, for the time period from January 1, 1995, to June 30, 1995, shall be annualized for the 1996-1997 biennium.

(e) An amount equal to the aid reduction under this subdivision must be transferred from the local government trust fund to the general fund at the time when the aid would otherwise be paid during fiscal years 1995 and 1996.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 477A.012, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 8. PERMANENT AID OFFSETS FOR PUBLIC DEFENDER COSTS. The 1994 and the additional 1995 aid reductions provided in subdivision 7 are both permanent aid reductions. The aid reductions under Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 477A.012, subdivision 6, repealed under 1994 H.F. No. 3209, article 3, section 21, are also permanent aid reductions.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 611.17, is amended to read:

611.17 FINANCIAL INQUIRY; STATEMENTS.

(a) Each judicial district must screen requests under paragraph (b).

(b) Upon a request for the appointment of counsel, the court shall make appropriate inquiry into the financial circumstances of the applicant, who shall

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submit a financial statement under oath or affirmation setting forth the applicant's assets and liabilities, including the value of any real property owned by the applicant, whether homestead or otherwise, less the amount of any encumbrances on the real property, the source or sources of income, and any other information required by the court. The state public defender shall furnish appropriate forms for the financial statements. The information contained in the statement shall be confidential and for the exclusive use of the court and the public defender appointed by the court to represent the applicant except for any prosecution under section 609.48. A refusal to execute the financial statement or produce financial records constitutes a waiver of the right to the appointment of a public defender.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 611.20, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PARTIAL PAYMENT.** If the court determines that the defendant is able to make partial payment, the court shall direct the partial payments to the ~~governmental unit responsible for the costs of the public defender~~ state general fund. Payments directed by the court to the state shall be recorded by the court administrator who shall transfer the payments to the state treasurer.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 611.26, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **ASSISTANT PUBLIC DEFENDERS.** A chief district public defender shall appoint assistants who are qualified attorneys licensed to practice law in this state and other staff as the chief district public defender finds prudent and necessary subject to the standards adopted by the state public defender. Assistant district public defenders must be appointed to ensure broad geographic representation and caseload distribution within the district. Each assistant district public defender serves at the pleasure of the chief district public defender. A chief district public defender is authorized, subject to approval by the state board of public defense or their designee, to hire an independent contractor to perform the duties of an assistant public defender.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 611.26, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **PERSONS DEFENDED.** The district public defender shall represent, without charge, a defendant charged with a felony ~~or~~, a gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor when so directed by the district court. ~~In the second, third, fourth, sixth, and eighth districts only;~~ The district public defender shall also represent a ~~defendant charged with a misdemeanor when so directed by the district court and shall represent~~ a minor in the juvenile court when so directed by the juvenile court.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 611.27, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

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Subd. 4. **COUNTY PORTION OF COSTS.** That portion of subdivision 1 directing counties to pay the costs of public defense service shall not be in effect between ~~July 1, 1993~~ January 1, 1995, and July 1, 1995. This subdivision only relates to costs associated with felony ~~and~~ gross misdemeanor ~~public defense services in all judicial districts and to~~ juvenile, and misdemeanor public defense services ~~in the second, third, fourth, sixth, and eighth judicial districts.~~ Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, in the first, fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth judicial districts, the cost of juvenile and misdemeanor public defense services for cases opened prior to January 1, 1995, shall remain the responsibility of the respective counties in those districts, even though the cost of these services may occur after January 1, 1995.

Sec. 8. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 to 3, and 5 are effective July 1, 1994. Sections 4, 6, and 7 are effective January 1, 1995.

Presented to the governor May 6, 1994

Signed by the governor May 10, 1994, 6:27 p.m.

CHAPTER 637—S.F.No. 2289

An act relating to the environment; authorizing a person who wishes to construct or expand an air emission facility to reimburse certain costs of the pollution control agency; requiring a report to the legislature; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 116.07, subdivision 4d.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 116.07, subdivision 4d, is amended to read:

Subd. 4d. **PERMIT FEES.** (a) The agency may collect permit fees in amounts not greater than those necessary to cover the reasonable costs of reviewing and acting upon applications for agency permits and implementing and enforcing the conditions of the permits pursuant to agency rules. Permit fees shall not include the costs of litigation. The agency shall adopt rules under section 16A.128 establishing the amounts and methods of collection of any permit fees collected under this subdivision. The fee schedule must reflect reasonable and routine permitting, implementation, and enforcement costs. The agency may impose an additional enforcement fee to be collected for a period of up to two years to cover the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the conditions of a permit under the rules of the agency. Any money collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the special revenue account.

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