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# State of Minnesota

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# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-NINTH SESSION

H. F. No.

849

02/12/2015 Authored by Cornish

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance

A bill for an act

04/16/2015 Adoption of Report: Amended and re-referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

04/22/2015 Adoption of Report: Placed on the General Register as Amended

Read Second Time

04/24/2015 Referred to the Chief Clerk for Comparison with S. F. No. 878

04/25/2015 Postponed Indefinitely

1.1

1.34

relating to public safety; modifying certain provisions relating to courts, public 12 safety, firefighters, corrections, crime, disaster assistance, and controlled 1.3 substances; requesting reports; providing for penalties; appropriating money 1.4 for public safety, courts, corrections, Guardian Ad Litem Board, Uniform 1.5 Laws Commission, Board on Judicial Standards, Board of Public Defense, and 1.6 Sentencing Guidelines; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 5B.11; 1.7 12.221, subdivision 6; 12A.15, subdivision 1; 12B.15, subdivision 2, by adding 1.8 a subdivision; 12B.25, subdivision 1; 12B.40; 13.03, subdivision 6; 13.82, 19 subdivision 17; 43A.241; 97B.031, subdivision 4; 152.02, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 1.10 6; 168A.1501, subdivisions 1, 6; 169.13, subdivisions 1, 3; 169.475, subdivision 1.11 2; 169A.03, subdivision 3; 169A.07; 169A.275, subdivision 5; 169A.285, 1.12 subdivision 1; 169A.46, subdivision 1; 169A.53, subdivision 3; 181.06, 1.13 subdivision 2; 181.101; 241.88, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 241.89, 1.14 subdivisions 1, 2; 243.166, subdivision 1b; 244.05, by adding a subdivision; 1.15 244.15, subdivision 6; 253B.08, subdivision 2a; 253B.12, subdivision 2a; 1.16 253D.28, subdivision 2; 260B.198, by adding a subdivision; 271.08, subdivision 1.17 1; 271.21, subdivision 2; 299A.73, subdivision 2; 299C.35; 299C.38; 299C.46, 1 18 subdivisions 2, 2a; 299F.012, subdivision 1; 299N.02, subdivision 2; 299N.03, 1.19 subdivisions 5, 6, 7; 299N.04, subdivision 3; 299N.05, subdivisions 1, 5, 6, 7, 1.20 8; 325E.21, subdivisions 1, 2; 352B.011, subdivision 10; 401.10, subdivision 1.21 1; 486.10, subdivisions 2, 3; 549.09, subdivision 1; 609.1095, subdivision 1.22 1; 609.2111; 609.2112, subdivision 1; 609.2114, subdivision 1; 609.2231, 1 23 subdivision 3a; 609.2232; 609.324, subdivision 1; 609.325, subdivision 4, by 1.24 adding a subdivision; 609.3451, subdivision 1; 609.3471; 609.531, subdivision 1 25 1; 609.564; 609.5641, subdivision 1a; 609.66, subdivisions 1a, 1g, by adding a 1.26 subdivision; 609.746, by adding a subdivision; 609.765; 611A.26, subdivisions 1.27 1, 6; 611A.31, subdivision 1; 611A.33; 611A.35; 617.242, subdivision 6; 624.71; 1.28 624.714, subdivision 16; 628.26; 631.461; Laws 2013, chapter 86, article 1, 1.29 sections 7; 9; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 1.30 299C; 299N; 609; 624; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 168A.1501, 1.31 subdivisions 5, 5a; 299C.36; 299N.05, subdivision 3; 325E.21, subdivisions 1c, 1 32 1d; 609.66, subdivision 1h; Laws 2014, chapter 190, sections 10; 11. 1.33

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

ARTICLE 1

2.1

2.2	APPROPRIATIONS				
2.3	Section 1. APPROPRIATIONS.				
2.4	The sums shown in the columns marked "Appr	ropri	ations" are appropr	riated to the	
2.5	agencies and for the purposes specified in this article	e. Th	e appropriations ar	e from the	
2.6	general fund, or another named fund, and are availal	ble f	or the fiscal years i	ndicated	
2.7	for each purpose. The figures "2016" and "2017" us	sed ir	this article mean	that the	
2.8	appropriations listed under them are available for the	e fisc	al year ending June	e 30, 2016, or	
2.9	June 30, 2017, respectively. "The first year" is fiscal	year	2016. "The second	year" is fiscal	
2.10	year 2017. "The biennium" is fiscal years 2016 and	2017	. Appropriations fo	or the fiscal	
2.11	year ending June 30, 2015, are effective the day follows:	owin	g final enactment.		
2.12 2.13 2.14 2.15			APPROPRIATI Available for the Ending June 2016	Year	
2.16	Sec. 2. SUPREME COURT				
2.17	Subdivision 1. Total Appropriation §		45,826,000 \$	46,426,000	
2.18	The amounts that may be spent for each				
2.19	purpose are specified in the following				
2.20	subdivisions.				
2.21	Subd. 2. Supreme Court Operations		33,060,000	33,660,000	
2.22	<b>Contingent Account</b>				
2.23	\$5,000 each year is for a contingent account				
2.24	for expenses necessary for the normal				
2.25	operation of the court for which no other				
2.26	reimbursement is provided.				
2.27	Subd. 3. Civil Legal Services		12,766,000	12,766,000	
2.28	<b>Legal Services to Low-Income Clients in</b>				
2.29	Family Law Matters				
2.30	\$948,000 each year is to improve the access				
2.31	of low-income clients to legal representation				
2.32	in family law matters. This appropriation				
2.33	must be distributed under Minnesota Statutes,				

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3.1	section 480.242, to the qualified legal					
3.2	services program described in Minnesota					
3.3	Statutes, section 480.242, subdivision 2,					
3.4	paragraph (a). Any unencumbered balance	<u>e</u>				
3.5	remaining in the first year does not cancel	<u> </u>				
3.6	and is available in the second year.					
3.7	Sec. 3. COURT OF APPEALS		<u>\$</u>	11,306,000	<u>\$</u>	11,547,000
3.8	Sec. 4. <b>DISTRICT COURTS</b>		<u>\$</u>	261,597,000	<u>\$</u>	267,129,000
3.9	\$50,000 each year is to expand specialty					
3.10	courts.					
3.11	Sec. 5. GUARDIAN AD LITEM BOAR	<u>RD</u>	<u>\$</u>	14,063,000	<u>\$</u>	14,411,000
3.12	Sec. 6. TAX COURT		<u>\$</u>	1,976,000	<u>\$</u>	1,753,000
3.13	This appropriation includes funds for					
3.14	information technology project services					
3.15	and support subject to the provisions of					
3.16	Minnesota Statutes, section 16E.0466. An	<u>ıy</u>				
3.17	ongoing information technology costs will	be				
3.18	incorporated into the service level agreement	<u>ent</u>				
3.19	and will be paid to the Office of MN.IT					
3.20	Services by the Tax Court under the rates a	<u>and</u>				
3.21	mechanism specified in that agreement.					
3.22	The base appropriation for the Tax Court					
3.23	shall be \$1,288,000 in fiscal year 2018 and	<u>d</u>				
3.24	\$1,288,000 in fiscal year 2019.					
3.25	Sec. 7. UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION	<u>ON</u>	<u>\$</u>	88,000	<u>\$</u>	93,000
3.26	Sec. 8. BOARD ON JUDICIAL STAND	<u>DARDS</u>	<u>\$</u>	486,000	<u>\$</u>	486,000
3.27	<b>Major Disciplinary Actions</b>					
3.28	\$125,000 each year is for special					
3.29	investigative and hearing costs for major					
3.30	disciplinary actions undertaken by the					

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4.1	board. This appropriati	on does not can	cel.		
4.2	Any unencumbered and	d unspent balanc	es		
4.3	remain available for the				
4.4	subsequent fiscal years.	•			
4.5	Sec. 9. <b>BOARD OF P</b>	UBLIC DEFEN	NSE §	76,547,000 \$	80,499,000
4.6	Sec. 10. SENTENCIN	IG GUIDELINI	<u>\$</u>	<u>595,000</u> §	604,000
4.7	Sec. 11. PUBLIC SAI	FETY			
4.8	Subdivision 1. Total A	ppropriation	<u>\$</u>	<u>191,963,000</u> \$	181,859,000
4.9	<u>Appropri</u>	ations by Fund			
4.10		<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>		
4.11	General	94,636,000	87,502,000		
4.12	Special Revenue	17,791,000	14,772,000		
4.13	State Government	102.000	102.000		
4.14	Special Revenue	103,000	103,000		
4.15	Environmental Translation	<u>70,000</u>	<u>72,000</u>		
4.16	Trunk Highway	<u>2,295,000</u>	<u>2,325,000</u>		
4.17	<u>911 Fund</u>	77,068,000	77,085,000		
4.18	The amounts that may	be spent for eac	<u>h</u>		
4.19	purpose are specified in	n the following			
4.20	subdivisions.				
4.21	Subd. 2. Emergency N	Management		6,810,000	3,861,000
4.22	Appropri	ations by Fund			
4.23	General	5,331,000	2,480,000		
4.24	Environmental	70,000	72,000		
4.25	Special Revenue				
4.26	<u>Fund</u>	1,409,000	1,309,000		
4.27	(a) Hazmat and Chem	ical Assessment	t Teams		
4.28	\$1,409,000 the first year	ar and \$1,309,00	0 the		
4.29	second year are from the	ne fire safety acc	<u>ount</u>		
4.30	in the special revenue f	fund. These amo	<u>unts</u>		
4.31	must be used to fund th	e hazardous mat	<u>erials</u>		
4.32	and chemical assessmen	nt teams.			
4.33	(b) School Safety				

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5.1	\$405,000 the first year and \$410,000 th	<u>e</u>		
5.2	second year from the general fund are for	or the		
5.3	school safety center to provide for scho	<u>ol</u>		
5.4	safety.			
5.5	(c) Combating Terrorism Recruitmen	<u>t</u>		
5.6	\$250,000 the first year is for the			
5.7	commissioner to develop strategies and			
5.8	make efforts to combat the recruitment	<u>of</u>		
5.9	Minnesota residents by terrorist organiza	tions		
5.10	such as ISIS and al-Shabaab. The			
5.11	commissioner must collaborate with fed	eral,		
5.12	state, and local agencies in developing t	<u>he</u>		
5.13	required strategies. The commissioner s	<u>hall</u>		
5.14	prepare a report that explains in detail the	<u>ne</u>		
5.15	strategies proposed and steps to implem	ent		
5.16	the strategies. The commissioner must			
5.17	submit the report to the chairs and ranki	ng		
5.18	minority members of the house and sens	ate		
5.19	committees with jurisdiction over public	<u>c</u>		
5.20	safety by February 1, 2016.			
5.21	(d) Disaster Assistance Account			
5.22	\$2,500,000 in 2016 is for the disaster			
5.23	assistance contingency account in Minne	esota		
5.24	Statutes, section 12.221. These funds as	<u>re</u>		
5.25	available until spent.			
5.26	Subd. 3. Criminal Apprehension		53,637,000	49,339,000
5.27	Appropriations by Fund			
5.28	<u>General</u> <u>51,335,000</u>	47,007,000		
5.29 5.30	State Government Special Revenue 7,000	7,000		
5.31	Trunk Highway 2,295,000	2,325,000		
5.32	(a) DWI Lab Analysis; Trunk Highwa			
5.33	Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, see	etion		
5.34	161.20, subdivision 3, \$1,941,000 each	<u>year</u>		

is from the trunk highway fund for laboratory

5.35

6.1	analysis related to driving-while-impaired
6.2	cases.
6.3	(b) BCA Investment Initiative
6.4	\$2,223,000 the first year and \$2,795,000 the
6.5	second year are from the general fund for the
6.6	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension:
6.7	(1) for two permanent latent fingerprint
6.8	examiner positions;
6.9	(2) for one permanent mitochondrial DNA
6.10	analyst positions;
6.11	(3) to replace equipment and instruments in
6.12	the forensic laboratory;
6.13	(4) to purchase supplies for the forensic
6.14	laboratory;
6.15	(5) for five permanent positions to form a
6.16	digital forensics examination unit;
6.17	(6) for three permanent positions to form a
6.18	financial crimes unit; and
6.19	(7) for seven permanent positions to increase
6.20	the capabilities of the predatory crimes
6.21	section.
6.22	(c) Livescan Replacement
6.23	\$650,000 each year is from the general fund
6.24	for the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
6.25	to replace electronic fingerprint capture
6.26	equipment in criminal justice agencies
6.27	around the state. The equipment is to be used
6.28	to automatically submit the fingerprints to
6.29	the bureau for identification of the person
6.30	and processing. For each of fiscal years 2018
6.31	and 2019, \$650,000 is added to the base for
6.32	livescan replacement.
6.33	(d) Report

Article 1 Sec. 11.

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7.1	If the vehicle services special revenue acc	<u>ount</u>		
7.2	accrues an unallocated balance in excess	3		
7.3	of 50 percent of the previous fiscal year	<u>S</u>		
7.4	expenditures, the commissioner of public	<u>c</u>		
7.5	safety shall submit a report to the chairs			
7.6	and ranking minority members of the ho	use		
7.7	of representatives and senate committee	<u>3</u>		
7.8	with jurisdiction over transportation and			
7.9	public safety policy and finance. The rep	oort		
7.10	must contain specific policy and legislat	ive		
7.11	recommendations for reducing the fund			
7.12	balance and avoiding future excessive fu	<u>ind</u>		
7.13	balances. The report is due within three			
7.14	months of the fund balance exceeding the	<u>ie</u>		
7.15	threshold established in this paragraph.			
7.16	Subd. 4. Fire Marshal		15,668,000	12,722,000
7.17	Appropriations by Fund			
7.18	<u>General</u> <u>18,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>		
7.19	Special Revenue 15,650,000	12,722,000		
7.20	This appropriation is from the fire safety	<u>/</u>		
7.21	account in the special revenue fund and i	s for		
7.22	activities under Minnesota Statutes, sect	ion		
7.23	299F.012. Of this amount:			
7.24	(1) \$4,673,000 the first year and \$3,270,	000		
7.25	the second year are for an increase to the	<u>e</u>		
7.26	Minnesota Board of Firefighter Training	<u>Of</u>		
7.27	these amounts, \$75,000 each year is one	time		
7.28	spending;			
7.29	(2) \$2,200,000 the first year and \$1,200,	000		
7.30	the second year are for an increase to			
7.31	Minnesota Task Force 1; and			
7.32	(3) \$190,000 each year is to fund the			
7.33	Minnesota Air Rescue Team.			
7.34	Subd. 5. Alcohol and Gambling Enforce	cement	2,338,000	2,373,000

REVISOR

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**REVISOR** 

9.1	\$100,000 each year is for a grant to the		
9.2	Minnesota County Attorneys Association for		
9.3	prosecutor and law enforcement training.		
9.4	(e) Crime Victim Support		
9.5	\$50,000 each year is for a grant to a		
9.6	nonprofit organization dedicated to providing		
9.7	immediate and long-term emotional support		
9.8	and practical help for the families and friends		
9.9	of individuals who have died by suicide,		
9.10	overdose, accident, or homicide, including		
9.11	but not limited to domestic violence.		
9.12	(f) Sex Trafficking Investigations		
9.13	\$250,000 each year is for grants to state and		
9.14	local units of government for the following		
9.15	purposes:		
9.16	(1) to support new or existing		
9.17	multijurisdictional entities to investigate sex		
9.18	trafficking crimes; and		
9.19	(2) to provide technical assistance, including		
9.20	training and case consultation, to law		
9.21	enforcement agencies statewide.		
9.22	(g) Alternatives to Juvenile Detention		
9.23	\$50,000 each year is for grants to nonprofit		
9.24	organizations to conduct training, technical		
9.25	support, and peer learning opportunities for		
9.26	counties interested in implementing juvenile		
9.27	detention reform and addressing disparities		
9.28	in the juvenile justice system to accomplish		
9.29	cost-effective interventions that leverage the		
9.30	strength of families and communities. This		
9.31	funding is added to the base.		
9.32	Subd. 7. Emergency Communication Networks	77,068,000	77,085,000

10.1	This appropriation is from the state
10.2	government special revenue fund for 911
10.3	emergency telecommunications services.
10.4	(a) Public Safety Answering Points
10.5	\$13,664,000 each year is to be distributed
10.6	as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section
10.7	403.113, subdivision 2.
10.8	This appropriation includes funds for
10.9	information technology project services
10.10	and support subject to the provisions of
10.11	Minnesota Statutes, section 16E.0466. Any
10.12	ongoing information technology costs will be
10.13	incorporated into the service level agreement
10.14	and will be paid to the Office of MN.IT
10.15	Services by the Department of Public Safety
10.16	under the rates and mechanism specified in
10.17	that agreement.
10.18	(b) Medical Resource Communication Centers
10.18 10.19	(b) Medical Resource Communication Centers  \$683,000 each year is for grants to the
10.19	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the
10.19 10.20	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services
10.19 10.20 10.21	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource  Communication Centers that were in
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23 10.24	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource  Communication Centers that were in operation before January 1, 2000.
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23 10.24 10.25	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource  Communication Centers that were in operation before January 1, 2000.  (c) ARMER Debt Service
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23 10.24 10.25	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource  Communication Centers that were in operation before January 1, 2000.  (c) ARMER Debt Service  \$22,261,000 each year is to the commissioner
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23 10.24 10.25 10.26 10.27	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource  Communication Centers that were in operation before January 1, 2000.  (c) ARMER Debt Service  \$22,261,000 each year is to the commissioner of management and budget to pay debt
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23 10.24 10.25 10.26 10.27 10.28	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource  Communication Centers that were in operation before January 1, 2000.  (c) ARMER Debt Service  \$22,261,000 each year is to the commissioner of management and budget to pay debt service on revenue bonds issued under
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23 10.24 10.25 10.26 10.27 10.28 10.29	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource Communication Centers that were in operation before January 1, 2000.  (c) ARMER Debt Service  \$22,261,000 each year is to the commissioner of management and budget to pay debt service on revenue bonds issued under Minnesota Statutes, section 403.275.
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23 10.24 10.25 10.26 10.27 10.28 10.29	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the  Minnesota Emergency Medical Services  Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource  Communication Centers that were in operation before January 1, 2000.  (c) ARMER Debt Service  \$22,261,000 each year is to the commissioner of management and budget to pay debt service on revenue bonds issued under  Minnesota Statutes, section 403.275.  Any portion of this appropriation not needed
10.19 10.20 10.21 10.22 10.23 10.24 10.25 10.26 10.27 10.28 10.29 10.30 10.31	\$683,000 each year is for grants to the Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board for the Metro East and Metro West Medical Resource Communication Centers that were in operation before January 1, 2000.  (c) ARMER Debt Service  \$22,261,000 each year is to the commissioner of management and budget to pay debt service on revenue bonds issued under Minnesota Statutes, section 403.275.  Any portion of this appropriation not needed to pay debt service in a fiscal year may be

11.1	by Laws 2005, chapter 136, article 1, section			
11.2	9, subdivision 8; or Laws 2007, chapter 54,			
11.3	article 1, section 10, subdivision 8.			
11.4	(d) ARMER State Backbone Operating			
11.5	Costs			
11.6	\$9,650,000 each year is to the commissioner			
11.7	of transportation for costs of maintaining and			
11.8	operating the first and third phases of the			
11.9	statewide radio system backbone.			
11.10	(e) ARMER Improvements			
11.11	\$1,000,000 each year is to the Statewide			
11.12	Radio Board for costs of design, construction,			
11.13	and maintenance of, and improvements			
11.14	to, those elements of the statewide public			
11.15	safety radio and communication system			
11.16	that support mutual aid communications			
11.17	and emergency medical services or provide			
11.18	interim enhancement of public safety			
11.19	communication interoperability in those			
11.20	areas of the state where the statewide public			
11.21	safety radio and communication system is			
11.22	not yet implemented.			
11.23 11.24	Sec. 12. PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING (POST) BOARD	<u>\$</u>	3,987,000 \$	4,004,000
11.25	(a) Excess Amounts Transferred			
11.26	This appropriation is from the peace officer			
11.27	training account in the special revenue fund.			
11.28	Any new receipts credited to that account in			
11.29	the first year in excess of \$3,887,000 must be			
11.30	transferred and credited to the general fund.			
11.31	Any new receipts credited to that account in			
11.32	the second year in excess of \$3,904,000 must			
11.33	be transferred and credited to the general			
11 34	fund.			

(b) Fugitive Apprehension Unit

\$541,000 in fiscal year 2016 and \$670,000 in

fiscal year 2017 are to increase the number

of full-time equivalent positions in the

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(b) Peace Officer Training

(c) De-escalation Training

of crisis de-escalation techniques.

Sec. 14. CORRECTIONS

(a) Informational Technology

subdivisions.

that agreement.

Reimbursements

training costs.

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13.1	base for this item is \$642,000 in each of	of		
13.2	fiscal years 2018 and 2019.			
13.3	Subd. 3. Community Services		120,674,000	121,688,000
13.4	(a) Intensive Supervised Release Age	<u>nts</u>		
13.5	\$1,000,000 each year is to increase the	:		
13.6	number of supervision agents for offend	ders		
13.7	on intensive supervised release as descri	ribed		
13.8	in Minnesota Statutes, section 244.13,			
13.9	subdivision 2.			
13.10	(b) Challenge Incarceration			
13.11	\$250,000 each year is to increase the			
13.12	number of supervision agents for offend	ders		
13.13	participating in the department's challen	nge		
13.14	incarceration program as described in			
13.15	Minnesota Statutes, section 244.172,			
13.16	subdivisions 2 and 3.			
13.17	(c) Community Corrections Act			
13.18	\$1,550,000 each year is added to the			
13.19	Community Corrections Act subsidy, a	<u>S</u>		
13.20	described in Minnesota Statutes, section	<u>n</u>		
13.21	<u>401.14.</u>			
13.22	(d) County Probation Officer			
13.23	Reimbursements			
13.24	\$200,000 each year is added to the cou	nty		
13.25	probation officers reimbursement, as			
13.26	described in Minnesota Statutes, section	<u>n</u>		
13.27	<u>244.19</u> , subdivision 6.			
13.28	(e) Scott County Correctional Service	<u>es</u>		
13.29	\$85,000 each year is for a probation cas	seload		
13.30	and workload reduction grant to Scott C	ounty		
13.31	to provide correctional services.			
13.32	Subd. 4. Operations Support		24,812,000	25,265,000

14.1	\$500,000 each year is to support technology
14.2	needs.
14.3	This appropriation includes funds for
14.4	information technology project services
14.5	and support subject to the provisions of
14.6	Minnesota Statutes, section 16E.0466. Any
14.7	ongoing information technology costs will be
14.8	incorporated into the service level agreement
14.9	and will be paid to the Office of MN.IT
14.10	Services by the Department of Corrections
14.11	under the rates and mechanism specified in
14.12	that agreement.
14.13	Sec. 15. TRANSFERS
14.14	\$775,000 each year is transferred from the
14.15	MINNCOR fund to the general fund.
14.16	See 16 Laws 2012 abouter 26 article 1 section 7 is amonded to read:
14.16	Sec. 16. Laws 2013, chapter 86, article 1, section 7, is amended to read:
14.17	Sec. 7. TAX COURT \$ 1,023,000 \$ 1,035,000
14.18	(a) Additional Resources
14.19	\$161,000 each year is for two law clerks,
14.20	eontinuing legal education costs, and
14.21	Westlaw costs operating expenses. Any
14.22	amount not expended in the first year does
14.23	not cancel and is available in the second year.
14.24	(b) Case Management System
14.25	\$25,000 each year is for the implementation
14.26	and maintenance of a modern case
14.27	management system.
14.28	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective retroactively from July 1, 2013.
14.29	Sec. 17. Laws 2013, chapter 86, article 1, section 9, is amended to read:
14.30	Sec. 9. <b>BOARD ON JUDICIAL STANDARDS \$ 756,000 \$ 456,000</b>

15.1	(a) Deficiencies
15.2	\$300,000 the first year is for deficiencies
15.3	occurring in fiscal year 2013. This
15.4	appropriation is available for expenditure the
15.5	day following final enactment.
15.6	(b) Major Disciplinary Actions
15.7	\$125,000 each year is for special
15.8	investigative and hearing costs for major
15.9	disciplinary actions undertaken by the
15.10	board. This appropriation does not cancel.
15.11	Any encumbered unencumbered and
15.12	unspent balances remain available for these
15.13	expenditures in subsequent fiscal years.
15.14	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment.
15.15	ARTICLE 2
15.16	COURTS
15.17	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 253B.08, subdivision 2a, is amended to
15.18	read:
15.19	Subd. 2a. <b>Place of hearing.</b> The hearing shall be conducted in a manner consistent
15.20	with orderly procedure. The hearing shall be held at a courtroom meeting standards
15.21	prescribed by local court rule which may be at a treatment facility. The hearing may be
15.22	conducted by interactive video conference under General Rules of Practice, rule 131, and
15.23	Minnesota Rules of Civil Commitment, rule 14.
15.24	Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 253B.12, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:
15.25	Subd. 2a. <b>Time and place for hearing.</b> (a) Unless the proceedings are terminated
15.26	under subdivision 1, paragraph (e), a review hearing must be held within 14 days after
15.27	receipt by the committing court of the report required under subdivision 1, paragraph (c)
15.28	or (d), and before the time the commitment expires. For good cause shown, the court
15.29	may continue the hearing for up to an additional 14 days and extend any orders until
15.30	the review hearing is held.
15.31	(b) The patient, the patient's counsel, the petitioner, and other persons as the court

directs must be given at least five days' notice of the time and place of the hearing.

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The hearing may be conducted by interactive video conference under General Rules of Practice, rule 131, and Minnesota Rules of Civil Commitment, rule 14.

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Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 253D.28, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

- Subd. 2. **Procedure.** (a) The Supreme Court shall refer a petition for rehearing and reconsideration to the chief judge of the judicial appeal panel. The chief judge shall notify the committed person, the county attorneys of the county of commitment and county of financial responsibility, the commissioner, the executive director, 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 may be conducted by interactive video conference under General Rules of Practice, rule 131, and Minnesota Rules of Civil Commitment, rule 14.
- (b) Any person may oppose the petition. The committed person, the committed person's counsel, the county attorneys of the committing county and county of financial responsibility, and the commissioner shall participate as parties to the proceeding pending before the judicial appeal panel and shall, no later than 20 days before the hearing on the petition, inform the judicial appeal panel and the opposing party in writing whether they support or oppose the petition and provide a summary of facts in support of their position.
- (c) The judicial 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 committed person, the committed person's counsel, and the county attorney of the committing county or the county of financial responsibility have the right to be present and may present and cross-examine all witnesses and offer a factual and legal basis in support of their positions.
- (d) The petitioning party seeking discharge or provisional discharge bears the burden of going forward with the evidence, which means presenting a prima facie case with competent evidence to show that the person is entitled to the requested relief. If the petitioning party has met this burden, the party opposing discharge or provisional discharge bears the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence that the discharge or provisional discharge should be denied.
- (e) A party seeking transfer under section 253D.29 must establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the transfer is appropriate.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 271.08, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. Written order. The Tax Court, except in Small Claims Division, shall determine every appeal by written order containing findings of fact and the decision

Article 2 Sec. 4.

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of the tax court. A memorandum of the grounds of the decision shall be appended. Notice of the entry of the order and of the substance of the decision shall be mailed to all parties. A motion for rehearing, which includes a motion for amended findings of fact, conclusions of law, or a new trial, must be served by the moving party within 15 30 days after mailing of the notice by the court as specified in this subdivision, and the motion must be heard within 30 60 days thereafter, unless the time for hearing is extended by the court within the 30-day 60-day period for good cause shown.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 271.21, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Jurisdiction.** At the election of the taxpayer, the Small Claims Division shall have jurisdiction only in the following matters:
  - (a) cases involving valuation, assessment, or taxation of real or personal property, if:
  - (i) the issue is a denial of a current year application for the homestead classification for the taxpayer's property;
- (ii) only one parcel is included in the petition, the entire parcel is classified as homestead class 1a or 1b under section 273.13, and the parcel contains no more than one dwelling unit;
- (iii) the entire property is classified as agricultural homestead class 2a or 1b under section 273.13; or
- (iv) the assessor's estimated market value of the property included in the petition is less than \$300,000; or
- (b) any case not involving valuation, assessment, or taxation of real and personal property in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$5,000 \$15,000, including penalty and interest.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 486.10, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Disclosure; court reporter requirements; objections.** (a) The existence of a contract or an exclusive agreement with a court reporter or court reporting firm for court reporting services must be disclosed as provided by this paragraph. Written notice of a contract or agreement must be included in the notice of taking deposition or the notice of legal proceeding before commencement of a legal proceeding at which court reporting services are being provided. Oral disclosure of a contract or agreement must be made on the record by the court reporter at the commencement of the legal proceeding.

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Article 2 Sec. 6.

18.1	(b) A freelance court reporter or court reporting firm:
18.2	(1) shall treat all parties to an action equally, providing comparable services to
18.3	all parties;
18.4	(2) shall charge the same rate for copies of the same transcript to all parties according
18.5	to Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure, rule 30.06;
18.6	(2) (3) may not act as an advocate for any party or act partially to any party to
18.7	an action; and
18.8	(3) (4) shall comply with all state and federal court rules that govern the activities
18.9	of court reporters.
18.10	(c) An attorney shall state the reason for the objection to the provision of court
18.11	reporting services by a freelance court reporter or court reporting firm and shall note
18.12	the objection and the reason on the record.
18.13	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to legal
18.14	proceedings commencing on or after that date.
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18.15	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 486.10, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
18.16	Subd. 3. Remedies. Through objection by a party to the proceedings and upon
18.17	the court's or presiding officer's learning determination of a violation of subdivision 2,
18.18	paragraph (a), the court or presiding officer may: (1) declare that the record for which the
18.19	court reporting services were provided is void and may order that the legal proceeding be
18.20	reconducted; or (2) impose sanctions against the party violating subdivision 2, paragraph
18.21	(a), including civil contempt of court, costs, and reasonable attorney fees resulting from
18.22	the violation. If the legal proceedings are reconducted, the parties who violate violated
18.23	subdivision 2, paragraph (a), are jointly and severally liable for costs associated with
18.24	reconducting the legal proceeding and preparing the new record. Costs include, but are not
18.25	limited to, attorney, witness, and freelance court reporter appearance and transcript fees.
18.26	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to legal
18.27	proceedings commencing on or after that date.
10.27	proceedings commencing on or area that date.
18.28	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 549.09, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
18.29	Subdivision 1. When owed; rate. (a) When a judgment or award is for the recovery
18.30	of money, including a judgment for the recovery of taxes, interest from the time of the
18.31	verdict, award, or report until judgment is finally entered shall be computed by the court

administrator or arbitrator as provided in paragraph (c) and added to the judgment or award.

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(b) Except as otherwise provided by contract or allowed by law, preverdict, preaward, or prereport interest on pecuniary damages shall be computed as provided in paragraph (c), clause (1), regardless of the amount, from the time of the commencement of the action or a demand for arbitration, or the time of a written notice of claim, whichever occurs first, except as provided herein. The action must be commenced within two years of a written notice of claim for interest to begin to accrue from the time of the notice of claim. If either party serves a written offer of settlement, the other party may serve a written acceptance or a written counteroffer within 30 days. After that time, interest on the judgment or award shall be calculated by the judge or arbitrator in the following manner. The prevailing party shall receive interest on any judgment or award from the time of commencement of the action or a demand for arbitration, or the time of a written notice of claim, or as to special damages from the time when special damages were incurred, if later, until the time of verdict, award, or report only if the amount of its offer is closer to the judgment or award than the amount of the opposing party's offer. If the amount of the losing party's offer was closer to the judgment or award than the prevailing party's offer, the prevailing party shall receive interest only on the amount of the settlement offer or the judgment or award, whichever is less, and only from the time of commencement of the action or a demand for arbitration, or the time of a written notice of claim, or as to special damages from when the special damages were incurred, if later, until the time the settlement offer was made. Subsequent offers and counteroffers supersede the legal effect of earlier offers and counteroffers. For the purposes of clause (2), the amount of settlement offer must be allocated between past and future damages in the same proportion as determined by the trier of fact. Except as otherwise provided by contract or allowed by law, preverdict, preaward, or prereport interest shall not be awarded on the following:

- (1) judgments, awards, or benefits in workers' compensation cases, but not including third-party actions;
  - (2) judgments or awards for future damages;
  - (3) punitive damages, fines, or other damages that are noncompensatory in nature;
  - (4) judgments or awards not in excess of the amount specified in section 491A.01; and
- (5) that portion of any verdict, award, or report which is founded upon interest, or costs, disbursements, attorney fees, or other similar items added by the court or arbitrator.
- (c)(1) For a judgment or award of \$50,000 or less or a judgment or award for or against the state or a political subdivision of the state, regardless of the amount, the interest shall be computed as simple interest per annum. The rate of interest shall be based on the secondary market yield of one year United States Treasury bills, calculated on a bank discount basis as provided in this section.

Article 2 Sec. 8.

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On or before the 20th day of December of each year the state court administrator shall determine the rate from the one-year constant maturity treasury yield for the most recent calendar month, reported on a monthly basis in the latest statistical release of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System. This yield, rounded to the nearest one percent, or four percent, whichever is greater, shall be the annual interest rate during the succeeding calendar year. The state court administrator shall communicate the interest rates to the court administrators and sheriffs for use in computing the interest on verdicts and shall make the interest rates available to arbitrators.

This clause applies to any section that references section 549.09 by citation for the purposes of computing an interest rate on any amount owed to or by the state or a political subdivision of the state, regardless of the amount.

- (2) For a judgment or award over \$50,000, other than a judgment or award for or against the state or a political subdivision of the state, the interest rate shall be ten percent per year until paid.
- (3) When a judgment creditor, or the judgment creditor's attorney or agent, has received a payment after entry of judgment, whether the payment is made voluntarily by or on behalf of the judgment debtor, or is collected by legal process other than execution levy where a proper return has been filed with the court administrator, the judgment creditor, or the judgment creditor's attorney, before applying to the court administrator for an execution shall file with the court administrator an affidavit of partial satisfaction. The affidavit must state the dates and amounts of payments made upon the judgment after the most recent affidavit of partial satisfaction filed, if any; the part of each payment that is applied to taxable disbursements and to accrued interest and to the unpaid principal balance of the judgment; and the accrued, but the unpaid interest owing, if any, after application of each payment.
- (d) This section does not apply to arbitrations between employers and employees under chapter 179 or 179A. An arbitrator is neither required to nor prohibited from awarding interest under chapter 179 or under section 179A.16 for essential employees.
  - (e) For purposes of this subdivision:
- (1) "state" includes a department, board, agency, commission, court, or other entity in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the state; and
- (2) "political subdivision" includes a town, statutory or home rule charter city, county, school district, or any other political subdivision of the state.
- 20.34 (f) This section does not apply to a judgment or award upon which interest is entitled to be recovered under section 60A.0811.

Article 2 Sec. 8.

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**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to judgments and awards entered on or after that date.

21.3 ARTICLE 3

21.4 **PUBLIC SAFETY** 

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 5B.11, is amended to read:

## 5B.11 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS; PROTECTIVE ORDER.

If a program participant is involved in a legal proceeding as a party or witness, If a program participant's address is protected under section 5B.05, no person or entity shall be compelled to disclose the participant's actual address during the discovery phase of or during a proceeding before a court or other tribunal unless the court or tribunal finds that:

(1) there is a reasonable belief that the address is needed to obtain information or evidence without which the investigation, prosecution, or litigation cannot proceed; and

(2) there is no other practicable way of obtaining the information or evidence.

The court must provide the program participant with notice that address disclosure is sought and an opportunity to present evidence regarding the potential harm to the safety of the program participant if the address is disclosed. In determining whether to compel disclosure, the court must consider whether the potential harm to the safety of the participant is outweighed by the interest in disclosure. In a criminal proceeding, the court must order disclosure of a program participant's address if protecting the address would violate a defendant's constitutional right to confront a witness.

Disclosure of a participant's actual address under this section shall be limited under the terms of the order to ensure that the disclosure and dissemination of the actual address will be no wider than necessary for the purposes of the investigation, prosecution, or litigation.

Nothing in this section prevents the court or other tribunal may issue from issuing a protective order to prevent disclosure of information other than the participant's actual address that could reasonably lead to the discovery of the program participant's location.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.03, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Discoverability of not public data.** If a government entity opposes discovery of government data or release of data pursuant to court order on the grounds that the data are classified as not public, the party that seeks access to the data may bring before the appropriate presiding judicial officer, arbitrator, or administrative law judge an action to compel discovery or an action in the nature of an action to compel discovery.

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Article 3 Sec. 2.

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The presiding officer shall first decide whether the data are discoverable or releasable pursuant to the rules of evidence and of criminal, civil, or administrative procedure appropriate to the action.

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If the data are discoverable the presiding officer shall decide whether the benefit to the party seeking access to the data outweighs any harm to the confidentiality interests of the entity maintaining the data, or of any person who has provided the data or who is the subject of the data, or to the privacy interest of an individual identified in the data. In making the decision, the presiding officer shall consider whether notice to the subject of the data is warranted and, if warranted, what type of notice must be given. The presiding officer may fashion and issue any protective orders necessary to assure proper handling of the data by the parties. If the data are a videotape of a child victim or alleged victim alleging, explaining, denying, or describing an act of physical or sexual abuse, the presiding officer shall consider the provisions of section 611A.90, subdivision 2, paragraph (b). If the data are data subject to the protections under chapter 5B or section 13.045, the presiding officer shall consider the provisions of section 5B.11.

- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.031, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- Subd. 4. Silencers prohibited Suppressors. Except as provided in section 609.66, subdivision 1h, a person may not own or possess a silencer for a firearm or a firearm equipped to have a silencer attached. Nothing in this section prohibits the lawful use of a suppressor or the possession of a firearm equipped to have a suppressor attached, as defined in section 609.66, subdivision 1a, paragraph (c), while hunting.
- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 168A.1501, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given.
  - (b) "Law enforcement agency" or "agency" means a duly authorized municipal, county, state, or federal law enforcement agency.
  - (c) "Person" means an individual, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity.
  - (d) "Scrap vehicle" means a motor vehicle purchased primarily as scrap, for its reuse or recycling value as raw metal, or for dismantling for parts.
  - (e) "Scrap vehicle operator" or "operator" means the following persons who engage in a transaction involving the purchase or acquisition of a scrap vehicle: scrap metal processors licensed under section 168.27, subdivision 1a, paragraph (c); used vehicle parts

Article 3 Sec. 4.

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23.1	dealers licensed under section 168.27, subdivision 1a, paragraph (d); scrap metal dealers
23.2	under section 325E.21; and junk yards under section 471.925.
23.3	(f) "Interchange file specification format" means the most recent version of the
23.4	Minneapolis automated property system interchange file specification format.
23.5	(g) "Motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 169.011, subdivision 42.
23.6	(h) (g) "Proof of identification" means a driver's license, Minnesota identification
23.7	card number, or other identification document issued for identification purposes by any
23.8	state, federal, or foreign government if the document includes the person's photograph,
23.9	full name, birth date, and signature.
23.10	(i) (h) "Seller" means any seller, prospective seller, or agent of the seller.
23.11	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment.
23.12	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 168A.1501, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
23.13	Subd. 6. Additional reporting. In addition to the requirements under subdivision
23.14	5 if applicable, The following entities must submit information on the purchase or
23.15	acquisition of a scrap vehicle to the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System,
23.16	established pursuant to United States Code, title 49, section 30502, by the close of
23.17	business the following day:
23.18	(1) an operator who is not licensed under section 168.27; and
23.19	(2) an operator who purchases a scrap vehicle under subdivision 9.
23.20	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment.
23.21	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299A.73, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
23.22	Subd. 2. Applications. Applications for a grant-in-aid shall be made by the
23.23	administering agency to the commissioner.
23.24	The grant-in-aid is contingent upon the agency having obtained from the community
23.25	in which the youth intervention program is established local matching money two times
23.26	equal to the amount of the grant that is sought. The matching requirement is intended to
23.27	leverage the investment of state and community dollars in supporting the efforts of the
23.28	grantees to provide early intervention services to youth and their families.
23.29	The commissioner shall provide the application form, procedures for making
23.30	application form, criteria for review of the application, and kinds of contributions in
23.31	addition to cash that qualify as local matching money. No grant to any agency may
23.32	exceed \$50,000 \$75,000.

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Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299C.35, is amended to read:

#### 299C.35 BUREAU TO BROADCAST CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

It shall be the duty of the bureau to broadcast all police dispatches and reports submitted which, in the opinion of the superintendent, shall have a reasonable relation to or connection with the apprehension of criminals, the prevention of crime, and the maintenance of peace and order throughout the state. Every sheriff, peace officer, or other person employing a radio receiving set under the provisions of sections 299C.30 to 299C.38 shall make report reports to the bureau at such times and containing such information as the superintendent shall direct.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299C.38, is amended to read:

#### 299C.38 PRIORITY OF POLICE COMMUNICATIONS; MISDEMEANOR.

Any telegraph or telephone operator who shall fail to give priority to police messages or ealls as provided in sections 299C.30 to 299C.38, and Any person who willfully makes any false, misleading, or unfounded report to any broadcasting station established thereunder public safety answering point for the purpose of interfering with the operation thereof, or with the intention of misleading any officer of this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299C.46, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Criminal justice agency defined.** For the purposes of sections 299C.46

to 299C.49 and 299C.48, "criminal justice agency" means an agency of the state or a political subdivision or the federal government charged with detection, enforcement, prosecution, adjudication or incarceration in respect to the criminal or traffic laws of this state. This definition also includes all sites identified and licensed as a detention facility by the commissioner of corrections under section 241.021 and those federal agencies that serve part or all of the state from an office located outside the state.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299C.46, subdivision 2a, is amended to read: Subd. 2a. **Noncriminal justice agency defined.** For the purposes of sections 299C.46 to 299C.49 and 299C.48, "noncriminal justice agency" means an agency of the state or a political subdivision of the state charged with the responsibility of performing checks of state databases connected to the criminal justice data communications network.

## Sec. 11. [299C.75] BACKGROUND CHECKS; INDIAN TRIBES.

Article 3 Sec. 11.

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25.1	(a) When requested by a law enforcement agency of an Indian tribe with a
25.2	reservation in the state, the superintendent shall perform a criminal history background
25.3	check on a person seeking a license, employment, public housing, candidacy for tribal
25.4	election, or other purpose as required under tribal law and in accordance with federal law.
25.5	When requested by the law enforcement agency of the Indian tribe, the superintendent
25.6	shall exchange fingerprints with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for purposes of
25.7	the criminal history background check. The superintendent shall recover the cost of a
25.8	background check under this section through a fee charged to the Indian tribe.
25.9	(b) For purposes of this section, "Indian tribe" means a tribe, band, nation, or other
25.10	federally recognized group or community of Indians.
25.11	(c) If any provision of this section is determined to be in conflict with respect to a
25.12	tribal state gaming compact of an Indian tribe requesting a background check under this
25.13	section, the compact provision shall prevail.
25.14	Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 325E.21, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
25.15	Subdivision 1. <b>Definitions.</b> (a) For purposes of this section, the terms defined in
25.16	this subdivision have the meanings given.
25.17	(b) "Law enforcement agency" or "agency" means a duly authorized municipal,
25.18	county, state, or federal law enforcement agency.
25.19	(c) "Person" means an individual, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability
25.20	company, corporation, or other entity.
25.21	(d) "Scrap metal" means:
25.22	(1) wire and cable commonly and customarily used by communication and electric
25.23	utilities; and
25.24	(2) copper, aluminum, or any other metal purchased primarily for its reuse or
25.25	recycling value as raw metal, including metal that is combined with other materials at the
25.26	time of purchase, but does not include a scrap vehicle as defined in section 168A.1501,
25.27	subdivision 1.
25.28	(e) "Scrap metal dealer" or "dealer" means a person engaged in the business of
25.29	buying or selling scrap metal, or both.
25.30	The terms do not include a person engaged exclusively in the business of buying or selling
25.31	new or used motor vehicles, paper or wood products, rags or furniture, or secondhand
25.32	machinery.
25.33	(f) "Interchange file specification format" means the most recent version of the

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Article 3 Sec. 12.

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Minneapolis automated property system interchange file specification format.

(g) "Seller" means any seller, prospective seller, or agent of the seller.

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(h) (g) "Proof of identification" means a driver's license, Minnesota identification card number, or other identification document issued for identification purposes by any state, federal, or foreign government if the document includes the person's photograph, full name, birth date, and signature.

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## **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 325E.21, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. **Retention required.** Records required to be maintained by subdivision 1a
- or 1b shall be retained by the scrap metal dealer for a period of three years.

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

- Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 352B.011, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

  Subd. 10. **Member.** "Member" means:
  - (1) a State Patrol member currently employed under section 299D.03 by the state, who is a peace officer under section 626.84, and whose salary or compensation is paid out of state funds;
  - (2) a conservation officer employed under section 97A.201, currently employed by the state, whose salary or compensation is paid out of state funds;
  - (3) a crime bureau officer who was employed by the crime bureau and was a member of the Highway Patrolmen's retirement fund on July 1, 1978, whether or not that person has the power of arrest by warrant after that date, or who is employed as police personnel, with powers of arrest by warrant under Minnesota Statutes 2009, section 299C.04, and who is currently employed by the state, and whose salary or compensation is paid out of state funds;
  - (4) a person who is employed by the state in the Department of Public Safety in a data processing management position with salary or compensation paid from state funds, who was a crime bureau officer covered by the State Patrol retirement plan on August 15, 1987, and who was initially hired in the data processing management position within the department during September 1987, or January 1988, with membership continuing for the duration of the person's employment in that position, whether or not the person has the power of arrest by warrant after August 15, 1987;
- 26.30 (5) a public safety employee who is a peace officer under section 626.84, subdivision
  1, paragraph (c), and who is employed by the Division of Alcohol and Gambling
  Enforcement under section 299L.01;

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(6) a Fugitive Apprehension Unit officer after October 31, 2000, who is employed
by the Office of Special Investigations of the Department of Corrections and who is a
peace officer under section 626.84;
(7) an employee of the Department of Commerce defined as a peace officer in section

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- n 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), who is employed by the Commerce Fraud Bureau under section 45.0135 after January 1, 2005, and who has not attained the mandatory retirement age specified in section 43A.34, subdivision 4; and
- (8) an employee of the Department of Public Safety, who is a licensed peace officer under section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), and is employed as the statewide coordinator of the Violent Crime Coordinating Council.
- Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.66, subdivision 1a, is amended to read: 27.11
- Subd. 1a. Felony crimes; silencers prohibited suppressors; reckless discharge. 27.12
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 1h, Whoever does any of the following is 27.13 guilty of a felony and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (b): 27.14
  - (1) sells or has in possession any device designed to silence or muffle the discharge of a firearm a suppressor that is not lawfully possessed under federal law;
  - (2) intentionally discharges a firearm under circumstances that endanger the safety of another; or
    - (3) recklessly discharges a firearm within a municipality.
  - (b) A person convicted under paragraph (a) may be sentenced as follows:
  - (1) if the act was a violation of paragraph (a), clause (2), or if the act was a violation of paragraph (a), clause (1) or (3), and was committed in a public housing zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 19, a school zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 14a, or a park zone, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 12a, to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both; or
  - (2) otherwise, to imprisonment for not more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.
  - (c) As used in this subdivision, "suppressor" means any device for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, and any part intended only for use in the assembly or fabrication.
  - Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.66, subdivision 1g, is amended to read:
- Subd. 1g. Felony; possession in courthouse or certain state buildings. (a) 27.33 A person who commits either of the following acts is guilty of a felony and may be 27.34

	HF849 SECOND ENGROSSMENT	REVISOR	KLL	H0849-2
28.1	sentenced to imprisonment for not	more than five years	or to payment of a	fine of not
28.2	more than \$10,000, or both:			
28.3	(1) possesses a dangerous wea	apon, ammunition, or	explosives within a	any courthouse
28.4	complex; or			
28.5	(2) possesses a dangerous wes	apon, ammunition, or	explosives in any	state building
28.6	within the Capitol Area described in	n chapter 15B, other t	han the National G	uard Armory.
28.7	(b) Unless a person is otherw	ise prohibited or restr	icted by other law	to possess a
28.8	dangerous weapon, this subdivision	does not apply to:		
28.9	(1) licensed peace officers or	military personnel wh	o are performing o	fficial duties;
28.10	(2) persons who carry pistols	according to the term	s of a permit issued	l under section
28.11	624.714 and who so notify the sher	iff or the commission	er of public safety,	as appropriate;
28.12	(3) persons who possess dang	gerous weapons for th	ne purpose of displa	ay as
28.13	demonstrative evidence during testi	mony at a trial or hea	ring or exhibition i	n compliance
28.14	with advance notice and safety guid	lelines set by the sher	iff or the commissi	oner of public
28.15	safety; or			
28.16	(4) persons who possess dang	gerous weapons in a c	ourthouse complex	with the
28.17	express consent of the county sherif	f or who possess dang	gerous weapons in a	a state building
28.18	with the express consent of the con	nmissioner of public s	afety.	
28.19	(c) For purposes of this subdi-	vision, the issuance o	f a permit to carry	under section
28.20	624.714 constitutes notification of t	he commissioner of p	oublic safety as req	uired under
28.21	paragraph (b), clause (2).			
28.22	Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 201	4, section 609.66, is a	mended by adding	a subdivision
28.23	to read:			
28.24	Subd. 1i. Chief law enforcer	nent officer certifica	tion; certain firea	<u>rms.</u> (a) As
28.25	used in this subdivision:			
28.26	(1) "chief law enforcement of	ficer" means any officer	cial or designee; th	e Bureau
28.27	of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and	Explosives; or any su	iccessor agency, id	entified by
28.28	regulation or otherwise as eligible t	o provide any require	ed certification for t	the making
28.29	or transfer of a firearm;			
28.30	(2) "certification" means the p	participation and asser	nt of the chief law	enforcement
28.31	officer necessary under federal law	for the approval of th	e application to tra	nsfer or make
28.32	a firearm; and			

Code, title 26, section 5845(a).

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(3) "firearm" has the meaning given in the National Firearms Act, United States

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(b) If a chief law enforcement officer's certification is required by federal law or
regulation for the transfer or making of a firearm, the chief law enforcement officer must,
within 15 days of receipt of a request for certification, provide the certification if the
applicant is not prohibited by law from receiving or possessing the firearm or is not the
subject of a proceeding that could result in the applicant being prohibited by law from
receiving or possessing the firearm. If the chief law enforcement officer is unable to make
a certification as required by this section, the chief law enforcement officer must provide
the applicant a written notification of the denial and the reason for the determination.
(c) In making the certification required by paragraph (b), a chief law enforcement

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- officer or designee may require the applicant to provide only the information that is required by federal or state law to identify the applicant and conduct a criminal history background check, including a check of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, or to determine the disposition of an arrest or proceeding relevant to the applicant's eligibility to lawfully possess or receive a firearm. A person who possesses a valid carry permit is presumed to be qualified to receive certification. A chief law enforcement officer may not require access to or consent for an inspection of any private premises as a condition of making a certification under this section.
- (d) A chief law enforcement officer is not required to make any certification under this section known to be untrue, but the officer may not refuse to provide certification based on a generalized objection to private persons or entities making, possessing, or receiving firearms or any certain type of firearm, the possession of which is not prohibited by law.
- (e) Chief law enforcement officers and their employees who act in good faith are immune from liability arising from any act or omission in making a certification as required by this section.
- (f) An applicant whose request for certification is denied may appeal the chief law enforcement officer's decision to the district court that is located in the city or county in which the applicant resides or maintains an address of record. The court must review the chief law enforcement officer's decision to deny the certification de novo. The court must order the chief law enforcement officer to issue the certification and award court costs and reasonable attorney fees to the applicant, if the court finds that: (1) the applicant is not prohibited by law from receiving or possessing the firearm; (2) the applicant is not the subject of a proceeding that could result in a prohibition; and (3) no substantial evidence supports the chief law enforcement officer's determination that the chief law enforcement officer cannot truthfully make the certification.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 611A.31, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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30.1	Subdivision 1. <b>Scope.</b> For the purposes of sections 611A.31 to 611A.36 611A.35,
30.2	the following terms have the meanings given.

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Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 611A.33, is amended to read:

#### 611A.33 DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.

The commissioner shall:

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- (1) review applications for and award grants to a program pursuant to section 30.6 611A.32, subdivision 1; 30.7
  - (2) appoint a program director to perform the duties set forth in section 611A.35;
  - (3) design and implement a uniform method of collecting data on domestic abuse victims to be used to evaluate the programs funded under section 611A.32;
    - (4) provide technical aid to applicants in the development of grant requests and provide technical aid to programs in meeting the data collection requirements established by the commissioner; and
- (5) adopt, under chapter 14, all rules necessary to implement the provisions of 30.14 30.15 sections 611A.31 to 611A.36 611A.35.
  - Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 611A.35, is amended to read:

#### 611A.35 DOMESTIC ABUSE PROGRAM DIRECTOR.

The commissioner shall appoint a program director. The program director shall administer the funds appropriated for sections 611A.31 to 611A.35 and perform other duties related to battered women's and domestic abuse programs as the commissioner may assign. The program director shall serve at the pleasure of the commissioner in the unclassified service.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 624.71, is amended to read:

#### 624.71 GUN CONTROL; APPLICATION OF FEDERAL LAW.

Subdivision 1. **Application.** Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for any federally licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector to sell and deliver firearms and ammunition to a resident of a contiguous any state in any instance where such sale and delivery is lawful under the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618).

Subd. 2. Contiguous Other state purchases. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, it shall be lawful for a resident of Minnesota to purchase firearms and

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ammunition in a contiguous any state in any instance where such sale and delivery is lawful under the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618).

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 624.714, subdivision 16, is amended to read:

Subd. 16. **Recognition of permits from other states.** (a) The commissioner must annually establish and publish a list of other states that have laws governing the issuance of permits to carry weapons that are not substantially similar to this section. The list must be available on the Internet. A person holding a carry permit from a state not on the list may use the license or permit in this state subject to the rights, privileges, and requirements of this section.

- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), no license or permit from another state is valid in this state if the holder is or becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.
- (c) Any sheriff or police chief may file a petition under subdivision 12 seeking an order suspending or revoking an out-of-state permit holder's authority to carry a pistol in this state on the grounds set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall only be issued if the petitioner meets the burden of proof and criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable costs and expenses including attorney fees. The petition may be filed in any county in the state where a person holding a license or permit from another state can be found.
- (d) The commissioner must, when necessary, execute reciprocity agreements regarding carry permits with jurisdictions whose carry permits are recognized under paragraph (a).

### Sec. 23. [624.7192] AUTHORITY TO SEIZE AND CONFISCATE FIREARMS.

- (a) This section applies only during the effective period of a state of emergency proclaimed by the governor relating to a public disorder or disaster.
- (b) A peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of the officer's official duties without a warrant may disarm a lawfully detained individual only temporarily and only if the officer reasonably believes it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual. Before releasing the individual, the peace officer must return to the individual any seized firearms and ammunition, and components thereof, any firearms accessories and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies, and any other personal weapons taken from the individual, unless the officer: (1) takes the individual into physical custody for engaging in criminal activity or for observation pursuant to section 253B.05, subdivision 2; or (2) seizes the items as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of the crime for which the individual was arrested.

official, government employee, peace officer, or other person or body acting under governmental authority or color of law may undertake any of the following actions with regard to any firearms and ammunition, and components thereof, any firearms accessories and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies; and any other personal weapons:  (1) prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;  (2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b):  (3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual engrieved by the seizure or c		
governmental authority or color of law may undertake any of the following actions with regard to any firearms and ammunition, and components thereof, any firearms accessories and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies; and any other personal weapons:  (1) prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;  (2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b);  (3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (c)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except a	32.1	(c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no governmental unit, government
regard to any firearms and ammunition, and components thereof; any firearms accessories and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies; and any other personal weapons:  (1) prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;  (2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b);  (3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confisc	32.2	official, government employee, peace officer, or other person or body acting under
and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies; and any other personal weapons:  (1) prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;  (2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b):  (3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (c)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.	32.3	governmental authority or color of law may undertake any of the following actions with
(1) prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying.  transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;  (2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b):  (3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (c)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.	32.4	regard to any firearms and ammunition, and components thereof; any firearms accessories
transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;  (2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b);  (3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to en	32.5	and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies; and any other personal weapons:
(2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b);  (3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.	32.6	(1) prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying,
expressly authorized in paragraph (b);  (3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.7	transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;
(3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.8	(2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as
except as expressly authorized in those sections; or  (4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.9	expressly authorized in paragraph (b);
(4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.10	(3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714,
of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.11	except as expressly authorized in those sections; or
of commerce.  (d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.12	(4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any
(d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.13	of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms
proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.14	of commerce.
including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.15	(d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency
and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.16	proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official,
quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.17	including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9
the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.18	and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or
or paragraphs (b) and (c).  (e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.19	quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at
(e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.20	the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph
action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.21	or paragraphs (b) and (c).
or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.22	(e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an
this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.23	action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief,
which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.  (2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.24	or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of
(2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.25	this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in
aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.26	which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.
this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.27	(2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual
clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.28	aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of
paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.29	this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the
confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.  (3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.30	clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in
(3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.31	paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or
prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.	32.32	confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.
	32.33	(3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the
22.25 EFFECTIVE DATE This section is effective August 1, 2015	32.34	prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees.
132.35 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2013.	32.35	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015.

33.2	(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings provided:
33.3	(1) "bureau" means the state Bureau of Criminal Apprehension;
33.4	(2) "forensic laboratory" has the meaning provided in Minnesota Statutes, section
33.5	299C.157, subdivision 1, clause (2);
33.6	(3) "rape kit" means a sexual assault examination kit;
33.7	(4) "superintendent" means the superintendent of the bureau;
33.8	(5) "untested rape kit" means a rape kit that has not been submitted to the bureau for
33.9	DNA analysis but has been cleared for testing through the written consent of the victim; and
33.10	(6) "victim" has the meaning provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.01,
33.11	paragraph (b).
33.12	(b) By August 1, 2015, the director of the bureau's forensic science division, each
33.13	executive director of a publicly funded forensic laboratory that tests rape kits, and each
33.14	sheriff and chief of police must prepare and submit a written report to the superintendent
33.15	that identifies the number of untested rape kits in the possession of the official's agency
33.16	or department. The report must be in a form prescribed by the superintendent. At a
33.17	minimum, each untested rape kit must be identified in the report by the date the evidence
33.18	was collected and reasons why each untested rape kit was not tested. This report applies
33.19	only to untested rape kits collected prior to July 1, 2015.
33.20	(c) By December 1, 2015, the superintendent must submit a report to the majority
33.21	leader of the senate, the speaker of the house, and the Office of the Attorney General
33.22	identifying, by agency and date collected, each untested rape kit disclosed in the reports
33.23	required by paragraph (b). The report must also provide a detailed plan to resolve any
33.24	backlog of untested rape kits held by the bureau and other agencies or departments.
33.25	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment.
33.26	Sec. 25. REPEALER.
33.27	(a) Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 168A.1501, subdivisions 5 and 5a; 299C.36;
33.28	and 325E.21, subdivisions 1c and 1d, are repealed.
33.29	(b) Laws 2014, chapter 190, sections 10; and 11, are repealed.
33.30	(c) Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.66, subdivision 1h, is repealed.
33.31	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> Paragraphs (a) and (b) are effective the day following final
33.32	enactment. Paragraph (c) is effective August 1, 2015.

Sec. 24. STATEWIDE ACCOUNTING OF UNTESTED RAPE KITS.

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34.1 ARTICLE 4

34.2 FIREFIGHTERS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 181.06, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. **Payroll deductions.** A written contract may be entered into between an employer and an employee wherein the employee authorizes the employer to make payroll deductions for the purpose of paying union dues, premiums of any life insurance, hospitalization and surgical insurance, group accident and health insurance, group term life insurance, group annuities or contributions to credit unions or a community chest fund, a local arts council, a local science council or a local arts and science council, or Minnesota benefit association, a federally or state registered political action committee, membership dues of a relief association governed by sections 424A.091 to 424A.096 or Laws 2013, chapter 111, article 5, sections 31 to 42, or participation in any employee stock purchase plan or savings plan for periods longer than 60 days, including gopher state bonds established under section 16A.645.

### **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 181.101, is amended to read:

# 181.101 WAGES; HOW OFTEN PAID.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), every employer must pay all wages earned by an employee at least once every 31 days on a regular payday designated in advance by the employer regardless of whether the employee requests payment at longer intervals. Unless paid earlier, the wages earned during the first half of the first 31-day pay period become due on the first regular payday following the first day of work. If wages earned are not paid, the commissioner of labor and industry or the commissioner's representative may demand payment on behalf of an employee. If payment is not made within ten days of demand, the commissioner may charge and collect the wages earned and a penalty in the amount of the employee's average daily earnings at the rate agreed upon in the contract of employment, not exceeding 15 days in all, for each day beyond the ten-day limit following the demand. Money collected by the commissioner must be paid to the employee concerned. This section does not prevent an employee from prosecuting a claim for wages. This section does not prevent a school district, other public school entity, or other school, as defined under section 120A.22, from paying any wages earned by its employees during a school year on regular paydays in the manner provided by an applicable contract or collective bargaining agreement, or a personnel policy adopted by

Article 4 Sec. 2.

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the governing board. For purposes of this section, "employee" includes a person who performs agricultural labor as defined in section 181.85, subdivision 2. For purposes of this section, wages are earned on the day an employee works.

(b) An employer of a volunteer firefighter, as defined in section 424A.001, subdivision 10, a member of an organized first responder squad that is formally recognized by a political subdivision in the state, or a volunteer ambulance driver or attendant must pay all wages earned by the volunteer firefighter, first responder, or volunteer ambulance driver or attendant at least once every 31 days, unless the employer and the employee mutually agree upon payment at longer intervals.

### **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299F.012, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Authorized programs within department.** From the revenues appropriated from the fire safety account, established under section 297I.06, subdivision 3, the commissioner of public safety may expend funds for the activities and programs identified by the advisory committee established under subdivision 2 and recommended to the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner shall not expend funds without the recommendation of the advisory committee established under subdivision 2. These funds are to be used to provide resources needed for identified activities and programs of the Minnesota fire service and to ensure the State Fire Marshal Division responsibilities are fulfilled. Any balance remaining in the account after the first year of the biennium must be appropriated to the commissioner of public safety for the purposes specified in law.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. **Terms; chair; compensation.** Members of the board shall serve for terms of four years and <del>annually</del> elect a chair from among the members. Terms and filling of vacancies are subject to section 15.0575, subdivisions 2, 4, and 5. Members serve without compensation.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.03, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Full-time firefighter.** A "full-time firefighter" means a person who is

employed and charged with the prevention and suppression of fires within the boundaries

of the state on a full-time, salaried basis and who is directly engaged in the hazards of

firefighting or is in charge of a designated fire company or companies that are directly

engaged in the hazards of firefighting. Full-time firefighter does not include a volunteer,

part-time, or paid, on-call paid-on-call firefighter.

Article 4 Sec. 5.

requirements of subdivision 2, clause (1).

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S	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.03, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
	Subd. 6. Licensed firefighter. "Licensed firefighter" means a full-time firefighter,
to in	nclude a fire department employee, member, supervisor, or appointed official, who is
licer	nsed by the board and who is charged with the prevention or suppression of fires within
the l	boundaries of the state. Licensed firefighter may also include a volunteer firefighter.

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- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.03, subdivision 7, is amended to read: Subd. 7. Volunteer firefighter. A "volunteer firefighter" means a person who is charged with the prevention or suppression of fires within the boundaries of the state on a volunteer, part-time, or <del>paid, on-eall</del> paid-on-eall basis. Volunteer firefighter does not include a full-time firefighter.
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.04, subdivision 3, is amended to read: Subd. 3. Certain baccalaureate or associate degree holders eligible to take 36.12 **certification examination.** A person with a baccalaureate degree, or with an associate 36.13 degree in applied fire science technology, from an accredited college or university, who 36.14 has successfully completed the skills-oriented basic training course under subdivision 2, 36.15 clause (2), is eligible to take the firefighter certification examination notwithstanding the 36.16
  - Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.05, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. Licensure requirement. A full-time firefighter employed on or after July 1, 2011, full time by a fire department is not eligible for permanent employment without being licensed as a firefighter by the board.
  - Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.05, subdivision 5, is amended to read: Subd. 5. Issuance of Obtaining a firefighter license. The board shall license any individual who meets the requirements of subdivision 3 or 4. To obtain a license, a firefighter must complete the board application process and meet the requirements of section 299N.04. A license is valid for three years from the date of issuance a three-year period determined by the board, and the fee for the license is \$75. Fees under this subdivision may be prorated by the board for licenses issued within a three-year licensure period.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.05, subdivision 6, is amended to read: 36.29 Subd. 6. License renewal; expiration and reinstatement. (a) A license shall be 36.30 renewed so long as the firefighter and the chief firefighting officer provide evidence to the 36.31

37.1	board that the licensed firefighter has had at least 72 hours of approved firefighting training
37.2	in the previous three-year period preceding three years and the firefighter completes the
37.3	renewal application. The fee for renewing a firefighter license is \$75, and the license is
37.4	valid for an additional three years.
37.5	(b) If a license expires, a firefighter may apply to have it reinstated. In order to
37.6	receive reinstatement, the firefighter must:
37.7	(1) complete a reinstatement application;
37.8	(2) satisfy all prior firefighter training requirements;
37.9	(3) pay any outstanding renewal fees; and
37.10	(4) pay the delayed renewal fee set by the board.
37.11	(c) In lieu of a reinstatement application under paragraph (b), a firefighter may
37.12	complete a new application for licensure under section 299N.04.
37.13	Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.05, subdivision 7, is amended to read:
37.14	Subd. 7. Duties of chief firefighting officer. (a) It shall be the duty of Every chief
37.15	firefighting officer has a duty to ensure that all every full-time firefighters have firefighter
37.16	has a license from issued by the board beginning July 1, 2011. Each full-time firefighter,
37.17	volunteer firefighter, and chief firefighting officer may apply for licensure after January 1,
37.18	<del>2011.</del>
37.19	(b) Every chief firefighting officer, provider, and individual licensee has a duty to
37.20	ensure proper training records and reports are retained. Records must include, for the
37.21	three-year period subsequent to the license renewal date:
37.22	(1) the dates, subjects, and duration of programs;
37.23	(2) sponsoring organizations;
37.24	(3) fire training hours earned;
37.25	(4) registration receipts to prove attendance at training sessions; and
37.26	(5) other pertinent information.
37.27	(c) The board may require a licensee, provider, or fire department to provide the
37.28	information under paragraph (b) to demonstrate compliance with the 72-hour firefighting
37.29	training requirement under subdivision 6, paragraph (a).
37.30	Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.05, subdivision 8, is amended to read:
37.31	Subd. 8. <b>Revocation; suspension; denial.</b> (a) The board may revoke, suspend,
37.32	or deny a license issued or applied for under this section to a firefighter or applicant if
37.33	the firefighter or applicant has been convicted of any arson-related charge or a felony

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recognized by the board as a crime that would disqualify the licensee from participating in the profession of firefighting.

(b) Each applicant, licensee, or fire department must notify the board, in writing, within ten days if the applicant or licensee has been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a felony, any arson-related charge, or another offense arising from the same set of circumstances.

# Sec. 14. [299N.06] ELIGIBILITY FOR RECIPROCITY EXAMINATION BASED ON RELEVANT MILITARY EXPERIENCE.

- (a) For purposes of this section:
- (1) "active service" has the meaning given in section 190.05, subdivision 5; and
- 38.11 (2) "relevant military experience" means:
- 38.12 (i) four years' cumulative service experience in a military firefighting occupational specialty;
  - (ii) two years' cumulative service experience in a military firefighting occupational specialty, and completion of at least a two-year degree from a regionally accredited postsecondary education institution; or
    - (iii) four years' cumulative experience as a full-time firefighter in another state combined with cumulative service experience in a military firefighting occupational specialty.
    - (b) A person is eligible to take the reciprocity examination and does not have to otherwise meet the requirements of section 299N.04, subdivisions 2 and 3, if the person has:
      - (1) relevant military experience; and
- 38.23 (2) been honorably discharged from military active service as evidenced by the most recent form DD-214 or is currently in active service, as evidenced by:
- 38.25 (i) active duty orders providing service time in a military firefighting specialty;
- 38.26 (ii) a United States Department of Defense Manpower Data Center status report

  pursuant to the Service Members Civil Relief Act, active duty status report; or
- 38.28 (iii) Military Personnel Center assignment information.
- 38.29 (c) A person who passed the examination under paragraph (b), clause (2), shall not
  be eligible to be licensed as a firefighter until honorably discharged as evidenced by the
  most recent form DD-214.
- 38.32 (d) To receive a firefighter license, a person who passed the reciprocity certification examination must meet the requirements of section 299N.05, subdivision 4.

### Sec. 15. REPEALER.

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Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299N.05, subdivision 3, is repealed.

39.2 ARTICLE 5

39.3 **CORRECTIONS** 

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 43A.241, is amended to read:

# 43A.241 INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS; FORMER CORRECTIONS EMPLOYEES.

- (a) This section applies to a person who:
- (1) was employed by the commissioner of the Department of Corrections at a state institution under control of the commissioner, and in that employment was a member of the general plan of the Minnesota State Retirement System; or by the Department of Human Services;
- (2) was covered by the correctional employee retirement plan under section 352.91 or the general state employees retirement plan of the Minnesota State Retirement System as defined in section 352.021;
- (3) while employed under clause (1), was assaulted by an inmate at a state institution under control of the commissioner of the Department of Corrections; and:
  - (i) a person under correctional supervision for a criminal offense; or
- (ii) a client or patient at the Minnesota sex offender program, or at a state-operated forensic services program as defined in section 352.91, subdivision 3j, under the control of the commissioner of the Department of Human Services; and
- (3) (4) as a direct result of the assault under clause (3), was determined to be totally and permanently physically disabled under laws governing the Minnesota State Retirement System.
- (b) For a person to whom this section applies, the commissioner of the Department of Corrections or the commissioner of the Department of Human Services, using existing budget resources, must continue to make the employer contribution for hospital, medical, and dental benefits under the State Employee Group Insurance Program after the person terminates state service. If the person had dependent coverage at the time of terminating state service, employer contributions for dependent coverage also must continue under this section. The employer contributions must be in the amount of the employer contribution for active state employees at the time each payment is made. The employer contributions must continue until the person reaches age 65, provided the person makes the required employee contributions, in the amount required of an active state employee, at the time and in the manner specified by the commissioner.

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**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to a person assaulted by an inmate, client, or patient on or after that date.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 241.88, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Restraint.** (a) A representative of a correctional facility may not restrain a woman known to be pregnant unless the representative makes an individualized determination that restraints are reasonably necessary for the legitimate safety and security needs of the woman, correctional staff, <u>other inmates</u>, or <u>the public</u>. If restraints are determined to be necessary, the restraints must be the least restrictive available and the most reasonable under the circumstances.

- (b) A representative of a correctional facility may not restrain a woman known to be pregnant while the woman is being transported if the restraint is through the use of waist chains or other devices that cross or otherwise touch the woman's abdomen or handcuffs or other devices that cross or otherwise touch the woman's wrists when affixed behind the woman's back. If used, wrist restraints should be applied in such a way that the pregnant woman may be able to protect herself and her fetus in the event of a forward fall.
- (c) A representative of a correctional facility may restrain a woman who is in labor or who has given birth within the preceding three days only if:
- (1) there is a substantial flight risk or some other extraordinary medical or security circumstance that dictates restraints be used to ensure the safety and security of the woman, the staff of the correctional or medical facility, other inmates, or the public;
- (2) the representative has made an individualized determination that restraints are necessary to prevent escape or injury;
  - (3) there is no objection from the treating medical care provider; and
- (4) the restraints used are the least restrictive type and are used in the least restrictive manner.
  - (d) Section 645.241 does not apply to this section.

#### 40.27 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2015.

- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 241.88, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:
- Subd. 3. Required annual report. By February 15 of each year, the commissioner shall report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees and divisions having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy and funding on the use of restraints on pregnant women, women in labor, and women who have given birth in the preceding three days, who are incarcerated in state and local

Article 5 Sec. 3.

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41.1	correctional facilities during the preceding calendar year. For reporting purposes, the use of
41.2	restraints does not include use of handcuffs on the front of the body of a pregnant woman.
41.3	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective July 1, 2015.
41.4	Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 241.89, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
41.5	Subdivision 1. Applicability. This section applies only to a woman:
41.6	(1) incarcerated following conviction; and or
41.7	(2) incarcerated before conviction beyond the period specified for the woman's initial
41.8	appearance before the court in Rules of Criminal Procedure, rules 3.02, 4.01, and 4.02.
41.9	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective July 1, 2015.
41.10	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 241.89, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
41.11	Subd. 2. Requirements. The head of each correctional facility shall ensure that
41.12	every woman incarcerated at the facility:
41.13	(1) is tested for pregnancy on or before day 14 of incarceration, if under 50 years
41.14	of age unless the inmate refuses the test;
41.15	(2) if pregnant and agrees to testing, is tested for sexually transmitted diseases,
41.16	including HIV, is provided the prevailing standard of care or current practice by the
41.17	medical care provider's peer group;
41.18	(3) if pregnant or has given birth in the past six weeks, is provided appropriate
41.19	educational materials and resources related to pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, and
41.20	parenting;
41.21	(4) if pregnant or has given birth in the past six weeks, has access to doula services if
41.22	these services are provided by a certified doula without charge to the correctional facility
41.23	or the incarcerated woman pays for the certified doula services;
41.24	(5) if pregnant or has given birth in the past six months, has access to a mental health
41.25	assessment and, if necessary, treatment;
41.26	(6) if pregnant or has given birth in the past six months and determined to be
41.27	suffering from a mental illness, has access to evidence-based mental health treatment
41.28	including psychotropic medication;
41.29	(7) if pregnant or has given birth in the past six months and determined to be
41.30	suffering from postpartum depression, has access to evidence-based therapeutic care for
41.31	the depression; and

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(8) if pregnant or has given birth in the past six months, is advised, orally or in

writing, of applicable laws and policies governing incarcerated pregnant women.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2015.

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42.2	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 244.05, is amended by adding a subdivision
42.3	to read:
42.4	Subd. 1d. Electronic surveillance. (a) If the commissioner orders electronic
42.5	surveillance of an inmate placed on supervised release, the commissioner may require that
42.6	the inmate be kept in custody, or that the inmate's probation agent, or the agent's designee,
42.7	directly supervise the offender until electronic surveillance is activated.
42.8	(b) It is the responsibility of the inmate placed on electronic surveillance to ensure
42.9	that the inmate's residence is properly equipped and the inmate's telecommunications
42.10	system is properly configured to support electronic surveillance prior to being released
42.11	from custody or the direct supervision of a probation agent. An inmate who fails to
42.12	comply with this paragraph may be found in violation of the inmate's conditions of release
42.13	after a revocation hearing.
42.14	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 244.15, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
42.15	Subd. 6. Electronic surveillance. (a) During any phase, the offender may be placed
42.16	on electronic surveillance if the intensive supervision agent so directs. <u>If electronic</u>
42.17	surveillance is directed during phase I, the commissioner must require that the inmate be
42.18	kept in custody, or that the inmate's intensive supervised release agent, or the agent's
42.19	designee, directly supervise the offender until electronic surveillance is activated.
42.20	(b) It is the responsibility of the inmate placed on electronic surveillance to ensure
42.21	that the inmate's residence is properly equipped and the inmate's telecommunications
42.22	system is properly configured to support electronic surveillance prior to being released
42.23	from custody or the direct supervision of an intensive supervised release agent. An
42.24	inmate who fails to comply with this paragraph may be found in violation of the inmate's
42.25	conditions of release after a revocation hearing.
42.26	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 260B.198, is amended by adding a
42.27	subdivision to read:
42.28	Subd. 13. Electronic surveillance. (a) If a court orders a juvenile adjudicated
42.29	delinquent to serve any portion of the juvenile's disposition on electronic surveillance,
42.30	the court may require that the juvenile be kept in custody, or that the juvenile's probation
42.31	agent directly supervise the juvenile until electronic surveillance is activated.
42.32	(b) It is the responsibility of the parent or guardian of the juvenile placed on electronic

surveillance to ensure that the juvenile's residence is properly equipped and the residence's

Article 5 Sec. 8. 42

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telecommunications system is properly configured to support electronic surveillance prior to the juvenile being released from custody or the direct supervision of a probation agent.

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Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 401.10, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Aid calculations. To determine the community corrections aid amount to be paid to each participating county, the commissioner of corrections must apply the following formula:

- (1) For each of the 87 counties in the state, a percent score must be calculated for each of the following five factors:
- (i) percent of the total state population aged ten to 24 residing within the county according to the most recent federal census, and, in the intervening years between the taking of the federal census, according to the most recent estimate of the state demographer;
- (ii) percent of the statewide total number of felony case filings occurring within the county, as determined by the state court administrator;
- (iii) percent of the statewide total number of juvenile case filings occurring within the county, as determined by the state court administrator;
- (iv) percent of the statewide total number of gross misdemeanor case filings occurring within the county, as determined by the state court administrator; and
- (v) percent of the total statewide number of convicted felony offenders who did not receive an executed prison sentence, as monitored and reported by the Sentencing Guidelines Commission.

The percents in items (ii) to (v) must be calculated by combining the most recent three-year period of available data. The percents in items (i) to (v) each must sum to 100 percent across the 87 counties.

- (2) For each of the 87 counties, the county's percents in clause (1), items (i) to (v), must be weighted, summed, and divided by the sum of the weights to yield an average percent for each county, referred to as the county's "composite need percent." When performing this calculation, the weight for each of the percents in clause (1), items (i) to (v), is 1.0. The composite need percent must sum to 100 percent across the 87 counties.
- (3) For each of the 87 counties, the county's "adjusted net tax capacity percent" is the county's adjusted net tax capacity amount, defined in the same manner as it is defined for cities in section 477A.011, subdivision 20, divided by the statewide total adjusted net tax capacity amount. The adjusted net tax capacity percent must sum to 100 percent across the 87 counties.
- (4) For each of the 87 counties, the county's composite need percent must be divided by the county's adjusted net tax capacity percent to produce a ratio that, when multiplied

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by the county's composite need percent, results in the county's "tax base adjusted need percent."

- (5) For each of the 87 counties, the county's tax base adjusted need percent must be added to twice the composite need percent, and the sum must be divided by 3, to yield the county's "weighted need percent."
- (6) Each participating county's weighted need percent must be added to the weighted need percent of each other participating county to yield the "total weighted need percent for participating counties."
- (7) Each participating county's weighted need percent must be divided by the total weighted need percent for participating counties to yield the county's "share percent." The share percents for participating counties must sum to 100 percent.
- (8) Each participating county's "base funding amount" is the aid amount that the county received under this section for fiscal year 1995 plus the amount received in caseload or workload reduction, felony caseload reduction, and sex offender supervision grants in fiscal year 2015, as reported by the commissioner of corrections. In fiscal year 1997 and thereafter, no county's aid amount under this section may be less than its base funding amount, provided that the total amount appropriated for this purpose is at least as much as the aggregate base funding amount defined in clause (9).
- (9) The "aggregate base funding amount" is equal to the sum of the base funding amounts for all participating counties. If a county that participated under this section during fiscal year 1995 chooses not to participate in any given year, then the aggregate base funding amount must be reduced by that county's base funding amount. If a county that did not participate under this section in fiscal year 1995 chooses to participate in any given year on or after July 1, 2015, then the aggregate base funding amount must be increased by the amount of aid that the county would have received had it participated in fiscal year 1995 plus the estimated amount it would have received in caseload or workload reduction, felony caseload reduction, and sex offender supervision grants in fiscal year 2015, as reported by the commissioner of corrections, and the amount of increase shall be that county's base funding amount.
- (10) In any given year, the total amount appropriated for this purpose first must be allocated to participating counties in accordance with each county's base funding amount. Then, any remaining amount in excess of the aggregate base funding amount must be allocated to participating counties in proportion to each county's share percent, and is referred to as the county's "formula amount."
- Each participating county's "community corrections aid amount" equals the sum of (i) the county's base funding amount, and (ii) the county's formula amount.

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(11) However, if in any year the total amount appropriated for the purpose of this section is less than the aggregate base funding amount, then each participating county's community corrections aid amount is the product of (i) the county's base funding amount multiplied by (ii) the ratio of the total amount appropriated to the aggregate base funding amount.

For each participating county, the county's community corrections aid amount calculated in this subdivision is the total amount of subsidy to which the county is entitled under sections 401.01 to 401.16.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 631.461, is amended to read:

#### 631.461 IMPRISONMENT; COUNTY JAIL; ALTERNATIVES.

- (a) When a sentence for an offense includes imprisonment in a county jail, the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment in a workhouse or correctional or work farm if there is one in the county where the offender is tried or where the offense was committed. If not, the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment in a workhouse or correctional or work farm in any county in this state. However, the county board of the county where the offender is tried shall have some agreement for the receipt, maintenance, and confinement of inmates with the county where the offender has been sentenced to imprisonment. The place of imprisonment must be specified in the sentence. Inmates may be removed from one place of confinement to another as provided by statute.
- (b) If a court orders or a sheriff permits an offender to serve any portion of the offender's sentence on electronic surveillance, the court or sheriff may require that the offender be kept in custody, or that the offender's probation agent directly supervise the offender until electronic surveillance is activated.
- (c) It is the responsibility of the offender placed on electronic surveillance to ensure that the offender's residence is properly equipped and the offender's telecommunications system is properly configured to support electronic surveillance prior to being released from custody or the direct supervision of a probation agent. An offender who fails to comply with this paragraph may be found in violation of the offender's conditions of release after a revocation hearing.

### Sec. 11. SHERBURNE COUNTY COMMUNITY SUPERVISION GRANT.

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 401.10, subdivision 2, any state funds appropriated in fiscal year 2015 for community supervision in Sherburne County that are unallocated after funds are transferred under the Community Corrections Act formula to

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fund Sherburne County's participation in the act shall be transferred by the commissioner
to Sherburne County in the form of a caseload and workload reduction grant.

#### Sec. 12. COLTON'S LAW.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 10, and 13 shall be known as "Colton's Law."

#### Sec. 13. ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE; PURPOSE STATEMENT.

The purpose of electronic surveillance of adult and juvenile offenders is to provide a cost-effective alternative to incarceration or detention for deserving low-risk offenders.

It is a privilege for an adult or juvenile offender to be placed on electronic surveillance in lieu of remaining in custody to complete a period of incarceration or detention. The parties who authorize and implement electronic surveillance shall take all reasonable precautions to protect public safety.

46.12 **ARTICLE 6** 

### **GENERAL CRIMINAL PROVISION**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.82, subdivision 17, is amended to read:

Subd. 17. **Protection of identities.** A law enforcement agency or a law enforcement dispatching agency working under direction of a law enforcement agency shall 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, as provided in section 13.43, subdivision 5;
- (b) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a victim or alleged victim of criminal sexual conduct or of a violation of sex trafficking under section 609.322, 609.341 to 609.3451, or 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 publicly, unless the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the victim or witness would not 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;

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(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;

- (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; or
- (h) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a mandated reporter under section 609.456, 626.556, or 626.557.

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 clauses (c), (d), (f), and (g).

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169.13, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Reckless driving. (a) Any person who drives any vehicle in such a manner as to indicate either a willful or a wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving and such reckless driving is a misdemeanor A person who drives a motor vehicle while aware of and consciously disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the driving may result in harm to another or another's property is guilty of reckless driving. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that disregard of it constitutes a significant deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.

- (b) A person shall not race any vehicle upon any street or highway of this state. Any person who willfully compares or contests relative speeds by operating one or more vehicles is guilty of racing, which constitutes reckless driving, whether or not the speed contested or compared is in excess of the maximum speed prescribed by law.
- (c) A person who violates paragraph (a) or (b) is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person who violates paragraph (a) or (b) and causes great bodily harm or death to another is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 47.32 (d) For purposes of this section, "great bodily harm" has the meaning given in section 609.02, subdivision 8.
- 47.34 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

48.1	Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169.13, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
48.2	Subd. 3. <b>Application.</b> (a) The provisions of this section apply, but are not limited in
48.3	application, to any person who drives any vehicle in the manner prohibited by this section:
48.4	(1) upon the ice of any lake, stream, or river, including but not limited to the ice of
48.5	any boundary water; or
48.6	(2) in a parking lot ordinarily used by or available to the public though not as a
48.7	matter of right, and a driveway connecting the parking lot with a street or highway.
48.8	(b) This section does not apply to:
48.9	(1) an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when
48.10	in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator;
48.11	(2) the emergency operation of any vehicle when avoiding imminent danger; or
48.12	(3) any raceway, racing facility, or other public event sanctioned by the appropriate
48.13	governmental authority.
48.14	(c) Nothing in this section or section 609.035 or 609.04 shall limit the power of the
48.15	state to prosecute or punish a person for conduct that constitutes any other crime under
48.16	any other law of this state.
48.17	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
48.18	committed on or after that date.
48.19	Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169.475, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
48.20	Subd. 2. <b>Prohibition on use; penalty.</b> (a) No person may operate a motor vehicle
48.21	while using a wireless communications device to compose, read, or send an electronic
48.22	message, when the vehicle is in motion or a part of traffic.
48.23	(b) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation under this section
48.24	must pay a fine of \$150 plus the amount specified in the uniform fine schedule established
48.25	by the Judicial Council.
48.26	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to
48.27	violations committed on or after that date.
10 20	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 160 A 03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
48.28	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169A.03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:  Subd. 3. <b>Aggravating factor.</b> "Aggravating factor" includes:
48.29	(1) a qualified prior impaired driving incident within the ten years immediately
48.30 48.31	preceding the current offense;
48.32	(2) having an alcohol concentration of $0.20$ 0.16 or more as measured at the time, or
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within two hours of the time, of the offense; or

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(3) having a child under the age of 16 in the motor vehicle at the time of the offense if the child is more than 36 months younger than the offender.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169A.07, is amended to read:

### 169A.07 FIRST-TIME DWI VIOLATOR; OFF-ROAD VEHICLE OR BOAT.

A person who violates section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) while using an off-road recreational vehicle or motorboat and who does not have a qualified prior impaired driving incident is subject only to the criminal penalty provided in section 169A.25 (second-degree driving while impaired), 169A.26 (third-degree driving while impaired), or 169A.27 (fourth-degree driving while impaired); and loss of operating privileges as provided in section 84.91, subdivision 1 (operation of snowmobiles or all-terrain vehicles by persons under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances), or 86B.331, subdivision 1 (operation of motorboats while using alcohol or with a physical or mental disability), whichever is applicable. The person is not subject to the provisions of section 169A.275, subdivision 5, (submission to the level of care recommended in chemical use assessment for repeat offenders and offenders with alcohol concentration of <del>0.20</del> 0.16 or more); 169A.277 (long-term monitoring); 169A.285 (penalty assessment); 169A.44 (conditional release); 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties); or 169A.54, subdivision 11 (chemical use assessment); the license revocation sanctions of sections 169A.50 to 169A.53 (implied consent law); or the plate impoundment provisions of section 169A.60 (administrative impoundment of plates).

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169A.275, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Level of care recommended in chemical use assessment. Unless the court commits the person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections as provided in section 169A.276 (mandatory penalties; felony violations), in addition to other penalties required under this section, the court shall order a person to submit to the level of care recommended in the chemical use assessment conducted under section 169A.70 (alcohol safety program; chemical use assessments) if the person is convicted of violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 0.16 or

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more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense or if the violation occurs within ten years of one or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169A.285, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. **Authority; amount.** When a court sentences a person who violates section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 0.16 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the violation, the court may impose a penalty assessment of up to \$1,000. The court may impose this assessment in addition to any other penalties or charges authorized under law.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169A.46, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Impairment occurred after driving ceased.** If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense to a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clause (5); 1a, clause (5); 1b, clause (5); or 1c, clause (5) (driving while impaired, alcohol concentration within two hours of driving), or 169A.20 by a person having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 0.16 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense, that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of the violation and before the administration of the evidentiary test to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to exceed the level specified in the applicable clause. Evidence that the defendant consumed alcohol after the time of the violation may not be admitted in defense to any alleged violation of section 169A.20, unless notice is given to the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the matter.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169A.53, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Judicial hearing; issues, order, appeal.** (a) A judicial review hearing under this section must be before a district judge in any county in the judicial district where the alleged offense occurred. The hearing is to the court and may be conducted at the same time and in the same manner as hearings upon pretrial motions in the criminal

prosecution under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), if any. The hearing must be

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recorded. The commissioner shall appear and be represented by the attorney general or through the prosecuting authority for the jurisdiction involved. The hearing must be held at the earliest practicable date, and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The judicial district administrator shall establish procedures to ensure efficient compliance with this subdivision. To accomplish this, the administrator may, whenever possible, consolidate and transfer review hearings among the locations within the judicial district where terms of district court are held.

- (b) The scope of the hearing is limited to the issues in clauses (1) to (10) (11):
- (1) Did the peace officer have probable cause to believe the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired)?
  - (2) Was the person lawfully placed under arrest for violation of section 169A.20?
- (3) Was the person involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death?
- (4) Did the person refuse to take a screening test provided for by section 169A.41 (preliminary screening test)?
- (5) If the screening test was administered, did the test indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more?
- (6) At the time of the request for the test, did the peace officer inform the person of the person's rights and the consequences of taking or refusing the test as required by section 169A.51, subdivision 2?
  - (7) Did the person refuse to permit the test?
- (8) If a test was taken by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle, did the test results indicate at the time of testing:
  - (i) an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more; or
- (ii) the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols?
  - (9) If a test was taken by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, did the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more at the time of testing?
  - (10) Was the testing method used valid and reliable and were the test results accurately evaluated?
- 51.33 (11) Did the person prove the defense of necessity?
- 51.34 (c) It is an affirmative defense for the petitioner to prove that, at the time of the refusal, the petitioner's refusal to permit the test was based upon reasonable grounds.

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(d) Certified or otherwise authenticated copies of laboratory or medical personnel
reports, records, documents, licenses, and certificates are admissible as substantive
evidence.

- (e) The court shall order that the revocation or disqualification be either rescinded or sustained and forward the order to the commissioner. The court shall file its order within 14 days following the hearing. If the revocation or disqualification is sustained, the court shall also forward the person's driver's license or permit to the commissioner for further action by the commissioner if the license or permit is not already in the commissioner's possession.
- (f) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the reviewing court may appeal the decision as provided in the Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- (g) The civil hearing under this section shall not give rise to an estoppel on any issues arising from the same set of circumstances in any criminal prosecution.
  - (h) It is an affirmative defense for the petitioner to prove a necessity.
- 52.14 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 243.166, subdivision 1b, is amended to read:
- Subd. 1b. Registration required. (a) A person shall register under this section if: 52.15
  - (1) the person was charged with or petitioned for a felony violation of or attempt to violate, or aiding, abetting, or conspiracy to commit, any of the following, and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances:
- (i) murder under section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (2); 52.20
- (ii) kidnapping under section 609.25; 52.21
- 52.22 (iii) criminal sexual conduct under section 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345;
- 609.3451, subdivision 3; or 609.3453; or 52.23
- (iv) indecent exposure under section 617.23, subdivision 3; or 52.24
- 52.25 (v) interference with privacy under section 609.746, subdivision 1a;
  - (2) the person was charged with or petitioned for a violation of, or attempt to violate, or aiding, abetting, or conspiring to commit criminal abuse in violation of section 609.2325, subdivision 1, paragraph (b); false imprisonment in violation of section 609.255, subdivision 2; solicitation, inducement, or promotion of the prostitution of a minor or engaging in the or sex trafficking of a minor in violation of section 609.322; a prostitution offense involving a minor under the age of 13 years in violation of section 609.324, subdivision 1, paragraph (a); soliciting a minor to engage in sexual conduct in violation of section 609.352, subdivision 2 or 2a, clause (1); using a minor in a sexual performance in violation of section 617.246; or possessing pornographic work involving a

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minor in violation of section 617.247, and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances;

- (3) the person was sentenced as a patterned sex offender under section 609.3455, subdivision 3a; or
- (4) the person was charged with or petitioned for, including pursuant to a court martial, violating a law of the United States, including the Uniform Code of Military Justice, similar to the offenses described in clause (1), (2), or (3), and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances.
  - (b) A person also shall register under this section if:
- (1) the person was charged with or petitioned for an offense in another state that would be a violation of a law described in paragraph (a) if committed in this state and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances;
- (2) the person enters this state to reside, work, or attend school, or enters this state and remains for 14 days or longer; and
- (3) ten years have not elapsed since the person was released from confinement or, if the person was not confined, since the person was convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for the offense that triggers registration, unless the person is subject to a longer registration period under the laws of another state in which the person has been convicted or adjudicated, or is subject to lifetime registration.

If a person described in this paragraph is subject to a longer registration period in another state or is subject to lifetime registration, the person shall register for that time period regardless of when the person was released from confinement, convicted, or adjudicated delinquent.

- (c) A person also shall register under this section if the person was committed pursuant to a court commitment order under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 253B.185, chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, or a similar law of another state or the United States, regardless of whether the person was convicted of any offense.
  - (d) A person also shall register under this section if:
- (1) the person was charged with or petitioned for a felony violation or attempt to violate any of the offenses listed in paragraph (a), clause (1), or a similar law of another state or the United States, or the person was charged with or petitioned for a violation of any of the offenses listed in paragraph (a), clause (2), or a similar law of another state or the United States;

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(2) the person was found not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency
after a trial for that offense, or found guilty but mentally ill after a trial for that offense, in
states with a guilty but mentally ill verdict; and
(3) the person was committed pursuant to a court commitment order under section
253B.18 or a similar law of another state or the United States.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.1095, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
  Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) As used in this section, the following terms have
  the meanings given.
  - (b) "Conviction" means any of the following accepted and recorded by the court: a plea of guilty, a verdict of guilty by a jury, or a finding of guilty by the court. The term includes a conviction by any court in Minnesota or another jurisdiction.
  - (c) "Prior conviction" means a conviction that occurred before the offender committed the next felony resulting in a conviction and before the offense for which the offender is being sentenced under this section.
  - (d) "Violent crime" means a violation of or an attempt or conspiracy to violate any of the following laws of this state or any similar laws of the United States or any other state: sections 152.137; 609.165; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.2112; 609.2113; 609.2114; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.228; 609.235; 609.24; 609.245; 609.25; 609.255; 609.2661; 609.2662; 609.2663; 609.2664; 609.2665; 609.267; 609.2671; 609.268; 609.322; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.498, subdivision 1; 609.561; 609.562; 609.582, subdivision 1; 609.66, subdivision 1e; 609.687; and 609.855, subdivision 5; any provision of sections 609.229; 609.377; 609.378; 609.749; and 624.713 that is punishable by a felony penalty; or any provision of chapter 152 that is punishable by a maximum sentence of 15 years or more; or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21.
- 54.27 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.
- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.2111, is amended to read:
- **609.2111 DEFINITIONS.**
- 54.31 (a) For purposes of sections 609.2111 to 609.2114, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

55.1	(b) "Motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 609.52, subdivision 1, and
55.2	includes attached trailers.
55.3	(c) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4.
55.4	(d) "Hazardous substance" means any chemical or chemical compound that is listed
55.5	as a hazardous substance in rules adopted under chapter 182.
55.6	(e) "Qualified prior driving offense" includes a prior conviction:
55.7	(1) for a violation of section 169A.20 under the circumstances described in section
55.8	169A.24, 169A.25, or 169A.26;
55.9	(2) for a violation of section 169A.20 under the circumstances described in section
55.10	169A.27 and involving damage to property;
55.11	(3) for a violation of section 169.13 involving damage to property or resulting in
55.12	bodily harm to or the death of another;
55.13	(4) under section 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6);
55.14	609.2113, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); 2, clauses (2) to (6); or 3, clauses (2) to (6); or
55.15	609.2114, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6);
55.16	(5) under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); or
55.17	(6) under Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 609.21, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6);
55.18	2, clauses (2) to (6); 2a, clauses (2) to (6); 2b, clauses (2) to (6); 3, clauses (2) to (6); or 4,
55.19	clauses (2) to (6).
55.00	EFFECTIVE DATE This and in Condition Assessed 1 2015 and applicate animals
55.20	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
55.21	committed on or after that date.
55 22	Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.2112, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
55.22	Subdivision 1. <b>Criminal vehicular homicide.</b> (a) Except as provided in
55.23	paragraph (b), a person is guilty of criminal vehicular homicide and may be sentenced
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55.25	to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than
55.26	\$20,000, or both, if the person causes the death of a human being not constituting murder
55.27	or manslaughter as a result of operating a motor vehicle:
55.28	(1) in a grossly negligent manner;
55.29	(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:
55.30	(i) alcohol;
55.31	(ii) a controlled substance; or
55.32	(iii) any combination of those elements;
55.33	(3) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;
55.34	(4) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, as measured within
55.35	two hours of the time of driving:

56.1	(5) in a negligent manner while knowingly under the influence of a hazardous
56.2	substance;
56.3	(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in
56.4	Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is
56.5	present in the person's body;
56.6	(7) where the driver who causes the collision leaves the scene of the collision in
56.7	violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6; or
56.8	(8) where the driver had actual knowledge that a peace officer had previously issued a
56.9	citation or warning that the motor vehicle was defectively maintained, the driver had actual
56.10	knowledge that remedial action was not taken, the driver had reason to know that the defect
56.11	created a present danger to others, and the death was caused by the defective maintenance.
56.12	(b) If a person is sentenced under paragraph (a) for a violation under paragraph (a),
56.13	clauses (2) to (6), occurring within ten years of a qualified prior driving offense, the
56.14	statutory maximum sentence of imprisonment is 15 years.
56.15	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
56.16	committed on or after that date.
56.17	Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.2114, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
56.18	Subdivision 1. <b>Death to an unborn child.</b> (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b),
56.19	a person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in death to an unborn child
56.20	and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a
56.21	fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the person causes the death of an unborn child
56.22	as a result of operating a motor vehicle:
56.23	(1) in a grossly negligent manner;
56.24	(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:
56.25	(i) alcohol;
56.26	(ii) a controlled substance; or
56.27	(iii) any combination of those elements;
56.28	(3) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;
56.29	(4) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more, as measured within
56.30	two hours of the time of driving;
56.31	(5) in a negligent manner while knowingly under the influence of a hazardous
56.32	substance;
56.33	(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in
56.34	Schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is
56.35	present in the person's body;

57.1	(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in
57.2	violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6; or
57.3	(8) where the driver had actual knowledge that a peace officer had previously issued a
57.4	citation or warning that the motor vehicle was defectively maintained, the driver had actual
57.5	knowledge that remedial action was not taken, the driver had reason to know that the defect
57.6	created a present danger to others, and the injury was caused by the defective maintenance.
57.7	(b) If a person is sentenced under paragraph (a) for a violation under paragraph (a),
57.8	clauses (2) to (6), occurring within ten years of a qualified prior driving offense, the
57.9	statutory maximum sentence of imprisonment is 15 years.
57.10	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
57.11	committed on or after that date.
57.12	Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.2231, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:
57.13	Subd. 3a. Secure treatment facility personnel. (a) As used in this subdivision,
57.14	"secure treatment facility" has the meaning given includes facilities listed in section
57.15	sections 253B.02, subdivision 18a, and 253D.02, subdivision 13.
57.16	(b) Whoever, while committed under chapter 253D, Minnesota Statutes 2012,
57.17	section 253B.185, or Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, commits either of the
57.18	following acts against an employee or other individual who provides care or treatment at a
57.19	secure treatment facility while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed
57.20	by law, policy, or rule is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not
57.21	more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both:
57.22	(1) assaults the person and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm; or
57.23	(2) intentionally throws or otherwise transfers bodily fluids or feces at or onto the
57.24	person.
57.25	(c) Whoever, while committed under section 253B.18, or admitted under the
57.26	provision of section 253B.10, subdivision 1, commits either of the following acts against
57.27	an employee or other individual who supervises and works directly with patients at a
57.28	secure treatment facility while the person is engaged in the performance of a duty imposed
57.29	by law, policy, or rule is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not
57.30	more than two years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$4,000, or both:
57.31	(1) assaults the person and inflicts demonstrable bodily harm; or
57.32	(2) intentionally throws or otherwise transfers bodily fluids or feces at or onto the
57.33	person.
57.34	(e) (d) The court shall commit a person convicted of violating paragraph (b) this

subdivision to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for not less than one year

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and one day. The court may not, on its own motion or the prosecutor's motion, sentence a person without regard to this paragraph. A person convicted and sentenced as required by this paragraph is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, work release, or supervised release, until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 241.26, 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12, and 609.135.

(d) (e) Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence provided in paragraph (b) this subdivision, when a court sentences a person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for a violation of paragraph (b) this subdivision, the court shall provide that after the person has been released from prison, the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for five years. The terms of conditional release are governed by sections 244.05 and 609.3455, subdivision 6, 7, or 8; and Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.2232, is amended to read:

## 609.2232 CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES FOR ASSAULTS COMMITTED BY STATE PRISON OR PUBLIC INSTITUTION INMATES.

If an inmate of a state correctional facility or an inmate receiving medical assistance services while an inpatient in a medical institution under section 256B.055, subdivision 14, paragraph (c), is convicted of violating section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, or 609.224, while confined in the facility or while in the medical institution, the sentence imposed for the assault shall be executed and run consecutively to any unexpired portion of the offender's earlier sentence. The inmate is not entitled to credit against the sentence imposed for the assault for time served in confinement for the earlier sentence. The inmate shall serve the sentence for the assault in a state correctional facility even if the assault conviction was for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.324, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. **Engaging in, hiring, or agreeing to hire minor to engage in prostitution; penalties.** (a) Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$40,000, or both:

Article 6 Sec. 18.

59.1	(1) engages in prostitution with an individual under the age of 13 years; or
59.2	(2) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual under the age of 13 years to engage
59.3	in sexual penetration or sexual contact.
59.4	(b) Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to
59.5	imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than
59.6	\$20,000, or both:
59.7	(1) engages in prostitution with an individual under the age of 16 years but at least
59.8	13 years; or
59.9	(2) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual under the age of 16 years but at
59.10	least 13 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.
59.11	(c) Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to
59.12	imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than
59.13	\$10,000, or both:
59.14	(1) engages in prostitution with an individual under the age of 18 years but at least
59.15	16 years; <del>or</del>
59.16	(2) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual under the age of 18 years but at
59.17	least 16 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact; or
59.18	(3) hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual who the actor reasonably believes
59.19	to be under the age of 18 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.
59.20	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
59.21	committed on or after that date.
59.22	Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.325, is amended by adding a subdivision
59.23	to read:
59.24	Subd. 3a. No defense; undercover operative. The fact that an undercover operative
59.25	or law enforcement officer was involved in the detection or investigation of an offense
59.26	shall not be a defense to a prosecution under section 609.324.
59.27	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
59.28	committed on or after that date.
59.29	Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.325, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
59.30	Subd. 4. Affirmative defense. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under section
59.31	609.324, subdivision 6 or 7, if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence
59.32	that the defendant is a labor trafficking victim, as defined in section 609.281, or a sex
50 33	trafficking victim, as defined in section 609 321, and that the defendant committed the set

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only under compulsion by another who by explicit or implicit threats created a reasonable
apprehension in the mind of the defendant that if the defendant did not commit the act,
the person would inflict bodily harm upon the defendant acts underlying the charge as a
result of being a labor trafficking or sex trafficking victim.

**REVISOR** 

- Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.3451, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. **Crime defined.** A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree:
  - (1) if the person engages in nonconsensual sexual contact; or
- (2) the person engages in masturbation or lewd exhibition of the genitals in the presence of a minor under the age of 16, knowing or having reason to know the minor is present.

For purposes of this section, "sexual contact" has the meaning given in section 609.341, subdivision 11, paragraph (a), clauses (i) and, (iv), and (v), but does not include the intentional touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the buttocks. Sexual contact also includes the intentional removal or attempted removal of clothing covering the complainant's intimate parts or undergarments, and the nonconsensual touching by the complainant of the actor's intimate parts, effected by the actor, if the action is performed with sexual or aggressive intent.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.3471, is amended to read:

## 609.3471 RECORDS PERTAINING TO VICTIM IDENTITY CONFIDENTIAL.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no data contained in records or reports relating to petitions, complaints, or indictments issued pursuant to section <u>609.322</u>, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, or 609.3453, which specifically identifies a victim who is a minor shall be accessible to the public, except by order of the court. Nothing in this section authorizes denial of access to any other data contained in the records or reports, including the identity of the defendant.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2014, 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.

Article 6 Sec. 23.

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(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 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 Department of Commerce Fraud Bureau, the Minnesota Division of Driver and Vehicle Services, the Minnesota State Patrol, a county sheriff's department, the Three Rivers Park District park rangers, the Department of Natural Resources Division of Enforcement, the University of Minnesota Police Department, the Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit, a city, metropolitan transit, or airport police department; or a multijurisdictional entity established under section 299A.642 or 299A.681.
- (f) "Designated offense" includes: 61.16
  - (1) for weapons used: any violation of this chapter, chapter 152 or 624;
- (2) for driver's license or identification card transactions: any violation of section 61.18 171.22; and 61.19
- (3) for all other purposes: a felony violation of, or a felony-level attempt or 61.20 conspiracy to violate, section 325E.17; 325E.18; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.21; 61.21 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.2231; 609.2335; 609.24; 609.245; 609.25; 609.255; 61.22 609.282; 609.283; 609.322; 609.342, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (f); 609.343, subdivision 61.23 1, clauses (a) to (f); 609.344, subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (j); 609.345, 61.24 subdivision 1, clauses (a) to (e), and (h) to (j); 609.352; 609.42; 609.425; 609.466; 61.25 61.26 609.485; 609.487; 609.52; 609.525; 609.527; 609.528; 609.53; 609.54; 609.551; 609.561; 609.562; 609.563; 609.582; 609.59; 609.595; 609.611; 609.631; 609.66, subdivision 1e; 61.27 609.671, subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 8, and 12; 609.687; 609.821; 609.825; 609.86; 609.88; 61.28 609.89; 609.893; 609.895; 617.246; 617.247; or a gross misdemeanor or felony violation 61.29
- of section 609.891 or 624.7181; or any violation of section 609.324. 61.30 (g) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4. 61.31
- (h) "Prosecuting authority" means the attorney who is responsible for prosecuting an 61.32 offense that is the basis for a forfeiture under sections 609.531 to 609.5318. 61.33
- **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes 61.34 61.35 committed on or after that date.

	Sec. 24. [609.5634] REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY ARSON RESULTING
Ι	N BODILY HARM.
	Subdivision 1. Penalty; felony. Whoever, by means of fire or explosives,
<u>i</u>	ntentionally sets fire to or burns any real or personal property and the fire or explosion
p	proximately causes bodily harm to any person, including a public safety officer performing
2	official duties, shall be sentenced as follows:
	(1) if the injury results in great bodily harm, the person shall be sentenced to
1	mprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000,
2	or both;
	(2) if the injury results in substantial bodily harm, the person shall be sentenced
t	o imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than
	215,000, or both; and
	(3) if the injury results in demonstrable bodily harm, the person shall be sentenced
)(	o imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than
1	10,000, or both.
	Subd. 2. <b>Definitions.</b> (a) As used in this section, "personal property" does not
	nclude items where fire is involved in its normally intended use or repair, such as the wick
)	of a candle, solder or flux in the act of welding, or logs in a campfire.
	(b) As used in this section, "public safety officer" has the meaning given in section
	199A.41, subdivision 4.
	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
<u>c</u>	ommitted on or after that date.
	Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.564, is amended to read:
	609.564 EXCLUDED FIRES.
	A person does not violate section 609.561, 609.562, 609.563, 609.5634, or 609.5641
Ľ	f the person sets a fire pursuant to a validly issued license or permit or with written
p	permission from the fire department of the jurisdiction where the fire occurs.
	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
<u>c</u>	ommitted on or after that date.
	Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.5641, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
	Subd. 1a. <b>Penalty; felonies.</b> (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), a
r	person who violates subdivision 1 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.

63.1	(b) A person who violates subdivision 1 where the fire threatens to damage or
63.2	damages in excess of five buildings or dwellings, burns 500 acres or more, or damages
63.3	crops in excess of \$100,000, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten
63.4	years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$15,000, or both.
63.5	(c) A person who violates subdivision 1 where the fire threatens to damage or
63.6	damages in excess of 100 buildings or dwellings, burns 1,500 acres or more, or damages
63.7	crops in excess of \$250,000, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years
63.8	or to payment of a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both.
63.9	(d) A person who violates subdivision 1 where the fire causes another person to
63.10	suffer demonstrable bodily harm may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than
63.11	ten years or to payment of a fine of \$15,000, or both as provided in section 609.5634,
63.12	subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (3).
63.13	(e) For purposes of this section, a building or dwelling is threatened when there is a
63.14	probability of damage to the building or dwelling requiring evacuation for safety of life.
63.15	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
63.16	committed on or after that date.
05.10	committee on or arter that date.
63.17	Sec. 27. [609.688] ADULTERATION BY BODILY FLUID.
63.18	Subdivision 1. <b>Definition.</b> (a) As used in this section, the following terms have
63.19	the meanings given.
63.20	(b) "Adulterates" is the intentional adding of a bodily fluid to a substance.
63.21	(c) "Bodily fluid" means the blood, seminal fluid, vaginal fluid, urine, or feces of
63.22	a human.
63.23	Subd. 2. <b>Crime.</b> (a) Whoever adds saliva to any substance that the person knows or
63.24	should know is intended for human consumption and another person ingests the substance
63.25	without knowledge of the saliva being added is guilty of a misdemeanor.
63.26	(b) Whoever adulterates any substance that the person knows or should know is
63.27	intended for human consumption is guilty of a misdemeanor.
63.28	(c) Whoever violates paragraph (b) and another person ingests the adulterated
63.29	substance without knowledge of the adulteration is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
63.30	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
63.31	committed on or after that date.

to read:

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Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.746, is amended by adding a subdivision

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Subd. 1a. Nonconsensual photographs and videos. (a) A person who knowingly
takes a photograph, records a digital image, makes a video record, or transmits live video
of another person, without that person's consent, in a restroom, locker room, or changing
room is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e).
(b) A person who knowingly disseminates, or permits to be disseminated, a
photograph, digital image, video record, or live video that the person knows to have been
made or transmitted in violation of paragraph (a) or subdivision 1 is guilty of a crime and
may be sentenced as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h).
(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e), a person who violates paragraph (a)
is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
(d) A person who violates paragraph (a) and the victim is a minor under the age of
18 is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 36
months or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.
(e) A person who violates paragraph (a) and who is required to register as a predatory
offender under the laws of this state or another jurisdiction is guilty of a felony and may
be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 36 months or to payment of a fine of
not more than \$10,000, or both.
(f) Except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h), a person who violates paragraph (b)
is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 36 months
or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.
(g) A person who violates paragraph (b) and the victim is a minor under the age of
18 is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 60
months or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.
(h) A person who violates paragraph (b) and who is required to register as a
predatory offender under the laws of this state or another jurisdiction is guilty of a felony
and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 60 months or to payment of
a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.
(i) This subdivision does not apply to:
(1) law enforcement officers or corrections investigators, or to those acting under
their direction, while engaged in the performance of their lawful duties; or
(2) the owner of a commercial establishment and the owner's employees if the owner
has posted conspicuous signs warning that the premises are under surveillance by the
owner or the owner's employees and the recording and dissemination of a photograph,
digital image, video record, or live video are necessary to protect the safety of employees
or customers or to secure the establishment's property, including merchandise.

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65.1	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crir	nes
65.2	committed on or after that date.	

**REVISOR** 

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.765, is amended to read:

#### 609.765 CRIMINAL DEFAMATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** Defamatory matter is anything which exposes a person or a group, class or association to hatred, contempt, ridicule, degradation or disgrace in society, or injury to business or occupation.

- Subd. 2. **Acts constituting.** Whoever with knowledge of its <u>false and defamatory</u> character orally, in writing or by any other means, communicates any <u>false and defamatory</u> matter to a third person without the consent of the person defamed is guilty of criminal defamation 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.
- Subd. 3. **Justification.** Violation of subdivision 2 is justified if:
  - (1) the defamatory matter is true and is communicated with good motives and for justifiable ends; or
- 65.16 (2) (1) the communication is absolutely privileged; or
- 65.17 (3) (2) the communication consists of fair comment made in good faith with respect to persons participating in matters of public concern; or
  - (4) (3) the communication consists of a fair and true report or a fair summary of any judicial, legislative or other public or official proceedings; or
    - (5) (4) the communication is between persons each having an interest or duty with respect to the subject matter of the communication and is made with intent to further such interest or duty.
  - Subd. 4. **Testimony required.** No person shall be convicted on the basis of an oral communication of defamatory matter except upon the testimony of at least two other persons that they heard and understood the oral statement as defamatory or upon a plea of guilty.
- 65.28 Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 611A.26, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. **Polygraph prohibition.** No law enforcement agency or prosecutor shall require that a complainant of a criminal sexual conduct <u>or sex trafficking</u> offense submit to a polygraph examination as part of or a condition to proceeding with the investigation, charging, or prosecution of such offense.
- 65.33 Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 611A.26, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

REVISOR

66.1	Subd. 6. <b>Definitions.</b> For the purposes of this section, the following terms have
66.2	the meanings given.
66.3	(a) "Criminal sexual conduct" means a violation of section 609.342, 609.343,
66.4	609.344, 609.345, or 609.3451.
66.5	(b) "Sex trafficking" means a violation of section 609.322.
66.6	(c) "Complainant" means a person reporting to have been subjected to criminal
66.7	sexual conduct or sex trafficking.
66.8	(e) (d) "Polygraph examination" means any mechanical or electrical instrument or
66.9	device of any type used or allegedly used to examine, test, or question individuals for
66.10	the purpose of determining truthfulness.
66.11	Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 617.242, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
66.12	Subd. 6. Restrictions on ownership or management by persons convicted of
66.13	certain crimes. A person who has been convicted of one of the following offenses may
66.14	not operate or manage an adult business establishment for three years after discharge of
66.15	the sentence for the offense, or a similar offense in another state or jurisdiction:
66.16	(1) prostitution or sex trafficking under section 609.321; 609.322; 609.324; or
66.17	609.3242;
66.18	(2) criminal sexual conduct under sections 609.342 to 609.3451;
66.19	(3) solicitation of children under section 609.352;
66.20	(4) indecent exposure under section 617.23;
66.21	(5) distribution or exhibition of obscene materials and performances under section
66.22	617.241;
66.23	(6) use of a minor in a sexual performance under section 617.246; or
66.24	(7) possession of pornographic work involving minors under section 617.247.
66.25	Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 628.26, is amended to read:
66.26	628.26 LIMITATIONS.
66.27	(a) Indictments or complaints for any crime resulting in the death of the victim may
66.28	be found or made at any time after the death of the person killed.
66.29	(b) Indictments or complaints for a violation of section 609.25 may be found or
66.30	made at any time after the commission of the offense.
66.31	(c) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.282 may be found or made
66.32	at any time after the commission of the offense if the victim was under the age of 18 at

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the time of the offense.

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- (d) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.282 where the victim was 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense, or 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.
- (e) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.322 and 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 the later of nine years after the commission of the offense or three years after the offense was reported to law enforcement authorities.
- (f) Notwithstanding the limitations in paragraph (e), indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.322 and 609.342 to 609.344 may be found or made and filed in the proper court at any time after commission of the offense, if physical evidence is collected and preserved that is capable of being tested for its DNA characteristics. If this evidence is not collected and preserved and the victim was 18 years old or older at the time of the offense, the prosecution must be commenced within nine years after the commission of the offense.
- (g) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.466 and 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3), item (iii), shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within six years after the commission of the offense.
- (h) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.2335, 609.52, subdivision 2, clause (3), items (i) and (ii), (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.
- (i) 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.
- (j) 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.
- (k) 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.
- (l) 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.
- (m) 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.

	(n) The limitations periods contained in this section shall not include any period
of	time during which physical evidence relating to the offense was undergoing DNA
an	alysis, as defined in section 299C.155, unless the defendant demonstrates that the
pr	osecuting or law enforcement agency purposefully delayed the DNA analysis process in
or	der to gain an unfair advantage.
	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to crimes
<u>co</u>	mmitted on or after that date and to crimes committed before that date if the limitations
pe	riod for the crime did not expire before August 1, 2015.
	Sec. 34. JACQUELYN DEVNEY AND THOMAS CONSIDINE ROADWAY
<u>S</u> A	AFETY ACT.
	Sections 2 and 3 may be cited as the Jacquelyn Devney and Thomas Considine
Ro	padway Safety Act.
	Sec. 35. REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION.
	The revisor of statutes shall make cross-reference changes in Minnesota Statutes
<u>co</u>	nsistent with re-coding changes made in sections 13 and 14.
	ARTICLE 7
	DISASTER ASSISTANCE
	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 12.221, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
	Subd. 6. Disaster assistance contingency account; appropriation. (a) A disaster
as	sistance contingency account is created in the special revenue fund in the state treasury.
M	oney in the disaster assistance contingency account is appropriated to the commissioner
of	public safety to provide:
	(1) cost-share for federal assistance under section 12A.15, subdivision 1; and
	(2) state public disaster assistance to eligible applicants under chapter 12B-;
	(3) cost-share for federal assistance from the Federal Highway Administration
en	nergency relief program under United States Code, title 23, section 125; and
	(4) cost-share for federal assistance from the United States Department of
A	griculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service emergency watershed protection
pr	ogram under United States Code, title 16, sections 2203 to 2205.
	(b) For appropriations under paragraph (a), clause (1), the amount appropriated is

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appropriated under paragraph (a), clause (1), may be used to pay all or a portion of the nonfederal share for publicly owned capital improvement projects.

- (c) For appropriations under paragraph (a), clause (2), the amount appropriated is the amount required to pay eligible claims under chapter 12B, as certified by the commissioner of public safety.
- (d) By January 15 of each year, the commissioner of management and budget shall submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives Ways and Means Committee and the senate Finance Committee detailing state disaster assistance appropriations and expenditures under this subdivision during the previous calendar year.
- (e) The governor's budget proposal submitted to the legislature under section 16A.11 must include recommended appropriations to the disaster assistance contingency account. The governor's appropriation recommendations must be informed by the commissioner of public safety's estimate of the amount of money that will be necessary to:
- (1) provide 100 percent of the nonfederal share for state agencies and local governments that will receive federal financial assistance from FEMA during the next biennium; and
  - (2) fully pay all eligible claims under chapter 12B.
  - (f) Notwithstanding section 16A.28:
- (1) funds appropriated or transferred to the disaster assistance contingency account do not lapse but remain in the account until appropriated; and
- (2) funds appropriated from the disaster assistance contingency account do not lapse and are available until expended.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 12A.15, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

  Subdivision 1. **State cost-share for federal assistance.** State appropriations may be used to pay 100 percent of the nonfederal share for state agencies and local governments, and utility cooperatives under section 12.221. An appropriation from the bond proceeds fund may be used as cost-share for federal disaster assistance for publicly owned capital improvement projects.
- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 12B.15, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

  Subd. 2. **Applicant.** "Applicant" means a local government or state government

  agency that applies for state disaster assistance under this chapter.

Article 7 Sec. 3.

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Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 12B.15, is amended by adding a subdivision
to read:

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- Subd. 3a. County. "County" or "county government" means each county in which a governmental unit is located in whole or in part, or a county board of commissioners as defined in chapter 375.
- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 12B.25, subdivision 1, is amended to read: 70.6
  - Subdivision 1. Payment required; eligibility criteria. The director, serving as the governor's authorized representative, may enter into grant agreements with eligible applicants to provide state financial assistance made available as a result of a disaster that satisfies all of the following criteria:
  - (1) the state or applicable <del>local</del> county government declares a disaster or emergency during the incident period;
    - (2) damages suffered and eligible costs incurred are the direct result of the disaster;
  - (3) federal disaster assistance is not available to the applicant because the governor did not request a presidential declaration of major disaster, the president denied the governor's request, or the applicant is not eligible for federal disaster assistance because the state or county did not meet the per capita impact indicator under FEMA's Public Assistance Program;
  - (4) the applicant incurred eligible damages that, on a per capita basis, equal or exceed 50 percent of the countywide per capita impact indicator under FEMA's Public Assistance Program;
  - (5) the applicant assumes responsibility for 25 percent of the applicant's total eligible costs; and
  - (6) the applicant satisfies all requirements in this chapter.
- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 12B.40, is amended to read: 70.25

#### 12B.40 APPLICATION PROCESS.

- (a) The director must develop application materials and may update the materials as needed. Application materials must include instructions and requirements for assistance under this chapter.
- (b) An applicant A county government has 30 days from the end of the incident period or the president's official denial of the governor's request for a declaration of a major disaster to provide the director with written notice of intent to apply request that the governor declare a state disaster. The director may deny an application due to a late

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71.1	notice of intent to apply a late request. The county government's request for a state
71.2	disaster declaration must include:
71.3	(1) the cause, location of damage, and incident period;
71.4	(2) documentation of a local, tribal, county, or state disaster or emergency
71.5	declaration in response to the disaster;
71.6	(3) a description of damages, an initial damage assessment, and the amount of
71.7	eligible costs incurred by the applicant;
71.8	(4) a statement or evidence that the applicant has the ability to pay for at least 25
71.9	percent of total eligible costs incurred from the disaster; and
71.10	(5) a statement or evidence that the local government has incurred damages equal to
71.11	or exceeding 50 percent of the federal countywide threshold in effect during the incident
71.12	period.
71.13	(c) Within An applicant has 60 days after the end of the incident period or the
71.14	president's official denial of from the governor's request for a declaration of a major state
71.15	disaster, the applicant must to submit a complete application for state public disaster
71.16	assistance to the director. A complete application includes the following:
71.17	(1) the cause, location of damage, and incident period;
71.18	(2) documentation of a local, tribal, county, or state disaster or emergency
71.19	declaration in response to the disaster;
71.20	(3) a description of damages, an initial damage assessment, and the amount of
71.21	eligible costs incurred by the applicant;
71.22	(4) a statement or evidence that the applicant has the ability to pay for at least 25
71.23	percent of total eligible costs incurred from the disaster; and
71.24	(5) a statement or evidence that the local government has incurred damages equal to
71.25	or exceeding 50 percent of the federal countywide threshold in effect during the incident
71.26	<del>period.</del>
71.27	(d) The director must review the application and supporting documentation for
71.28	completeness and may return the application with a request for more detailed information.
71.29	The director may consult with local public officials to ensure the application reflects the
71.30	extent and magnitude of the damage and to reconcile any differences. The application is
71.31	not complete until the director receives all requested information.
71.32	(e) If the director returns an application with a request for more detailed information
71.33	or for correction of deficiencies, the applicant must submit all required information within
71.34	30 days of the applicant's receipt of the director's request. The applicant's failure to
71.35	provide the requested information in a timely manner without a reasonable explanation

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may be cause for denial of the application.

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(f) The director has no more than 60 days from the receipt of a complete application to approve or deny the application, or the application is deemed approved. If the director denies an application, the director must send a denial letter. If the director approves an application or the application is automatically deemed approved after 60 days, the director must notify the applicant of the steps necessary to obtain reimbursement of eligible costs, including submission of invoices or other documentation substantiating the costs submitted for reimbursement.

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72.8 ARTICLE 8

### CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

- Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 152.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Schedule I.** (a) Schedule I consists of the substances listed in this subdivision.
- (b) Opiates. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances, including their analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of the analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible:
- 72.17 (1) acetylmethadol;
- 72.18 (2) allylprodine;
- 72.19 (3) alphacetylmethadol (except levo-alphacetylmethadol, also known as
- 72.20 levomethadyl acetate);
- 72.21 (4) alphameprodine;
- 72.22 (5) alphamethadol;
- 72.23 (6) alpha-methylfentanyl benzethidine;
- 72.24 (7) betacetylmethadol;
- 72.25 (8) betameprodine;
- 72.26 (9) betamethadol;
- 72.27 (10) betaprodine;
- 72.28 (11) clonitazene;
- 72.29 (12) dextromoramide;
- 72.30 (13) diampromide;
- 72.31 (14) diethyliambutene;
- 72.32 (15) difenoxin;
- 72.33 (16) dimenoxadol;
- 72.34 (17) dimepheptanol;
- 72.35 (18) dimethyliambutene;

(19) dioxaphetyl butyrate; 73.1 (20) dipipanone; 73.2 (21) ethylmethylthiambutene; 73.3 (22) etonitazene; 73.4 (23) etoxeridine; 73.5 (24) furethidine; 73.6 (25) hydroxypethidine; 73.7 (26) ketobemidone; 73.8 (27) levomoramide; 73.9 (28) levophenacylmorphan; 73.10 (29) 3-methylfentanyl; 73.11 (30) acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl; 73.12 (31) alpha-methylthiofentanyl; 73.13 (32) benzylfentanyl beta-hydroxyfentanyl; 73.14 73.15 (33) beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl; (34) 3-methylthiofentanyl; 73.16 (35) thenylfentanyl; 73.17 (36) thiofentanyl; 73.18 (37) para-fluorofentanyl; 73.19 (38) morpheridine; 73.20 (39) 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine; 73.21 (40) noracymethadol; 73.22 73.23 (41) norlevorphanol; (42) normethadone; 73.24 (43) norpipanone; 73.25 73.26 (44) 1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine (PEPAP); (45) phenadoxone; 73.27 (46) phenampromide; 73.28 (47) phenomorphan; 73.29 (48) phenoperidine; 73.30 (49) piritramide; 73.31 (50) proheptazine; 73.32 (51) properidine; 73.33 (52) propiram; 73.34 (53) racemoramide; 73.35 (54) tilidine; 73.36

(55) trimeperidine;

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(56) N-(1-Phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide (acetyl fentanyl). 74.2 (c) Opium derivatives. Any of the following substances, their analogs, salts, isomers, 74.3 and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, 74.4 whenever the existence of the analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible: 74.5 (1) acetorphine; 74.6 (2) acetyldihydrocodeine; 74.7 (3) benzylmorphine; 74.8 (4) codeine methylbromide; 74.9 (5) codeine-n-oxide; 74.10 (6) cyprenorphine; 74.11 (7) desomorphine; 74.12 (8) dihydromorphine; 74.13 (9) drotebanol; 74.14 (10) etorphine; 74.15 (11) heroin; 74.16 (12) hydromorphinol; 74.17 (13) methyldesorphine; 74.18 (14) methyldihydromorphine; 74.19 (15) morphine methylbromide; 74.20 (16) morphine methylsulfonate; 74.21 (17) morphine-n-oxide; 74.22 (18) myrophine; 74.23 (19) nicocodeine; 74.24 (20) nicomorphine; 74.25 74.26 (21) normorphine; (22) pholcodine; 74.27 (23) thebacon. 74.28 (d) Hallucinogens. Any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains 74.29 any quantity of the following substances, their analogs, salts, isomers (whether optical, 74.30 positional, or geometric), and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted or unless listed 74.31 in another schedule, whenever the existence of the analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of 74.32 isomers is possible: 74.33 (1) methylenedioxy amphetamine; 74.34 (2) methylenedioxymethamphetamine; 74.35 (3) methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (MDEA); 74.36

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(4) n-hydroxy-methylenedioxyamphetamine;
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             (5) 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOB);
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             (6) 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (2,5-DMA);
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             (7) 4-methoxyamphetamine;
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             (8) 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine;
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             (9) alpha-ethyltryptamine;
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             (10) bufotenine;
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             (11) diethyltryptamine;
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             (12) dimethyltryptamine;
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             (13) 3,4,5-trimethoxyamphetamine;
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             (14) 4-methyl-2, 5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOM);
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             (15) ibogaine;
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             (16) lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);
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             (17) mescaline;
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             (18) parahexyl;
             (19) N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;
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             (20) N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;
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             (21) psilocybin;
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             (22) psilocyn;
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             (23) tenocyclidine (TPCP or TCP);
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             (24) N-ethyl-1-phenyl-cyclohexylamine (PCE);
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             (25) 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) pyrrolidine (PCPy);
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             (26) 1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]-pyrrolidine (TCPy);
             (27) 4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOC);
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             (28) 4-ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOET);
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             (29) 4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOI);
             (30) 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B);
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             (31) 4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-C);
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             (32) 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-D);
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             (33) 4-ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-E);
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             (34) 4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-I);
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             (35) 4-propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-P);
75.32
             (36) 4-isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-T-4);
75.33
             (37) 4-propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-T-7);
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             (38) 2-(8-bromo-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrofuro [2,3-f][1]benzofuran-4-yl)ethanamine
75.35
       (2-CB-FLY);
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(39) bromo-benzodifuranyl-isopropylamine (Bromo-DragonFLY);
76.1
             (40) alpha-methyltryptamine (AMT);
76.2
             (41) N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (DiPT);
76.3
             (42) 4-acetoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (4-AcO-DMT);
76.4
             (43) 4-acetoxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine (4-AcO-DET);
76.5
             (44) 4-hydroxy-N-methyl-N-propyltryptamine (4-HO-MPT);
76.6
             (45) 4-hydroxy-N,N-dipropyltryptamine (4-HO-DPT);
76.7
             (46) 4-hydroxy-N,N-diallyltryptamine (4-HO-DALT);
76.8
             (47) 4-hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (4-HO-DiPT);
76.9
             (48) 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (5-MeO-DiPT);
76.10
             (49) 5-methoxy-α-methyltryptamine (5-MeO-AMT);
76.11
             (50) 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (5-MeO-DMT);
76.12
             (51) 5-methylthio-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (5-MeS-DMT);
76.13
             (52) 5-methoxy-N-methyl-N-propyltryptamine (5-MeO-MiPT);
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76.15
             (53) 5-methoxy-α-ethyltryptamine (5-MeO-AET);
             (54) 5-methoxy-N,N-dipropyltryptamine (5-MeO-DPT);
76.16
             (55) 5-methoxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine (5-MeO-DET);
76.17
             (56) 5-methoxy-N,N-diallyltryptamine (5-MeO-DALT);
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             (57) methoxetamine (MXE);
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             (58) 5-iodo-2-aminoindane (5-IAI);
76.20
             (59) 5,6-methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane (MDAI);
76.21
             (60) 2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine
76.22
             (60) 2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
76.23
       (25B-NBOMe);
76.24
             (61) 2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
76.25
       (25C-NBOMe);
76.26
            (62) 2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine
76.27
       (25I-NBOMe)-;
76.28
             (63) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-H);
76.29
             (64) 2-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-T-2);
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             (e) Peyote. All parts of the plant presently classified botanically as Lophophora
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       williamsii Lemaire, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part
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       of the plant, and every compound, manufacture, salts, derivative, mixture, or preparation
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       of the plant, its seeds or extracts. The listing of peyote as a controlled substance in
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       Schedule I does not apply to the nondrug use of peyote in bona fide religious ceremonies
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       of the American Indian Church, and members of the American Indian Church are exempt
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from registration. Any person who manufactures peyote for or distributes peyote to the American Indian Church, however, is required to obtain federal registration annually and to comply with all other requirements of law.

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- (f) Central nervous system depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances, their analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of the analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible:
- (1) mecloqualone; 77.8

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- (2) methaqualone; 77.9
- (3) gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), including its esters and ethers; 77.10
- (4) flunitrazepam. 77.11
- (g) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any 77.12 material compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following 77.13 substances, their analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of 77.14 77.15 the analogs, salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible:
- (1) aminorex; 77.16
- (2) cathinone; 77.17
- (3) fenethylline; 77.18
- (4) methcathinone; 77.19
- (5) methylaminorex; 77.20
- (6) N,N-dimethylamphetamine; 77.21
- (7) N-benzylpiperazine (BZP); 77.22
- (8) methylmethcathinone (mephedrone); 77.23
- (9) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone (methylone); 77.24
- (10) methoxymethcathinone (methedrone); 77.25
- 77.26 (11) methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV);
- (12) <del>fluorometheathinone</del> 3-fluoro-N-methylcathinone (3-FMC); 77.27
- (13) methylethcathinone (MEC); 77.28
- (14) 1-benzofuran-6-ylpropan-2-amine (6-APB); 77.29
- (15) dimethylmethcathinone (DMMC); 77.30
- (16) fluoroamphetamine; 77.31
- (17) fluoromethamphetamine; 77.32
- (18) α-methylaminobutyrophenone (MABP or buphedrone); 77.33
- (19) β-keto-N-methylbenzodioxolylpropylamine (bk-MBDB or butylone) 77.34
- 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)butan-1-one (butylone); 77.35
- (20) 2-(methylamino)-1-(4-methylphenyl)butan-1-one (4-MEMABP or BZ-6378); 77.36

78.1	(21) naphthylpyrovalerone (naphyrone) 1-(naphthalen-2-yl)-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)
78.2	pentan-1-one (naphthylpyrovalerone or naphyrone);
78.3	(22) (RS)-1-phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-pentanone (alpha-PVP or
78.4	alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (alpha-PVP);
78.5	(23) (RS)-1-(4-methylphenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-hexanone (4-Me-PHP or
78.6	MPHP); and
78.7	(24) 2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-hexanophenone (Alpha-PHP);
78.8	(25) 4-methyl-N-ethylcathinone (4-MEC);
78.9	(26) 4-methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone (4-MePPP);
78.10	(27) 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpentan-1-one (pentedrone);
78.11	(28) 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)pentan-1-one (pentylone);
78.12	(29) 4-fluoro-N-methylcathinone (4-FMC);
78.13	(30) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone (ethylone);
78.14	(31) alpha-pyrrolidinobutiophenone ( $\alpha$ -PBP);
78.15	(32) 5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (5-APDB);
78.16	(33) 6-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (6-APDB); and
78.17	(24) (34) any other substance, except bupropion or compounds listed under a
78.18	different schedule, that is structurally derived from 2-aminopropan-1-one by substitution
78.19	at the 1-position with either phenyl, naphthyl, or thiophene ring systems, whether or not
78.20	the compound is further modified in any of the following ways:
78.21	(i) by substitution in the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkylenedioxy, alkoxy,
78.22	haloalkyl, hydroxyl, or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring
78.23	system by one or more other univalent substituents;
78.24	(ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an acyclic alkyl substituent;
78.25	(iii) by substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl, dialkyl, benzyl, or
78.26	methoxybenzyl groups; or
78.27	(iv) by inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
78.28	(h) Marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols, and synthetic cannabinoids. Unless
78.29	specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any natural or synthetic material,
78.30	compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substances,
78.31	their analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers,
78.32	whenever the existence of the isomers, esters, ethers, or salts is possible:
78.33	(1) marijuana;
78.34	(2) tetrahydrocannabinols naturally contained in a plant of the genus Cannabis,
78.35	synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the cannabis plant or in the
78.36	resinous extractives of the plant, or synthetic substances with similar chemical structure

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and pharmacological activity to those substances contained in the plant or resinous
extract, including, but not limited to, 1 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, 6 cis or trans
tetrahydrocannabinol, and 3,4 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol;
(3) synthetic cannabinoids, including the following substances:
(i) Naphthoylindoles, which are any compounds containing a 3-(1-napthoyl)indole
structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl,

structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. Examples of naphthoylindoles include, but are not limited to:

- (A) 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-018 and AM-678);
- 79.12 (B) 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-073);
- 79.13 (C) 1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-081);
- 79.14 (D) 1-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-200);
- 79.15 (E) 1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-015);
- 79.16 (F) 1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-019);
- 79.17 (G) 1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-122);
- 79.18 (H) 1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-210);
- 79.19 (I) 1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole (JWH-398);
- 79.20 (J) 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (AM-2201).
- (ii) Napthylmethylindoles, which are any compounds containing a

  1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom

  of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl,

  1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further

  substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl
- 79.26 ring to any extent. Examples of naphthylmethylindoles include, but are not limited to:
- 79.27 (A) 1-Pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane (JWH-175);
- 79.28 (B) 1-Pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl-(4-methyl-1-naphthyl)methane (JWH-184).
- 79.29 (iii) Naphthoylpyrroles, which are any compounds containing a
- 79.30 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the
- 79.31 pyrrole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl,
- 79.32 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not
- further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the
- naphthyl ring to any extent. Examples of naphthoylpyrroles include, but are not limited to,
- 79.35 (5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-pentylpyrrol-3-yl)-naphthalen-1-ylmethanone (JWH-307).

80.1	(iv) Naphthylmethylindenes, which are any compounds containing a
80.2	naphthylideneindene structure with substitution at the 3-position of the indene
80.3	ring by an allkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl,
80.4	1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further
80.5	substituted in the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl
80.6	ring to any extent. Examples of naphthylemethylindenes include, but are not limited to,
80.7	E-1-[1-(1-naphthalenylmethylene)-1H-inden-3-yl]pentane (JWH-176).
80.8	(v) Phenylacetylindoles, which are any compounds containing a 3-phenylacetylindole
80.9	structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl,
80.10	alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or
80.11	2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to
80.12	any extent, whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent. Examples of
80.13	phenylacetylindoles include, but are not limited to:
80.14	(A) 1-(2-cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole (RCS-8);
80.15	(B) 1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole (JWH-250);
80.16	(C) 1-pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole (JWH-251);
80.17	(D) 1-pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole (JWH-203).
80.18	(vi) Cyclohexylphenols, which are compounds containing a
80.19	2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol structure with substitution at the 5-position
80.20	of the phenolic ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl,
80.21	1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not
80.22	substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent. Examples of cyclohexylphenols include,
80.23	but are not limited to:
80.24	(A) 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol (CP 47,497);
80.25	(B) 5-(1,1-dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol
80.26	(Cannabicyclohexanol or CP 47,497 C8 homologue);
80.27	(C) 5-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,2R)-5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxypropyl)cyclohexyl]
80.28	-phenol (CP 55,940).
80.29	(vii) Benzoylindoles, which are any compounds containing a 3-(benzoyl)indole
80.30	structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl,
80.31	alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or
80.32	2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to
80.33	any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent. Examples of
80.34	benzoylindoles include, but are not limited to:
80.35	(A) 1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole (RCS-4);
80.36	(B) 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole (AM-694);

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(C) (4-methoxyphenyl-[2-methyl-1-(2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl)indol-3-yl]methanone
81.1
       (WIN 48,098 or Pravadoline).
81.2
             (viii) Others specifically named:
81.3
             (A) (6aR,10aR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)
81.4
       -6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol (HU-210);
81.5
             (B) (6aS,10aS)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)
81.6
       -6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol (Dexanabinol or HU-211);
81.7
             (C) 2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]
81.8
       -1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl-1-naphthalenylmethanone (WIN 55,212-2);
81.9
             (D) (1-pentylindol-3-yl)-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone (UR-144);
81.10
             (E) (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone
81.11
81.12
       (XLR-11);
             (F) 1-pentyl-N-tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-yl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide
81.13
       (AKB-48(APINACA));
81.14
81.15
             (G) N-((3s,5s,7s)-adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide
       (5-Fluoro-AKB-48);
81.16
             (H) 1-pentyl-8-quinolinyl ester-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid (PB-22);
81.17
             (I) 8-quinolinyl ester-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid (5-Fluoro
81.18
       PB-22);
81.19
             (J) N-[(1S)-1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-
81.20
       3-carboxamide (AB-PINACA);
81.21
             (K) N-[(1S)-1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-
81.22
        1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (AB-FUBINACA)-;
81.23
             (L) N-[(1S)-1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-
81.24
       indazole-3-carboxamide(AB-CHMINACA);
81.25
81.26
             (M) (S)-methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-
       methylbutanoate (5-fluoro-AMB);
81.27
             (N) [1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazol-3-yl](naphthalen-1-yl) methanone (THJ-2201);
81.28
             (O) (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone)
81.29
       (FUBIMINA);
81.30
             (P) (7-methoxy-1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-N-((1S,2S,4R)-1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo
81.31
       [2.2.1]heptan-2-yl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide (MN-25 or UR-12);
81.32
             (Q) (S)-N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)
81.33
       -1H-indole-3-carboxamide (5-fluoro-ABICA);
81.34
             (R) N-(1-amino-3-phenyl-1-oxopropan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)
81.35
       -1H-indole-3-carboxamide;
81.36
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82.1	(S) N-(1-amino-3-phenyl-1-oxopropan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)
82.2	-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide; and
82.3	(T) methyl 2-(1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)
82.4	-3,3-dimethylbutanoate.
82.5	(i) A controlled substance analog, to the extent that it is implicitly or explicitly
82.6	intended for human consumption.
82.7	Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 152.02, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
82.8	Subd. 3. Schedule II. (a) Schedule II consists of the substances listed in this
82.9	subdivision.
82.10	(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of
82.11	the following substances whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from
82.12	substances of vegetable origin or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a
82.13	combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:
82.14	(1) Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium
82.15	or opiate.
82.16	(i) Excluding:
82.17	(A) apomorphine;
82.18	(B) thebaine-derived butorphanol;
82.19	(C) dextrophan;
82.20	(D) nalbuphine;
82.21	(E) nalmefene;
82.22	(F) naloxegol;
82.23	(F) (G) naloxone;
82.24	(G) (H) naltrexone; and
82.25	(H) and (I) their respective salts;
82.26	(ii) but including the following:
82.27	(A) opium, in all forms and extracts;
82.28	(B) codeine;
82.29	(C) dihydroetorphine;
82.30	(D) ethylmorphine;
82.31	(E) etorphine hydrochloride;
82.32	(F) hydrocodone;
82.33	(G) hydromorphone;
82.34	(H) metopon;
82.35	(I) morphine;

83.1	(J) oxycodone;
83.2	(K) oxymorphone;
83.3	(L) thebaine;
83.4	(M) oripavine;
83.5	(2) any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically
83.6	equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in clause (1), except that
83.7	these substances shall not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium;
83.8	(3) opium poppy and poppy straw;
83.9	(4) coca leaves and any salt, cocaine compound, derivative, or preparation of coca
83.10	leaves (including cocaine and ecgonine and their salts, isomers, derivatives, and salts
83.11	of isomers and derivatives), and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof
83.12	which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, except that the
83.13	substances shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves, which
83.14	extractions do not contain cocaine or ecgonine;
83.15	(5) concentrate of poppy straw (the crude extract of poppy straw in either liquid,
83.16	solid, or powder form which contains the phenanthrene alkaloids of the opium poppy).
83.17	(c) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and
83.18	salts of isomers, esters and ethers, unless specifically excepted, or unless listed in another
83.19	schedule, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible
83.20	within the specific chemical designation:
83.21	(1) alfentanil;
83.22	(2) alphaprodine;
83.23	(3) anileridine;
83.24	(4) bezitramide;
83.25	(5) bulk dextropropoxyphene (nondosage forms);
83.26	(6) carfentanil;
83.27	(7) dihydrocodeine;
83.28	(8) dihydromorphinone;
83.29	(9) diphenoxylate;
83.30	(10) fentanyl;
83.31	(11) isomethadone;
83.32	(12) levo-alpha-acetylmethadol (LAAM);
83.33	(13) levomethorphan;
83.34	(14) levorphanol;
83.35	(15) metazocine;
83.36	(16) methadone;

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(17) methadone - intermediate, 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenylbutane;
              (18) moramide - intermediate, 2-methyl-3-morpholino-1,
84.2
        1-diphenyl-propane-carboxylic acid;
84.3
             (19) pethidine;
84.4
              (20) pethidine - intermediate - a, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine;
84.5
              (21) pethidine - intermediate - b, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate;
846
              (22) pethidine - intermediate - c, 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid;
84.7
              (23) phenazocine;
84.8
              (24) piminodine;
84.9
              (25) racemethorphan;
84.10
              (26) racemorphan;
84.11
              (27) remifentanil;
84.12
              (28) sufentanil;
84.13
              (29) tapentadol:;
84.14
84.15
              (30) 4-Anilino-N-phenethyl-4-piperidine (ANPP).
              (d) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material,
84.16
        compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following
84.17
        substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:
84.18
              (1) amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers;
84.19
              (2) methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers;
84.20
              (3) phenmetrazine and its salts;
84.21
              (4) methylphenidate;
84.22
84.23
              (5) lisdexamfetamine.
              (e) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material,
84.24
        compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following
84.25
84.26
        substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts,
        isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of
84.27
        isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:
84.28
              (1) amobarbital;
84.29
              (2) glutethimide;
84.30
              (3) secobarbital;
84.31
              (4) pentobarbital;
84.32
              (5) phencyclidine;
84.33
              (6) phencyclidine immediate precursors:
84.34
              (i) 1-phenylcyclohexylamine;
84.35
              (ii) 1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile;
84.36
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05.1	(7) who well a set on a
85.1	(7) phenylacetone.
85.2	(f) Hallucinogenic substances: nabilone.
85.3	Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 152.02, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
85.4	Subd. 4. Schedule III. (a) Schedule III consists of the substances listed in this
85.5	subdivision.
85.6	(b) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule,
85.7	any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the
85.8	following substances having a potential for abuse associated with a stimulant effect on the
85.9	central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of such isomers whenever
85.10	the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific
85.11	chemical designation:
85.12	(1) benzphetamine;
85.13	(2) chlorphentermine;
85.14	(3) clortermine;
85.15	(4) phendimetrazine.
85.16	(c) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule,
85.17	any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the
85.18	following substances having a potential for abuse associated with a depressant effect on
85.19	the central nervous system:
85.20	(1) any compound, mixture, or preparation containing amobarbital, secobarbital,
85.21	pentobarbital or any salt thereof and one or more other active medicinal ingredients which
85.22	are not listed in any schedule;
85.23	(2) any suppository dosage form containing amobarbital, secobarbital, pentobarbital,
85.24	or any salt of any of these drugs and approved by the food and drug administration for
85.25	marketing only as a suppository;
85.26	(3) any substance which contains any quantity of a derivative of barbituric acid, or
85.27	any salt of a derivative of barbituric acid, except those substances which are specifically
85.28	listed in other schedules;
85.29	(4) any drug product containing gamma hydroxybutyric acid, including its salts,
85.30	isomers, and salts of isomers, for which an application is approved under section 505 of
85.31	the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;
85.32	(5) any of the following substances:

85.34

85.35

(i) chlorhexadol;

(iii) lysergic acid;

(ii) ketamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers;

86.1	(iv) lysergic acid amide;
86.2	(v) methyprylon;
86.3	(vi) sulfondiethylmethane;
86.4	(vii) sulfonenthylmethane;
86.5	(viii) sulfonmethane;
86.6	(ix) tiletamine and zolazepam and any salt thereof;
86.7	(x) embutramide-;
86.8	(xi) Perampanel [2-(2-oxo-1-phenyl-5-pyridin-2-yl-1,2-Dihydropyridin-3-yl)
86.9	benzonitrile].
86.10	(d) Nalorphine.
86.11	(e) Narcotic drugs. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule,
86.12	any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic
86.13	drugs, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities
86.14	as follows:
86.15	(1) not more than 1.80 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90
86.16	milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid
86.17	of opium;
86.18	(2) not more than 1.80 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90
86.19	milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized
86.20	therapeutic amounts;
86.21	(3) not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not
86.22	more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with a fourfold or greater quantity of an
86.23	isoquinoline alkaloid of opium;
86.24	(4) not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not
86.25	more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients
86.26	in recognized therapeutic amounts;
86.27	(5) (3) not more than 1.80 grams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more
86.28	than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in
86.29	recognized therapeutic amounts;
86.30	(6) (4) not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or not
86.31	more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients
86.32	in recognized therapeutic amounts;
86.33	(7) (5) not more than 500 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams,
86.34	or not more than 25 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic
86.35	ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

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(8) (6) not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams
87.1
        with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;
87.2
             (f) Anabolic steroids and, human growth hormone, and chorionic gonadotropin.
87.3
             (1) Anabolic steroids, for purposes of this subdivision, means any drug or hormonal
87.4
        substance, chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone, other than estrogens,
87.5
        progestins, corticosteroids, and dehydroepiandrosterone, and includes:
87.6
             (i) 3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androstane;
87.7
              (ii) 3[alpha],17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androstane;
87.8
              (iii) androstanedione (5[alpha]-androstan-3,17-dione);
87.9
              (iv) 1-androstenediol (3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-l-ene;
87.10
             (v) 3[alpha],17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-1-ene);
87.11
              (vi) 4-androstenediol (3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxy-androst-4-ene);
87.12
              (vii) 5-androstenediol (3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxy-androst-5-ene);
87.13
              (viii) 1-androstenedione (5[alpha]-androst-1-en-3,17-dione);
87.14
87.15
              (ix) 4-androstenedione (androst-4-en-3,17-dione);
              (x) 5-androstenedione (androst-5-en-3,17-dione);
87.16
              (xi) bolasterone (7[alpha],17[alpha]-dimethyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
87.17
              (xii) boldenone (17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-1,4-diene-3-one);
87.18
              (xiii) boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione);
87.19
              (xiv) calusterone (7[beta],17[alpha]-dimethyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
87.20
              (xv) clostebol (4-chloro-17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
87.21
              (xvi) dehydrochloromethyltestosterone
87.22
        (4-chloro-17[beta]-hydroxy-17[alpha]-methylandrost-1,4-dien-3-one);
87.23
             (xvii) desoxymethyltestosterone
87.24
        (17[alpha]-methyl-5[alpha]-androst-2-en-17[beta]-ol);
87.25
87.26
             (xviii) [delta]1-dihydrotestosterone-
        (17[beta]-hydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-1-en-3-one);
87.27
             (xix) 4-dihydrotestosterone (17[beta]-hydroxy-androstan-3-one);
87.28
              (xx) drostanolone (17[beta]hydroxy-2[alpha]-methyl-5[alpha]-androstan-3-one);
87.29
              (xxi) ethylestrenol (17[alpha]-ethyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-ene);
87.30
              (xxii) fluoxymesterone
87.31
        (9-fluoro-17[alpha]-methyl-11[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
87.32
             (xxiii) formebolone
87.33
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(2-formyl-17[alpha]-methyl-11[alpha],17[beta]-dihydroxyandrost-1,4-dien-3-one);

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(xxiv) furazabol
88.1
88.2
       (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrostano[2,3-c]-furazan)13[beta]-ethyl-17[beta]
       -hydroxygon-4-en-3-one;
88.3
             (xxv) 4-hydroxytestosterone (4,17[beta]-dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
88.4
             (xxvi) 4-hydroxy-19-nortestosterone (4,17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
88.5
             (xxvii) mestanolone (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxy-5[alpha]-androstan-3-one);
88.6
             (xxviii) mesterolone (1[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxy-5[alpha]-androstan-3-one);
88.7
             (xxix) methandienone (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-1,4-dien-3-one);
88.8
             (xxx) methandriol (17[alpha]-methyl-3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxyandrost-5-ene);
88.9
             (xxxi) methasterone (2 alpha-17 alpha-dimethyl-5 alpha-androstan-17beta-ol-3-one)
88.10
             (xxxi) (xxxii) methenolone
88.11
       (1-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-1-en-3-one);
88.12
             (xxxii) 17[alpha]-methyl-3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androstane;
88.13
             (xxxiii) (xxxiv) 17[alpha]-methyl-3[alpha],17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androstane;
88.14
88.15
             (xxxiv) (xxxv) 17[alpha]-methyl-3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxyandrost-4-ene;
             (xxxv) (xxxvi) 17[alpha]-methyl-4-hydroxynandrolone
88.16
       (17[alpha]-methyl-4-hydroxy-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
88.17
             (xxxvii) methyldienolone
88.18
       (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestra-4,9(10)-dien-3-one);
88.19
88.20
             (xxxviii) methyltrienolone
       (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestra-4,9-11-trien-3-one);
88.21
             (xxxiii) (xxxix) methyltestosterone
88.22
88.23
       (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
             (xxxix) (xl) mibolerone
88.24
       (7[alpha],17[alpha]-dimethyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
88.25
88.26
             (xli) 17[alpha]-methyl-[delta]1-dihydrotestosterone
       (17[beta]-hydroxy-17[alpha]-methyl-5[alpha]-androst-1-en-3-one);
88.27
             (xlii) nandrolone (17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
88.28
             (xliii) 19-nor-4-androstenediol (3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-4-ene;
88.29
             (xliv) 3[alpha],17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-4-ene); 19-nor-5-androstenediol
88.30
       (3[beta],17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-5-ene;
88.31
             (xliv) (xlv) 3[alpha],17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-5-ene);
88.32
             (xlvi) 19-nor-4,9(10)-androstadienedione (estra-4,9(10)-diene-3,17-dione);
88.33
             (xlvii) 19-nor-5-androstenedione (estr-5-en-3,17-dione);
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             (xlviii) norbolethone
88.35
       (13[beta],17[alpha]-diethyl-17[beta]-hydroxygon-4-en-3-one);
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89.1	(xlviii) (xlix) norclostebol (4-chloro-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
89.2	(xlix) (1) norethandrolone (17[alpha]-ethyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
89.3	(1) (li) normethandrolone (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
89.4	(li) (lii) oxandrolone
89.5	(17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxy-2-oxa-5[alpha]-androstan-3-one);
89.6	(lii) (liii) oxymesterone (17[alpha]-methyl-4,17[beta]-dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
89.7	(liii) (liv) oxymetholone
89.8	(17[alpha]-methyl-2-hydroxymethylene-17[beta]-hydroxy-5[alpha]-androstan-3-one);
89.9	(lv) prostanozol (17 beta-hydroxy-5 alpha-androstano[3,2-C]pryazole
89.10	(liv) (lvi) stanozolol
89.11	(17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-2-eno[3,2-c]-pyrazole);
89.12	(lvi) (lvii) stenbolone (17[beta]-hydroxy-2-methyl-5[alpha]-androst-1-en-3-one);
89.13	(lvii) (lviii) testolactone (13-hydroxy-3-oxo-13,17-secoandrosta-1,4-dien-17-oic
89.14	acid lactone);
89.15	(lvii) (lix) testosterone (17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
89.16	(lviii) (lx) tetrahydrogestrinone
89.17	(13[beta],17[alpha]-diethyl-17[beta]-hydroxygon-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
89.18	(lix) (lxi) trenbolone (17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one);
89.19	(lxi) any salt, ester, or ether of a drug or substance described in this paragraph.
89.20	Anabolic steroids are not included if they are: (A) expressly intended for administration
89.21	through implants to cattle or other nonhuman species; and (B) approved by the United
89.22	States Food and Drug Administration for that use;
89.23	(2) Human growth hormones.
89.24	(3) Chorionic gonadotropin.
89.25	(g) Hallucinogenic substances. Dronabinol (synthetic) in sesame oil and encapsulated
89.26	in a soft gelatin capsule in a United States Food and Drug Administration approved product.
89.27	(h) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing the following
89.28	narcotic drug or its salt: buprenorphine.
89.29	Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 152.02, subdivision 5, is amended to read:
89.30	Subd. 5. Schedule IV. (a) Schedule IV consists of the substances listed in this
89.31	subdivision.
89.32	(b) Narcotic drugs. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule,
89.33	any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic
89.34	drugs, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities
89.35	as follows:

90.1	(1) not more than one milligram of difenoxin and not less than 25 micrograms of	
90.2	atropine sulfate per dosage unit;	
90.3	(2) dextropropoxyphene (Darvon and Darvocet)-;	
90.4	(3) 2-[(dimethylamino)methyl]-1-(3-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexanol, its salts, optical	
90.5	and geometric isomers, and salts of these isomers (including tramadol).	
90.6	(c) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule,	
90.7	any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following	
90.8	substances, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of the	
90.9	salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible:	
90.10	(1) Alfaxalone ( $5\alpha$ -pregnan- $3\alpha$ -ol- $11,20$ -dione);	
90.11	(1) (2) alprazolam;	
90.12	(2) (3) barbital;	
90.13	(3) (4) bromazepam;	
90.14	(4) (5) camazepam;	
90.15	(5) (6) carisoprodol;	
90.16	(6) (7) chloral betaine;	
90.17	(7) (8) chloral hydrate;	
90.18	(8) (9) chlordiazepoxide;	
90.19	(9) (10) clobazam;	
90.20	(10) (11) clonazepam;	
90.21	(11) (12) clorazepate;	
90.22	(12) (13) clotiazepam;	
90.23	(13) (14) cloxazolam;	
90.24	(14) (15) delorazepam;	
90.25	(15) (16) diazepam;	
90.26	(16) (17) dichloralphenazone;	
90.27	(17) (18) estazolam;	
90.28	(18) (19) ethchlorvynol;	
90.29	(19) (20) ethinamate;	
90.30	(20) (21) ethyl loflazepate;	
90.31	(21) (22) fludiazepam;	
90.32	(22) (23) flurazepam;	
90.33	(24) fospropofol	
90.34	(23) (25) halazepam;	
90.35	(24) (26) haloxazolam;	
90.36	(25) (27) ketazolam;	

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(26) (28) loprazolam;
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              (27) (29) lorazepam;
              (28) (30) lormetazepam mebutamate;
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              (29) (31) medazepam;
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              (30) (32) meprobamate;
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              (31) (33) methohexital;
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              (32) (34) methylphenobarbital;
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              (33) (35) midazolam;
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              (34) (36) nimetazepam;
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              (35) nitrazepamnordiazepam (37) nitrazepam;
91.10
              (38) nordiazepam;
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              (36) (39) oxazepam;
              (37) (40) oxazolam;
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              (38) paraldehydepetrichloral (41) paraldehyde;
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              (42) petrichloral;
              (39) (43) phenobarbital;
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              (40) (44) pinazepam;
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              (41) (45) prazepam;
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              (42) (46) quazepam;
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              (47) Suvorexant;
              (43) (48) temazepam;
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              (44) (49) tetrazepam;
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              (45) (50) triazolam;
              (46) (51) zaleplon;
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              (47) (52) zolpidem;
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              (48) (53) zopiclone.
              (d) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of
91.27
        the following substance including its salts, isomers, and salts of such isomers, whenever
91.28
        the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible: fenfluramine.
91.29
              (e) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule,
91.30
        any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the
91.31
        following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its
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        salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:
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              (1) cathine (norpseudoephedrine);
              (2) diethylpropion;
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              (3) fencamfamine;
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92.1	(4) fenproporex;
92.2	(5) mazindol;
92.3	(6) mefenorex;
92.4	(7) modafinil;
92.5	(8) pemoline (including organometallic complexes and chelates thereof);
92.6	(9) phentermine;
92.7	(10) pipradol;
92.8	(11) sibutramine;
92.9	(12) SPA (1-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane).
92.10	(f) lorcaserin.
92.11	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 152.02, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
92.12	Subd. 6. Schedule V; restrictions on methamphetamine precursor drugs. (a) As
92.13	used in this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given:
92.14	(1) "methamphetamine precursor drug" means any compound, mixture, or
92.15	preparation intended for human consumption containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine as
92.16	its sole active ingredient or as one of its active ingredients; and
92.17	(2) "over-the-counter sale" means a retail sale of a drug or product but does not
92.18	include the sale of a drug or product pursuant to the terms of a valid prescription.
92.19	(b) The following items are listed in Schedule V:
92.20	(1) any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following limited
92.21	quantities of narcotic drugs, which shall include one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal
92.22	ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture or preparation
92.23	valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone:
92.24	(i) not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or per 100
92.25	grams;
92.26	(ii) not more than 100 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or per 100
92.27	grams;
92.28	(iii) not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms
92.29	of atropine sulfate per dosage unit;
92.30	(iv) not more than 100 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams; or
92.31	(v) not more than 0.5 milligrams of difenoxin and not less than 25 micrograms of
92.32	atropine sulfate per dosage unit.
92.33	(2) Stimulants. Unless specifically exempted or excluded or unless listed in another
92.34	schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of

the following substance having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers: pyrovalerone.

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- (3) Depressants. Unless specifically exempted or excluded or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substance having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:
  - (i) ezogabine;
- 93.8 (i) (ii) pregabalin;

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- 93.9 (iii) lacosamide.
  - (4) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine as its sole active ingredient or as one of its active ingredients.
  - (c) No person may sell in a single over-the-counter sale more than two packages of a methamphetamine precursor drug or a combination of methamphetamine precursor drugs or any combination of packages exceeding a total weight of six grams, calculated as the base.
    - (d) Over-the-counter sales of methamphetamine precursor drugs are limited to:
  - (1) packages containing not more than a total of three grams of one or more methamphetamine precursor drugs, calculated in terms of ephedrine base or pseudoephedrine base; or
  - (2) for nonliquid products, sales in blister packs, where each blister contains not more than two dosage units, or, if the use of blister packs is not technically feasible, sales in unit dose packets or pouches.
  - (e) A business establishment that offers for sale methamphetamine precursor drugs in an over-the-counter sale shall ensure that all packages of the drugs are displayed behind a checkout counter where the public is not permitted and are offered for sale only by a licensed pharmacist, a registered pharmacy technician, or a pharmacy clerk. The establishment shall ensure that the person making the sale requires the buyer:
    - (1) to provide photographic identification showing the buyer's date of birth; and
  - (2) to sign a written or electronic document detailing the date of the sale, the name of the buyer, and the amount of the drug sold.

A document described under clause (2) must be retained by the establishment for at least three years and must at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any law enforcement agency.

Nothing in this paragraph requires the buyer to obtain a prescription for the drug's purchase.

(f) No person may acquire through over-the-counter sales more than six grams of methamphetamine precursor drugs, calculated as the base, within a 30-day period.

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(g) No person may sell in an over-the-counter sale a methamphetamine precursor
drug to a person under the age of 18 years. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under
this paragraph if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the
defendant reasonably and in good faith relied on proof of age as described in section
340A.503, subdivision 6.

- (h) A person who knowingly violates paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.
- (i) An owner, operator, supervisor, or manager of a business establishment that offers for sale methamphetamine precursor drugs whose employee or agent is convicted of or charged with violating paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) is not subject to the criminal penalties for violating any of those paragraphs if the person:
- (1) did not have prior knowledge of, participate in, or direct the employee or agent to commit the violation; and
- (2) documents that an employee training program was in place to provide the employee or agent with information on the state and federal laws and regulations regarding methamphetamine precursor drugs.
- (j) Any person employed by a business establishment that offers for sale methamphetamine precursor drugs who sells such a drug to any person in a suspicious transaction shall report the transaction to the owner, supervisor, or manager of the establishment. The owner, supervisor, or manager may report the transaction to local law enforcement. A person who reports information under this subdivision in good faith is immune from civil liability relating to the report.
  - (k) Paragraphs (b) to (j) do not apply to:
- (1) pediatric products labeled pursuant to federal regulation primarily intended for administration to children under 12 years of age according to label instructions;
- (2) methamphetamine precursor drugs that are certified by the Board of Pharmacy as being manufactured in a manner that prevents the drug from being used to manufacture methamphetamine;
  - (3) methamphetamine precursor drugs in gel capsule or liquid form; or
- (4) compounds, mixtures, or preparations in powder form where pseudoephedrine constitutes less than one percent of its total weight and is not its sole active ingredient.
- (l) The Board of Pharmacy, in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, shall certify methamphetamine precursor drugs that meet the requirements of paragraph (k), clause (2), and publish an annual listing of these drugs.

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(m) Wholesale drug distributors licensed and regulated by the Board of Pharmacy pursuant to sections 151.42 to 151.51 and registered with and regulated by the United States Drug Enforcement Administration are exempt from the methamphetamine precursor drug storage requirements of this section.

(n) This section preempts all local ordinances or regulations governing the sale by a business establishment of over-the-counter products containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine. All ordinances enacted prior to the effective date of this act are void.

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ARTICLE 2	COURTS	Page.Ln 15.15
ARTICLE 3	PUBLIC SAFETY	Page.Ln 21.3
ARTICLE 4	FIREFIGHTERS	Page.Ln 34.1
ARTICLE 5	CORRECTIONS	Page.Ln 39.2
ARTICLE 6	GENERAL CRIMINAL PROVISION	Page.Ln 46.12
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#### **APPENDIX**

Repealed Minnesota Statutes: H0849-2

#### 168A.1501 SCRAPPED, DISMANTLED, OR DESTROYED VEHICLE.

- Subd. 5. **Automated property system.** (a) A scrap vehicle operator must completely and accurately provide all the record information required in subdivision 2 by transferring it from the operator's computer to the automated property system, by the close of business each day, using the interchange file specification format.
- (b) An operator who does not have an electronic point-of-sale program may request to be provided software by the automated property system to record the required information. If the operator uses a commercially available electronic point-of-sale program to record the information required in this section, it must submit the information using the interchange file specification format. Any record submitted by an operator that does not conform to the interchange file specification format must be corrected and resubmitted the next business day.
- (c) An operator must display a sign of sufficient size, in a conspicuous place in the premises, which informs all patrons that transactions are reported to law enforcement daily.
- (d) Every local law enforcement agency shall participate in the automated property system as an individual agency or in conjunction with another agency or agencies to provide the service.
- (e) This subdivision does not apply to the purchase of a scrap vehicle by a used vehicle parts dealer licensed under section 168.27, for dismantling the vehicle for its parts.
- Subd. 5a. **Fee schedule; audits; reports.** (a) The city of Minneapolis may charge a fee to an operator for use of the automated property system required under subdivision 5. The fee is intended to cover the reasonable costs of operating and maintaining the system under this section and section 325E.21, subdivision 1c. The fee may not exceed 72 cents per transaction for the first four years of operation. Thereafter, the city may adjust the fee schedule to reflect the ongoing, reasonable costs of operating and maintaining the system.
- (b) The state auditor may examine the fee schedule and associated costs under paragraph (a) at any time. The state auditor may bill the city of Minneapolis for the costs of the examination pursuant to sections 6.56, 6.57, and 6.59.
- (c) The city of Minneapolis shall report to the state auditor and chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees and divisions having jurisdiction over commerce and criminal justice policy by January 15 of each even-numbered year until January 15, 2020, and every four years thereafter. The report shall include the following information relating to the automated property system: the formula used to determine or adjust the fee schedule, the direct costs of operating and maintaining the system, and a summary of receipts and expenses incurred during the reporting period. The report shall be combined with the report required under section 325E.21, subdivision 1d, paragraph (c). Section 3.195 applies to this paragraph.
- (d) For purposes of this subdivision, "transaction" means an entry into the automated property system of a new record or records containing the information required under subdivision 2 per seller.

#### 299C.36 PRIORITY FOR STATION CALLS AND MESSAGES.

Every telegraph and telephone company operating in the state shall give priority to all messages or calls directed to the broadcasting station or stations established under sections 299C.30 to 299C.38.

#### 299N.05 LICENSE REQUIRED.

Subd. 3. **Prior appointment.** A full-time firefighter or a volunteer firefighter who has received a permanent appointment with a fire department prior to July 1, 2011, shall be licensed by the board at the request of the firefighter upon providing the board with a statement signed by the chief firefighting officer of the fire department that employs the full-time or volunteer firefighter.

## 325E.21 DEALERS IN SCRAP METAL; RECORDS, REPORTS, AND REGISTRATION.

- Subd. 1c. **Automated property system.** (a) Dealers must completely and accurately provide all the record information required in subdivision 1b by transferring it from their computer to the automated property system, by the close of business each day, using the interchange file specification format.
- (b) A dealer who does not have an electronic point-of-sale program may request to be provided software by the automated property system to record the required information. If the

#### **APPENDIX**

#### Repealed Minnesota Statutes: H0849-2

dealer uses a commercially available electronic point-of-sale program to record the information required in this section, it must submit the information using the interchange file specification format. Any record submitted by a dealer that does not conform to the interchange file specification format must be corrected and resubmitted the next business day.

- (c) A dealer must display a sign of sufficient size, in a conspicuous place in the premises, which informs all patrons that transactions are reported to law enforcement daily.
- (d) Every local law enforcement agency shall participate in the automated property system as an individual agency or in conjunction with another agency or agencies to provide the service.
- Subd. 1d. **Fee schedule; audit; reports.** (a) The city of Minneapolis may charge a fee to a dealer for use of the automated property system required under subdivision 1c. The fee is intended to cover the direct costs of operating and maintaining the system under this section and section 168A.1501, subdivision 5. The fee may not exceed 72 cents per transaction for the first four years of operation. Thereafter, the city may adjust the fee schedule to reflect the ongoing, reasonable costs of operating and maintaining the system.
- (b) The state auditor may examine the fee schedule and associated costs under paragraph (a) at any time. The state auditor may bill the city of Minneapolis for the costs of the examination pursuant to sections 6.56, 6.57, and 6.59.
- (c) The city of Minneapolis shall report to the state auditor and chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees and divisions having jurisdiction over commerce and criminal justice policy by January 15 of each even-numbered year until January 15, 2020, and every four years thereafter. The report shall include the following information on the automated property system: formula used to determine or adjust the fee schedule, the direct costs of operating and maintaining the system, and a summary of receipts and expenses incurred during the reporting period. The report shall be combined with the report required under section 168A.1501, subdivision 5a, paragraph (c). Section 3.195 applies to this paragraph.
- (d) For purposes of this subdivision, "transaction" means an entry into the automated property system of a new record or records containing the information required under subdivision 1b per seller.

#### 609.66 DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

- Subd. 1h. Silencers; authorized for law enforcement and wildlife control purposes. (a) Notwithstanding subdivision 1a, paragraph (a), clause (1), licensed peace officers may use devices designed to silence or muffle the discharge of a firearm for tactical emergency response operations. Tactical emergency response operations include execution of high risk search and arrest warrants, incidents of terrorism, hostage rescue, and any other tactical deployments involving high risk circumstances. The chief law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency that has the need to use silencing devices must establish and enforce a written policy governing the use of the devices.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision 1a, paragraph (a), clause (1), an enforcement officer, as defined in section 97A.015, subdivision 18, a wildlife area manager, an employee designated under section 84.0835, or a person acting under contract with the commissioner of natural resources, at specific times and locations that are authorized by the commissioner of natural resources may use devices designed to silence or muffle the discharge of a firearm for wildlife control operations that require stealth. If the commissioner determines that the use of silencing devices is necessary under this paragraph, the commissioner must establish and enforce a written policy governing the use, possession, and transportation of the devices.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivision 1a, paragraph (a), clause (1), a person who is licensed by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives under United States Code, title 18, section 923, as a firearms importer, manufacturer, or dealer, who is acting in full compliance with all federal requirements under that license, may possess devices designed to silence or muffle the discharge of a firearm for the purpose of selling or otherwise transferring in any lawful manner the devices or firearms tested with the devices, to:
  - (1) the chief administrator of any federal, state, or local governmental agency;
- (2) the commander or commander's designee of any unit of the United States Armed Forces; or
- (3) a person who is licensed by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, under United States Code, title 18, section 923, as a firearms importer, manufacturer, or dealer, who is acting in full compliance with all federal requirements under that license.

#### **APPENDIX**

Repealed Minnesota Session Laws: H0849-2

#### Laws 2014, chapter 190, section 10

### Sec. 10. ENFORCEMENT; GRACE PERIOD.

The requirements of Minnesota Statutes, sections 168A.1501, subdivision 5; and 325E.21, subdivision 1c, may not be enforced until May 15, 2016.

## Laws 2014, chapter 190, section 11

## Sec. 11. EFFECTIVE DATE; LOCAL APPROVAL.

Sections 2 and 5 are effective the day after the governing body of the city of Minneapolis and its chief clerical officer timely complete their compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.