

CHAPTER 83—S.F.No. 802

An act relating to public safety; providing for the courts and public defenders including court vacancies, referees, fines and fees, surcharges, collection policies and procedures, driving while impaired, judgments, and restorative justice for juvenile petty offenders; providing for public safety and corrections including reports, controlled substance crimes, sentencing, MINNCOR, challenge incarceration program, supervised release violations, and county-based revocation center pilot project; authorizing a task force and forum; providing for penalties; appropriating money for the courts, public defenders, public safety, corrections, certain other criminal justice agencies, boards, and commissions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2008, sections 2.722, subdivisions 4, 4a; 2.724, subdivisions 2, 3; 3.195, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 86B.705, subdivision 2; 134A.09, subdivision 2a; 134A.10, subdivision 3; 152.025, subdivisions 1, 2; 152.0262, subdivision 1; 169A.20, subdivision 1, by adding subdivisions; 169A.25, subdivision 1; 169A.26, subdivision 1; 169A.27, subdivision 1; 169A.28, subdivision 2; 169A.284; 169A.46, subdivision 1; 169A.54, subdivision 1; 171.29, subdivision 2; 241.016, subdivision 1; 241.27, subdivision 1a, by adding subdivisions; 244.055, subdivision 11; 244.17; 244.172, subdivision 1; 299A.01, subdivision 1a, by adding a subdivision; 299C.65, subdivision 3a; 299D.03, subdivision 5; 357.021, subdivisions 2, 6, 7; 357.022; 357.08; 364.08; 375.14; 480.15, by adding a subdivision; 484.85; 484.90, subdivision 6; 484.91, subdivision 1; 491A.02, subdivision 9; 491A.03, subdivision 1; 525.091, subdivision 1; 549.09, subdivision 1; 550.011; 609.035, subdivision 2; 609.10, subdivision 1; 609.101, subdivisions 3, 4; 609.105, subdivision 1; 609.125, subdivision 1; 609.135, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2; 611.17; 631.48; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 244; 609; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2008, sections 152.025, subdivision 3; 152.0262, subdivision 2; 260B.199, subdivision 2; 260B.201, subdivision 3; 325E.22; 383B.65, subdivision 2; 484.90, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 487.08, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 5; 609.105, subdivisions 1a, 1b; 609.135, subdivision 8.

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

ARTICLE 1

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1. **SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

The amounts shown in this section summarize direct appropriations, by fund, made in this article.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>General</u>	\$ <u>886,898,000</u> \$	<u>927,148,000</u> \$	<u>1,814,046,000</u>

and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety policy and finance by February 15, 2010.

(c) **Civil Justice Forum.** The chief justice is requested to convene a civil justice forum to evaluate and examine civil justice efficiencies and cost savings and may submit a report of the findings and recommendations to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety policy and finance by February 15, 2010.

(d) **Federal Stimulus Funds.** The Supreme Court is encouraged to apply for all available grants for federal stimulus funds to: (1) continue drug court programs that lose state funding; and (2) make technological improvements within the judicial system.

(e) **Judicial and Referee Vacancies.** The Supreme Court shall not certify a judicial or referee vacancy under Minnesota Statutes, section 2.722, until it has examined alternative options, such as temporarily suspending certification of the vacant position or assigning a retired judge to temporarily fill the position.

<u>Subd. 3. Civil Legal Services</u>	<u>12,100,000</u>	<u>12,100,000</u>
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Legal Services to Low-Income Clients in Family Law Matters. Of this appropriation, \$877,000 each year is to improve the access of low-income clients to legal representation in family law matters. This appropriation must be distributed under Minnesota Statutes, section 480.242, to the qualified legal services programs described in Minnesota Statutes, section 480.242, subdivision 2, paragraph (a). Any unencumbered balance remaining in the first year does not cancel and is available in the second year.

Sec. 4. <u>COURT OF APPEALS</u>	<u>\$ 10,285,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,285,000</u>
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Sec. 5. <u>TRIAL COURTS</u>	<u>\$ 250,116,000</u>	<u>\$ 250,116,000</u>
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Sec. 6. <u>TAX COURT</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>818,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>818,000</u>
Sec. 7. <u>UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>51,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>51,000</u>
Sec. 8. <u>BOARD ON JUDICIAL STANDARDS</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>456,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>456,000</u>
<u>\$125,000 each year is for special investigative and hearing costs for major disciplinary actions undertaken by the board. This appropriation does not cancel. Any encumbered and unspent balances remain available for these expenditures in subsequent fiscal years.</u>				
Sec. 9. <u>BOARD OF PUBLIC DEFENSE</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>66,028,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>66,028,000</u>
Sec. 10. <u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>				
Subdivision 1. <u>Total Appropriation</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>158,678,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>162,441,000</u>

Appropriations by Fund

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
<u>General</u>	<u>80,463,000</u>	<u>80,463,000</u>
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>9,632,000</u>	<u>9,632,000</u>
<u>State Government</u>		
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>66,573,000</u>	<u>70,336,000</u>
<u>Environmental</u>	<u>69,000</u>	<u>69,000</u>
<u>Trunk Highway</u>	<u>1,941,000</u>	<u>1,941,000</u>

The amounts that may be spent for each purpose are specified in the following subdivisions.

(a) **Car Fleet.** By January 1, 2010, the commissioner shall reduce the department's fleet of cars that are not used for investigations by at least five percent when compared to the fleet's status on January 1, 2009. This paragraph shall not apply to State Patrol vehicles purchased or maintained using trunk highway funds.

(b) **Prohibition on Use of Appropriation.** No portion of this appropriation may be used for the purchase of motor vehicles or out-of-state travel that is not directly

connected with and necessary to carry out the core functions of the department.

Subd. 2. Emergency Management 2,583,000 2,583,000

Appropriations by Fund

<u>General</u>	<u>1,910,000</u>	<u>1,910,000</u>
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>604,000</u>	<u>604,000</u>
<u>Environmental</u>	<u>69,000</u>	<u>69,000</u>

Hazmat and Chemical Assessment Teams.
\$604,000 each year is appropriated from the fire safety account in the special revenue fund. These amounts must be used to fund the hazardous materials and chemical assessment teams.

Subd. 3. Criminal Apprehension 43,368,000 43,368,000

Appropriations by Fund

<u>General</u>	<u>41,420,000</u>	<u>41,420,000</u>
<u>State Government</u>		
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>
<u>Trunk Highway</u>	<u>1,941,000</u>	<u>1,941,000</u>

DWI Lab Analysis; Trunk Highway Fund.
Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 161.20, subdivision 3, \$1,941,000 each year is appropriated from the trunk highway fund for laboratory analysis related to driving while impaired cases.

Subd. 4. Fire Marshal 8,125,000 8,125,000

This appropriation is from the fire safety account in the special revenue fund.

Of this amount, \$5,857,000 each year is for activities under Minnesota Statutes, section 299F.012, and \$2,268,000 each year is for transfer to the general fund under Minnesota Statutes, section 297I.06, subdivision 3.

Subd. 5. Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement 2,538,000 2,538,000

Appropriations by Fund

<u>General</u>	<u>1,635,000</u>	<u>1,635,000</u>
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>903,000</u>	<u>903,000</u>

This appropriation is from the alcohol enforcement account in the special revenue fund. Of this appropriation, \$750,000 each year shall be transferred to the general fund. The transfer amount for fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2013 shall be \$500,000 per year.

Subd. 6. Office of Justice Programs 35,594,000 35,594,000

Appropriations by Fund

<u>General</u>	<u>35,498,000</u>	<u>35,498,000</u>
<u>State Government</u>		
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>

(a) Federal Stimulus Money. The Office of Justice programs shall give priority to awarding grants for federal stimulus money to the following activities and programs:

(1) organizations that provide mentoring grants for children of incarcerated parents;

(2) youth intervention programs, as defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 299A.73, with an emphasis on those programs that provide early intervention youth services to children in their communities;

(3) re-entry programs for offenders, with a priority on continuing to fund the nonprofit organization selected to administer the demonstration project for high risk adults under Laws 2007, chapter 54, article 1, section 19;

(4) trafficking victim programs, including legal advocacy clinics, training programs, public awareness initiatives, and victim services hotlines;

(5) nonprofit organizations dedicated to providing immediate and long-term emotional support and practical help for families and friends of persons who have died traumatically;

(6) programs that seek to develop and increase juvenile detention alternatives;

(7) restorative justice programs, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 611A.775, except that a program that receives federal funds shall not use the funds for cases involving domestic assault; and

(8) judicial branch efficiency programs, including e-citation and fine management and collection program improvements.

For purposes of this subdivision, "federal stimulus money" means money provided to the state under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

(b) Crime Victim and Youth Intervention Programs. For the biennium ending June 30, 2011, funding for the following programs must not be reduced by more than three percent from the level of state base funding provided for the biennium ending June 30, 2009: (1) crime victim reparations; (2) battered women's shelters and domestic violence programs; (3) general crime victim programs; (4) sexual assault victim programs; and (5) youth intervention programs.

(c) Administration Costs. Up to 2.5 percent of the grant money appropriated in this subdivision may be used to administer the grant program.

Subd. 7. Emergency Communication Networks

66,470,000

70,233,000

This appropriation is from the state government special revenue fund for 911 emergency telecommunications services.

(a) Public Safety Answering Points. \$13,664,000 each year is to be distributed as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 403.113, subdivision 2.

(b) Medical Resource Communication Centers. \$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.** \$17,557,000 the first year and \$23,261,000 the second year are to the commissioner of finance 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 used by the commissioner of public safety to pay cash for any of the capital improvements for which bond proceeds were appropriated by Laws 2005, chapter 136, article 1, section 9, subdivision 8, or Laws 2007, chapter 54, article 1, section 10, subdivision 8.

(d) **Metropolitan Council Debt Service.** \$1,410,000 each year is to the commissioner of finance for payment to the Metropolitan Council for debt service on bonds issued under Minnesota Statutes, section 403.27.

(e) **ARMER State Backbone Operating Costs.** \$5,060,000 each year is to the commissioner of transportation for costs of maintaining and operating the statewide radio system backbone.

(f) **ARMER Improvements.** \$1,000,000 each year is for the Statewide Radio Board for costs of design, construction, maintenance of, and improvements to those elements of the statewide public safety radio and communication system that support mutual aid communications and emergency medical services or provide enhancement of public safety communication interoperability.

(g) **Next Generation 911.** \$3,431,000 the first year and \$6,490,000 the second year are to replace the current system with the Next Generation Internet Protocol (IP) based network. The base level of funding for fiscal year 2012 shall be \$2,965,000.

(h) **Grants to Local Government.** \$5,000,000 the first year is for grants to local units of government to assist with the transition to the ARMER system. This appropriation is available until June 30, 2012.

Sec. 11. PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING BOARD (POST)

\$ 4,012,000 \$ 4,012,000

<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>890,000</u>	<u>890,000</u>
<u>Federal</u>	<u>38,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>

The amounts that may be spent for each purpose are specified in the following subdivisions.

(a) **Car Fleet.** By January 1, 2010, the commissioner must reduce the department's fleet of cars by 20 percent.

(b) **Prohibition on Use of Appropriation.** No portion of this appropriation may be used for the purchase of motor vehicles or out-of-state travel that is not directly connected with and necessary to carry out the core functions of the department.

<u>Subd. 2. Correctional Institutions</u>	<u>334,341,000</u>	<u>338,199,000</u>
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	<u>Appropriations by Fund</u>	
<u>General</u>	<u>295,761,000</u>	<u>337,619,000</u>
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>580,000</u>	<u>580,000</u>
<u>Federal</u>	<u>38,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>

\$38,000,000 the first year is from the fiscal stabilization account in the federal fund. This is a onetime appropriation.

The general fund base for this program shall be \$326,085,000 in fiscal year 2012 and \$330,430,000 in fiscal year 2013.

(a) **Treatment Alternatives; Report.** By December 15, 2009, the commissioner must submit an electronic report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety policy and finance concerning alternative chemical dependency treatment opportunities. The report must identify alternatives that represent best practices in chemical dependency treatment of offenders. The report must contain suggestions for reducing the length of time between offender commitment to the custody of the commissioner and graduation from chemical dependency treatment. To the extent possible, the report shall identify options

that will (1) reduce the cost of treatment; (2) expand the number of treatment beds; (3) improve treatment outcomes; and (4) lower the rate of substance abuse relapse and criminal recidivism.

(b) Challenge Incarceration; Maximum Occupancy. The commissioner shall work to fill all available challenge incarceration beds for both male and female offenders. If the commissioner fails to fill at least 90 percent of the available challenge incarceration beds by December 1, 2009, the commissioner must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety policy and finance by January 15, 2010, explaining what steps the commissioner has taken to fill the beds and why those steps failed to reach the goal established by the legislature.

(c) Institutional Efficiencies. The commissioner shall strive for institutional efficiencies and must reduce the fiscal year 2008 average adult facility per diem of \$89.77 by one percent. The base is cut by \$2,850,000 in the first year and \$2,850,000 in the second year to reflect a one percent reduction in the projected adult facility per diem. In reducing the projected adult facility per diem, the commissioner must consider the following:

- (1) cooperating with the state of Wisconsin to obtain economies of scale;
- (2) increasing the bed capacity of the challenge incarceration program;
- (3) increasing the number of nonviolent drug offenders who are granted conditional release under Minnesota Statutes, section 244.055;
- (4) increasing the use of compassionate release or less costly detention alternatives for elderly and infirm offenders;
- (5) discontinuing the department's practice of annually assigning a warden to serve as a legislative liaison during the legislative session;

(6) consolidating staff from correctional institutions in geographical proximity to each other to achieve efficiencies and cost savings, including wardens, deputy wardens, and human resources, technology, and employee development personnel;

(7) consolidating the department's human resources, technology, and employee development functions in a centralized location;

(8) implementing corrections best practices; and

(9) implementing cost-saving measures used by other states and the federal government.

The commissioner must not eliminate correctional officer positions or implement any other measure that will jeopardize public safety to achieve the mandated cost savings. The commissioner also must not eliminate treatment beds to achieve the mandated cost savings.

(d) **Per Diem Reduction.** If the commissioner fails to reduce the per diem by one percent, the commissioner must:

(1) reduce the funding for operations support by the amount of unrealized savings; and

(2) submit a report by February 15, 2010, to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety policy and finance that contains descriptions of what efforts the commissioner made to reduce the per diem, explanations for why those steps failed to reduce the per diem by one percent, proposed legislative options that would assist the commissioner in reducing the adult facility per diem, and descriptions of the specific actions the commissioner took to reduce funding in operations support.

If the commissioner reduces the per diem by more than one percent, the commissioner must use the savings to provide treatment to offenders.

(e) Reductions to Certain Programming Prohibited. When allocating reductions in services and programming under this appropriation, the commissioner may not make reductions to inmate educational programs, chemical dependency programs, or reentry programs.

(f) Drug Court Bed Savings. The commissioner must consider the bed impact savings of drug courts in formulating its prison bed projections.

(g) Transfer. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 241.27, the commissioner of finance shall transfer \$1,000,000 the first year and \$1,000,000 the second year from the Minnesota Correctional Industries revolving fund to the general fund.

Subd. 3. Community Services

114,144,000

112,537,000

Appropriations by Fund

<u>General</u>	<u>114,044,000</u>	<u>112,437,000</u>
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

Short-Term Offenders. \$1,607,000 the first year is for costs associated with the housing and care of short-term offenders sentenced prior to June 30, 2009, and housed in local jails. The commissioner may use up to ten percent of the total amount of the appropriation for inpatient medical care for short-term offenders with less than six months to serve as affected by the changes made to Minnesota Statutes, section 609.105, by Laws 2003, First Special Session chapter 2, article 5, sections 7 to 9. All funds not expended for inpatient medical care shall be added to and distributed with the housing funds. These funds shall be distributed proportionately based on the total number of days short-term offenders are placed locally, not to exceed the fiscal year 2009 per diem. All funds remaining after reimbursements are made shall be transferred to the department's institution base budget to offset the costs of housing short-term offenders who are sentenced on or after July 1, 2009, and incarcerated in state correctional facilities.

Short-term offenders sentenced before July 1, 2009, may be housed in a state correctional facility at the discretion of the commissioner.

This does not preclude the commissioner from contracting with local jails to house offenders committed to the custody of the commissioner.

The Department of Corrections is exempt from the state contracting process for the purposes of Minnesota Statutes, section 609.105, as amended by Laws 2003, First Special Session chapter 2, article 5, sections 7 to 9.

<u>Subd. 4. Operations Support</u>	<u>21,359,000</u>	<u>21,359,000</u>
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	<u>Appropriations by Fund</u>	
<u>General</u>	<u>21,149,000</u>	<u>21,149,000</u>
<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>210,000</u>

<u>Sec. 15. SENTENCING GUIDELINES</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>604,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>604,000</u>
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Prohibition on Use of Appropriation. No portion of this appropriation may be used for the purchase of motor vehicles or out-of-state travel that is not directly connected with and necessary to carry out the core functions of the commission.

ARTICLE 2

COURTS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 2.722, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Determination of a judicial vacancy.** (a) When a judge of the district court dies, resigns, retires, or is removed from office, the Supreme Court, in consultation with judges and attorneys in the affected district, shall determine ~~within 90 days of~~ after receiving notice of a vacancy from the governor whether the vacant office is necessary for effective judicial administration or is necessary for adequate access to the courts. In determining whether the position is necessary for adequate access to the courts, the Supreme Court shall consider whether abolition or transfer of the position would result in a county having no chambered judge. The Supreme Court may continue the position, may order the position abolished, or may transfer the position to a judicial district where need for additional judges exists, designating the position as either a county, county/municipal or district court judgeship. The Supreme Court shall certify any vacancy to the governor, who shall fill it in the manner provided by law.

(b) If a judge of district court fails to timely file an affidavit of candidacy and filing fee or petition in lieu of a fee, the official with whom the affidavits of candidacy are required to be filed shall notify the Supreme Court that the incumbent judge is not seeking reelection. Within five days of receipt of the notice, the Supreme Court shall determine whether the judicial position is necessary for effective judicial administration or adequate access to the courts and notify the official responsible for certifying the election results of its determination. In determining whether the position is necessary for adequate access to the courts, the Supreme Court shall consider whether abolition or transfer of the position would result in a county having no chambered judge. The Supreme Court may continue the position, may order the position abolished, or may transfer the position to a judicial district where the need for additional judgeships exists. If the position is abolished or transferred, the election may not be held. If the position is transferred, the court shall also notify the governor of the transfer. Upon transfer, the position is vacant and the governor shall fill it in the manner provided by law. An order abolishing or transferring a position is effective the first Monday in the next January.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 2.722, subdivision 4a, is amended to read:

Subd. 4a. **Referee vacancy; conversion to judgeship.** When a referee of the district court dies, resigns, retires, or is voluntarily removed from the position, the chief judge of the district shall notify the Supreme Court and may petition to request that the position be converted to a judgeship. The Supreme Court shall determine ~~within 90 days of the petition~~ whether to order the position abolished or convert the position to a judgeship in the affected or another judicial district. The Supreme Court shall certify any judicial vacancy to the governor, who shall fill it in the manner provided by law. The conversion of a referee position to a judgeship under this subdivision shall not reduce the total number of judges and referees hearing cases in the family and juvenile courts.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 2.724, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Procedure.** To promote and secure more efficient administration of justice, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state shall supervise and coordinate the work of the courts of the state. The Supreme Court may provide by rule that the chief justice not be required to write opinions as a member of the Supreme Court. Its rules may further provide for it to hear and consider cases in divisions. It may by rule assign temporarily any retired justice of the Supreme Court or one judge of the Court of Appeals or district court judge at a time to act as a justice of the Supreme Court or any number of justices or retired justices of the Supreme Court to act as judges of the Court of Appeals. Upon the assignment of a Court of Appeals judge or a district court judge to act as a justice of the Supreme Court, a judge previously acting as a justice may complete unfinished duties of that position. Any number of justices may disqualify themselves from hearing and considering a case, in which event the Supreme Court may assign temporarily a retired justice of the Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals judge, or a district court judge to hear and consider the case in place of each disqualified justice. ~~A retired justice who is acting as a justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Court of Appeals under this section shall receive, in addition to retirement pay, out of the general fund of the state, an amount to make the retired justice's total compensation equal to the same salary as a justice or judge of the court on which the justice is acting.~~

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 2.724, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Retired justices and judges.** (a) The chief justice of the Supreme Court may assign a retired justice of the Supreme Court to act as a justice of the Supreme Court pursuant to subdivision 2 or as a judge of any other court. The chief justice may assign a retired judge of any court to act as a judge of any court except the Supreme Court. The chief justice of the Supreme Court shall determine the pay and expenses to be received by a justice or judge acting pursuant to this paragraph.

(b) A judge who has been elected to office and who has retired as a judge in good standing and is not practicing law may also be appointed to serve as judge of any court except the Supreme Court. A retired judge acting under this paragraph will receive pay and expenses in the amount established by the Supreme Court.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 86B.705, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Fines and bail money.** (a) All fines, installment payments, and forfeited bail money collected from persons convicted of violations of this chapter or rules adopted thereunder, or of a violation of section 169A.20 involving a motorboat, shall be ~~paid to the county treasurer of the county where the violation occurred by the court administrator or other person collecting the money within 15 days after the last day of the month the money was collected~~ deposited in the state treasury.

(b) One-half of the receipts shall be credited to the general revenue fund ~~of the county.~~ The other one-half of the receipts shall be transmitted ~~by the county treasurer~~ to the commissioner of natural resources ~~to be deposited in the state treasury~~ and credited to the water recreation account for the purpose of boat and water safety.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 134A.09, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **Petty misdemeanor cases and criminal convictions; fee assessment.** In Hennepin County and Ramsey County, the district court administrator or a designee may, upon the recommendation of the board of trustees and by standing order of the judges of the district court, include in the costs or disbursements assessed against a defendant convicted in the district court of the violation of a statute or municipal ordinance, a county law library fee. This fee may be collected in all petty misdemeanor cases and criminal prosecutions in which, upon conviction, the defendant may be subject to the payment of the costs or disbursements in addition to a fine or other penalty. When a defendant is convicted of more than one offense in a case, the county law library fee shall be imposed only once in that case.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 134A.10, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Petty misdemeanor cases and criminal convictions; fee assessment.** The judge of district court may, upon the recommendation of the board of trustees and by standing order, include in the costs or disbursements assessed against a defendant convicted in the district court of the violation of any statute or municipal ordinance, in all petty misdemeanor cases and criminal prosecutions in which, upon conviction, the defendant may be subject to the payment of the costs or disbursements in addition to a fine or other penalty a county law library fee. When a defendant is convicted of more than one offense in a case, the county law library fee shall be imposed only once in that case. The item of costs or disbursements may not be assessed for any offense committed prior to the establishment of the county law library.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 152.0262, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Possession of precursors.** (a) A person is guilty of a crime if the person possesses any chemical reagents or precursors with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine and if convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

(b) A person is guilty of a crime if the person possesses any chemical reagents or precursors with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$30,000, or both, if the conviction is for a subsequent controlled substance conviction.

As used in this section and section 152.021, "chemical reagents or precursors" includes any of the following substances, or any similar substances that can be used to manufacture methamphetamine, or the salts, isomers, and salts of isomers of a listed or similar substance:

- (1) ephedrine;
- (2) pseudoephedrine;
- (3) phenyl-2-propanone;
- (4) phenylacetone;
- (5) anhydrous ammonia;
- (6) organic solvents;
- (7) hydrochloric acid;
- (8) lithium metal;
- (9) sodium metal;
- (10) ether;
- (11) sulfuric acid;
- (12) red phosphorus;
- (13) iodine;
- (14) sodium hydroxide;
- (15) benzaldehyde;
- (16) benzyl methyl ketone;
- (17) benzyl cyanide;
- (18) nitroethane;
- (19) methylamine;
- (20) phenylacetic acid;
- (21) hydriodic acid; or
- (22) hydriotic acid.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.20, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Driving while impaired crime; motor vehicle.** It is a crime for any person to drive, operate, or be in physical control of any motor vehicle, as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 15, except for motorboats in operation and off-road recreational vehicles, within this state or on any boundary water of this state when:

- (1) ~~when~~ the person is under the influence of alcohol;
- (2) ~~when~~ the person is under the influence of a controlled substance;
- (3) ~~when~~ the person is knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance that affects the nervous system, brain, or muscles of the person so as to substantially impair the person's ability to drive or operate the motor vehicle;
- (4) ~~when~~ the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1), ~~(2)~~, and to (3);
- (5) ~~when~~ the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the motor vehicle is 0.08 or more;
- (6) ~~when~~ the vehicle is a commercial motor vehicle and the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the commercial motor vehicle is 0.04 or more; or
- (7) ~~when~~ the person's body contains any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.20, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. **Driving while impaired crime; motorboat in operation.** It is a crime for any person to operate or be in physical control of a motorboat in operation on any waters or boundary water of this state when:

- (1) the person is under the influence of alcohol;
- (2) the person is under the influence of a controlled substance;
- (3) the person is knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance that affects the nervous system, brain, or muscles of the person so as to substantially impair the person's ability to drive or operate the motorboat;
- (4) the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1) to (3);
- (5) the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the motorboat is 0.08 or more; or
- (6) the person's body contains any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.20, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1b. Driving while impaired crime; snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle. It is a crime for any person to operate or be in physical control of a snowmobile as defined in section 84.81, subdivision 3, or all-terrain vehicle as defined in section 84.92, subdivision 8, anywhere in this state or on the ice of any boundary water of this state when:

(1) the person is under the influence of alcohol;

(2) the person is under the influence of a controlled substance;

(3) the person is knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance that affects the nervous system, brain, or muscles of the person so as to substantially impair the person's ability to drive or operate the snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle;

(4) the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1) to (3);

(5) the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle is 0.08 or more; or

(6) the person's body contains any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.20, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1c. Driving while impaired crime; off-highway motorcycle and off-road vehicle. It is a crime for any person to operate or be in physical control of any off-highway motorcycle as defined in section 84.787, subdivision 7, or any off-road vehicle as defined in section 84.797, subdivision 7, anywhere in this state or on the ice of any boundary water of this state when:

(1) the person is under the influence of alcohol;

(2) the person is under the influence of a controlled substance;

(3) the person is knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance that affects the nervous system, brain, or muscles of the person so as to substantially impair the person's ability to drive or operate the off-highway motorcycle or off-road vehicle;

(4) the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1) to (3);

(5) the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the off-highway motorcycle or off-road vehicle is 0.08 or more; or

(6) the person's body contains any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.25, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Degree described.** (a) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1, 1a, 1b, or 1c (driving while impaired crime), is guilty of second-degree driving while impaired if two or more aggravating factors were present when the violation was committed.

(b) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (refusal to submit to chemical test crime), is guilty of second-degree driving while impaired if one aggravating factor was present when the violation was committed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.26, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Degree described.** (a) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1, 1a, 1b, or 1c (driving while impaired crime), is guilty of third-degree driving while impaired if one aggravating factor was present when the violation was committed.

(b) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (refusal to submit to chemical test crime), is guilty of third-degree driving while impaired.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.27, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Degree described.** A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1, 1a, 1b, or 1c (driving while impaired crime), is guilty of fourth-degree driving while impaired.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.28, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Permissive consecutive sentences; multiple offenses.** (a) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of a provision listed in paragraph (e), the court may sentence the person to a consecutive term of imprisonment for a violation of any other provision listed in paragraph (e), notwithstanding the fact that the offenses arose out of the same course of conduct, subject to the limitation on consecutive sentences contained in section 609.15, subdivision 2, and except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 171.09 (violation of condition of restricted license), 171.20 (operation after revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification), 171.24 (driving without valid license), or 171.30

(violation of condition of limited license), the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision in chapter 171 (drivers' licenses and training schools).

(c) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 169.791 (failure to provide proof of insurance) or 169.797 (failure to provide vehicle insurance), the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision of sections 169.79 to 169.7995.

(d) This subdivision does not limit the authority of the court to impose consecutive sentences for crimes arising on different dates or to impose a consecutive sentence when a person is being sentenced for a crime and is also in violation of the conditions of a stayed or otherwise deferred sentence under section 609.135 (stay of imposition or execution of sentence).

(e) This subdivision applies to misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor violations of the following if the offender has two or more prior impaired driving convictions within the past ten years:

(1) section 169A.20, subdivision 1, 1a, 1b, or 1c (driving while impaired; impaired driving offenses);

(2) section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (driving while impaired; test refusal offense);

(3) section 169.791;

(4) section 169.797;

(5) section 171.09 (violation of condition of restricted license);

(6) section 171.20, subdivision 2 (operation after revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification);

(7) section 171.24; and

(8) section 171.30.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.284, is amended to read:

**169A.284 CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY ASSESSMENT CHARGE;
SURCHARGE.**

Subdivision 1. **When required.** (a) When a court sentences a person convicted of an offense enumerated in section 169A.70, subdivision 2 (chemical use assessment; requirement; form), it shall order the person to pay the cost of the assessment directly to the entity conducting the assessment or providing the assessment services in an amount determined by the entity conducting or providing the service and shall impose a chemical dependency assessment charge of ~~\$125~~ \$25. The court may waive the \$25 assessment charge, but may not waive the cost for the assessment paid directly to the entity conducting the assessment or providing assessment services. A person shall pay an additional surcharge of \$5 if the person is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) within five years of a prior impaired driving conviction or a prior conviction for an offense arising out of an arrest for a violation of section 169A.20 or Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under influence of alcohol or controlled substance) or 169.129 (aggravated DWI-related violations; penalty). This section applies

when the sentence is executed, stayed, or suspended. The court may not waive payment or authorize payment of the assessment charge and surcharge in installments unless it makes written findings on the record that the convicted person is indigent or that the assessment charge and surcharge would create undue hardship for the convicted person or that person's immediate family.

(b) The chemical dependency assessment charge and surcharge required under this section are in addition to the surcharge required by section 357.021, subdivision 6 (surcharges on criminal and traffic offenders).

Subd. 2. **Distribution of money.** ~~The county court administrator shall collect and forward to the commissioner of finance \$25 of the chemical dependency assessment charge and the \$5 surcharge, if any, within 60 days after sentencing or explain to the commissioner in writing why the money was not forwarded within this time period. The commissioner shall credit the money to the commissioner of finance to be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general fund. The county shall collect and keep \$100 of the chemical dependency assessment charge.~~

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2008, 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 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 July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 169A.54, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Revocation periods for DWI convictions.** Except as provided in subdivision 7, the commissioner shall revoke the driver's license of a person convicted of violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or an ordinance in conformity with it, as follows:

(1) for an offense under section 169A.20, subdivision 1 (driving while impaired crime): not less than 30 days;

(2) for an offense under section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (refusal to submit to chemical test crime): not less than 90 days;

(3) for an offense occurring within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident:

(i) if the current conviction is for a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 1, 1a, 1b, or 1c, not less than 180 days and until the court has certified that treatment

or rehabilitation has been successfully completed where prescribed in accordance with section 169A.70 (chemical use assessments); or

(ii) if the current conviction is for a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 2, not less than one year and until the court has certified that treatment or rehabilitation has been successfully completed where prescribed in accordance with section 169A.70;

(4) for an offense occurring within ten years of the first of two qualified prior impaired driving incidents: not less than one year, together with denial under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10), until rehabilitation is established in accordance with standards established by the commissioner; or

(5) for an offense occurring within ten years of the first of three or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents: not less than two years, together with denial under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10), until rehabilitation is established in accordance with standards established by the commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 299D.03, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Traffic fines and forfeited bail money.** (a) All fines and forfeited bail money, ~~from traffic and motor vehicle law violations,~~ collected from persons apprehended or arrested by officers of the State Patrol, shall be paid transmitted by the person or officer collecting the fines, forfeited bail money, or installments thereof, on or before the tenth day after the last day of the month in which these moneys were collected, to the ~~county treasurer of the county where the violation occurred.~~ commissioner of finance. ~~Except where a different disposition is required in this paragraph, paragraph (b), section 387.213, or otherwise provided by law, three-eighths of these receipts shall be credited to the general revenue fund of the county, except that in a county in a judicial district under section 480.181, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), this three-eighths share must be transmitted to the commissioner of finance for deposit deposited~~ in the state treasury and credited to the state general fund. The other five-eighths of these receipts ~~shall be transmitted by that officer to the commissioner of finance and must be deposited in the state treasury and~~ credited as follows: (1) the first \$600,000 in each fiscal year must be credited to the Minnesota grade crossing safety account in the special revenue fund, and (2) remaining receipts must be credited to the state trunk highway fund. If, however, the violation occurs within a municipality and the city attorney prosecutes the offense, and a plea of not guilty is entered, one-third of the receipts shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the state general ~~revenue~~ fund ~~of the county,~~ one-third of the receipts shall be paid to the municipality prosecuting the offense, and one-third shall be ~~transmitted to the commissioner of finance as provided in this subdivision.~~ deposited in the state treasury and credited to the Minnesota grade crossing safety account or the state trunk highway fund as provided in this paragraph. When section 387.213 also is applicable to the fine, section 387.213 shall be applied before this paragraph is applied. All costs of participation in a nationwide police communication system chargeable to the state of Minnesota shall be paid from appropriations for that purpose.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, all fines and forfeited bail money from violations of statutes governing the maximum weight of motor vehicles, collected from persons apprehended or arrested by employees of the state of Minnesota, by means

of stationary or portable scales operated by these employees, shall be ~~paid transmitted~~ by the person or officer collecting the fines or forfeited bail money, on or before the tenth day after the last day of the month in which the collections were made, to the ~~county treasurer of the county where the violation occurred~~ commissioner of finance. Five-eighths of these receipts shall be ~~transmitted by that officer to the commissioner of finance and shall be deposited in the state treasury and~~ credited to the state highway user tax distribution fund. Three-eighths of these receipts shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the state general revenue fund of the county, except that in a county in a judicial district under section 480.181, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), ~~this three-eighths share must be transmitted to the commissioner of finance for deposit in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.~~

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 357.021, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Fee amounts.** The fees to be charged and collected by the court administrator shall be as follows:

(1) In every civil action or proceeding in said court, including any case arising under the tax laws of the state that could be transferred or appealed to the Tax Court, the plaintiff, petitioner, or other moving party shall pay, when the first paper is filed for that party in said action, a fee of ~~\$240~~ \$310, except in marriage dissolution actions the fee is ~~\$270~~ \$340.

The defendant or other adverse or intervening party, or any one or more of several defendants or other adverse or intervening parties appearing separately from the others, shall pay, when the first paper is filed for that party in said action, a fee of ~~\$240~~ \$310, except in marriage dissolution actions the fee is ~~\$270~~ \$340.

The party requesting a trial by jury shall pay ~~\$75~~ \$100.

The fees above stated shall be the full trial fee chargeable to said parties irrespective of whether trial be to the court alone, to the court and jury, or disposed of without trial, and shall include the entry of judgment in the action, but does not include copies or certified copies of any papers so filed or proceedings under chapter 103E, except the provisions therein as to appeals.

(2) Certified copy of any instrument from a civil or criminal proceeding, ~~\$10~~ \$14, and ~~\$5~~ \$8 for an uncertified copy.

(3) Issuing a subpoena, ~~\$12~~ \$16 for each name.

(4) Filing a motion or response to a motion in civil, family, excluding child support, and guardianship cases, ~~\$55~~ \$100.

(5) Issuing an execution and filing the return thereof; issuing a writ of attachment, injunction, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, or other writs not specifically mentioned, ~~\$40~~ \$55.

(6) Issuing a transcript of judgment, or for filing and docketing a transcript of judgment from another court, ~~\$30~~ \$40.

(7) Filing and entering a satisfaction of judgment, partial satisfaction, or assignment of judgment, \$5.

(8) Certificate as to existence or nonexistence of judgments docketed, \$5 for each name certified to.

(9) Filing and indexing trade name; or recording basic science certificate; or recording certificate of physicians, osteopaths, chiropractors, veterinarians, or optometrists, \$5.

(10) For the filing of each partial, final, or annual account in all trusteeships, ~~\$40~~ \$55.

(11) For the deposit of a will, ~~\$20~~ \$27.

(12) For recording notary commission, \$100, of which, notwithstanding subdivision 1a, paragraph (b), \$80 must be forwarded to the commissioner of finance to be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

(13) Filing a motion or response to a motion for modification of child support, a fee of ~~\$55~~ \$100.

(14) All other services required by law for which no fee is provided, such fee as compares favorably with those herein provided, or such as may be fixed by rule or order of the court.

(15) In addition to any other filing fees under this chapter, a surcharge in the amount of \$75 must be assessed in accordance with section 259.52, subdivision 14, for each adoption petition filed in district court to fund the fathers' adoption registry under section 259.52.

The fees in clauses (3) and (5) need not be paid by a public authority or the party the public authority represents.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 357.021, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Surcharges on criminal and traffic offenders.** (a) Except as provided in this paragraph, the court shall impose and the court administrator shall collect a \$75 surcharge on every person convicted of any felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor offense, other than a violation of a law or ordinance relating to vehicle parking, for which there shall be a ~~\$4~~ \$12 surcharge. When a defendant is convicted of more than one offense in a case, the surcharge shall be imposed only once in that case. In the Second Judicial District, the court shall impose, and the court administrator shall collect, an additional \$1 surcharge on every person convicted of any felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor offense, including a violation of a law or ordinance relating to vehicle parking, if the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners authorizes the \$1 surcharge. The surcharge shall be imposed whether or not the person is sentenced to imprisonment or the sentence is stayed. The surcharge shall not be imposed when a person is convicted of a petty misdemeanor for which no fine is imposed.

(b) If the court fails to impose a surcharge as required by this subdivision, the court administrator shall show the imposition of the surcharge, collect the surcharge, and correct the record.

(c) The court may not waive payment of the surcharge required under this subdivision. Upon a showing of indigency or undue hardship upon the convicted person or the convicted person's immediate family, the sentencing court may authorize payment of the surcharge in installments.

(d) The court administrator or other entity collecting a surcharge shall forward it to the commissioner of finance.

(e) If the convicted person is sentenced to imprisonment and has not paid the surcharge before the term of imprisonment begins, the chief executive officer of the correctional facility in which the convicted person is incarcerated shall collect the surcharge from any earnings the inmate accrues from work performed in the facility or while on conditional release. The chief executive officer shall forward the amount collected to the ~~commissioner of finance~~ court administrator or other entity collecting the surcharge imposed by the court.

(f) A person who successfully completes a diversion or similar program for a violation of chapter 169 must pay the surcharge described in this subdivision.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 357.021, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Disbursement of surcharges by commissioner of finance.** (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), the commissioner of finance shall disburse surcharges received under subdivision 6 and section 97A.065, subdivision 2, as follows:

(1) one percent shall be credited to the game and fish fund to provide peace officer training for employees of the Department of Natural Resources who are licensed under sections 626.84 to 626.863, and who possess peace officer authority for the purpose of enforcing game and fish laws;

(2) 39 percent shall be credited to the peace officers training account in the special revenue fund; and

(3) 60 percent shall be credited to the general fund.

(b) The commissioner of finance shall credit \$3 of each surcharge received under subdivision 6 and section 97A.065, subdivision 2, to the general fund.

(c) In addition to any amounts credited under paragraph (a), the commissioner of finance shall credit \$47 of each surcharge received under subdivision 6 and section 97A.065, subdivision 2, and the ~~\$4~~ \$12 parking surcharge, to the general fund.

(d) If the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners authorizes imposition of the additional \$1 surcharge provided for in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), the court administrator in the Second Judicial District shall transmit the surcharge to the commissioner of finance. The \$1 special surcharge is deposited in a Ramsey County surcharge account in the special revenue fund and amounts in the account are appropriated to the trial courts for the administration of the petty misdemeanor diversion program operated by the Second Judicial District Ramsey County Violations Bureau.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 357.022, is amended to read:

357.022 CONCILIATION COURT FEE.

The court administrator in every county shall charge and collect a filing fee of ~~\$50~~ \$65 from every plaintiff and from every defendant when the first paper for that party is filed in any conciliation court action. This section does not apply to conciliation court actions filed by the state. The court administrator shall transmit the fees monthly to the commissioner of finance for deposit in the state treasury and credit to the general fund.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 357.08, is amended to read:

357.08 PAID BY APPELLANT IN APPEAL.

There shall be paid to the clerk of the appellate courts by the appellant, or moving party or person requiring the service, in all cases of appeal, certiorari, habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, prohibition, or other original proceeding, when initially filed with the clerk of the appellate courts, the sum of ~~\$500~~ \$550 to the clerk of the appellate courts. An additional filing fee of \$100 shall be required for a petition for accelerated review by the Supreme Court. A filing fee of ~~\$500~~ \$550 shall be paid to the clerk of the appellate courts upon the filing of a petition for review from a decision of the Court of Appeals. A filing fee of ~~\$500~~ \$550 shall be paid to the clerk of the appellate courts upon the filing of a petition for permission to appeal. A filing fee of \$100 shall be paid to the clerk of the appellate courts upon the filing by a respondent of a notice of review. The clerk shall transmit the fees to the commissioner of finance for deposit in the state treasury and credit to the general fund.

The clerk shall not file any paper, issue any writ or certificate, or perform any service enumerated herein, until the payment has been made for it. The clerk shall pay the sum into the state treasury as provided for by section 15A.01.

The charges provided for shall not apply to disbarment proceedings, nor to an action or proceeding by the state taken solely in the public interest, where the state is the appellant or moving party, nor to copies of the opinions of the court furnished by the clerk to the parties before judgment, or furnished to the district judge whose decision is under review, or to such law library associations in counties having a population exceeding 50,000, as the court may direct.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 364.08, is amended to read:

364.08 PRACTICE OF LAW; EXCEPTION.

This chapter shall not apply to the practice of law or judicial branch employment; but nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the Supreme Court, in its discretion, from adopting the policies set forth in this chapter.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 375.14, is amended to read:

375.14 OFFICES AND SUPPLIES FURNISHED FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county board shall provide offices at the county seat for the auditor, treasurer, county recorder, sheriff, court administrator of the district court, and an office for the county engineer at a site determined by the county board, with suitable furniture and safes and vaults for the security and preservation of the books and papers of the offices, and provide heating, lighting, and maintenance of the offices. The board shall furnish all county officers with all books, stationery, letterheads, envelopes, postage, telephone service, office equipment, electronic technology, and supplies necessary to the discharge of their respective duties ~~and make like provision for the judges of the district court as necessary to the discharge of their duties within the county or concerning matters arising in it.~~ The board is not required to furnish any county officer with professional or technical books or instruments except when the board deems them directly necessary to the discharge of official duties as part of the permanent equipment of the office.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 480.15, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10c. **Uniform collections policies and procedures for courts.** (a) The state court administrator under the direction of the Judicial Council may promulgate

uniform collections policies and procedures for the courts and may contract with credit bureaus, public and private collection agencies, the Department of Revenue, and other public or private entities providing collection services as necessary for the collection of court debts. The court collection process and procedures are not subject to section 16A.1285. Court debts referred to the Department of Revenue for collection are not subject to section 16D.07.

(b) Court debt means an amount owed to the state directly or through the judicial branch on account of a fee, duty, rent, service, overpayment, fine, assessment, surcharge, court cost, penalty, restitution, damages, interest, bail bond, forfeiture, reimbursement, liability owed, an assignment to the judicial branch, recovery of costs incurred by the judicial branch, or any other source of indebtedness to the judicial branch as well as amounts owed to other public or private entities for which the judicial branch acts in providing collection services, or any other amount owed to the judicial branch.

(c) The courts must pay for the collection services of public or private collection entities as well as the cost of one or more court employees to provide collection interface services between the Department of Revenue, the courts, and one or more collection entities from the money collected. The portion of the money collected which must be paid to the collection entity as collection fees and costs and the portion of the money collected which must be paid to the courts or Department of Revenue for collection services are appropriated from the fund to which the collected money is due.

(d) As determined by the state court administrator, collection costs shall be added to the debts referred to a public or private collection entity for collection.

Collection costs shall include the fees of the collection entity, and may include, if separately provided, skip tracing fees, credit bureau reporting charges, fees assessed by any public entity for obtaining information necessary for debt collection, or other collection-related costs. Collection costs shall also include the costs of one or more court employees employed by the state court administrator to provide a collection interface between the collection entity, the Department of Revenue, and the courts.

If the collection entity collects an amount less than the total due, the payment is applied proportionally to collection costs and the underlying debt. Collection costs in excess of collection agency fees and court employee collection interface costs must be deposited in the general fund as nondedicated receipts.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 484.85, is amended to read:

484.85 DISPOSITION OF FINES, FEES, AND OTHER MONEY; ACCOUNTS; RAMSEY COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.

~~(a) In the event the Ramsey County District Court takes jurisdiction of a prosecution for the violation of a statute or ordinance by the state or a governmental subdivision other than a city or town in Ramsey County, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected shall be paid over to the county treasurer except where a different disposition is provided by law, and the following fees shall be taxed to the state or governmental subdivision other than a city or town within Ramsey County which would be entitled to payment of the fines, forfeitures, or penalties in any case, and shall be paid to the administrator of the court for disposal of the matter. The administrator shall deduct the fees from any fine collected for the state of Minnesota or a governmental subdivision other than a city or town within Ramsey County and transmit the balance in accordance with the law, and the deduction of~~

~~the total of the fees each month from the total of all the fines collected is hereby expressly made an appropriation of funds for payment of the fees:~~

~~(1) in all cases where the defendant is brought into court and pleads guilty and is sentenced, or the matter is otherwise disposed of without a trial, \$5;~~

~~(2) in arraignments where the defendant waives a preliminary examination, \$10;~~

~~(3) in all other cases where the defendant stands trial or has a preliminary examination by the court, \$15; and~~

~~(4) the court shall have the authority to waive the collection of fees in any particular case.~~

~~(b) On or before the last day of each month, the county treasurer shall pay over to the treasurer of the city of St. Paul two-thirds of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected and to the treasurer of each other municipality or subdivision of government in Ramsey County one-half of all fines or penalties collected during the previous month from those imposed for offenses committed within the treasurer's municipality or subdivision of government in violation of a statute, an ordinance, or a charter provision, rule, or regulation of a city. All other fines and forfeitures and all fees and costs collected by the district court shall be paid to the treasurer of Ramsey County, who shall dispense the same as provided by law.~~

(a) In all cases prosecuted in Ramsey County District Court by an attorney for a municipality or subdivision of government within Ramsey County for violation of a statute; an ordinance; or a charter provision, rule, or regulation of a city; all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected by the court administrator shall be deposited in the state treasury and distributed according to this paragraph. Except where a different disposition is provided by section 299D.03, subdivision 5, or other law, on or before the last day of each month, the court shall pay over all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected by the court administrator during the previous month as follows:

(1) for offenses committed within the city of St. Paul, two-thirds paid to the treasurer of the city of St. Paul and one-third credited to the state general fund; and

(2) for offenses committed within any other municipality or subdivision of government within Ramsey County, one-half to the treasurer of the municipality or subdivision of government and one-half credited to the state general fund.

All other fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected by the district court shall be distributed by the courts as provided by law.

(b) Fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall be distributed as provided in paragraph (a) when:

(1) a city contracts with the county attorney for prosecutorial services under section 484.87, subdivision 3; or

(2) the attorney general provides assistance to the city attorney under section 484.87, subdivision 5.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 484.90, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Allocation.** ~~The court administrator shall provide the county treasurer with the name of the municipality or other subdivision of government where the offense was committed which employed or provided by contract the arresting or apprehending officer~~

~~and the name of the municipality or other subdivision of government which employed the prosecuting attorney or otherwise provided for prosecution of the offense for each fine or penalty and the total amount of fines or penalties collected for each municipality or other subdivision of government. On or before the last day of each month, the county treasurer shall pay over to the treasurer of each municipality or subdivision of government within the county all fines or penalties for parking violations for which complaints and warrants have not been issued and one-third of all fines or penalties collected during the previous month for offenses committed within the municipality or subdivision of government from persons arrested or issued citations by officers employed by the municipality or subdivision or provided by the municipality or subdivision by contract. An additional one-third of all fines or penalties shall be paid to the municipality or subdivision of government providing prosecution of offenses of the type for which the fine or penalty is collected occurring within the municipality or subdivision, imposed for violations of state statute or of an ordinance, charter provision, rule, or regulation of a city whether or not a guilty plea is entered or bail is forfeited. Except as provided in section 299D.03, subdivision 5, or as otherwise provided by law, all other fines and forfeitures and all fees and statutory court costs collected by the court administrator shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the funds were collected who shall dispense them as provided by law. In a county in a judicial district under section 480.181, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), all other fines, forfeitures, fees, and statutory court costs must be paid to the commissioner of finance for deposit in the state treasury and credited to the general fund. (a) In all cases prosecuted in district court by an attorney for a municipality or other subdivision of government within the county for violations of state statute, or of an ordinance; or charter provision, rule, or regulation of a city; all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected shall be deposited in the state treasury and distributed according to this paragraph. Except where a different disposition is provided by section 299D.03, subdivision 5, 484.841, 484.85, or other law, on or before the last day of each month, the courts shall pay over all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected by the court administrator during the previous month as follows:~~

(1) 100 percent of all fines or penalties for parking violations for which complaints and warrants have not been issued to the treasurer of the city or town in which the offense was committed; and

(2) two-thirds of all other fines to the treasurer of the city or town in which the offense was committed and one-third credited to the state general fund.

All other fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected by the court administrator shall be distributed by the courts as provided by law.

(b) Fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall be distributed as provided in paragraph (a) when:

(1) a city contracts with the county attorney for prosecutorial services under section 484.87, subdivision 3;

(2) a city has a population of 600 or less and has given the duty to prosecute cases to the county attorney under section 487.87; or

(3) the attorney general provides assistance to the county attorney as permitted by law.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 484.91, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Establishment.** Misdemeanor violations bureaus in the Fourth Judicial District shall be established in ~~Minneapolis, a southern suburb location, and at any other northern and western suburban locations dispersed throughout the county as may be~~ designated by a majority of the judges of the court.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 491A.02, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **Judgment debtor disclosure.** Notwithstanding any contrary provision in rule 518 of the Conciliation Court Rules, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, if a conciliation court judgment or a judgment of district court on removal from conciliation court has been docketed in district court, the judgment creditor's attorney as an officer of the court may or the district court in the county in which the judgment originated shall, upon request of the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail to the judgment creditor information as to the nature, amount, identity, and locations of all the debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earning. The information must be provided on a form prescribed by the Supreme Court, and the information shall be sufficiently detailed to enable the judgment creditor to obtain satisfaction of the judgment by way of execution on nonexempt assets and earnings of the judgment debtor. The order must contain a notice that failure to complete the form and mail it to the judgment creditor within ten days after service of the order may result in a citation for civil contempt of court. Cash bail posted as a result of being cited for civil contempt of court order under this section may be ordered payable to the creditor to satisfy the judgment, either partially or fully.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 491A.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Judges; referees.** The judges of district court ~~shall~~ may serve as judges of conciliation court. ~~In the Second and Fourth Judicial Districts, A majority of the judges~~ The chief judge of the district may appoint one or more suitable persons to act as referees in conciliation court; ~~a majority of the judges~~ the chief judge of the district shall establish qualifications for the office, specify the duties and length of service of referees, and fix their compensation ~~not to exceed an amount per day determined by the chief judge of the judicial district.~~

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

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 525.091, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Original documents.** The court administrator of any county upon order of the judge exercising probate jurisdiction may destroy all the original documents in any probate proceeding of record in the office ~~five years~~ after the file in such proceeding has been closed provided the original or a Minnesota state archives commission approved photographic, photostatic, microphotographic, microfilmed, or similarly reproduced copy of the original of the following enumerated documents in the proceeding are on file in the office.

Enumerated original documents:

(a) In estates, the jurisdictional petition and proof of publication of the notice of hearing thereof; will and certificate of probate; letters; inventory and appraisal; orders directing and confirming sale, mortgage, lease, or for conveyance of real estate; order setting apart statutory selection; receipts for federal estate taxes and state estate taxes; orders of distribution and general protection; decrees of distribution; federal estate tax

closing letter, consent to discharge by commissioner of revenue and order discharging representative; and any amendment of the listed documents.

When an estate is deemed closed as provided in clause (d) of this subdivision, the enumerated documents shall include all claims of creditors.

(b) In guardianships or conservatorships, the jurisdictional petition and order for hearing thereof with proof of service; letters; orders directing and confirming sale, mortgage, lease or for conveyance of real estate; order for restoration to capacity and order discharging guardian; and any amendment of the listed documents.

(c) In mental, inebriety, and indigent matters, the jurisdictional petition; report of examination; warrant of commitment; notice of discharge from institution, or notice of death and order for restoration to capacity; and any amendment of the listed documents.

(d) Except for the enumerated documents described in this subdivision, the court administrator may destroy all other original documents in any probate proceeding without retaining any reproduction of the document. For the purpose of this subdivision, a proceeding is deemed closed if no document has been filed in the proceeding for a period of 15 years, except in the cases of wills filed for safekeeping and those containing wills of decedents not adjudicated upon.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 549.09, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **When owed; rate.** (a) When a judgment or award is for the recovery of money, including a judgment for the recovery of taxes, interest from the time of the 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.

(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) 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, 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.

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.

(2) For a judgment or award over \$50,000, 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.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2009, and applies to judgments and awards finally entered on or after that date.

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 550.011, is amended to read:

550.011 JUDGMENT DEBTOR DISCLOSURE.

Unless the parties have otherwise agreed, if a judgment has been docketed in district court for at least 30 days, and the judgment is not satisfied, the judgment creditor's attorney as an officer of the court may or the district court in the county in which the judgment originated shall, upon request of the judgment creditor, order the judgment debtor to mail by certified mail to the judgment creditor information as to the nature, amount, identity, and locations of all the debtor's assets, liabilities, and personal earnings. The information must be provided on a form prescribed by the Supreme Court, and the information shall be sufficiently detailed to enable the judgment creditor to obtain satisfaction of the judgment by way of execution on nonexempt assets and earnings of the judgment debtor. The order must contain a notice that failure to complete the form and mail it to the judgment creditor within ten days after service of the order may result in a citation for civil contempt of court. Cash bail posted as a result of being cited for civil contempt of court order under this section may be ordered payable to the creditor to satisfy the judgment, either partially or fully.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.035, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Consecutive sentences.** (a) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of a provision listed in paragraph (e), the court may sentence the person to a consecutive term of imprisonment for a violation of any other provision listed in paragraph (e), notwithstanding the fact that the offenses arose out of the same course of conduct, subject to the limitation on consecutive sentences contained in section 609.15, subdivision 2, and except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (f) of this subdivision.

(b) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 171.09, 171.20, 171.24, or 171.30, the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision in chapter 171.

(c) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 169.791 or 169.797, the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision of sections 169.79 to 169.7995.

(d) This subdivision does not limit the authority of the court to impose consecutive sentences for crimes arising on different dates or to impose a consecutive sentence when a person is being sentenced for a crime and is also in violation of the conditions of a stayed or otherwise deferred sentence under section 609.135.

(e) This subdivision applies to misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor violations of the following if the offender has two or more prior impaired driving convictions as defined in section 169A.03 within the past ten years:

- (1) section 169A.20, subdivision 1, 1a, 1b, or 1c, driving while impaired;
- (2) section 169A.20, subdivision 2, test refusal;
- (3) section 169.791, failure to provide proof of insurance;
- (4) section 169.797, failure to provide vehicle insurance;
- (5) section 171.09, violation of condition of restricted license;
- (6) section 171.20, subdivision 2, operation after revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification;
- (7) section 171.24, driving without valid license; and
- (8) section 171.30, violation of condition of limited license.

(f) When a court is sentencing an offender for a violation of section 169A.20 and a violation of an offense listed in paragraph (e), and the offender has five or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, as defined in section 169A.03, within the past ten years, the court shall sentence the offender to serve consecutive sentences for the offenses, notwithstanding the fact that the offenses arose out of the same course of conduct.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 38. **[609.092] JUVENILE PETTY OFFENDERS; USE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE.**

Subdivision 1. First-time juvenile petty offenders; applicability; procedure. (a) This subdivision applies to a child alleged to be a juvenile petty offender who:

- (1) has not been previously adjudicated delinquent or as a petty offender;
- (2) has not previously participated in or completed a diversion program for an offense;
- (3) has not previously been placed on probation without an adjudication for an offense or received a continuance under section 260B.198, subdivision 7; and
- (4) agrees to successfully complete a restorative justice program under this section.

(b) Subject to subdivision 6, the prosecutor shall refer a child described in paragraph (a) to a restorative justice program or provider that has been included on the approved provider list described in subdivision 4. The program or provider shall arrange an appropriate outcome for the matter using restorative justice concepts. The program or provider shall involve the victim of the offense in the proceedings. If the victim is unwilling or unable to proceed, or if there is no identifiable victim, the program or provider shall ensure that someone serves as a proxy for the victim. The program or provider and child, along with other participants, shall agree in writing to an appropriate sanction for the child. The sanction may include any of the dispositions authorized in section 260B.235, if appropriate, along with any other sanctions agreed to.

Subd. 2. Failure to comply. If a person fails to comply with the settlement agreement, the person shall be referred back to the court for further proceedings.

Subd. 3. Dismissal of charge. Upon the successful completion by a person of the sanctions agreed to in the settlement agreement, the program or provider shall notify the court and the court shall dismiss the charge against the person.

Subd. 4. Approved list. The prosecutor shall maintain a list of approved restorative justice programs and providers to which persons may be referred under this section.

Subd. 5. Preference for culturally specific programs. If a restorative justice program or provider that is tailored in a more culturally specific manner to the person is on the list of approved providers under subdivision 4, and the prosecutor is referring the person to a restorative justice program or provider under this section, the prosecutor shall refer the person to the more appropriate program or provider.

Subd. 6. Exceptions; availability of programs; diversion alternatives; domestic abuse. This section applies only in jurisdictions where suitable restorative justice programs and providers are available and are able to accept the referral. This section does not apply if a prosecutor has determined that a nonrestorative justice diversion program is

more appropriate for the person. In addition, this section does not apply to cases involving domestic violence or domestic assault.

Subd. 7. **Definition.** As used in this section, "restorative justice" has the meaning given in section 611A.775. The term also includes Native American sentencing circles.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.10, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Sentences available.** (a) Upon conviction of a felony and compliance with the other provisions of this chapter the court, if it imposes sentence, may sentence the defendant to the extent authorized by law as follows:

- (1) to life imprisonment; or
- (2) to imprisonment for a fixed term of years set by the court; or
- (3) to both imprisonment for a fixed term of years and payment of a fine; or
- (4) to payment of a fine without imprisonment ~~or to imprisonment for a fixed term of years if the fine is not paid~~ or as an intermediate sanction on a stayed sentence; or
- (5) to payment of court-ordered restitution in addition to either imprisonment or payment of a fine, or both; or
- (6) to payment of a local correctional fee as authorized under section 609.102 in addition to any other sentence imposed by the court.

(b) If the court imposes a fine or orders restitution under paragraph (a), payment is due on the date imposed unless the court otherwise establishes a due date or a payment plan.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.101, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Controlled substance offenses; minimum fines.** (a) Notwithstanding any other law, when a court sentences a person convicted of a controlled substance crime under sections 152.021 to 152.025 and 152.0262, it must impose a fine of not less than 30 percent of the maximum fine authorized by law nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law.

(b) The minimum fine required by this subdivision is in addition to the surcharge or assessment required by section 357.021, subdivision 6, and is in addition to any sentence of imprisonment or restitution imposed or ordered by the court.

(c) The court shall collect the fine mandated by this subdivision and forward 70 percent of it to a local drug abuse prevention or intervention program existing or being implemented in the county in which the crime was committed. The court shall forward the remaining 30 percent to the commissioner of finance to be credited to the general fund. If more than one drug abuse prevention or intervention program serves the county in which the crime was committed, the court may designate on a case-by-case basis which program will receive the fine proceeds, giving consideration to the community in which the crime was committed, the funding needs of the program, the number of peace officers in each community certified to teach the program, and the number of children served by the program in each community. If no drug abuse prevention or intervention program serves communities in that county, the court shall forward 100 percent of the fine proceeds to the commissioner of finance to be credited to the general fund.

(d) The minimum fines required by this subdivision shall be collected as are other fines. Fine proceeds received by a local drug abuse prevention or intervention program must be used to support that program, and may be used for salaries of program staff or peace officers certified to teach the program. ~~The drug abuse resistance education program must report receipt and use of money generated under this subdivision as prescribed by the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Advisory Council to the state court administrator by January 15 of each year. The state court administrator must make this information available upon request.~~

(e) As used in this subdivision, "drug abuse prevention or intervention program" and "program" include:

(1) the drug abuse resistance education program described in section 299A.33; ~~and~~

(2) ~~any similar~~ a drug abuse education and prevention program that includes the following components:

(i) instruction for students enrolled in kindergarten through grade six that is designed to teach students to recognize and resist pressures to experiment with controlled substances and alcohol;

(ii) provisions for parental involvement;

(iii) classroom instruction by uniformed law enforcement personnel;

(iv) the use of positive student leaders to influence younger students not to use drugs; and

(v) an emphasis on activity-oriented techniques designed to encourage student-generated responses to problem-solving situations; and

(3) a juvenile court program that:

(i) provides intervention strategies to reduce drug abuse and criminal behavior in juvenile offenders; and

(ii) promotes local drug abuse prevention efforts within the community.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.101, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Minimum fines; other crimes.** Notwithstanding any other law:

(1) when a court sentences a person convicted of a felony that is not listed in subdivision 2 or 3, it must impose a fine of not less than 30 percent of the maximum fine authorized by law nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law; and

(2) when a court sentences a person convicted of a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor that is not listed in subdivision 2, it must impose a fine of not less than 30 percent of the maximum fine authorized by law nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law, unless the fine is set at a lower amount on a uniform fine schedule established by the Judicial Council in consultation with affected state and local agencies. This schedule shall be promulgated not later than September 1 of each year and shall become effective on January 1 of the next year unless the legislature, by law, provides otherwise.

The minimum fine required by this subdivision is in addition to the surcharge or assessment required by section 357.021, subdivision 6, and is in addition to any sentence of imprisonment or restitution imposed or ordered by the court.

~~The court shall collect the fines mandated in this subdivision and, except for fines for traffic and motor vehicle violations governed by section 169.871 and section 299D.03 and fish and game violations governed by section 97A.065, forward 20 percent of the revenues to the commissioner of finance for deposit in the general fund.~~

Sec. 42. **[609.104] FINE AND SURCHARGE COLLECTION.**

Subdivision 1. **Failure to pay restitution or fine.** (a) Any portion of a fine, surcharge, court cost, restitution, or fee that the defendant fails to pay by the due date may be referred for collection under section 480.15, subdivision 10c. If the defendant has agreed to a payment plan but fails to pay an installment when due, the entire amount remaining becomes due and payable and may be referred for collection under section 480.15, subdivision 10c.

(b) The defendant may contest the referral for collection based on inability to pay by requesting a hearing no later than the due date. The defendant shall be notified in writing at sentencing that under section 480.15, subdivision 10c, the court may refer the case for collection for nonpayment, and collection costs may be added to the amount due. The defendant shall also be notified in writing of the right to contest a referral for collection. The state court administrator shall develop the notice language.

Subd. 2. **Fine and surcharge collection.** (a) A defendant's obligation to pay court-ordered fines, surcharges, court costs, restitution, and fees shall survive after the due date for a period set by the Judicial Council.

(b) Any change in the collection period established by the Judicial Council shall be effective on court-ordered fines, surcharges, court costs, restitution, and fees imposed on or after the effective date of this section.

(c) The period relating to a defendant's obligation to pay restitution under paragraph (a) does not limit the victim's right to collect restitution through other means such as a civil judgment.

(d) Nothing in this subdivision extends the period of a defendant's stay of sentence imposition or execution.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.125, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Sentences available.** (a) Upon conviction of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor the court, if sentence is imposed, may, to the extent authorized by law, sentence the defendant:

- (1) to imprisonment for a definite term; or
- (2) to payment of a fine, ~~or to imprisonment for a specified term if the fine is not paid without imprisonment or as an intermediate sanction on a stayed sentence;~~ or
- (3) to both imprisonment for a definite term and payment of a fine; or
- (4) to payment of court-ordered restitution in addition to either imprisonment or payment of a fine, or both; or
- (5) to payment of a local correctional fee as authorized under section 609.102 in addition to any other sentence imposed by the court; or
- (6) to perform work service in a restorative justice program in addition to any other sentence imposed by the court.

(b) If the court imposes a fine or orders restitution under paragraph (a), payment is due on the date imposed unless the court otherwise establishes a due date or a payment plan.

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.135, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Terms and conditions.** (a) Except when a sentence of life imprisonment is required by law, or when a mandatory minimum sentence is required by section 609.11, any court may stay imposition or execution of sentence and:

(1) may order intermediate sanctions without placing the defendant on probation; or

(2) may place the defendant on probation with or without supervision and on the terms the court prescribes, including intermediate sanctions when practicable. The court may order the supervision to be under the probation officer of the court, or, if there is none and the conviction is for a felony or gross misdemeanor, by the commissioner of corrections, or in any case by some other suitable and consenting person. Unless the court directs otherwise, state parole and probation agents and probation officers may impose community work service or probation violation sanctions, consistent with section 243.05, subdivision 1; sections 244.196 to 244.199; or 401.02, subdivision 5.

No intermediate sanction may be ordered performed at a location that fails to observe applicable requirements or standards of chapter 181A or 182, or any rule promulgated under them.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, subdivision 6, and section 609.14, the term "intermediate sanctions" includes but is not limited to incarceration in a local jail or workhouse, home detention, electronic monitoring, intensive probation, sentencing to service, reporting to a day reporting center, chemical dependency or mental health treatment or counseling, restitution, fines, day-fines, community work service, work service in a restorative justice program, work in lieu of or to work off fines and, with the victim's consent, work in lieu of or to work off restitution.

(c) A court may not stay the revocation of the driver's license of a person convicted of violating the provisions of section 169A.20.

(d) If the court orders a fine, day-fine, or restitution as an intermediate sanction, payment is due on the date imposed unless the court otherwise establishes a due date or a payment plan.

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.135, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **Failure to pay restitution ~~or fine~~.** If the court orders payment of restitution ~~or a fine~~ as a condition of probation and if the defendant fails to pay the restitution ~~or a fine~~ in accordance with the payment schedule or structure established by the court or the probation officer, the prosecutor or the defendant's probation officer may, on the prosecutor's or the officer's own motion or at the request of the victim, ask the court to hold a hearing to determine whether or not the conditions of probation should be changed or probation should be revoked. The defendant's probation officer shall ask for the hearing if the restitution ~~or fine~~ ordered has not been paid prior to 60 days before the term of probation expires. The court shall schedule and hold this hearing and take appropriate action, including action under subdivision 2, paragraph (g), before the defendant's term of probation expires.

Nothing in this subdivision limits the court's ability to refer the case to collections under section 609.104 when a defendant fails to pay court-ordered restitution.

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.135, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Stay of sentence maximum periods.** (a) If the conviction is for a felony other than section 609.21, subdivision 1a, paragraph (b) or (c), the stay shall be for not more than four years or the maximum period for which the sentence of imprisonment might have been imposed, whichever is longer.

(b) If the conviction is for a gross misdemeanor violation of section 169A.20 or 609.21, subdivision 1a, paragraph (d), or for a felony described in section 609.21, subdivision 1a, paragraph (b) or (c), the stay shall be for not more than six years. The court shall provide for unsupervised probation for the last year of the stay unless the court finds that the defendant needs supervised probation for all or part of the last year.

(c) If the conviction is for a gross misdemeanor not specified in paragraph (b), the stay shall be for not more than two years.

(d) If the conviction is for any misdemeanor under section 169A.20; 609.746, subdivision 1; 609.79; or 617.23; or for a misdemeanor under section 609.2242 or 609.224, subdivision 1, in which the victim of the crime was a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, the stay shall be for not more than two years. The court shall provide for unsupervised probation for the second year of the stay unless the court finds that the defendant needs supervised probation for all or part of the second year.

(e) If the conviction is for a misdemeanor not specified in paragraph (d), the stay shall be for not more than one year.

(f) The defendant shall be discharged six months after the term of the stay expires, unless the stay has been revoked or extended under paragraph (g), or the defendant has already been discharged.

(g) Notwithstanding the maximum periods specified for stays of sentences under paragraphs (a) to (f), a court may extend a defendant's term of probation for up to one year if it finds, at a hearing conducted under subdivision 1a, that:

(1) the defendant has not paid court-ordered restitution ~~or a fine~~ in accordance with the payment schedule or structure; and

(2) the defendant is likely to not pay the restitution ~~or fine~~ the defendant owes before the term of probation expires.

This one-year extension of probation for failure to pay restitution ~~or a fine~~ may be extended by the court for up to one additional year if the court finds, at another hearing conducted under subdivision 1a, that the defendant still has not paid the court-ordered restitution ~~or fine~~ that the defendant owes.

Nothing in this subdivision limits the court's ability to refer the case to collections under section 609.104.

(h) Notwithstanding the maximum periods specified for stays of sentences under paragraphs (a) to (f), a court may extend a defendant's term of probation for up to three years if it finds, at a hearing conducted under subdivision 1c, that:

(1) the defendant has failed to complete court-ordered treatment successfully; and

(2) the defendant is likely not to complete court-ordered treatment before the term of probation expires.

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 611.17, is amended to read:

611.17 FINANCIAL INQUIRY; STATEMENTS; CO-PAYMENT; STANDARDS FOR DISTRICT PUBLIC DEFENSE ELIGIBILITY.

(a) Each judicial district must screen requests for representation by the district public defender. A defendant is financially unable to obtain counsel if:

(1) the defendant, or any dependent of the defendant who resides in the same household as the defendant, receives means-tested governmental benefits; or

(2) the defendant, through any combination of liquid assets and current income, would be unable to pay the reasonable costs charged by private counsel in that judicial district for a defense of the same matter.

(b) Upon a request for the appointment of counsel, the court shall make appropriate inquiry into the financial circumstances of the applicant, who shall submit a financial statement under oath or affirmation setting forth the applicant's assets and liabilities, including the value of any real property owned by the applicant, whether homestead or otherwise, less the amount of any encumbrances on the real property, the source or sources of income, and any other information required by the court. The applicant shall be under a continuing duty while represented by a public defender to disclose any changes in the applicant's financial circumstances that might be relevant to the applicant's eligibility for a public defender. The state public defender shall furnish appropriate forms for the financial statements. The forms must contain conspicuous notice of the applicant's continuing duty to disclose to the court changes in the applicant's financial circumstances. The forms must also contain conspicuous notice of the applicant's obligation to make a co-payment for the services of the district public defender, as specified under paragraph (c). The information contained in the statement shall be confidential and for the exclusive use of the court and the public defender appointed by the court to represent the applicant except for any prosecution under section 609.48. A refusal to execute the financial statement or produce financial records constitutes a waiver of the right to the appointment of a public defender. The court shall not appoint a district public defender to a defendant who is financially able to retain private counsel but refuses to do so.

An inquiry to determine financial eligibility of a defendant for the appointment of the district public defender shall be made whenever possible prior to the court appearance and by such persons as the court may direct. This inquiry may be combined with the prerelease investigation provided for in Minnesota Rule of Criminal Procedure 6.02, subdivision 3. In no case shall the district public defender be required to perform this inquiry or investigate the defendant's assets or eligibility. The court has the sole duty to conduct a financial inquiry. The inquiry must include the following:

(1) the liquidity of real estate assets, including the defendant's homestead;

(2) any assets that can be readily converted to cash or used to secure a debt;

(3) the determination of whether the transfer of an asset is voidable as a fraudulent conveyance; and

(4) the value of all property transfers occurring on or after the date of the alleged offense. The burden is on the accused to show that he or she is financially unable to afford

counsel. Defendants who fail to provide information necessary to determine eligibility shall be deemed ineligible. The court must not appoint the district public defender as advisory counsel.

(c) Upon disposition of the case, an individual who has received public defender services shall pay to the court a ~~\$28~~ \$75 co-payment for representation provided by a public defender, unless the co-payment is, or has been, waived by the court.

The co-payment must be credited to the general fund. If a term of probation is imposed as a part of an offender's sentence, the co-payment required by this section must not be made a condition of probation. The co-payment required by this section is a civil obligation and must not be made a condition of a criminal sentence.

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 631.48, is amended to read:

631.48 SENTENCE; COSTS OF PROSECUTION.

In a criminal action, upon conviction of the defendant, the court may order as part of the sentence that defendant shall pay the whole or any part of the disbursements of the prosecution, including disbursements made to extradite a defendant. The court may order this payment in addition to any other penalty authorized by law which it may impose. The payment of the disbursements of prosecution may be enforced in the same manner as the sentence, or by execution against property. When collected, the disbursements ~~must be paid into the treasury of the county of conviction, but~~ of ordered prosecution costs shall be paid to the municipality or subdivision of government which employed the prosecuting attorney or otherwise provided for prosecution of the case. This payment may not interfere with the payment of officers', witnesses', or jurors' fees.

Sec. 49. **[481.22] PUBLIC DEFENDER FEE.**

Subdivision 1. Authorization. (a) The Supreme Court, through the lawyer registration office, may assess a public defender fee on each licensed attorney in the state. If imposed, the fee must not be more than \$75 or less than the civil legal services fee established by the Supreme Court in 1997 that licensed attorneys are required to pay pursuant to the rules of the supreme court on lawyer registration.

(b) The fee described in paragraph (a) may apply only to attorneys actively engaged in the practice of law.

Subd. 2. Creation of account. The public defender fee account is created in the special revenue fund. The state court administrator shall forward fees collected under subdivision 1 to the commissioner of finance who shall deposit them in the state treasury and credit them to this account. Money in the account is appropriated to the Board of Public Defense.

Sec. 50. **REPEALER.**

(a) Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 152.0262, subdivision 2, is repealed effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

(b) Minnesota Statutes 2008, sections 383B.65, subdivision 2; 484.90, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3; 487.08, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 5; and 609.135, subdivision 8, are repealed.

ARTICLE 3
PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 3.195, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Distribution of reports.** (a) Except as provided in subdivision 4, a report to the legislature required of a department or agency shall be made, unless otherwise specifically required by law, by filing one copy with the secretary of the senate, one copy with the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and six copies with the Legislative Reference Library. The same distribution procedure shall be followed for other reports and publications unless otherwise requested by a legislator or the Legislative Reference Library.

(b) A public entity as defined in section 16B.122, shall not distribute a report or publication to a member or employee of the legislature, except the secretary of the senate, the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and the Legislative Reference Library, unless the entity has determined that the member or employee wants the reports or publications published by that entity or the member or employee has requested the report or publication. This prohibition applies to both mandatory and voluntary reports and publications. A report or publication may be summarized in an executive summary and distributed as the entity chooses. Distribution of a report to legislative committee or commission members during a committee or commission hearing is not prohibited by this section.

(c) A report or publication produced by a public entity may not be sent to both the home address and the office address of a representative or senator unless mailing to both addresses is requested by the representative or senator.

(d) Reports, publications, periodicals, and summaries under this subdivision must be printed in a manner consistent with section 16B.122.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 3.195, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. **Reports of criminal justice agencies; electronic versions only.** (a) As used in this subdivision, "criminal justice agency" means the Departments of Corrections, Public Safety, and Human Rights; the Boards of Public Defense, Peace Officer Standards and Training, Private Detective and Protective Agent Services, and Judicial Standards; the Sentencing Guidelines and Uniform Laws Commissions; and the courts.

(b) A criminal justice agency that submits a report to the legislature under this section shall do so by submitting an electronic version rather than a printed one. Notwithstanding subdivision 1, paragraph (a), and section 15.18, the agency need submit only one electronic copy to the Legislative Reference Library, the State Library, and the Minnesota Historical Society. In addition, the agency shall submit one printed copy to the Legislative Reference Library.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 152.025, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Sale crimes.** (a) A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and if convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both if:

(1) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, except a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration; or

(2) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule IV.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), if a person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, the person convicted shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections or to a local correctional authority for not less than six months nor more than ten years and, in addition, may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000 if:

(1) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, except a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration; or

(2) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule IV.

(c) Prior to the time of sentencing, the prosecutor may file a motion to have the person sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by paragraph (b). The motion must be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the motion, or on its own motion, the court may sentence the person without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence if the court finds, on the record, substantial and compelling reasons to do so. Sentencing a person in this manner is a departure from the sentencing guidelines.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 152.025, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Possession and other crimes.** (a) A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and if convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule I, II, III, or IV, except a small amount of marijuana; or

(2) the person procures, attempts to procure, possesses, or has control over a controlled substance by any of the following means:

(i) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;

(ii) using a false name or giving false credit; or

(iii) falsely assuming the title of, or falsely representing any person to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, doctor of osteopathy licensed to practice medicine, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), if a person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, the person convicted shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections or to a local correctional authority for not less than six months nor more than ten years and, in addition, may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000 if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule I, II, III, or IV, except a small amount of marijuana; or

(2) the person procures, attempts to procure, possesses, or has control over a controlled substance by any of the following means:

(i) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;

(ii) using a false name or giving false credit; or

(iii) falsely assuming the title of, or falsely representing any person to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, doctor of osteopathy licensed to practice medicine, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance.

(c) Prior to the time of sentencing, the prosecutor may file a motion to have the person sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by paragraph (b). The motion must be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the motion, or on its own motion, the court may sentence the person without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence if the court finds, on the record, substantial and compelling reasons to do so. Sentencing a person in this manner is a departure from the sentencing guidelines.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 171.29, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Reinstatement fees and surcharges allocated and appropriated.** (a) An individual whose driver's license has been revoked as provided in subdivision 1, except under section 169A.52, 169A.54, or 609.21, must pay a \$30 fee before the driver's license is reinstated.

(b) A person whose driver's license has been revoked as provided in subdivision 1 under section 169A.52, 169A.54, or 609.21, must pay a \$250 fee plus a \$430 surcharge before the driver's license is reinstated, except as provided in paragraph (f). The \$250 fee is to be credited as follows:

(1) Twenty percent must be credited to the driver services operating account in the special revenue fund as specified in section 299A.705.

(2) Sixty-seven percent must be credited to the general fund.

(3) Eight percent must be credited to a separate account to be known as the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension account. Money in this account ~~may be~~ is annually appropriated to the commissioner of public safety and the appropriated amount must be apportioned 80 percent for laboratory costs and 20 percent for carrying out the provisions of section 299C.065.

(4) Five percent must be credited to a separate account to be known as the vehicle forfeiture account, which is created in the special revenue fund. The money in the account is annually appropriated to the commissioner for costs of handling vehicle forfeitures.

(c) The revenue from \$50 of the surcharge must be credited to a separate account to be known as the traumatic brain injury and spinal cord injury account. The revenue from \$50 of the surcharge on a reinstatement under paragraph (f) is credited from the

first installment payment to the traumatic brain injury and spinal cord injury account. The money in the account is annually appropriated to the commissioner of health to be used as follows: 83 percent for contracts with a qualified community-based organization to provide information, resources, and support to assist persons with traumatic brain injury and their families to access services, and 17 percent to maintain the traumatic brain injury and spinal cord injury registry created in section 144.662. For the purposes of this paragraph, a "qualified community-based organization" is a private, not-for-profit organization of consumers of traumatic brain injury services and their family members. The organization must be registered with the United States Internal Revenue Service under section 501(c)(3) as a tax-exempt organization and must have as its purposes:

(1) the promotion of public, family, survivor, and professional awareness of the incidence and consequences of traumatic brain injury;

(2) the provision of a network of support for persons with traumatic brain injury, their families, and friends;

(3) the development and support of programs and services to prevent traumatic brain injury;

(4) the establishment of education programs for persons with traumatic brain injury; and

(5) the empowerment of persons with traumatic brain injury through participation in its governance.

A patient's name, identifying information, or identifiable medical data must not be disclosed to the organization without the informed voluntary written consent of the patient or patient's guardian or, if the patient is a minor, of the parent or guardian of the patient.

(d) The remainder of the surcharge must be credited to a separate account to be known as the remote electronic alcohol-monitoring program account. The commissioner shall transfer the balance of this account to the commissioner of finance on a monthly basis for deposit in the general fund.

(e) When these fees are collected by a licensing agent, appointed under section 171.061, a handling charge is imposed in the amount specified under section 171.061, subdivision 4. The reinstatement fees and surcharge must be deposited in an approved depository as directed under section 171.061, subdivision 4.

(f) A person whose driver's license has been revoked as provided in subdivision 1 under section 169A.52 or 169A.54 and who the court certifies as being financially eligible for a public defender under section 611.17, may choose to pay 50 percent and an additional \$25 of the total amount of the surcharge and 50 percent of the fee required under paragraph (b) to reinstate the person's driver's license, provided the person meets all other requirements of reinstatement. If a person chooses to pay 50 percent of the total and an additional \$25, the driver's license must expire after two years. The person must pay an additional 50 percent less \$25 of the total to extend the license for an additional two years, provided the person is otherwise still eligible for the license. After this final payment of the surcharge and fee, the license may be renewed on a standard schedule, as provided under section 171.27. A handling charge may be imposed for each installment payment. Revenue from the handling charge is credited to the driver services operating account in the special revenue fund and is appropriated to the commissioner.

(g) Any person making installment payments under paragraph (f), whose driver's license subsequently expires, or is canceled, revoked, or suspended before payment of 100 percent of the surcharge and fee, must pay the outstanding balance due for the initial reinstatement before the driver's license is subsequently reinstated. Upon payment of the outstanding balance due for the initial reinstatement, the person may pay any new surcharge and fee imposed under paragraph (b) in installment payments as provided under paragraph (f).

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 241.016, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Biennial report.** (a) The Department of Corrections shall submit a performance report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees and divisions having jurisdiction over criminal justice funding by January 15, ~~2005, and every other of each odd-numbered year thereafter.~~ The issuance and content of the report must include the following:

- (1) department strategic mission, goals, and objectives;
- (2) the department-wide per diem, adult facility-specific per diems, and an average per diem, reported in a standard calculated method as outlined in the departmental policies and procedures;
- (3) department annual statistics as outlined in the departmental policies and procedures; and
- (4) information about prison-based mental health programs, including, but not limited to, the availability of these programs, participation rates, and completion rates.

(b) The department shall maintain recidivism rates for adult facilities on an annual basis. In addition, each year the department shall, on an alternating basis, complete a recidivism analysis of adult facilities, juvenile services, and the community services divisions and include a three-year recidivism analysis in the report described in paragraph (a). The recidivism analysis must: (1) assess education programs, vocational programs, treatment programs, including mental health programs, industry, and employment; and (2) assess statewide re-entry policies and funding, including postrelease treatment, education, training, and supervision. In addition, when reporting recidivism for the department's adult and juvenile facilities, the department shall report on the extent to which offenders it has assessed as chemically dependent commit new offenses, with separate recidivism rates reported for persons completing and not completing the department's treatment programs.

(c) By August 31 of each odd-numbered year, the commissioner must present to the individuals identified in paragraph (a) a report that lists and describes the performance measures and targets the department will include in the biennial performance report. The measures and targets must include a budget target for the next two years and a history of the department's performance for the previous five years. At a minimum, the report must include measures and targets for the data and information identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) regarding per diem, statistics, inmate programming, and recidivism, and the following:

- (1) average statutory per diem for adult offenders, female offenders, and juvenile offenders;
- (2) the Department of Corrections field services;
- (3) staffing and salaries for both department divisions and institutions;

(4) the use of private and local institutions to house persons committed to the commissioner;

(5) the cost of inmate health and dental care;

(6) implementation and use of corrections best practices; and

(7) the challenge incarceration program.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 241.27, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **Marketing plan.** ~~The commissioner of corrections, in consultation with the commissioner of employment and economic development,~~ shall develop, implement, and maintain a formal marketing plan to attract private sector businesses and industries and state and local government agencies to employ inmate services incarcerated offenders through MINNCOR industries. The plan shall be reviewed and updated annually by the commissioner of corrections.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 241.27, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. **Reports and financial statements.** MINNCOR shall include its full costs for inmate wages and the money it receives from the department for inmate confinement costs in its annual financial statements and reports. In addition, MINNCOR shall disclose in its annual report how the money it receives from the department for inmate confinement costs affects its profitability.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 241.27, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. **Interactions with private businesses.** (a) MINNCOR shall use revenue contracts or purchase orders on forms approved by the Department of Administration whenever it allows private businesses to use inmate labor. MINNCOR shall determine whether to use a revenue contract or a purchase order according to criteria that the Department of Corrections has approved having taken into account the recommendations of the legislative auditor contained in its 2009 report on MINNCOR.

(b) MINNCOR shall develop a uniform method to report sales and expenditure data related to individual labor arrangements with private businesses. MINNCOR shall review the data annually to assess how the arrangements, both individually and collectively, affect MINNCOR's achieving its goals of high inmate participation in industry and profitability.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 241.27, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 8. **Contracts or purchase orders; work on projects before and after.** MINNCOR may not begin work on a project until a contract or purchase order has been signed and may not continue work on a project after a contract or purchase order has expired.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 244.055, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. **Sunset.** This section expires July 1, ~~2009~~ 2011.

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

Sec. 12. **[244.085] FELONY DWI REPORT.**

By January 15 of each year, the commissioner shall report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy and funding on the implementation and effects of the felony level driving while impaired offense. The report must include the following information on felony level driving while impaired offenses involving offenders committed to the commissioner's custody:

- (1) the number of persons committed;
- (2) the county of conviction;
- (3) the offenders' ages and gender;
- (4) the offenders' prior impaired driving histories and prior criminal histories;
- (5) the number of offenders:
 - (i) given an executed prison sentence upon conviction and the length of the sentence;
 - (ii) given an executed prison sentence upon revocation of probation, the reasons for revocation, and the length of sentence;
 - (iii) who successfully complete treatment in prison;
 - (iv) placed on intensive supervision following release from incarceration;
 - (v) placed in the challenge incarceration program, the number of offenders released from prison under this program, and the number of these offenders who violate their release conditions and the consequences imposed; and
 - (vi) who violate supervised release and the consequences imposed;
- (6) per diem costs, including treatment costs, for offenders incarcerated under the felony sentence provisions; and
- (7) any other information the commissioner deems relevant to estimating future costs.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 244.17, is amended to read:

244.17 CHALLENGE INCARCERATION PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. **Generally.** The commissioner ~~may~~ shall select offenders who meet the eligibility requirements of subdivisions 2 and 3 to participate in a challenge incarceration program described in sections 244.171 and 244.172 for all or part of the offender's sentence if the offender agrees to participate in the program and signs a written contract with the commissioner agreeing to comply with the program's requirements.

Subd. 2. **Eligibility.** (a) Unless a person is ineligible under subdivision 3, the commissioner must ~~limit~~ offer a bed in the challenge incarceration program to the following persons:

- (1) offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody following revocation of a stayed sentence; and
- (2) offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody, who have 48 months or less in or remaining in their term of imprisonment, and who did not receive a dispositional departure under the Sentencing Guidelines.

(b) If there is insufficient space for an eligible person, the commissioner shall place the person's name on a waiting list and offer the person the chance to participate when space becomes available if the person is still eligible under this section.

Subd. 3. **Offenders not eligible.** (a) The following offenders are not eligible to be placed in the challenge incarceration program:

(1) offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody following a conviction for murder, manslaughter, criminal sexual conduct, assault, kidnapping, robbery, arson, or any other offense involving death or intentional personal injury; ~~and~~

(2) offenders who were convicted within the preceding ten years of an offense described in clause (1) and were committed to the custody of the commissioner;

(3) offenders who have been convicted or adjudicated delinquent within the past five years for a violation of section 609.485;

(4) offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody for an offense that requires registration under section 243.166;

(5) offenders who are the subject of a current arrest warrant or detainer;

(6) offenders who have fewer than 180 days remaining until their supervised release date;

(7) offenders who have had disciplinary confinement time added to their sentence or who have been placed in segregation, unless 90 days have elapsed from the imposition of the additional disciplinary confinement time or the last day of segregation;

(8) offenders who have received a suspended formal disciplinary sanction, unless the suspension has expired;

(9) offenders whose governing sentence is for an offense from another state or the United States; and

(10) offenders who have a medical condition included on the list of ineligible conditions described in paragraph (b).

(b) The commissioner of corrections shall develop a list of medical conditions that will disqualify an offender from participating in the challenge incarceration program. The commissioner shall submit the list and any changes to it to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy and funding.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 244.172, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Phase I.** Phase I of the program lasts at least six months. The offender must be confined ~~in a state correctional facility designated by the commissioner at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Willow River/Moose Lake or the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Togo~~ and must successfully participate in all intensive treatment, education and work programs required by the commissioner. The offender must also submit on demand to random drug and alcohol testing at time intervals set by the commissioner. Throughout phase I, the commissioner must severely restrict the offender's telephone and visitor privileges.

Sec. 15. **[244.30] CAP ON INCARCERATION FOR FIRST-TIME SUPERVISED RELEASE VIOLATIONS; EXCEPTION FOR SEX OFFENDERS.**

(a) If the commissioner revokes the supervised release of a person whose release on the current offense has not previously been revoked, the commissioner may order the person to be incarcerated for no more than 90 days or until the expiration of the person's sentence, whichever is less.

(b) This section does not apply to offenders on supervised release for a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3451, or 609.3453.

(c) The commissioner may order a person described in this section to be incarcerated for more than 90 days if the commissioner determines that substantial and compelling reasons exist to believe that the longer incarceration period is necessary to protect the public.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to persons whose supervised release is revoked on or after that date.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 299A.01, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **Mission; efficiency.** It is part of the department's mission that within the department's resources the commissioner shall endeavor to:

- (1) prevent the waste or unnecessary spending of public money;
- (2) use innovative fiscal and human resource practices to manage the state's resources and operate the department as efficiently as possible;
- (3) coordinate the department's activities wherever appropriate with the activities of other governmental agencies;
- (4) use technology where appropriate to increase agency productivity, improve customer service, increase public access to information about government, and increase public participation in the business of government;
- (5) utilize constructive and cooperative labor-management practices to the extent otherwise required by chapters 43A and 179A; and
- ~~(6) report to the legislature on the performance of agency operations and the accomplishment of agency goals in the agency's biennial budget according to section 16A.10, subdivision 1; and~~
- ~~(7)~~ (6) recommend to the legislature appropriate changes in law necessary to carry out the mission and improve the performance of the department.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 299A.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1c. **Performance report; performance measures and targets.** (a) The commissioner, as part of the department's mission and within the department's resources, shall report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy and funding on the performance of agency operations and the accomplishment of agency goals in the agency's biennial budget according to paragraph (b) and section 16A.10, subdivision 1. The purpose of the report is to determine the extent to which each program is accomplishing the program's mission, goals, and objectives.

The report may address:

- (1) factors that limited or delayed achievement of objectives or goals;
- (2) resources used or saved and efficiencies achieved in reaching program objectives and goals;
- (3) information from customers and partners of the agency regarding the quality of service and effectiveness of the agency and the agency's programs;
- (4) recommendations on elimination of unnecessary or obsolete mandated reports;
and
- (5) major cases, events, or circumstances that required an agency response.

(b) By August 1 of each odd-numbered year, the commissioner must present to the individuals identified in paragraph (a) a report that states the mission, goals, and objectives of each program and lists and describes the performance measures and targets the department will include in the performance report required under paragraph (a). The report must include information on how program goals and objectives were created and who participated in formulating them. The measures and targets must include a history of the department's performance for the previous five years. At a minimum, the report must include measures and targets for the following:

- (1) staffing and salaries for divisions within the agency;
- (2) caseloads and responsibilities of Bureau of Criminal Apprehension agents;
- (3) development and funding of the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER);
- (4) grant programs administered under the Office of Justice Programs and Homeland Security and Emergency Management;
- (5) receipt and expenditure of federal grant funds;
- (6) expenditure of the fire safety insurance surcharge;
- (7) emergency preparedness;
- (8) crime lab operations; and
- (9) assistance provided to crime victims.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 1, 2009.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 299C.65, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **Report.** The policy group, with the assistance of the task force, shall file ~~an annual~~ a biennial report with the governor, Supreme Court, and chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees and divisions with jurisdiction over criminal justice funding and policy by January 15 ~~of~~ in each odd-numbered year. The report must provide the following:

- (1) status and review of current integration efforts and projects;
- (2) recommendations concerning any legislative changes or appropriations that are needed to ensure that the criminal justice information systems operate accurately and efficiently; and
- (3) summary of the activities of the policy group and task force.

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

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.105, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Sentence to less than 180 days more than one year.** ~~In~~ A felony sentence to imprisonment, ~~when the remaining term of imprisonment is for 180 days or less, the defendant~~ more than one year shall be committed ~~commit~~ the defendant to the custody of the commissioner of corrections ~~and must serve the remaining term of imprisonment at a workhouse, work farm, county jail, or other place authorized by law.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2009, and applies to offenders sentenced on or after that date.

Sec. 20. **REPORT ON MINNCOR MARKETING PLAN.**

By September 15, 2009, the commissioner of corrections shall report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house committees and divisions having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy and funding on the marketing plan required in Minnesota Statutes, section 241.27, subdivision 1a.

Sec. 21. **REVIEW OF REPORTS.**

The Sentencing Guidelines Commission and the Departments of Corrections and Public Safety shall each review its reports for consolidation and may consider consolidating any reports with other reports to achieve administrative convenience or fiscal savings or to reduce the burden of reporting requirements. The commission and departments may not eliminate a legislatively mandated reporting requirement without prior legislative approval.

Sec. 22. **COUNTY-BASED REVOCATION CENTER PILOT PROJECT; REPORT.**

(a) Dodge, Fillmore, and Olmsted Counties; Tri-County Community Corrections; Hennepin County; Ramsey County; and any other county or community corrections department that wishes to participate may develop a proposal for a pilot project for a secure residential center for the supervision of persons facing revocation of their supervised release or execution of a stayed prison sentence. The proposal must address the care, custody, and programming for offenders assigned to the facility as an intermediate sanction prior to revocation or execution of a stayed prison sentence.

(b) The counties must consider the following factors in developing the proposal:

(1) type and length of programming for offenders, including supervision, mental health and chemical dependency treatment options, and educational and employment readiness opportunities;

(2) medical care;

(3) the transporting of offenders to and from any facility;

(4) detailed current and future costs and per diems associated with the facility;

(5) admission and release procedures of the facility;

(6) intended outcomes of the pilot project; and

(7) other factors deemed appropriate for consideration by the counties.

(c) By December 1, 2009, any county that develops a pilot project shall report by electronic means the pilot project proposal to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over public safety policy and funding. A written copy must be made available upon request.

Sec. 23. **CORRECTIONS STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS ADVISORY TASK FORCE.**

Subdivision 1. **Establishment; duties.** A task force is established to advise the governor and the legislature on management and operations strategies that will improve efficiency in corrections and reduce the inmate per diem for the Department of Corrections. The task force must provide an assessment that identifies strategies and makes recommendations, including any proposals for legislative changes, to improve efficiency in (1) the delivery of state corrections services; (2) construction, maintenance, and operation of state prisons; and (3) coordination between state and local corrections agencies. In developing its assessment, the task force shall consider best practices in business management; best practices in corrections management and operations; efficiency concepts in academic, business, or other environments; and how requirements under law affect corrections efficiency. The assessment provided by the task force should include, but is not limited to, analysis of the staffing and administration of prisons; central office and administrative services staffing and operations; the impact of decisions on other agency budgets; offender treatment and programming; field services; employee pension plans; housing short-term offenders and probation violators; offender healthcare; juvenile services; and the conditional release and challenge incarceration programs.

Subd. 2. **Membership.** The advisory task force consists of the following members:

(1) the commissioner of corrections, or the commissioner's designee;

(2) one person appointed by the governor who serves as a sheriff in this state;

(3) three persons appointed by the governor from a postsecondary academic institution who have expertise in applied economics, organizational efficiency, or business management;

(4) three persons appointed by the governor from the private sector who have expertise in management or corporate efficiency but would not qualify for membership under clause (3);

(5) one member appointed by the governor who is a community corrections act department director or a community probation office department director;

(6) two persons appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, one of whom must be a member of organized labor and possess knowledge of corrections;

(7) one person appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives;

(8) two persons appointed by the senate majority leader, one of whom must be a member of organized labor and possess knowledge of corrections; and

(9) one person appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

Subd. 3. **Appointment of members.** The appointments and designations authorized by this section must be completed by August 1, 2009.

Subd. 4. **Staffing support.** Upon request of the task force, the commissioner of administration must provide meeting space and administrative services. The commissioner of corrections shall provide information and other assistance as requested by the task force.

Subd. 5. **Administrative provisions.** (a) The commissioner of corrections, or the commissioner's designee, must convene the initial meeting of the task force. The members of the task force must elect a chair or co-chairs at the initial meeting.

(b) Public members of the task force serve without compensation or payment of expenses.

(c) The task force may apply for, solicit, and accept gifts and grants and is encouraged to seek technical assistance from subject matter experts affiliated with the National Institute of Corrections. Funds received under this paragraph are accepted on behalf of the state and constitute donations to the state and are appropriated to the commissioner of administration for purposes of the task force.

(d) The task force expires June 30, 2010.

Subd. 6. **Report.** By February 15, 2010, the task force shall submit a report on corrections management and operations efficiency strategies to the governor and to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety policy and finance.

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

Sec. 24. **REPEALER.**

(a) Minnesota Statutes 2008, sections 260B.199, subdivision 2; 260B.201, subdivision 3; and 325E.22, are repealed effective the day following final enactment.

(b) Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 152.025, subdivision 3, is repealed effective July 1, 2009, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

(c) Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 609.105, subdivisions 1a and 1b, are repealed effective July 1, 2009, and apply to offenders sentenced on or after that date.

Presented to the governor May 12, 2009

Signed by the governor May 15, 2009, 11:46 a.m.