

CHAPTER 83--H.F.No. 179

An act relating to criminal justice; modifying certain statutory provisions; amending ignition interlock performance standards; prohibiting use of devices enabled with location tracking capabilities; ensuring inmate case planning information is private data; requiring a search warrant in DWI and DWI-related cases to obtain blood or urine samples; providing for license revocation; establishing guidelines for license revocation hearings; amending rulemaking authority; amending Minnesota Statutes 2016, sections 97B.066, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, by adding a subdivision; 169A.03, subdivision 21; 169A.20, subdivision 2; 169A.51, subdivisions 2, 3, 4; 169A.53, subdivisions 2, 3; 169A.54, subdivision 6; 169A.60, subdivision 10; 171.306, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 8; 241.065, subdivision 2; 360.0753, subdivisions 2, 3, 7, 9, by adding a subdivision; 624.7143, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 171.

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

ARTICLE 1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED DATA PRACTICES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 171.306, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) As used in this section, the terms in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

(b) "Ignition interlock device" or "device" means equipment that is designed to measure breath alcohol concentration and to prevent a motor vehicle's ignition from being started by a person whose breath alcohol concentration measures 0.02 or higher on the equipment.

(c) "Location tracking capabilities" means the ability of an electronic or wireless device to identify and transmit its geographic location through the operation of the device.

~~(d)~~ (d) "Program participant" means a person who has qualified to take part in the ignition interlock program under this section, and whose driver's license has been:

(1) revoked, canceled, or denied under section 169A.52, 169A.54, or 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10); or

(2) revoked under section 171.17, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (1), or suspended under section 171.187, for a violation of section 609.2113, subdivision 1, clause (2), item (i) or (iii), (3), or (4); subdivision 2, clause (2), item (i) or (iii), (3), or (4); or subdivision 3, clause (2), item (i) or (iii), (3), or (4); or 609.2114, subdivision 2, clause (2), item (i) or (iii), (3), or (4), resulting in bodily harm, substantial bodily harm, or great bodily harm.

~~(e)~~ (e) "Qualified prior impaired driving incident" has the meaning given in section 169A.03, subdivision 22.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 171.306, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Performance standards; certification; manufacturer and provider requirements.** (a) The commissioner shall establish performance standards and a process for certifying devices used in the ignition

interlock program, except that the commissioner may not establish standards that, directly or indirectly, require devices to use or enable location tracking capabilities without a court order.

(b) The manufacturer of a device must apply annually for certification of the device by submitting the form prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner shall require manufacturers of certified devices to:

(1) provide device installation, servicing, and monitoring to indigent program participants at a discounted rate, according to the standards established by the commissioner; and

(2) include in an ignition interlock device contract a provision that a program participant who voluntarily terminates participation in the program is only liable for servicing and monitoring costs incurred during the time the device is installed on the motor vehicle, regardless of whether the term of the contract has expired.

(c) The manufacturer of a certified device must include with an ignition interlock device contract a separate notice to the program participant regarding any location tracking capabilities of the device.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 171.306, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Program requirements.** (a) The commissioner shall establish guidelines for participation in the ignition interlock program. A person who seeks to participate in the program shall sign a written acknowledgment that the person has received, reviewed, and agreed to abide by the program guidelines.

(b) The commissioner must enter a notation on a person's driving record to indicate that the person is a program participant.

(c) A person under the age of 18 years is not eligible to be a program participant.

(d) A program participant shall pay costs associated with an ignition interlock device on every motor vehicle that the participant operates or intends to operate.

(e) A program participant shall participate in any treatment recommended in a chemical use assessment report.

(f) A program participant shall bring the device-equipped motor vehicle or vehicles operated by the program participant to an approved service provider for device calibration and servicing according to the schedule established by the commissioner and as indicated by the ignition interlock device.

(g) The commissioner shall not permit location tracking capabilities on any ignition interlock device to be enabled except as provided in this paragraph. The commissioner shall require the activation of location tracking capabilities on an ignition interlock device when ordered by a court.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 171.306, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Rulemaking.** In establishing the performance standards and certification process of subdivision 2 and, the program guidelines of subdivision 3, ~~the commissioner is exempt from chapter 14, including section 14.386. If and any other rules are otherwise necessary to implement this section, the commissioner may adopt, amend, and repeal rules using the exempt procedures of section 14.386, except that paragraph (b) shall not apply~~ is subject to chapter 14.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies for rules proposed on or after that date.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 241.065, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Establishment; access to data.** (a) The Department of Corrections shall administer and maintain a computerized data system for the purpose of assisting criminal justice agencies in conducting official duties and in monitoring and enforcing the conditions of conditional release imposed on criminal offenders by a sentencing court or the commissioner of corrections.

(b) The adult data and juvenile data, as defined in section 260B.171, in the statewide supervision system are private data on individuals, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12, ~~but~~. Subject to paragraph (c), the data are accessible to:

- (1) criminal justice agencies as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 3a, ~~to~~;
- (2) the Minnesota sex offender program as provided in section 246B.04, subdivision 3, ~~to~~;
- (3) public defenders as provided in section 611.272, ~~to~~;
- (4) all trial courts and appellate courts; ~~and to~~
- (5) criminal justice agencies in other states ~~in the conduct of their official duties.~~

(c) Case planning data in the statewide supervision system are private data on individuals, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12. Case planning data are accessible to state prison facility staff, correction staff in community corrections act counties and county probation counties, and Department of Corrections field services staff for purposes of monitoring and enforcing conditions of conditional release. A finalized case plan may be provided to community service providers for the purposes described under paragraph (a).

(d) Adult data in the statewide supervision system are accessible to the secretary of state for the purposes described in section 201.157.

ARTICLE 2

DWI LAW CHANGES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.03, subdivision 21, is amended to read:

Subd. 21. **Prior impaired driving-related loss of license.** (a) "Prior impaired driving-related loss of license" includes a driver's license suspension, revocation, cancellation, denial, or disqualification under:

(1) section 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving); 169A.50 to 169A.53 (implied consent law); 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties); 171.04 (persons not eligible for drivers' licenses); 171.14 (cancellation); 171.16 (court may recommend suspension); 171.165 (commercial driver's license, disqualification); 171.17 (revocation); 171.177 (revocation; pursuant to search warrant); or 171.18 (suspension); because of an alcohol-related incident;

(2) Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6);

(3) Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under influence of alcohol or controlled substance); 169.1211 (alcohol-related driving by commercial vehicle drivers); or 169.123 (chemical tests for intoxication);

(4) Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2a, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2b, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or subdivision 4, clauses (2) to (6);

(5) section 609.2112, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6), subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6), or subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6), or subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); or

(6) an ordinance from this state, or a statute or ordinance from another state, in conformity with any provision listed in clause (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5).

(b) "Prior impaired driving-related loss of license" also includes the revocation of snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle operating privileges under section 84.911 (chemical testing), or motorboat operating privileges under section 86B.335 (testing for alcohol and controlled substances), for violations that occurred on or after August 1, 1994; the revocation of snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle operating privileges under section 84.91 (operation of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles by persons under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances); or the revocation of motorboat operating privileges under section 86B.331 (operation while using alcohol or drugs or with a physical or mental disability).

(c) "Prior impaired driving-related loss of license" does not include any license action stemming solely from a violation of section 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving), 171.09 (conditions of a restricted license), or 340A.503 (persons under the age of 21, illegal acts).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.20, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Refusal to submit to chemical test crime.** It is a crime for any person to refuse to submit to a chemical test:

(1) of the person's ~~blood, breath, or urine~~ under section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication), or 169A.52 (test refusal or failure; revocation of license); or

(2) of the person's blood or urine as required by a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18 and 171.177.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.51, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. ~~**Implied consent Breath test advisory.**~~ **Breath test advisory.** ~~(a) Subject to paragraph (b),~~ At the time a breath test is requested, the person must be informed:

(1) that Minnesota law requires the person to take a test:

(i) to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol, ~~controlled substances, or hazardous substances~~; and

(ii) ~~to determine the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols~~; and

~~(iii) if the motor vehicle was a commercial motor vehicle, to determine the presence of alcohol~~;

(2) that refusal to ~~take~~ submit to a breath test is a crime; and

~~(3) if the peace officer has probable cause to believe the person has violated the criminal vehicular homicide and injury laws, that a test will be taken with or without the person's consent~~; and

~~(4) that the person has the right to consult with an attorney, but that this right is limited to the extent that it cannot unreasonably delay administration of the test.~~

~~(b) A peace officer who is not pursuing an implied consent revocation is not required to give the advisory described in paragraph (a) to a person whom the officer has probable cause to believe has violated section~~

~~609.2112, subdivision 1, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or 609.2114, subdivision 1, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6); or Minnesota Statutes 2012, 609.21, subdivision 1, clause (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) (criminal vehicular operation DWI-related provisions).~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.51, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. ~~**Type of test Blood or urine tests; search warrant required.** The peace officer who requires a test pursuant to this section may direct whether the test is of blood, breath, or urine. Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if an alternative test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if an alternative test was offered~~ (a) Notwithstanding any contrary provisions in sections 169A.51 to 169A.53, a blood or urine test may be conducted only pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18, or a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant requirement. In addition, blood and urine tests may be conducted only as provided in sections 169A.51 to 169A.53 and 171.177.

(b) When, under the provisions of section 169A.20, 169A.51, or 171.177, a search warrant is required for a blood or urine test, that requirement is met if a judicially recognized exception to the warrant requirement is applicable.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.51, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. ~~**Requirement of urine or blood test.** Notwithstanding subdivision 3,~~ A blood or urine test may be required pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18 even after a breath test has been administered if there is probable cause to believe that:

(1) there is impairment by a controlled substance or a hazardous substance that is not subject to testing by a breath test; ~~or~~

(2) a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body; ~~or~~

(3) the person is unconscious or incapacitated to the point that the peace officer providing a breath test advisory, administering a breath test, or serving the search warrant has a good-faith belief that the person is mentally or physically unable to comprehend the breath test advisory or otherwise voluntarily submit to chemical tests.

Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test under this subdivision only if a urine test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if a blood test was offered. This limitation does not apply to an unconscious person under the circumstances described in clause (3).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.53, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Petition for judicial review.** (a) Within ~~30~~ 60 days following receipt of a notice and order of revocation or disqualification pursuant to section 169A.52 (revocation of license for test failure or refusal), a person may petition the court for review. The petition must be filed with the district court administrator

in the county where the alleged offense occurred, together with proof of service of a copy on the commissioner, and accompanied by the standard filing fee for civil actions. Responsive pleading is not required of the commissioner, and court fees must not be charged for the appearance of the commissioner in the matter.

(b) The petition must:

(1) be captioned in the full name of the person making the petition as petitioner and the commissioner as respondent;

(2) include the petitioner's date of birth, driver's license number, and date of the offense; and

(3) state with specificity the grounds upon which the petitioner seeks rescission of the order of revocation, disqualification, or denial.

(c) The filing of the petition does not stay the revocation, disqualification, or denial. The reviewing court may order a stay of the balance of the revocation or disqualification if the hearing has not been conducted within 60 days after filing of the petition upon terms the court deems proper.

(d) Judicial reviews must be conducted according to the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that prehearing discovery is mandatory and is limited to:

(1) the notice of revocation;

(2) the test record or, in the case of blood or urine tests, the certificate of analysis;

(3) the peace officer's certificate and any accompanying documentation submitted by the arresting officer to the commissioner; and

(4) disclosure of potential witnesses, including experts, and the basis of their testimony.

Other types of discovery are available only upon order of the court.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.53, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Judicial hearing; issues, order, appeal.** (a) A judicial review hearing under this section must be before a district judge in any county in the judicial district where the alleged offense occurred. The hearing is to the court and may be conducted at the same time and in the same manner as hearings upon pretrial motions in the criminal prosecution under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), if any. The hearing must be recorded. The commissioner shall appear and be represented by the attorney general or through the prosecuting authority for the jurisdiction involved. The hearing must be held at the earliest practicable date, and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The judicial district administrator shall establish procedures to ensure efficient compliance with this subdivision. To accomplish this, the administrator may, whenever possible, consolidate and transfer review hearings among the locations within the judicial district where terms of district court are held.

(b) The scope of the hearing is limited to the issues in clauses (1) to ~~(11)~~ (12):

(1) Did the peace officer have probable cause to believe the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired)?

(2) Was the person lawfully placed under arrest for violation of section 169A.20?

(3) Was the person involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death?

(4) Did the person refuse to take a screening test provided for by section 169A.41 (preliminary screening test)?

(5) If the screening test was administered, did the test indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more?

(6) At the time of the request for the test, did the peace officer inform the person of the person's rights and the consequences of taking or refusing the test as required by section 169A.51, subdivision 2?

(7) Did the person refuse to permit the test?

(8) If a test was taken by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle, did the test results indicate at the time of testing:

(i) an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more; or

(ii) the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols?

(9) If a test was taken by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, did the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more at the time of testing?

(10) Was the testing method used valid and reliable and were the test results accurately evaluated?

(11) Did the person prove the defense of necessity?

(12) Did the person prove the defense of controlled substance use in accordance with a prescription?

(c) It is an affirmative defense for the petitioner to prove that, at the time of the refusal, the petitioner's refusal to permit the test was based upon reasonable grounds.

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

(e) The court shall order that the revocation or disqualification be either rescinded or sustained and forward the order to the commissioner. The court shall file its order within 14 days following the hearing. If the revocation or disqualification is sustained, the court shall also forward the person's driver's license or permit to the commissioner for further action by the commissioner if the license or permit is not already in the commissioner's possession.

(f) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the reviewing court may appeal the decision as provided in the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

(g) The civil hearing under this section shall not give rise to an estoppel on any issues arising from the same set of circumstances in any criminal prosecution.

(h) It is an affirmative defense for the petitioner to prove a necessity.

(i) It is an affirmative defense to the presence of a Schedule I or II controlled substance that the person used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the person according to sections 152.11 and 152.12, unless the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the use of the controlled substance impaired the person's ability to operate a motor vehicle.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.54, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Applicability of implied consent revocation.** (a) Any person whose license has been revoked pursuant to section 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal) or 171.177 (revocation; pursuant

to a search warrant) as the result of the same incident, and who does not have a qualified prior impaired driving incident, is subject to the mandatory revocation provisions of subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), in lieu of the mandatory revocation provisions of section 169A.52 or 171.177.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to:

(1) a person whose license has been revoked under subdivision 2 (driving while impaired by person under age 21); or

(2) a person whose driver's license has been revoked for, or who is charged with (i) an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more as measured at the time or within two hours of the time of the offense; or (ii) a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) with an aggravating factor described in section 169A.03, subdivision 3, clause (3).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 169A.60, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **Petition for judicial review.** (a) Within ~~30~~ 60 days following receipt of a notice and order of impoundment under this section, a person may petition the court for review. The petition must include proof of service of a copy of the petition on the commissioner. The petition must include the petitioner's date of birth, driver's license number, and date of the plate impoundment violation, as well as the name of the violator and the law enforcement agency that issued the plate impoundment order. The petition must state with specificity the grounds upon which the petitioner seeks rescission of the order for impoundment. The petition may be combined with any petition filed under section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the judicial review and hearing are governed by section 169A.53 and must take place at the same time as any judicial review of the person's license revocation under section 169A.53. The filing of the petition does not stay the impoundment order. The reviewing court may order a stay of the balance of the impoundment period if the hearing has not been conducted within 60 days after filing of the petition upon terms the court deems proper. The court shall order either that the impoundment be rescinded or sustained, and forward the order to the commissioner. The court shall file its order within 14 days following the hearing.

(c) In addition to the issues described in section 169A.53, subdivision 3 (judicial review of license revocation), the scope of a hearing under this subdivision is limited to:

(1) if the impoundment is based on a plate impoundment violation described in subdivision 1, paragraph (d), clause (3) or (4), whether the peace officer had probable cause to believe the violator committed the plate impoundment violation and whether the evidence demonstrates that the plate impoundment violation occurred; and

(2) for all other cases, whether the peace officer had probable cause to believe the violator committed the plate impoundment violation.

(d) In a hearing under this subdivision, the following records are admissible in evidence:

(1) certified copies of the violator's driving record; and

(2) certified copies of vehicle registration records bearing the violator's name.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 10. [171.177] REVOCATION; PURSUANT TO SEARCH WARRANT.

Subdivision 1. Search warrant-required testing advisory. At the time a blood or urine test is directed pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18, the person must be informed that refusal to submit to a blood or urine test is a crime.

Subd. 2. Type of test. The peace officer who directs a test pursuant to a search warrant shall direct a blood or urine test as provided in the warrant. If the warrant authorizes either a blood or urine test, the officer may direct whether the test is of blood or urine. If the person to whom the test is directed objects to the test, the officer shall offer the person an alternative test of either blood or urine. Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if a urine test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if a blood test was offered.

Subd. 3. License revocation pursuant to search warrant. After executing a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18 for the collection of a blood or urine sample based upon probable cause of a violation of section 169A.20, the peace officer acting under sections 626.13 to 626.17 shall certify to the commissioner of public safety:

(1) when a person refuses to comply with the execution of the search warrant; or

(2) if a person submits to the test and the test results indicate:

(i) an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more;

(ii) an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more, if the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle at the time of the violation; or

(iii) the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

Subd. 4. Test refusal; license revocation. (a) Upon certification under subdivision 3 that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), and that the person refused to comply with the execution of the search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18, the commissioner shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege. The commissioner shall revoke the license, permit, or nonresident operating privilege:

(1) for a person with no qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than one year;

(2) for a person under the age of 21 years and with no qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than one year;

(3) for a person with one qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years or two qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than two years;

(4) for a person with two qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years or three qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than three years;

(5) for a person with three qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than four years; or

(6) for a person with four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than six years.

(b) When a person who had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle refuses to comply with the search warrant and permit testing, the commissioner shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle and shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or

nonresident operating privilege according to the federal regulations adopted by reference in section 171.165, subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. **Test failure; license revocation.** (a) Upon certification under subdivision 3, pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18, that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more or the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, the commissioner shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege:

(1) for a period of 90 days or, if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than one year;

(2) if the person is under the age of 21 years, for a period of not less than 180 days or, if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than one year;

(3) for a person with one qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years or two qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than one year or, if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice the legal limit or more, not less than two years;

(4) for a person with two qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years or three qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than three years;

(5) for a person with three qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years, for a period of not less than four years; or

(6) for a person with four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, for a period of not less than six years.

(b) On certification by the peace officer that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle with any presence of alcohol and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more, the commissioner shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification).

(c) If the test is of a person's blood or urine by a laboratory operated by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension or authorized by the bureau to conduct the analysis of a blood or urine sample, the laboratory may directly certify to the commissioner the test results, and the peace officer shall certify to the commissioner that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), and that the person submitted to a test. Upon receipt of both certifications, the commissioner shall undertake the license actions described in paragraphs (a) and (b).

Subd. 6. **Unlicensed drivers; license issuance denial.** If the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the commissioner shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit after the date of the alleged violation for the same period as provided in this section for revocation, subject to review as provided in subdivisions 10 and 11.

Subd. 7. **Notice of revocation or disqualification; review.** A revocation under this section, or a disqualification under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification), becomes effective at the time the commissioner or a peace officer acting on behalf of the commissioner notifies the person of the intention to revoke, disqualify, or both, and of revocation or disqualification. The notice must advise the person of the right to obtain administrative and judicial review as provided in subdivisions 10 and 11. If mailed, the notice and order of revocation or disqualification is deemed received three days after mailing to the last known address of the person.

Subd. 8. Test refusal; driving privilege lost. (a) On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a chemical test pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18 shall serve immediate notice of intention to revoke and of revocation on a person who refuses to permit a test or on a person who submits to a test, the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.

(b) On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a chemical test of a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18 shall serve immediate notice of intention to disqualify and of disqualification on a person who refuses to permit a test or on a person who submits to a test, the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.

(c) The officer shall:

(1) invalidate the person's driver's license or permit card by clipping the upper corner of the card in such a way that no identifying information including the photo is destroyed, and immediately return the card to the person;

(2) issue the person a temporary license effective for only seven days; and

(3) send the notification of this action to the commissioner along with the certificate required by subdivision 5 or 6.

Subd. 9. Notice of action to other states. When a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been revoked or denied, the commissioner shall give information of the action taken in writing to the official in charge of traffic control or public safety of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which the person has a license.

Subd. 10. Administrative review. (a) At any time during a period of revocation imposed under this section, or a period of disqualification imposed under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification), a person may request in writing a review of the order of revocation or disqualification by the commissioner, unless the person is entitled to review under section 171.166 (review of disqualification). Upon receiving a request, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review the order, the evidence upon which the order was based, and any other material information brought to the attention of the commissioner and determine whether sufficient cause exists to sustain the order. Within 15 days of receiving the request, the commissioner shall report in writing the results of the review. The review provided in this subdivision is not subject to the contested case provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act in sections 14.001 to 14.69.

(b) The availability of administrative review for an order of revocation or disqualification has no effect upon the availability of judicial review under this section.

(c) Review under this subdivision must take place, if possible, at the same time as any administrative review of the person's impoundment order under section 169A.60, subdivision 9.

Subd. 11. Petition for judicial review. (a) Within 60 days following receipt of a notice and order of revocation pursuant to this section, a person may petition the court for review. The petition must be filed with the district court administrator in the county where the alleged offense occurred, together with proof of service of a copy on the commissioner, and accompanied by the standard filing fee for civil actions. Responsive pleading is not required of the commissioner, and court fees must not be charged for the appearance of the commissioner in the matter.

(b) The petition must:

(1) be captioned in the full name of the person making the petition as petitioner and the commissioner as respondent;

(2) include the petitioner's date of birth and driver's license number, and the date of the offense; and

(3) state with specificity the grounds upon which the petitioner seeks rescission of the order of revocation, disqualification, or denial.

(c) The filing of the petition does not stay the revocation, disqualification, or denial. The reviewing court may order a stay of the balance of the revocation or disqualification if the hearing has not been conducted within 60 days after filing the petition upon terms the court deems proper.

(d) Judicial reviews must be conducted according to the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that prehearing discovery is mandatory and is limited to:

(1) the notice of revocation;

(2) the certificate of analysis of the blood or urine test;

(3) the peace officer's certificate and any accompanying documentation submitted by the arresting officer to the commissioner; and

(4) disclosure of potential witnesses, including experts, and the basis of their testimony.

Other types of discovery are available only upon order of the court.

Subd. 12. **Judicial hearing; issues, order, appeal.** (a) A judicial review hearing under this section must be before a district judge in any county in the judicial district where the alleged offense occurred. The hearing is to the court and may be conducted at the same time and in the same manner as hearings upon pretrial motions in the criminal prosecution under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), if any. The hearing must be recorded. The commissioner shall appear and be represented by the attorney general or through the prosecuting authority for the jurisdiction involved. The hearing must be held at the earliest practicable date, and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The judicial district administrator shall establish procedures to ensure efficient compliance with this subdivision. To accomplish this, the administrator may, whenever possible, consolidate and transfer review hearings among the locations within the judicial district where terms of district court are held.

(b) The scope of the hearing is limited to the issues in clauses (1) to (13):

(1) Did the peace officer have probable cause to believe the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired)?

(2) Was the person lawfully placed under arrest for violation of section 169A.20?

(3) Was the person involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death?

(4) Did a licensed peace officer apply for a search warrant in accordance with the requirements set forth in sections 626.04 to 626.18?

(5) Did a neutral magistrate review the application for a search warrant and determine there was probable cause to believe that the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired)?

(6) Was the search warrant and the process by which it was obtained valid?

(7) At the time of directing the person to take the test, did the peace officer inform the person that refusing the test was a crime as required by subdivision 1?

(8) Did the person refuse to permit the test?

(9) If a test was taken by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle, did the test results indicate at the time of testing:

(i) an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more; or

(ii) the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II or its metabolite, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols?

(10) If a test was taken by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, did the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more at the time of testing?

(11) Was the testing method used valid and reliable and were the test results accurately evaluated?

(12) Did the person prove the defense of necessity?

(13) Did the person prove the defense of controlled substance use in accordance with a prescription?

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

(d) The court shall order that the revocation or disqualification be either rescinded or sustained and forward the order to the commissioner. The court shall file its order within 14 days following the hearing. If the revocation or disqualification is sustained, the court shall also forward the person's driver's license or permit to the commissioner for further action by the commissioner if the license or permit is not already in the commissioner's possession.

(e) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the reviewing court may appeal the decision as provided in the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

(f) The civil hearing under this section shall not give rise to an estoppel on any issues arising from the same set of circumstances in any criminal prosecution.

(g) It is an affirmative defense for the petitioner to prove a necessity.

(h) It is an affirmative defense to the presence of a Schedule I or II controlled substance that the person used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the person according to sections 152.11 and 152.12, unless the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the use of the controlled substance impaired the person's ability to operate a motor vehicle.

Subd. 13. Test refusal; no test given. (a) If a person refuses to permit a blood or urine test as required by a search warrant and the provisions of this section, then a test must not be given. However, the applicable provisions of this section, section 169A.52, subdivision 1, and other law apply.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated section 609.2112, 609.2113, 609.2114, or Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide or injury), a test may be required and obtained despite the person's refusal. A refusal to submit to a test does not constitute a violation of section 609.50 (obstructing legal process), unless the refusal was accompanied by force or violence or the threat of force or violence.

Subd. 14. Definitions. The definitions in section 169A.03 apply to this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

ARTICLE 3
DWI-RELATED CONFORMING CHANGES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 97B.066, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Mandatory chemical testing.** (a) A person who takes wild animals with a bow or firearm in this state or on a boundary water of this state is required, subject to the provisions of this section, to take or submit to a test of the person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence and amount of alcohol or a controlled substance. The test shall be administered at the direction of an officer authorized to make arrests under section 97B.065, subdivision 2.

(b) Taking or submitting to ~~the~~ a test of the person's breath is mandatory when requested by an officer who has probable cause to believe the person was hunting in violation of section 97B.065, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) or (c), and one of the following conditions exists:

(1) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for violating section 97B.065, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) or (c);

(2) the person has been involved while hunting in an accident resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death;

(3) the person has refused to take the preliminary screening test provided for in section 97B.065, subdivision 3; or

(4) the screening test was administered and indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.

(c) Taking or submitting to a test of the person's blood or urine is mandatory when requested by a peace officer under the conditions described in paragraph (b) if the officer is acting pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 97B.066, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. **Blood or urine test; search warrant required.** Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this section, a blood or urine test may be conducted only pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18, or a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant requirement. When, under the provisions of this section, a search warrant is required for a blood or urine test, that requirement is met if a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant is applicable.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 97B.066, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Penalties; refusal; revocation of hunting privilege.** (a) If a person refuses to take a test required under subdivision 1, none must be given but the officer authorized to make arrests under section 97B.065, subdivision 2, shall report the refusal to the commissioner of natural resources and to the authority having responsibility for prosecution of misdemeanor offenses for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred that gave rise to the test demand and refusal.

On certification by the officer that probable cause existed to believe the person had been hunting while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, that in the case of a blood or urine test the officer

was acting pursuant to a search warrant, and that the person refused to submit to testing, the commissioner shall impose a civil penalty of \$500 and shall prohibit the person from hunting for one year.

On behalf of the commissioner, an officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a test shall serve on a person who refused to permit a test immediate notice of intention to prohibit the person from hunting, and to impose the civil penalty set forth in this subdivision. If the officer fails to serve a notice of intent to suspend hunting privileges, the commissioner may notify the person by certified mail to the address on the license of the person. The notice must advise the person of the right to obtain administrative and judicial review as provided in this section. The prohibition imposed by the commissioner takes effect ten days after receipt of the notice. The civil penalty is imposed 30 days after receipt of the notice or upon return of the certified mail to the commissioner, and must be paid within 30 days of imposition.

(b) A person who hunts during the period the person is prohibited from hunting as provided under paragraph (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 97B.066, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Rights and obligations.** At the time a test is requested, the person must be informed that:

(1) Minnesota law requires a person to take a test to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;

(2) if the person refuses to take the test, the person is subject to a civil penalty of \$500 and is prohibited for a one-year period from hunting, as provided under subdivision 2; and

(3) that, in the case of a breath test, the person has the right to consult with an attorney, but that this right is limited to the extent it cannot unreasonably delay administration of the test or the person will be deemed to have refused the test.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 97B.066, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. ~~**Requirement of urine**~~ **Type of test.** ~~Notwithstanding subdivision 1,~~ (a) A peace officer who directs a test pursuant to this section may direct a breath test.

(b) A peace officer, acting pursuant to a search warrant, may direct a blood or urine test as provided in the warrant. If the warrant authorizes either a blood or urine test, the officer may direct whether the test is of blood or urine. If the person to whom the test is directed objects to the test, the officer shall offer the person an alternative test of either blood or urine.

(c) If there is probable cause to believe there is impairment by a controlled substance that is not subject to testing by a breath test, a blood or urine test may be required pursuant to a search warrant even after a breath test has been administered.

(d) Action under this section may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if an alternative test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if an alternative test was offered.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 97B.066, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Judicial review.** (a) Within ~~30~~ 60 days following receipt of a notice and order imposing sanctions under this section, a person may petition the court for review. The petition must be filed with the district court administrator in the county where the incident occurred giving rise to the test demand and refusal, together with proof of service of a copy on the commissioner and the prosecuting authority for misdemeanor offenses for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. A responsive pleading is not required of the commissioner of natural resources, and court fees may not be charged for the appearance of the representative of the commissioner in the matter.

(b) The petition must be captioned in the name of the person making the petition as petitioner and the commissioner as respondent. The petition must state specifically the grounds upon which the petitioner seeks rescission of the order imposing sanctions.

(c) The filing of the petition does not stay the revocation or prohibition against hunting. However, the filing of a petition stays imposition of the civil penalty. The judicial review shall be conducted according to the Rules of Civil Procedure.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 97B.066, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **Hearing.** (a) A hearing under this section must be before a district court judge in the county where the incident occurred which gave rise to the test demand and refusal. The hearing must be to the court and may be conducted at the same time as hearings upon pretrial motions in the criminal prosecution under section 97B.065. The hearing must be recorded. The commissioner must be represented by the prosecuting authority for misdemeanor offenses for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred which gave rise to the test demand and refusal.

(b) The hearing must be held at the earliest practicable date and in any event no later than 60 days following the filing of the petition for review. The reviewing court may order a temporary stay of the balance of the prohibition or revocation if the hearing has not been conducted within 60 days after filing of the petition, upon the application of the petitioner and upon terms the court deems proper.

(c) The scope of the hearing must be limited to the issues of:

(1) whether the officer had probable cause to believe that the person violated section 97B.065;

(2) whether one of the conditions in subdivision 1 existed;

(3) if the test involved blood or urine, whether a licensed peace officer applied for a search warrant in accordance with the requirements set forth in sections 626.04 to 626.18, and, if so, whether a neutral magistrate reviewed the application for the search warrant and determined there was probable cause to believe that the person violated section 97B.065, and whether the warrant and the process by which it was obtained was valid;

(4) whether the person was informed as prescribed in subdivision 3; and

~~(4)~~ (5) whether the person refused to submit to testing.

(d) It is an affirmative defense for the petitioner to prove that, at the time of the refusal, the petitioner's refusal to permit the test was based upon reasonable grounds.

(e) The court shall order that the prohibition or revocation be either sustained or rescinded and shall either sustain or rescind the civil penalty. The court shall forward a copy of the order to the commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 360.0753, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Implied consent; conditions; election of test.** (a) Any person who operates or attempts to operate an aircraft in or over this state or over any boundary water of this state consents, subject to the provisions of this section and section 360.0752, to a chemical test of that person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence or amount of alcohol, controlled substances, or hazardous substances. The test shall be administered at the direction of a peace officer.

~~The (b) A test of the person's breath~~ may be required ~~of a person~~ when an officer has probable cause to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate an aircraft in violation of section 360.0752 and one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for violation of section 360.0752;
- (2) the person has been involved in an aircraft accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death;
- (3) the person has refused to take the screening test provided for by section 360.0752;
- (4) the screening test was administered and recorded an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more or the presence of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols; or
- (5) the officer had probable cause to believe that the person was operating or attempting to operate an aircraft with any amount of alcohol present in the person's body.

(c) A test of the person's blood or urine may be required by an officer under the conditions described in paragraph (b) if the officer is acting pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18.

~~(b)~~ (d) At the time a test is requested, the person shall be informed:

- (1) that Minnesota law requires the person to take a test to determine the presence or amount of alcohol or a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, or to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances, or hazardous substances;
- (2) that whether a test is taken or refused, the person may be subject to criminal prosecution for an alcohol, controlled substance, or hazardous substance-related offense relating to the operation of an aircraft;
- (3) that if testing is refused, the person may be subject to criminal prosecution because the person refused testing and the person will be disqualified from operating an aircraft for a minimum period of one year;
- (4) if the peace officer has probable cause to believe the person has violated the criminal vehicular homicide and injury laws, that pursuant to a search warrant a test will be taken with or without the person's consent; and
- (5) that, in the case of a breath test, the person has the right to consult with an attorney, but that this right is limited to the extent that it cannot unreasonably delay administration of the test.

~~(e) The peace officer who requires a test pursuant to this subdivision may direct whether the test shall be of blood, breath, or urine. Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if an alternative test was offered, and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if an alternative test was offered.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 360.0753, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. **Blood or urine test; search warrant required.** Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this section, a blood or urine test may be conducted only pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18, or a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant requirement. When, under the provisions of this section, a search warrant is required for a blood or urine test, that requirement is met if a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant is applicable.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 360.0753, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. ~~Requirement of urine or blood~~ **Type of test.** ~~Notwithstanding subdivision 2,~~ (a) A peace officer who directs a test pursuant to this section may direct a breath test.

(b) A peace officer, acting pursuant to a search warrant, may direct a blood or urine test as provided in the warrant. If the warrant authorizes either a blood or urine test, the officer may direct whether the test is of blood or urine. If the person to whom the test is directed objects to the test, the officer shall offer the person an alternative test of either blood or urine.

(c) A blood or urine test may be required pursuant to a search warrant even after a breath test has been administered if there is probable cause to believe that: (1) there is impairment by a controlled substance or hazardous substance that is not subject to testing by a breath test; or (2) a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body. ~~Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test under this subdivision only if a urine test was offered, and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if a blood test was offered.~~

(d) Action under this section may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if an alternative test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if an alternative test was offered.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 360.0753, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Refusal to permit test; cease and desist order.** If a person under arrest refuses to permit chemical testing, none shall be given, but the commissioner of transportation, upon the receipt of a certificate of the peace officer that the officer had reasonable and probable grounds to believe the arrested person had been operating or attempting to operate an aircraft in violation of section 360.0752, that in the case of a blood or urine test the officer was acting pursuant to a search warrant, and that the person had refused to permit the test, shall issue a cease and desist order prohibiting the operation of an aircraft for a period of one year. However, if a peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated section 609.2112, 609.2113, or 609.2114, a test may be required and obtained despite the person's refusal. When a test is obtained pursuant to this section after the person refused to submit to testing, the commissioner of transportation shall issue a cease and desist order under this section based on the person's refusal. However, if the test is of the person's blood or urine, the test must have been taken pursuant to a search warrant in order for a cease and desist order to be issued.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 360.0753, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **Hearing.** The hearing shall be before a district court in the county where the arrest occurred, unless there is agreement that the hearing may be held in some other county. The hearing shall be recorded and proceed as in a criminal matter, without the right of trial by jury, and its scope shall cover the issues of whether the peace officer had reasonable and probable grounds to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate an aircraft in violation of section 360.0752; whether the person was lawfully placed under arrest; if the test involved blood or urine, whether a licensed peace officer applied for a search warrant in accordance with the requirements set forth in sections 626.04 to 626.18, and, if so, whether a neutral magistrate reviewed the application for the search warrant and determined there was probable cause to believe that the person violated section 360.0752, and whether the warrant and the process by which it was obtained was valid; whether the person refused to permit the test, and if the person refused whether the person had reasonable grounds for refusing to permit the test; and whether at the time of request for the test the peace officer informed the person that the right to fly will be denied if the person refused to permit the test and of the right to have additional tests made by someone of the person's own choosing. The court shall order either that the denial be rescinded or sustained and refer the order to the commissioner of transportation for further action.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 624.7143, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Mandatory chemical testing.** (a) A person who carries a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person is required, subject to the provisions of this section, to take or submit to a test of the person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence and amount of alcohol or a controlled substance. The test shall be administered at the direction of an officer authorized to make arrests under section 624.7142.

(b) Taking or submitting to the a test of the person's breath is mandatory when requested by an officer who has probable cause to believe the person was carrying a pistol in violation of section 624.7142, and one of the following conditions exists:

(1) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for violating section 624.7142;

(2) the person has been involved while carrying a firearm in a firearms-related accident resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death;

(3) the person has refused to take the preliminary screening test provided for in section 624.7142; or

(4) the screening test was administered and indicated an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.

(c) Taking or submitting to a test of the person's blood or urine is mandatory when requested by a peace officer under the conditions described in paragraph (b) if the officer is acting pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 624.7143, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. **Blood or urine test; search warrant required.** Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this section, a blood or urine test may be conducted only pursuant to a search warrant under sections 626.04 to 626.18, or a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant requirement. When, under the provisions

of this section, a search warrant is required for a blood or urine test, that requirement is met if a judicially recognized exception to the search warrant is applicable.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 624.7143, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Penalties; refusal; revocation.** (a) If a person refuses to take a test required under subdivision 1, none must be given but the officer shall report the refusal to the sheriff and to the authority having responsibility for prosecution of misdemeanor offenses for the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred that gave rise to the test demand and refusal. On certification by the officer that probable cause existed to believe the person had been carrying a pistol on or about the person's clothes or person in a public place while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, that in the case of a blood or urine test the officer was acting pursuant to a search warrant, and that the person refused to submit to testing, a court may impose a civil penalty of \$500 and may revoke the person's authority to carry a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person under the provisions of a permit or otherwise for a period of one year from the date of the refusal. The person shall be accorded notice and an opportunity to be heard prior to imposition of the civil penalty or the revocation.

(b) Revocations under this subdivision must be reported in the same manner as in section 624.714, subdivision 12a.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 624.7143, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Rights and obligations.** At the time a test is requested, the person must be informed that:

(1) Minnesota law requires a person to take a test to determine if the person is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;

(2) if the person refuses to take the test, the person is subject to a civil penalty of \$500 and is prohibited for a period of one year from carrying a pistol in a public place on or about the person's clothes or person, as provided under subdivision 2; and

(3) that, in the case of a breath test, the person has the right to consult with an attorney, but that this right is limited to the extent it cannot unreasonably delay administration of the test or the person will be deemed to have refused the test.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 624.7143, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. ~~**Requirement of blood or urine**~~ **Type of test.** ~~Notwithstanding subdivision 1,~~ (a) A peace officer who directs a test pursuant to this section may direct a breath test.

(b) A peace officer, acting pursuant to a search warrant, may direct a blood or urine test as provided in the warrant. If the warrant authorizes either a blood or urine test, the officer may direct whether the test is of blood or urine. If the person to whom the test is directed objects to the test, the officer shall offer the person an alternative test of either blood or urine.

(c) If there is probable cause to believe there is impairment by a controlled substance that is not subject to testing by a breath test, a blood or urine test may be required pursuant to a search warrant even after a breath test has been administered.

(d) Action under this section may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if an alternative test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if an alternative test was offered.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017, and applies to acts committed on or after that date.

Sec. 18. **REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION.**

The revisor of statutes shall add cross-references to Minnesota Statutes, section 171.177, in Minnesota Statutes sections that contain cross-references to driver's license revocations under Minnesota Statutes, section 169A.52, as necessary. The revisor may make technical and other necessary changes to language and sentence structure to preserve the meaning of the text of the statute.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2017.

Presented to the governor May 20, 2017

Signed by the governor May 23, 2017, 3:21 p.m.