

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA**

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
and COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING  
COMMISSION,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF MINNESOTA; TIM WALZ, in  
his official capacity as Governor of  
Minnesota; KEITH ELLISON, in his official  
capacity as Attorney General of Minnesota;  
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC SAFETY; JON ANGLIN, in his  
official capacity as Director of the  
Minnesota Department of Public Safety,  
Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement  
Division,

Defendants.

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLAINT FOR  
INJUNCTIVE AND  
DECLARATORY  
RELIEF**

## **COMPLAINT**

Plaintiffs, the United States of America and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC” or “Commission”), by and through their undersigned counsel, bring this civil action for declaratory and injunctive relief, and allege as follows:

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA” or the “Act”), 7 U.S.C. §1, *et seq.*, provides a comprehensive framework for the regulation of commodity derivatives transactions in the United States. This federal law gives the CFTC, a federal agency, “exclusive jurisdiction” over the regulation of commodity futures, options, and swaps traded on federally regulated exchanges. 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A). Plaintiffs bring this action to halt Defendants’ efforts to criminalize the operation of derivatives markets governed by federal law.

2. On May 18, 2026, Minnesota Governor Tim Walz signed SF 4760 into law, the first outright ban on “prediction markets” in the United States. *See* Ex. A, pp. 79–82 (codified at Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12), § 609.75(3)(2), and § 609.7615 (as amended)). These markets are CFTC-registered exchanges, and the contracts they offer—derivative instruments called “event contracts”—have traded under the Commission’s oversight for decades. If Minnesota’s law is permitted to go into effect, the exchanges that offer these longstanding contracts—as well as those who partner with them—can be prosecuted as felons. This flagrant and unprecedented incursion into the Commission’s exclusive regulatory sphere must be preliminarily and permanently enjoined.

3. As defined by Article 8 of SF 4760, “prediction markets” are markets “that allow[] consumers to place a wager on the future outcome of a specified event that is not determined or affected by the performance of the parties to the contract, including but not limited to” sporting events, elections, official government action, and the weather. Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(1)(e). In other words, a “prediction market” is an exchange that offers what is known in the derivatives community as “event contracts.”

4. SF 4760’s unrestrained scope makes it a felony to, among other things, (1) “create[] a prediction market,” (2) “operate[], manage[], or control[] a platform or system intending that consumers will use the platform or system to make wagers in a prediction market,” (3) “intentionally facilitate[] the operation of a prediction market” by various means, and (4) “advertise[] or market[] financial or technological products that promote transactions prohibited under this section.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2).

5. SF 4760 also empowers Defendants to demand that “prediction markets” cease and desist trading and, upon a showing the entity will or is about to violate the state law, requires Minnesota courts to “grant . . . permanent or temporary injunction[s], restraining order[s], or writ[s] of mandamus.” Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12)(a)–(b).

6. The event contracts targeted by SF 4760 are “swaps” under the CEA, and the “prediction markets” that offer these event contracts are CFTC-regulated Designated Contract Markets (DCMs).

7. Minnesota’s efforts to ban federally regulated event contracts and prohibit DCMs from operating intrudes on the exclusive federal scheme Congress designed to oversee the derivatives industry. Prompted by the evolution of national futures markets and

repeated conflicts with state law, Congress enacted the CEA, granting the CFTC “exclusive jurisdiction” to regulate those markets and enacting a comprehensive federal regulatory framework that preempts state laws that attempt to regulate the operation of, or transactions on, CFTC-regulated exchanges. 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A). It has also given the Commission discretionary authority to approve or disapprove of certain event contracts based on whether they are, in the Commission’s evaluation, contrary to the public interest. *Id.* § 7a-2(c)(5)(C). This comprehensive federal regulatory scheme expressly and impliedly preempts the challenged provisions of SF 4760.

8. The Commission exercises its comprehensive jurisdiction over event contracts in a variety of ways. It has approved various DCMs that offer event contracts, including KalshiEX (Kalshi), QCX (Polymarket), Gemini Titan, LLC, and North American Derivatives Exchange, Inc. (Nadex). It monitors the event contracts that DCMs self-certify with the CFTC (more than 3,000 to date). It brings enforcement actions against event-contract participants who violate the CEA or Commission regulations, including insider-trading violations. It signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Major League Baseball to permit information sharing to ensure market integrity in sports-related event contracts. And it has solicited comments for a potential rulemaking around event contracts. The Commission is thus fully engaged with the event contracts that are subject to its jurisdiction, as well as the markets that offer them.

9. Minnesota is not the first State that has attempted to invade the Commission’s exclusive jurisdiction over swaps. Already, several federal courts—including the Third Circuit—have swiftly responded by issuing temporary restraining

orders and preliminary injunctions barring the States from enforcing their gambling laws against CFTC-regulated exchanges. *See, e.g., KalshiEX, LLC v. Flaherty*, 172 F.4th 220 (3d Cir. 2026).

10. Emergency and permanent injunctive relief is even more critical in Minnesota. Unlike other States, which have largely attempted to enforce their existing gambling laws against sports-related event contracts, Minnesota enacted a tailor-made prohibition that targets *all* event contracts, including contracts on the “the actions . . . of the federal, state, or local government,” as well as “weather events or conditions.” Such contracts have traded for decades and have obvious utility in hedging against significant commercial and economic risks.

11. Furthermore, Minnesota targets not only the DCMs that offer event contracts, but also persons who facilitate their operation—including Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) and Derivatives Clearing Organizations (DCOs), who are both subject to CFTC jurisdiction. It also targets a sweeping range of other actors: those who “identify[] or list[] events knowing the events will be used by consumers to make wagers” (potentially including major news organizations), those who provide “verification services” (potentially including news organizations as well as professional sports leagues), those who hold or direct funds for the purpose of taking a position on an event contract (potentially including banks and credit-card companies), those who provide “supportive services to a prediction market” (potentially including blockchain and other technology firms), and those who “advertise[] or market[] financial or technological products that promote” event contracts (an untold range of potential targets). Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2).

12. The United States and the Commission are injured by SF 4760. The federal government has a statutorily protected interest in maintaining exclusive jurisdiction over transactions involving swaps on DCMs, as well as in administering the CEA's comprehensive regulatory structure. If permitted to go into effect, Minnesota law will criminalize exchanges that the Commission has expressly approved, as well as event contracts that have been self-certified to the Commission and that the Commission has permitted to be listed. These consequences directly harm the federal government's legally protected interest in enforcing federal law.

13. SF 4760 becomes effective on August 1, 2026, but the federal government's injury is nonetheless both actual and imminent now. The looming threat of criminal liability casts an immediate pall over the markets that the Commission regulates and generates significant uncertainty among exchanges and participants as to the scope and exclusivity of the Commission's jurisdiction. The Commission will also have to dedicate staff time and resources to advising registrants affected by SF 4760 on compliance measures required by federal law, which diverts the Commission from focusing on its regulatory agenda. Further, the United States will be injured when the law goes into effect on August 1, and because that future injury is certainly impending, the government's injury is imminent and therefore cognizable.

14. The injury to the United States, moreover, is irreparable and requires immediate injunctive relief. Constitutional violations, including Supremacy Clause violations, are always irreparable. Furthermore, if Minnesota is permitted to enforce its law, the harm to the United States's sovereign interests and regulatory jurisdiction could

not be undone after final judgment. Preliminary injunctive relief is required to preserve the status quo during the pendency of the case.

15. The equities and public interest also strongly favor injunctive relief. The enforcement of a preempted state law is never in the public interest. Further, Minnesota's threat of criminal liability will kill the operation of CFTC-regulated exchanges within the State, and, more broadly, inject uncertainty into federal derivatives markets over the scope of the Commission's jurisdiction.

16. The Court should enforce the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction and issue preliminary and permanent injunctive relief holding Article 8 of SF 4760 to be facially unlawful and unenforceable.

## II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal-question jurisdiction) and 28 U.S.C. § 1345 (district courts have original jurisdiction over civil actions commenced by the United States or by any agency expressly authorized to sue by Act of Congress). This action presents a federal question under the laws and Constitution of the United States because it concerns whether the CEA, 7 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*, preempts Minnesota law insofar as it purports to regulate transactions covered by the CEA and entrusted to the Commission's regulatory jurisdiction.

18. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because at least one Defendant resides in this District and all Defendants are residents of the State. Venue is also proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred and will occur in this District.

19. The Court has the authority to provide the relief requested under the Supremacy Clause, U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2, as well as 28 U.S.C. §§ 1651, 2201, and 2202, and its inherent equitable powers.

### III. PARTIES

20. Plaintiff the United States of America regulates U.S. financial markets, and it enforces federal commodity derivatives laws, through its executive agency, the CFTC.

21. Plaintiff CFTC is an agency of the United States Government that administers and enforces the CEA. The CEA grants the CFTC authority to represent itself through its General Counsel. 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(4).

22. Defendant State of Minnesota is a State of the United States.

23. Defendant Tim Walz is the Governor of Minnesota and is sued in his official capacity. Under the Minnesota Constitution, the Governor “shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.” Minn. Const. art. V, § 3.

24. Defendant Keith Ellison is the Attorney General of Minnesota and is sued in his official capacity. The Attorney General of Minnesota is the State’s chief legal officer. The Director of the Division of Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement may refer an enforcement action to the Attorney General, including for alleged violations of Minn. Stat. § 609.7615. *See* Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12)(b).

25. Defendant Minnesota Department of Public Safety is the Minnesota state agency that enforces Minnesota gambling laws, including Minn. Stat. § 609.7615, through its Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division. The Department has authority to arrest or investigate any person who is suspected of committing any crime involving gambling,

and to conduct searches and seizures to enforce any of those laws. Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(5). Additionally, the Department can issue cease-and-desist orders to any person that has engaged in or is about to engage in various gambling violations, including Minn. Stat. § 609.7615. *Id.* § 299L.03(12)(a). The Department can also bring an action in state court to enjoin such violations. *Id.* § 299L.03(12)(b).

26. Defendant Jon Anglin is the Director of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety's Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division, and is sued in his official capacity. The Director has authority to issue cease-and-desist orders to any person that has engaged in or is about to engage in various gambling violations, including Minn. Stat. § 609.7615. Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12)(a). The Director can also bring an action in state court to enjoin such violations. *Id.* § 299L.03(12)(b).

#### **IV. FEDERAL LAW GOVERNING COMMODITY DERIVATIVES MARKETS**

##### **A. Congress Vested the CFTC with Exclusive Regulatory Authority Over U.S. Commodity Derivatives Markets**

27. The Constitution empowers Congress to “regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes,” U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 3. The Constitution also vests the President of the United States with the “executive Power,” U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, and authorizes the President to “take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed,” U.S. Const. art. II, § 3.

28. Based on its enumerated constitutional and sovereign powers to regulate interstate commerce, the United States has broad authority to regulate futures and derivatives markets. That authority includes the power to enforce the supremacy of federal

law regulating futures and derivatives markets.

29. The CEA is the federal statute that provides a comprehensive federal framework for the regulation of commodity derivatives transactions in the United States. *See* 7 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.* The purpose of the CEA is to “serve the public interests . . . through a system of effective self-regulation of trading facilities, clearing systems, market participants and market professionals under the oversight of the Commission,” as well as “to deter and prevent price manipulation or any other disruptions to market integrity; to ensure the financial integrity of all transactions subject to [the Act] and the avoidance of systemic risk; to protect all market participants from fraudulent or other abusive sales practices and misuses of customer assets; and to promote responsible innovation and fair competition among boards of trade, other markets and market participants.” 7 U.S.C. § 5(b). The CFTC is the federal executive agency charged with administering and enforcing the CEA. 7 U.S.C. § 2(a). Congress created the CFTC in 1974 to establish a uniform national system for regulating futures trading after concluding that the then-existing patchwork of state-by-state regulation had impaired the development and functioning of national commodity derivatives markets. *See* H.R. Rep. No. 93-975, at 51 (1974); S. Rep. No. 93-1131, at 36 (1974), *reprinted in* 1974 U.S.C.C.A.N. 5843, 5885.

30. Derivatives are financial instruments such as futures, options, or swaps that derive their value from something else, like a benchmark, a physical commodity, or—as relevant here—certain events or contingencies. In general, market participants use derivatives to hedge risks or speculate on commodity price movements.

31. Section 2(a)(1) of the CEA provides:

***The Commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction***, except to the extent otherwise provided in the Wall Street Transparency and Accountability Act of 2010 (including an amendment made by that Act) and subparagraphs (C), (D), and (I) of this paragraph and subsections (c) and (f), ***with respect to accounts, agreements*** (including any transaction which is of the character of, or is commonly known to the trade as, an “option”, “privilege”, “indemnity”, “bid”, “offer”, “put”, “call”, “advance guaranty”, or “decline guaranty”), ***and transactions involving swaps*** or contracts of sale of a commodity for future delivery (including significant price discovery contracts), ***traded or executed on a contract market designated pursuant to section 7 of this title*** or a swap execution facility pursuant to section 7b-3 of this title or any other board of trade, exchange, or market, and transactions subject to regulation by the Commission pursuant to section 23 of this title.

7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A) (emphasis added). Thus, “transactions involving swaps” traded on DCMs are subject to the Commission’s “exclusive jurisdiction.” *Id.*

32. Event contracts are a type of “swap” as defined by the CEA. Section 1a(47)(A) of the CEA, 7 U.S.C. § 1a(47)(A), broadly defines “swap” to include “any agreement, contract, or transaction”—

(i) that is a put, call, cap, floor, collar, or similar option of any kind that is for the purchase or sale, or based on the value, of 1 or more interest or other rates, currencies, commodities, securities, instruments of indebtedness, indices, quantitative measures, or other financial or economic interests or property of any kind;

(ii) that provides for any purchase, sale, payment, or delivery (other than a dividend on an equity security) that is dependent on the occurrence, nonoccurrence, or the extent of the occurrence of an event or contingency associated with a potential financial, economic, or commercial consequence; . . .

(iv) that is an agreement, contract, or transaction that is, or in the future becomes, commonly known to the trade as a swap . . . [or,]

(vi) that is any combination or permutation of, or option on, any agreement, contract, or transaction described in any of [these clauses].

7 U.S.C. § 1a(47)(A).

33. The definition in subparagraph (ii) is particularly apt: event contracts “provide[] for . . . payment . . . that is dependent on the occurrence, nonoccurrence, or the extent of the occurrence of an event or contingency,” and that event or contingency is “associated with a potential financial, economic, or commercial consequence.” 7 U.S.C. § 1a(47)(A)(ii).

34. Event contracts also qualify as swaps under subparagraph (i), in that they are binary options, or “option[s] whose payoff is either a fixed amount or zero,” that are based on a commodity (*i.e.*, the underlying event or contingency). CFTC, Futures Glossary, <https://www.cftc.gov/LearnAndProtect/AdvisoriesAndArticles/CFTCGlossary/index.htm#B>; *see also* 73 Fed. Reg. 25669, 25670 (May 7, 2008) (“A significant number of event contracts are structured as all-or-nothing binary transactions commonly described as binary options.”); 77 Fed. Reg. 25320, 25321 n.6 (Apr. 27, 2012) (“[T]he swap definition . . . includes options . . .”).

35. Event contracts are also agreements or transactions that have become commonly known to the trade as “swaps.” 7 U.S.C. § 1a(47)(A)(iv).

36. The CEA requires that, subject to certain exemptions or exceptions, commodity derivatives transactions must be conducted on exchanges designated by, or registered with, the Commission. For example, trading of commodity futures contracts must be conducted on a board of trade designated by the CFTC as a contract market or a registered foreign board of trade (*see* 7 U.S.C. § 6 & 17 C.F.R. § 48.3); no person may operate a facility for the trading or processing of swaps unless the facility is registered as a swap execution facility or designated as a contract market (*see* 7 U.S.C. § 7b-3(a) & 17

C.F.R. § 37.3); and commodity options must likewise be conducted on a board of trade designated as a contract market (*see* 7 U.S.C. § 6c(b) & 17 C.F.R. § 32.2).

37. DCMs are boards of trade or exchanges that operate under the regulatory oversight of the Commission pursuant to Section 5 of the CEA, 7 U.S.C. § 7. The Commission designates a board of trade as a contract market through a formal application process through which an applicant board of trade must demonstrate its ability to comply with detailed statutory requirements called “core principles.” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d). These core principles require, among other things, that DCMs:

- a. “[E]stablish, monitor, and enforce compliance with the rules of the contract market, including—(i) access requirements; (ii) the terms and conditions of any contracts to be traded on the contract market; and (iii) rules prohibiting abusive trade practices on the contract market.” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(2)(A).
- b. “[H]ave the capacity to detect, investigate, and apply appropriate sanctions to any person that violates any rule of the contract market.” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(2)(B).
- c. “[L]ist on the contract market only contracts that are not readily susceptible to manipulation.” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(3).
- d. “[H]ave the capacity and responsibility to prevent manipulation, price distortion, and disruptions of the delivery or cash-settlement process through market surveillance, compliance, and enforcement practices and procedures, including—(A) methods for conducting real-time monitoring of trading; and (B) comprehensive and accurate trade reconstructions.” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(4).
- e. “[P]rovide a competitive, open, and efficient market and mechanism for executing transactions that protects the price discovery process....” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(9).
- f. “[M]aintain rules and procedures to provide for the recording and safe storage of all identifying trade information in a manner that enables the contract market to use the information—(A) to assist in the prevention of customer and market abuses; and (B) to provide evidence of any violations of the rules of the contract market.” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(10).
- g. “[E]stablish and enforce—(A) rules and procedures for ensuring the financial integrity of transactions...and (B)...(ii) the protection of customer funds.” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(11)

- h. “[E]stablish and enforce rules—(A) to protect markets and market participants from abusive practices committed by any party...and (B) to promote fair and equitable trading on the contract market.” 7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(12).

38. The Commission has promulgated detailed rules governing the process through which a board of trade can achieve designation as a contract market, as well as detailed rules governing the operations of the contract market once that designation is in place. 17 C.F.R. § 38, *et seq.* DCMs may list for trading commodity futures, options, or swaps as permitted by Part 38 of the Commission’s regulations, 17 C.F.R. § 38, *et seq.*

39. The Commission regulates other actors who are targets of SF 4760. Clearing organizations that are registered with the Commission are known as Derivatives Clearing Organizations (DCOs) and governed by 17 C.F.R. Part 39. To comply with the Core Principle on financial integrity of transactions, clearing is required on all CFTC-regulated DCMs to reduce counterparty risk and to maintain orderly markets. 17 C.F.R. § 38.601.

40. Likewise, many DCMs offer trades that are “intermediated” by a Futures Commission Merchant (FCM) that holds customer funds and solicits or accepts the customer orders for execution on the relevant DCM. DCMs that offer intermediated trades are required to prescribe minimum capital requirements for their member FCMs. 17 C.F.R. § 38.604.

41. A number of other actors in CFTC-regulated commodity derivatives markets are targeted by SF 4760. “Introducing brokers” are persons engaged in soliciting or in accepting orders for, among other things, futures contracts or swaps traded on CFTC-regulated markets. 7 U.S.C. § 1a(31). Likewise, “commodity trading advisors” are persons who advise others as to the value or advisability of trading, among other things, futures

contracts or swaps on CFTC-regulated markets. *Id.* § 1a(12). “Commodity pool operators” solicit, accept, or receive funds from others for the purpose of trading, among other things, futures contracts or swaps on CFTC-regulated markets. *Id.* § 1a(11). “Swap dealers” are dealers, market makers, or counterparties in swaps. *Id.* § 1a(49).

42. The National Futures Association (“NFA”), a registered futures association under Section 21 of the CEA, 7 U.S.C. § 21, is designated a Self-Regulatory Organization with delegated authority from the Commission. Performance of Registration Functions by National Futures Association, 49 Fed. Reg. 39,593 (Oct. 9, 1984). All FCMs and introducing brokers are required to register with the NFA. Both the CFTC and the NFA ensure these registrants are meeting, among other requirements, independent registration requirements, including net-capital requirements, imposed upon introducing brokers and FCMs by the CEA and CFTC Regulations.

43. The CEA and CFTC Regulations establish important protections for derivatives markets, market participants, and the general public by creating uniform regulations of a nationwide—and often international—market. For example, DCMs must conform to core principles that are designed to achieve the prevention of market abuse (7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(12)(A)); ensure their financial stability (7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(21)); protect their information security (17 C.F.R. § 38.1051(a)(2)); and safeguard their systems in the event of a disaster (17 C.F.R. § 38.1051(a)(3)). Further, DCMs must ensure that the contracts that they list for trading are “not readily susceptible to manipulation” (7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(3)); DCMs must “prevent market disruption” (7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(4)); DCMs must impose position limits designed to reduce the potential threat of market manipulation or congestion (7

U.S.C. § 7(d)(5)); DCMs must establish and enforce rules to minimize conflicts of interest (7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(16)); DCMs must provide impartial access to traders (17 C.F.R. § 38.151); and DCMs must maintain and retain important records and provide them to the Commission (7 U.S.C. § 7(d)(18)). And the CEA conferred on the CFTC enforcement authority to “bring an action in . . . [a] district court . . . to enjoin . . . or to enforce compliance with [the CEA]” if “it shall appear to the Commission” that any “person has engaged, is engaging, or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder, or is restraining trading in any commodity for future delivery or any swap.” 7 U.S.C. § 13a-1(a).

44. Today there are 25 exchanges in the United States have active designations from the CFTC to operate as a contract market. These DCMs include providers of event contracts, whether they be recently designated markets (*e.g.*, Kalshi, Polymarket, and Gemini), or markets with longstanding designations (*e.g.*, CME Group).

#### **B. State Attempts to Shut Down National Markets Drives Early Derivatives Regulation**

45. By the mid-nineteenth century, commodity exchanges in major trading hubs like New York and Chicago had organized trading to facilitate price discovery (information exchange), risk management (hedging), and speculation. But States and courts impeded these new markets, often failing to distinguish between futures trading and “gambling” or “wagering,” with many states even prohibiting futures trading as a form of gambling. *See, e.g., Irwin v. Williar*, 110 U.S. 499, 508–09 (1884) (describing futures contracts as “nothing more than a wager”); *see also Cothran v. Ellis*, 16 N.E. 646, 647 (Ill. 1888) (describing

futures as “gambling in grain”).

46. Indeed, in Minnesota, futures contracts were held to constitute wagers and were deemed void. *See, e.g., Mohr v. Miesen*, 49 N.W. 862 (Minn. 1891).

47. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court and Congress acknowledged that futures markets served a valuable economic function and should be given room to develop. As Justice Holmes, writing for the Supreme Court, noted in *Board of Trade of Chicago v. Christie Grain & Stock Co.*, 198 U.S. 236, 247–48 (1905):

People will endeavor to forecast the future, and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value [is] well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices, and providing for periods of want. It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak, and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being are harmful and vain.

48. Congress, recognizing the value of these new markets and the negative effects of a patchwork of state regulation, centralized the oversight and regulation of futures trading on federally regulated contract markets. The first federal legislation designed to create a comprehensive federal regulatory framework for futures markets was the Future Trading Act of 1921, Pub. L. No. 67-66, 42 Stat. 187 (1921) (“21 Act”), followed by the Grain Futures Act of 1922, Pub. L. No. 67-331, 42 Stat. 998 (1922) (“22 Act”). In passing these laws, Congress recognized the importance of uniform federal regulation of futures markets, even over objections that the new legislation would displace some States’ regulations. *Cf.* H.R. Rep. No. 67-1095, at 5 (1922) (Conf. Rep.) (objecting

that the bill was “designed to . . . more or less eliminate some of the most important police powers of several sovereign States”). Yet these early statutes did not make preemption complete, as the Supreme Court held that federal law “did not supersede any applicable provisions of [] Missouri law making gambling in grain futures illegal.” *Dickson v. Uhlmann Grain Co.* 288 U.S. 188, 198 (1933).

49. Congress expanded federal oversight of futures markets in 1936 with the Commodity Exchange Act, Pub. L. No. 74-675, 49 Stat. 1491 (1936). But even as futures markets expanded beyond their agricultural origins, market participants continued to face the persistent threat of state regulation through a patchwork of state laws. The CEA, as it then existed, permitted state involvement in futures markets to at least some extent, as Section 4c of that Act provided that “nothing in this section or section 4b of the title shall be construed to impair any State law applicable to any transaction enumerated or described in such sections.” 7 U.S.C. § 6c (1940). The Supreme Court held that this language “serves the function of preventing supersedure and preserving state control in two areas where state and federal law overlap.” *Rice v. Board of Trade of City of Chicago*, 331 U.S. 247, 255 (1947).

### **C. Congress Gave the CFTC “Exclusive” Jurisdiction over Futures Trading in 1974**

50. In 1973, futures exchanges recommended that “federal policy . . . be uniform throughout the United States” and not “subject to the vagaries” of different obligations in “different jurisdictions.” Review of Commodity Exch. Act and Discussion of Possible Change: Hearings Before the H. Comm. on Agric., 93d Cong., 1st Sess. 121 (1973).

Congress quickly responded, explicitly addressing the issue the following year when it passed the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93-463, 88 Stat. 1389 (1974) (“CFTC Act of 1974”).

51. With the passage of the CFTC Act of 1974, Congress amended the CEA to establish “a comprehensive regulatory structure to oversee the volatile and esoteric futures trading complex.” *Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. v. Curran*, 456 U.S. 353, 356 (1982) (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 93–975, at 1 (1974)).

52. The CFTC Act of 1974 amendments to the CEA worked a sea change in the regulation of U.S. derivatives markets in three critical ways. First, Congress established the CFTC, vesting in this federal executive agency the authority to administer the CEA. Second, Congress expanded the scope of the CEA to cover all commodities. Third, Congress expressly gave the CFTC “exclusive jurisdiction” over U.S. commodity futures and options markets. *See* CFTC Act of 1974, § 201(b), 88 Stat. at 1395 (providing that “the Commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction with respect to accounts, agreements (including any transaction which is of the character of, or is commonly known to the trade as, an ‘option’ . . . , and transactions involving contracts of sale of a commodity for future delivery, traded or executed on a contract market designated pursuant to section 5 of this Act or any other board of trade, exchange, or market” (codified at 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A)).

53. Preemption was an express goal of the CFTC Act of 1974. Congress recognized the need for uniform, nationwide regulation of futures and options markets because concurrent regulation by the states or other federal regulators such as the Securities and Exchange Commission could lead to “total chaos.” *See* Commodity Futures Trading

Act of 1974: Hearings Before the S. Comm. on Agric. & Forestry on S. 2485, S. 2578, S. 2837, H.R. 13113, 93d Cong., 2d Sess. 685 (1974) (statement of Sen. Clark). Section 4c, which preserved certain applications of state law from preemption, was stricken from the statute “to assure that Federal preemption is complete.” 120 Cong. Rec. S 30458, 30464 (daily ed. Sept. 9, 1974) (Statement of Sen. Curtis). Thus, the CFTC Act of 1974 “preempt[ed] the field insofar as futures regulation is concerned” such that “if any substantive State law regulating futures trading was contrary to or inconsistent with Federal law, the Federal law would govern.” H.R. Rep. No. 93-1383 (1974) (Conf. Rep.), *reprinted in* 1974 U.S.C.C.A.N. 5894, 5897.

#### **D. Congress Reinforced and Clarified the CFTC’s Exclusive Jurisdiction After 1974**

54. Amendments to the CEA between 1978 and 2010 repeatedly reinforced and clarified the Commission’s exclusive jurisdiction over futures and options.

55. In the Futures Trading Act of 1978 (“78 Act”), Congress preserved the Commission’s exclusive authority over futures transactions on CFTC-regulated DCMs while clarifying the States’ ability to pursue certain CEA violations against actors other than federally regulated exchanges. The 78 Act added a section to the CEA authorizing states to bring actions for injunctive or monetary relief for specified violations of the CEA and to enforce their “general civil or criminal antifraud” statutes. *See* 78 Act, Pub. L. 95-405, § 15(7), 92 Stat. 865, 873 (1978) (codified at 7 U.S.C. § 13a-2(7)). Other than this explicit authorization of state authority, the CEA retained the broad preemption of state laws put in place in 1974. Proposals to carve off pieces of the Commission’s “exclusive”

jurisdiction were rejected, because “[t]he nature of the underlying commodity is not an adequate basis to divide regulatory authority.” S. Rep. No. 95-850, at 111–12 (1978), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S.C.C.A.N. 2087, 2110–11. That “a futures contract market does not fit into the traditional mold where there are both hedging and price-discovery functions should not be the determining factor in whether the contract is to be regulated by the CFTC.” *Id.* Congress also further added to the list of justifications supporting the Commission’s exclusive jurisdiction over commodity derivatives, citing concerns over “costly duplication and possible conflict of regulation or over-regulation.” *Id.*

56. The Futures Trading Act of 1982 (the “82 Act”) further clarified the scope of the CEA’s preemption of other federal and state laws and the role of the States in pursuing illegal or fraudulent off-exchange transactions, while still recognizing “the CFTC[’s] exclusive jurisdiction to regulate futures trading and enforce the provisions of the Act, thereby preempting any State regulatory laws.” H.R. Rep. No. 97-565, at 44–45 & 102–03 (1982), *reprinted in* 1982 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3871, 3893–94 & 3951–52. First, the 82 Act clarified the procedures for States to pursue violations of the CEA’s anti-fraud provisions in state court. Second, the 82 Act clarified the role of States with respect to off-exchange futures transactions. Language was added to permit the application of federal or state laws to *off-exchange* transactions or unregistered market participants. 82 Act, Pub. L. 97-444, § 229, 96 Stat. 2294, 2318 (1982). Other state laws that could arguably apply to DCMs and market participants registered with the CFTC remained preempted. *See* H.R. Rep. No. 97-565, at 44–45 & 102–103, 1982 U.S.C.C.A.N. at 3893–94, 3951–52. Congress explained that it “continue[d] to support the idea of a single unified program of regulation

and exclusive CFTC jurisdiction over exchange-traded futures,” “recogniz[ing] the somewhat esoteric nature of the commodity futures markets and the desire to have knowledgeable and uniform enforcement of the Act.” *Id.*

57. In the Futures Trading Practices Act of 1992 (“92 Act”), Pub. L. 102-546, 106 Stat. 3590 (1992), Congress gave the Commission authority to “exempt” certain off-exchange (“over-the-counter” or “OTC”) derivatives transactions from the CEA’s mandatory exchange-trading regime. Unlike the 82 Act, the 1992 Congress preempted the application of state or local gambling or bucket shop laws as applied to certain off-exchange derivative transactions exempted by the Commission. *Id.* § 502(c), 106 Stat. 3631; *see also* Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-554, Appendix E, § 117, 114 Stat. 2763A-365, 2763A-402–03 (2000).

#### **E. Congress Embraced Preemption for Swap Transactions in the Dodd-Frank Act**

58. In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, Congress reworked the regulatory structure for the “swaps” market, creating a framework within the CEA for the on-exchange execution, clearing, and reporting of vast portions of those swaps. The 2010 Dodd-Frank Act expressly extended the Commission’s “exclusive jurisdiction” to encompass “accounts, agreements . . . , and transactions involving swaps” traded on DCMs and swap execution facilities. *See* Pub. L. No. 111-203, 124 Stat. 1376 (2010); 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A).

59. In the Dodd-Frank Act, Congress made clear that the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over event contracts. In CEA § 5c(c)(5)(C) (codified at 7 U.S.C.

§ 7a-2(c)(5)(C)), Congress created a “Special Rule” that provides the Commission with specific oversight and prohibitory authority over event contracts. Specifically, the Special Rule states that the CFTC “may determine” that event contracts involving certain activities “are contrary to the public interest” and may not be listed on CFTC-regulated markets. 7 U.S.C. § 7a-2(c)(5)(C)(i)–(ii).

60. By creating a specific public-interest review process, Congress signaled that these contracts fall within the Commission’s exclusive regulatory purview, not the States’.

#### **F. The Commission Uses Its Authority to Carry Out Congress’s Directives**

61. The CEA confers on the Commission the authority to make rules governing swaps and other futures and derivatives contracts. See, *e.g.*, 7 U.S.C. §§ 2, 6, 6s, 7. Pursuant to that authority, the Commission has for decades promulgated rules that regulate a large, nationwide industry and which seek to provide clarity to the industry, market participants, and the public. See 17 C.F.R. § 1.1, *et seq.*

62. Part of the Commission’s responsibilities include issuing guidance and promulgating new rules to provide certainty when markets change and innovate. The CFTC already has extensive rules on what a DCM must do to become certified with the Commission, *see* 17 C.F.R. Part 38, and what a DCM must do to either self-certify a contract before listing, *see* 17 C.F.R. § 40.2, or to submit a contract for the Commission to approve, *see* 17 C.F.R. § 40.3.

63. The CEA’s layered oversight approach also requires DCMs to serve as the first line of defense in policing their markets. Before listing an event contract for trade, a

DCM must provide the Commission with information including the contract's rules, "a concise explanation and analysis" of the contract's "terms and conditions," and "a certification . . . that the product to be listed complies with the [CEA] and [CFTC] regulations." 17 C.F.R. § 40.2(a)(3). The Commission can also require DCMs to turn over "evidence, information or data" proving compliance with the CEA. *Id.* § 40.2(b). If a DCM fails to provide this information or offers a "false certification," the Commission "may stay the listing of a contract." *Id.* § 40.2(c).

64. With respect to event contracts, the Commission recently published an advisory letter to DCMs on prediction markets and event contracts, Prediction Markets Advisory, CFTC Letter No. 26-08 (Mar. 12, 2026) (*see* CFTC Prediction Markets Advisory Press Release, <https://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/PressReleases/9193-26> (Mar. 12, 2026)).

65. To provide additional clarity in the marketplace, the Commission is in the process of writing and revising its rules applicable to event contracts and prediction markets. On March 16, 2026, the CFTC published in the Federal Register an advance notice of proposed rulemaking soliciting public comments on prediction markets. 91 Fed. Reg. 12516 (Mar. 16, 2026).

66. The CFTC also pursues enforcement actions against market participants who violate the CEA or CFTC regulations in trading event contracts. For example, the Commission recently filed a civil enforcement action against a U.S. servicemember who used sensitive nonpublic information to trade event contracts related to the ouster of Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro. *See Commodity Futures Trading Commission v. Van Dyke*, No. 1:26-cv-3369 (S.D.N.Y.).

67. The CFTC has also executed a Memorandum of Understanding with Major League Baseball that provides a mechanism for the two entities to exchange information, allowing both to swiftly respond to incidents on prediction markets and anticipate emerging trends.<sup>1</sup> The CFTC is also in discussions with other professional sports leagues to promote market integrity.

**V. MINNESOTA ENACTS A LAW TARGETING SWAPS THAT TRADE ON CFTC-REGISTERED DESIGNATED CONTRACT MARKETS**

68. On May 18, 2026, Minnesota enacted SF 4760. Article 8 of that law creates Minnesota Stat. § 609.7615 and amends § 299L.03(12) and § 609.75.

69. The new statutory language overrides a long-standing carve-out of CFTC-regulated products from the statutory definition of “bet” in Minnesota. Prior to SF 4760, Minnesota gambling law provided that “a contract for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or other commodities” was not a “bet.” Minn. Stat. § 609.75. This language clarified that “[t]rading commodities futures does not constitute gambling.” *ACLI Int’l Commodity Servs., Inc. v. Lindwall*, 347 N.W.2d 522, 524–25 (Minn. Ct. App. 1984). Now, the law provides that “a contract for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or other commodities” is not a “bet,” “*except as provided in Section 609.7615.*” Minn. Stat. § 609.75 (as amended) (emphasis added). On its face, therefore, the law makes clear that it is targeting commodity futures contracts.

70. The provisions of § 609.7615 are incredibly sweeping. The law defines a

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<sup>1</sup> CFTC, Release Number 9199-26 (Mar. 19, 2026), <https://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/PressReleases/9199-26>.

“prediction market” as a “system that allows consumers to place a wager on the future outcome of a specified event that is not determined or affected by the performance of the parties to the contract,” and then lists inclusive events such as “short-term weather events,” “any event or events happening to a natural person or group of people,” and “the actions or conduct of the federal, state, or local government and the government’s agencies, employees, and officers.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(1)(e)(4), (5), (8).

71. As early as the 1990s, CFTC-regulated DCMs including the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange were offering futures and options on crop yields<sup>2</sup> and weather,<sup>3</sup> including “temperature volatilities.”<sup>4</sup> Now, however, under the new amendments to the Minnesota gambling law, such contracts would be considered “wagers,” and federally regulated exchanges could be subject to criminal liability for offering a “prediction market” based on “short-term weather events or conditions” or “any event or events happening to a natural person or group of people.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615.

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<sup>2</sup> See, e.g., CFTC, Designated Contract Market Product: 737, North Dakota Spring Wheat Yield Insurance Future and Option on a Future, <https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/TradingOrganizationProducts/737>; CFTC, Designated Contract Market Product: 736, North Dakota Spring Wheat Yield Insurance, <https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/TradingOrganizationProducts/736>.

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., CFTC Designated Contract Market Products: 1051, Degree Days Index, Des Moines, <https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/TradingOrganizationProducts/1051>; CFTC Designated Contract Market Products: 1037, Degree Days Index, Des Moines, <https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/TradingOrganizationProducts/1037>.

<sup>4</sup> “Since 1992, Commission-regulated exchanges have listed for trading a variety of commodity futures and options contracts with payout terms based on” events “as diverse as regional insured property losses, the count of bankruptcies, temperature volatilities, corporate mergers, and corporate credit events.” 73 Fed. Reg. 25669, 25671 (May 7, 2008).

72. Section 609.7615 targets other CFTC-regulated products that have long been offered on CFTC-designated platforms. For example, the law targets event contracts about “the actions or conduct of the federal, state, or local government and the government’s agencies, employees, and officers.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(1)(e)(5). This could include derivatives based on the issuance of government reports, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ reporting of the Consumer Price Index or unemployment rate,<sup>5</sup> as well as official government action such as the target Federal Funds rate. The law also takes aim at contracts on elections, *id.*, which trade on CFTC-regulated markets and which the Commission has overseen since 1993.<sup>6</sup> And it criminalizes “events in popular culture,” even though contracts about “the length of celebrity marriages” have traded since 2005.<sup>7</sup>

73. The law also targets contracts that, according to the Special Rule, the CFTC has authority to approve or disapprove if contrary to the public interest. These contracts include “terrorism,” “assassination,” “war,” and “gaming.” 7 U.S.C. § 7a-2(c)(5)(C)(i)–(ii). The Minnesota law expressly targets all of these event contracts, *see* Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(1)(e)(2), (3), (7), usurping the Commission’s role as the determiner of whether such contracts should be prohibited from listing to the extent they are contrary to the public

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<sup>5</sup> CFTC, Designated Contract Market Products: 58528, Event Contracts on Consumer Price Index - Urban All Items (CPI - U), <https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/TradingOrganizationProducts/58528>.

<sup>6</sup> CFTC, Designated Contract Market Products: 60523, Additional Event Contract Swaps on U.S. Elections, <https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/TradingOrganizationProducts/60523>; *see* CFTC Staff Letter No. 93-66 (June 18, 1993), <https://www.cftc.gov/sites/default/files/idc/groups/public/@lrllettergeneral/documents/letter/93-66.pdf> (no-action letter to Iowa Electronic Markets).

<sup>7</sup> 73 Fed. Reg. 25669, 25670 (May 7, 2008).

interest.

74. The law also targets contracts on sports events,<sup>8</sup> which trade on CFTC-regulated markets and which courts have held are subject to the CFTC’s exclusive jurisdiction. *See, e.g., KalshiEX, LLC v. Flaherty*, 172 F.4th 220, 228–29 (3d Cir. 2026).

75. Minnesota has not only targeted a sweeping range of event *contracts*; it would make felons of a sweeping range of *persons*.

76. The law first targets those who “create[] a prediction market.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2)(1). This would criminalize the operations of DCMs who have been approved by the Commission to list event contracts and who self-certify their event contracts to the Commission.

77. The law targets persons who “operate[], manage[], or control[] a platform or system intending that consumers will use the platform or system to make wagers in a prediction market.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2)(2). This could turn Commission-regulated Futures Commission Merchants (FCMs) into felons, because their platforms perform an intermediary function connecting consumers to event contracts listed on DCMs.

78. Next, the law prohibits “intentionally facilitat[ing] the operation of a prediction market” by various means, including by “accepting, holding, or directing the disposition of money or other things of value for the purpose of allowing consumers to make wagers or to settle wagers made by consumers.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2)(3), (3)(ii).

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<sup>8</sup> *See* CFTC, Designated Contract Market Products: 60528, Additional Event Contract Swaps on International Soccer, <https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/TradingOrganizationProducts/60528>.

Likewise, the law prohibits a person from “provid[ing] supportive services to a prediction market or consumer knowing that the services will be used to . . . transfer money, or make or process payments for the purpose of allowing consumers to make wagers or to settle wagers.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2)(5). These provisions could impose criminal liability on Derivatives Clearing Organizations, who are registered with the CFTC for the purpose of clearing and settling trades on DCMs. They could also apply to financial institutions, including banks or credit-card companies, to the extent they transfer funds between consumers and prediction markets.

79. The law also prohibits the intentional facilitation of prediction markets by “identifying or listing events knowing the events will be used by consumers to make wagers.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2)(3)(i). That could conceivably apply to any webpage, television network, or newspaper that lists events that are the subject of trading on prediction markets. Major news outlets in the United States—including CNBC, CNN, Fox Corporation, and Dow Jones—have partnerships with prediction markets, and thus face potential liability in Minnesota for displaying prediction-market data.<sup>9</sup>

80. The law makes it a felony to “provide[] data, information, or verification services, including the provision of event outcomes, directly to a prediction market knowing that the data, information, or verification services will be used to allow consumers

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<sup>9</sup> N. Miller, *Fox to Integrate Kalshi Prediction-Market Data in Coverage* (Apr. 7, 2026), [https://www.marketwatch.com/story/fox-to-integrate-kalshi-prediction-market-data-in-coverage-f6ced46e?eafs\\_enabled=false](https://www.marketwatch.com/story/fox-to-integrate-kalshi-prediction-market-data-in-coverage-f6ced46e?eafs_enabled=false); Dow Jones, *Polymarket and Dow Jones, Publisher of The Wall Street Journal, Announce Exclusive Prediction Market Partnership* (Jan. 7, 2026), <https://www.dowjones.com/press-room/polymarket-and-dow-jones-publisher-of-the-wall-street-journal-announce-exclusive-prediction-market-partnership/>.

to make wagers or to settle wagers made by consumers.” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2)(4). This could apply to news organizations, sports leagues, and their data distributors who have contracts to provide information to prediction markets. The Associated Press, for example, has agreed to “provide Kalshi with its vote count data and race calls for national and major state elections.”<sup>10</sup> The National Hockey League “provides Polymarket and Kalshi with access to official NHL proprietary data.”<sup>11</sup> And Major League Baseball agreed to provide Polymarket with “access to Official League Data from Sportradar, MLB’s exclusive global distributor of data for prediction markets.”<sup>12</sup> All these are potential subjects of criminal prosecution in Minnesota.

81. Minnesota’s law is not only enforceable by prosecution. The Director of the Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement Division within the Minnesota Department of Public Safety has authority to issue a cease-and-desist order whenever a person has engaged in or is about to engage in an act or practice in violation of § 609.7615. Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12)(a). The Director can also bring an action in state court, and if the Director prevails, the court must issue an injunction, restraining order, or writ of mandamus. Minn.

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<sup>10</sup> AP Corporate Communications, *AP to Provide Kalshi Its Gold Standard Elections Data Ahead of Primaries* (Mar. 2, 2026), <https://www.ap.org/media-center/press-releases/2026/ap-to-provide-kalshi-its-gold-standard-elections-data-ahead-of-primaries/>.

<sup>11</sup> NHL Public Relations, *NHL Announces Landmark Multiyear Partnerships with Kalshi, Polymarket* (Oct. 22, 2025), <https://www.nhl.com/news/nhl-announces-landmark-multiyear-partnerships-with-kalshi-polymarket>.

<sup>12</sup> MLB, *MLB names Polymarket exclusive Prediction Market Exchange partner and signs agreement with CFTC to establish integrity framework* (Mar. 19, 2026), <https://www.mlb.com/press-release/press-release-mlb-names-polymarket-exclusive-prediction-market-exchange-partner-and-signs-agreement-with-cftc-to-establish-integrity-framework>.

Stat. § 299L.03(12)(b).

82. Defendants' criminalization of the conduct of CFTC-regulated various CFTC-regulated entities, as well as those affiliated or interacting with those entities, interferes with Plaintiffs' exclusive jurisdiction over swaps. The entire point of the CEA is to create a uniform and predictable nationwide market for futures trading, and the Commission oversees that market via its certification process of DCMs and its requirements for DCMs to comply with the self-certification or submission-certification requirements before listing event contracts. Defendants' newly enacted law undermines that uniformity, thwarts Congress's scheme, and intrudes on the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction. Defendants' law also makes it much more difficult for the Commission to regulate, advise, and enforce its authority over DCMs, FCMs, DCOs, and other intermediaries, wasting resources and subverting Commission's congressionally mandated authority.

83. Every step Defendants take toward enforcing preempted state law against the Commission's regulated entities causes additional disruption to the markets exclusively regulated by the Commission and thus causes irreparable harm to the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction, authority, and operations. Incremental enforcement steps send mixed signals to this interconnected market, disrupting their operations. DCMs, FCMs, and DCOs are forced to guess whether they are held to the standards of the CFTC and CEA, state regulators, or both. Criminal laws discourage—if not kill altogether—DCM, FCM, DCO, and intermediary participation in the market, given the seriousness of potential liability. Criminal laws also obfuscate the proper regulatory framework, improperly alter

risk tolerances, and cause unnecessary expense to both market participants and the Commission. This frustrates the purpose of the CEA to serve the public interest via a system of effective self-regulation of trading facilities, clearing systems, market participants, and market professionals under the Commission’s oversight.

84. Because Congress granted the CFTC “exclusive authority” over the transactions traded or executed on DCMs, it is not equipped to manage markets that are subject both to the CEA and to a patchwork of state regulations. As a result, Defendants’ actions undermine CFTC’s authority and require additional agency resources to engage in regulatory oversight of these DCMs, FCMs, and DCOs.

## **VI. THE CHALLENGED MINNESOTA STATUTE IS PREEMPTED**

85. The Constitution’s Supremacy Clause mandates that “[t]his Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme Law of the Land . . . any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.” U.S. Const. art. VI, cl. 2.

86. The CEA, as continuously refined over more than a century, gives the CFTC “exclusive jurisdiction” over futures and swaps traded on a DCM. 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A). The CEA “preempts the application of state law.” *Leist v. Simplot*, 638 F.2d 283, 322 (2d Cir. 1980). “[P]reemption is appropriate ‘[w]hen application of state law would directly affect trading on or the operation of a futures market.’” *Effex Cap., LLC v. National Futures Ass’n*, 933 F.3d 882, 894 (7th Cir. 2019) (quoting *American Ag. Movement v. Board of Trade of Chi.*, 977 F.2d 1147, 1156-57 (7th Cir. 1992)).

87. “[U]nder the Supremacy Clause, from which our pre-emption doctrine is

derived, any state law, however clearly within a State’s acknowledged power, which interferes with or is contrary to federal law, must yield.” *Gade v. National Solid Wastes Mgmt. Ass’n*, 505 U.S. 88, 108 (1992) (internal citation omitted). “Congress can preempt state law in one of three ways: (1) expressly through statutory language like a preemption clause; (2) implicitly when a state law conflicts with or stands as an obstacle to federal law; or (3) implicitly by occupying a legislative field, leaving no room for state law.” *WinRed, Inc. v. Ellison*, 59 F.4th 934, 941 (8th Cir. 2023) (citation modified).

88. “Express preemption exists where Congress uses explicit pre-emptive language to express its purpose.” *In re Aurora Dairy Corp. Organic Milk Mktg. & Sales Pracs. Litig.*, 621 F.3d 781, 792 (8th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). Congress explicitly preempted state regulation of commodity derivatives transactions by vesting the Commission with “exclusive jurisdiction” over all “accounts, agreements . . . , and transactions involving swaps or contracts of sale of a commodity for future delivery . . . traded or executed on a [DCM].” 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A). Congress therefore preempted state regulation of transactions subject to the CFTC’s “exclusive jurisdiction,” including swaps, the DCMs that list them, the DCOs that clear them, and any intermediaries to the transactions who may also hold the accounts. The event contracts targeted by Minnesota law are “swaps,” and thus, the Commission’s exclusive jurisdiction precludes Minnesota from regulating or prohibiting them.

89. Even without the express language of the CEA preempting state regulation, any state interference with transactions traded on a DCM is preempted because Congress occupied the field of commodity regulation “so comprehensively that it has left no room

for supplementary state legislation.” *KalshiEX, LLC v. Flaherty*, 172 F.4th 220, 228–29 (3d Cir. 2026) (citation omitted). As the scope of the CEA and the long history of amendments to it make clear, Congress created “a comprehensive regulatory structure to oversee the volatile and esoteric futures trading complex.” *Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. v. Curran*, 456 U.S. 353, 356 (1982). And it vested “exclusive jurisdiction” to administer that structure—particularly in regard to swaps traded on DCMs—with the Commission. 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A). “Congress’s intent was to provide the CFTC with exclusive jurisdiction to regulate commodities” and “[s]uch exclusive jurisdiction precludes states from exercising supplementary regulatory authority over commodity transactions.” *Stuber v. Hill*, 170 F. Supp. 2d 1146, 1151 (D. Kan. 2001). States therefore cannot prohibit, regulate, or otherwise undermine the offering of event contracts on DCMs.

90. There are also numerous direct conflicts between federal law and Minnesota law. CFTC regulations require DCMs to provide “impartial access” to all eligible participants nationwide. 17 C.F.R. § 38.151(b). Minnesota’s law would require DCMs to violate that rule by forcing them to deny event contracts to Minnesotans under pain of criminal liability.

91. The CEA also requires swap transactions to be cleared through a derivatives clearing organization (DCO) registered with the Commission. 7 U.S.C. § 2(h)(1); 17 C.F.R. § 38.601(a) (“Transactions executed on or through the [DCM] must be cleared through a Commission-registered derivatives clearing organization.”). The Commission has accordingly licensed various DCOs to clear transactions for DCMs that provide event

contracts.<sup>13</sup> But Minnesota law makes it a crime for a DCO to clear event-contract transactions—specifically, by making it a felony to “intentionally facilitate[] the operation of a prediction market by . . . directing the disposition of money . . . to settle wagers made by consumers,” Minn. Stat. § 609.7615(2)(3)(ii), or to “provide supportive services [used to] transfer money . . . for the purpose of . . . settl[ing] wagers,” *id.* § 609.7615(2)(5). Thus, there is no way to clear an event contract in compliance with federal law without requiring a DCO to commit a Minnesota criminal offense—a direct conflict between state and federal law that requires state law to give way.

92. Minnesota law also “stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress.” *Arizona*, 567 U.S. at 399 (internal citation omitted). If States can criminalize the offering of event contracts by DCMs, then DCMs would face the prospect of 50 regulators across the country, which defeats Congress’s design of centralizing derivatives regulation under the Commission. This is equally true for DCOs and any intermediaries. Moreover, the numerous facilitation and advertising crimes that Minnesota has created would undermine the orderly operation of CFTC-regulated markets, and allowing these provisions to go into effect would significantly disrupt the operation of commodity futures markets governed by the CEA.

93. Therefore, the CEA preempts state laws that purport to prohibit, limit, or condition the listing or trading of event contracts on CFTC-regulated DCMs.

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<sup>13</sup> CFTC, Derivative Clearing Organizations (DCO), [https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/ClearingOrganizations?Status=Registered&Date\\_From=&Date\\_To=&Show\\_All=1](https://www.cftc.gov/IndustryOversight/IndustryFilings/ClearingOrganizations?Status=Registered&Date_From=&Date_To=&Show_All=1).

## VII. CLAIM FOR RELIEF

### COUNT I – United States Constitution, Art. VI, cl. 2 (Supremacy Clause)

94. The allegations in the preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

95. The United States has a cause of action in equity to sue to enjoin a state law’s implementation and enforcement of a law that violates the Supremacy Clause. *United States v. Missouri*, 114 F.4th 980, 986 (8th Cir. 2024).

96. The event contracts targeted by Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12), § 609.75(2), and § 609.7615 (as amended by SF 4760, Article 8) are swaps as defined by the CEA. *See* 7 U.S.C. §1a(47)(A).

97. The “prediction markets” targeted by Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12), § 609.75(2), and § 609.7615 (as amended by SF 4760, Article 8) are designated contract markets that are registered, monitored, and regulated by the Commission.

98. The CEA confers upon the Commission “exclusive jurisdiction” over “accounts, agreements . . . and transactions involving swaps . . . traded or executed on a [DCM].” 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(A). The CEA otherwise creates a comprehensive regulatory structure for overseeing swaps traded on DCMs, which the Commission is charged by Congress with administering.

99. Minn. Stat. § 609.7615 and the amendments to Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12) and § 609.75(2) are expressly preempted by the CEA.

100. Minn. Stat. § 609.7615 and the amendments to Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12) and § 609.75(2) are field preempted by the CEA.

101. Minn. Stat. § 609.7615 and the amendments to Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12) and § 609.75(2) are conflict preempted by the CEA. Compliance with both state and federal law is impossible and state law stands as an obstacle to the full accomplishment of Congress's stated objectives and purposes.

### **VIII. RELIEF REQUESTED**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request the following relief:

- A. That this Court enter a judgment declaring that Minn. Stat. § 609.7615 and the amendments to Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12) and § 609.75(2)—or any other Minnesota state laws pertaining to betting, gambling or wagering as applied to transactions listed, offered, or executed on CFTC-regulated DCMs—violate the Supremacy Clause and are therefore preempted, unconstitutional, and invalid;
- B. That this Court issue a preliminary and permanent injunction that prohibits Defendants as well as their successors, agents, and employees, from investigating for or enforcing Minn. Stat. § 609.7615 and the amendments to Minn. Stat. § 299L.03(12) and § 609.75(2), or any other state laws pertaining to betting, gambling, or wagering as applied to transactions listed, offered, or executed on CFTC-regulated DCMs;
- C. That this Court award Plaintiffs their costs and fees in this action; and
- D. That this Court award any other relief it deems just and proper.

Dated: May 19, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Perry Sekus

/s/ M. Jordan Minot

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**Exhibit A**

to Plaintiffs' Complaint  
*United States, et al. v.*  
*State of Minnesota, et al.*

**SENATE  
STATE OF MINNESOTA  
NINETY-FOURTH SESSION**

**S.F. No. 4760**

(SENATE AUTHORS: LATZ)

DATE	D-PG	OFFICIAL STATUS
03/23/2026	6917	Introduction and first reading Referred to Judiciary and Public Safety
04/07/2026	7537a 7904	Comm report: To pass as amended Second reading
04/21/2026	8870a 8922 8930	Special Order: Amended Laid on table Taken from table Amended
05/04/2026	8935 9330a 9331 9707	Third reading Passed as amended Returned from House with amendment Senate not concur, conference committee of 3 requested Senate conferees Latz; Oumou Verbeten; Limmer
05/06/2026	9940	House conferees Novotny; Witte; Moller; Feist
05/12/2026	10431c 10522 10522	Conference committee report, delete everything Senate adopted CC report and repassed bill Third Reading Repassed
05/13/2026	10541	House adopted SCC report and repassed bill Presentment date 05/14/26 Governor's action Approval 05/18/26

1.1 A bill for an act

1.2 relating to public safety; modifying data policies; making domestic violence policy

1.3 and technical changes; modifying victim rights policy; including stalking as a

1.4 violent crime; modifying impaired driving policies; modifying identity theft and

1.5 fraud policy; providing corrections-related policies for facilities licensing, inmate

1.6 medication, MINNCOR, supervision abatement, and a community supervision

1.7 working group; making age deception a sentencing factor; recognizing certain

1.8 orders for protection from other jurisdictions; prohibiting prediction markets-related

1.9 activities; modifying criminal history policies; providing for grant extensions;

1.10 providing personal information protections for judicial officials; prohibiting sale

1.11 of law enforcement vehicles; modifying survivor benefits policies; establishing a

1.12 task force; modifying Department of Human Rights hearings; requiring rulemaking;

1.13 providing criminal penalties; requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024,

1.14 sections 8.16, subdivision 1; 13.69, subdivision 1; 13.6905, by adding subdivisions;

1.15 13.871, subdivision 5; 116L.362, subdivision 1; 119A.37, subdivision 4; 142G.12,

1.16 subdivision 2; 142G.53; 171.12, subdivision 7c, by adding a subdivision; 171.177,

1.17 subdivision 8; 203B.06, subdivision 3; 203B.11, subdivision 1; 241.021,

1.18 subdivisions 1f, 1i; 241.27, subdivisions 6, 7, by adding subdivisions; 244.10,

1.19 subdivision 5a; 256D.02, subdivision 12a; 256G.02, subdivision 6; 257.75,

1.20 subdivision 6; 260E.02, subdivision 1; 299A.41, subdivisions 3, 4, by adding

1.21 subdivisions; 299A.45, subdivision 2; 299A.85, subdivision 4; 299A.90, subdivision

1.22 3; 299L.03, subdivision 12; 363A.29, subdivision 1; 364.03, subdivision 3; 364.05;

1.23 518B.01, subdivision 6, as amended; 518B.02, subdivision 2; 609.133, subdivision

1.24 4; 609.19, subdivision 2; 609.3471; 609.527, subdivision 1; 609.605, subdivision

1.25 2; 609.748, by adding a subdivision; 609.7495, subdivision 1; 609.75, subdivision

1.26 3; 611A.03, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 611A.0311, subdivision 1;

1.27 611A.036, subdivision 7; 611A.038; 611A.039, subdivision 1; 611A.31, subdivision

1.28 5; 629.341, subdivisions 1, 4; 629.72, subdivisions 1a, 2, 2a; Minnesota Statutes

1.29 2025 Supplement, sections 120B.22, subdivision 1; 171.12, subdivision 7; 171.178,

1.30 subdivision 5; 171.306, subdivision 1; 201.061, subdivision 3; 241.021, subdivisions

1.31 1, 4f; 244.46, subdivision 1; 256G.03, subdivision 2; 299C.76, subdivision 1;

1.32 299C.80, subdivision 6; 388.23, subdivision 1; 480.40, subdivision 1; 480.50,

1.33 subdivision 1; 609.101, subdivision 2; 628.26; Laws 2023, chapter 52, article 2,

1.34 section 3, subdivision 8, as amended; Laws 2025, chapter 35, article 2, section 9;

1.35 proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 169; 241; 299A;

1.36 518B; 609; 626; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 169A.54, subdivision

1.37 6; 241.021, subdivisions 1g, 1h, 2a, 2b, 3, 6; 629.72, subdivision 3; Minnesota

1.38 Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 241.021, subdivision 2.

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

2.2 **ARTICLE 1**

2.3 **PUBLIC SAFETY**

2.4 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 13.69, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

2.5 Subdivision 1. **Classifications.** (a) The following government data of the Department  
2.6 of Public Safety are private data:

2.7 (1) medical data on driving instructors, licensed drivers, and applicants for parking  
2.8 certificates and special license plates issued to physically disabled persons;

2.9 (2) other data on holders of a disability certificate under section 169.345, except that (i)  
2.10 data that are not medical data may be released to law enforcement agencies, and (ii) data  
2.11 necessary for enforcement of sections 169.345 and 169.346 may be released to parking  
2.12 enforcement employees or parking enforcement agents of statutory or home rule charter  
2.13 cities and towns;

2.14 (3) Social Security numbers in driver's license and motor vehicle registration records,  
2.15 except that Social Security numbers must be provided to the Department of Revenue for  
2.16 purposes of tax administration, the Department of Labor and Industry for purposes of  
2.17 workers' compensation administration and enforcement, the judicial branch for purposes of  
2.18 debt collection, and the Department of Natural Resources for purposes of license application  
2.19 administration, and except that the last four digits of the Social Security number must be  
2.20 provided to the Department of Human Services for purposes of recovery of Minnesota health  
2.21 care program benefits paid;

2.22 (4) data on persons listed as standby or temporary custodians under section 171.07,  
2.23 subdivision 11, except that the data must be released to:

2.24 (i) law enforcement agencies for the purpose of verifying that an individual is a designated  
2.25 caregiver; or

2.26 (ii) law enforcement agencies who state that the license holder is unable to communicate  
2.27 at that time and that the information is necessary for notifying the designated caregiver of  
2.28 the need to care for a child of the license holder; ~~and~~

2.29 (5) race and ethnicity data on driver's license holders and identification card holders  
2.30 under section 171.06, subdivision 3. The Department of Public Safety Office of Traffic  
2.31 Safety is authorized to receive race and ethnicity data from Driver and Vehicle Services for  
2.32 only the purposes of research, evaluation, and public reports; and

3.1 (6) the following data on individuals created, collected, received, stored, used, or  
 3.2 maintained by the Office of Justice Programs: the name, address, email address, telephone  
 3.3 number, date of birth, or employer of a research participant; a unique identification number  
 3.4 assigned to a research participant; and any other data that could reasonably identify a research  
 3.5 participant.

3.6 The department may release the Social Security number only as provided in clause (3) and  
 3.7 must not sell or otherwise provide individual Social Security numbers or lists of Social  
 3.8 Security numbers for any other purpose.

3.9 (b) The following government data of the Department of Public Safety are confidential  
 3.10 data: data concerning an individual's driving ability when that data is received from a member  
 3.11 of the individual's family.

3.12 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 13.6905, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
 3.13 read:

3.14 Subd. 39. **Office for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives.** Data related to  
 3.15 victim and family support are governed by section 299A.85, subdivision 4, paragraph (c).

3.16 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 13.6905, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
 3.17 read:

3.18 Subd. 40. **Office for Missing and Murdered Black Women and Girls.** Data related  
 3.19 to victim and family support are governed by section 299A.90, subdivision 3, paragraph  
 3.20 (c).

3.21 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 13.871, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

3.22 Subd. 5. **Crime victims.** (a) **Crime victim notice of release.** Data on crime victims who  
 3.23 request notice of an offender's release are classified under section 611A.06.

3.24 (b) **Sex offender HIV tests.** Results of HIV tests of sex offenders under section 611A.19,  
 3.25 subdivision 2, are classified under that section.

3.26 ~~(c) **Battered women.** Data on battered women maintained by grantees for emergency~~  
 3.27 ~~shelter and support services for battered women are governed by section 611A.32, subdivision~~  
 3.28 ~~5.~~

3.29 ~~(d)~~ (c) **Victims of domestic abuse.** Data on ~~battered women and~~ victims of domestic  
 3.30 abuse maintained by grantees ~~and recipients of per diem payments~~ for emergency shelter

4.1 ~~for battered women~~ and support services ~~for battered women and victims of domestic abuse~~  
4.2 are governed by sections 611A.32, subdivision 5, and 611A.371, subdivision 3.

4.3 ~~(e)~~ (d) **Personal history; internal auditing.** Certain personal history and internal auditing  
4.4 data is classified by section 611A.46.

4.5 ~~(f)~~ (e) **Crime victim claims for reimbursement.** Claims and supporting documents  
4.6 filed by crime victims seeking reimbursement are classified under section 611A.57,  
4.7 subdivision 6.

4.8 ~~(g)~~ (f) **Crime Victim Oversight Act.** Data maintained by the commissioner of public  
4.9 safety under the Crime Victim Oversight Act are classified under section 611A.74,  
4.10 subdivision 2.

4.11 ~~(h)~~ (g) **Victim identity data.** Data relating to the identity of the victims of certain criminal  
4.12 sexual conduct is governed by section 609.3471.

4.13 ~~(i)~~ (h) **Victim notification.** Data on victims requesting a notice of release of an arrested  
4.14 or detained person are classified under sections 629.72 and 629.73.

4.15 ~~(j)~~ (i) **Immigration status certification.** Disclosure of the immigration status of a crime  
4.16 victim and the classification of that data is governed by section 611A.95, subdivision 4.

4.17 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 116L.362, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

4.18 Subdivision 1. **Generally.** (a) The commissioner shall make grants to eligible  
4.19 organizations for programs to provide education and training services to targeted youth.  
4.20 The purpose of these programs is to provide specialized training and work experience for  
4.21 targeted youth who have not been served effectively by the current educational system. The  
4.22 programs are to include a work experience component with work projects that result in the  
4.23 rehabilitation, improvement, or construction of (1) residential units for the homeless; (2)  
4.24 improvements to the energy efficiency and environmental health of residential units and  
4.25 other green jobs purposes; (3) facilities to support community garden projects; or (4)  
4.26 education, social service, or health facilities which are owned by a public agency or a private  
4.27 nonprofit organization.

4.28 (b) Eligible facilities must principally provide services to homeless or low income  
4.29 individuals and families, and include the following:

4.30 (1) Head Start or day care centers, including playhouses or similar incidental structures;

4.31 (2) homeless, ~~battered women~~ domestic abuse, or other shelters;

4.32 (3) transitional housing and tiny houses;

5.1 (4) youth or senior citizen centers;

5.2 (5) community health centers; and

5.3 (6) community garden facilities.

5.4 Two or more eligible organizations may jointly apply for a grant. The commissioner  
5.5 shall administer the grant program.

5.6 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 119A.37, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

5.7 Subd. 4. **Additional services.** Each parenting time center may provide parenting and  
5.8 child development classes, and offer support groups to participating custodial parents and  
5.9 hold regular classes designed to assist children who have experienced domestic violence  
5.10 and abuse. Each parenting time center must have available an individual knowledgeable  
5.11 about or experienced in the provision of services to ~~battered women and~~ domestic abuse  
5.12 victims on its staff, its board of directors, or otherwise available to it for consultation.

5.13 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 120B.22, subdivision 1, is amended  
5.14 to read:

5.15 Subdivision 1. **Violence prevention curriculum.** (a) The commissioner of education,  
5.16 in consultation with the commissioners of health and human services, state minority councils,  
5.17 ~~battered women's and~~ domestic abuse programs, ~~battered women's and~~ shelters, sexual  
5.18 assault centers, and representatives of religious communities, ~~and the assistant commissioner~~  
5.19 ~~of the Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention,~~ shall assist districts on request in  
5.20 developing or implementing a violence prevention program for students in kindergarten to  
5.21 grade 12 that can be integrated into existing curriculum. The purpose of the program is to  
5.22 help students learn how to resolve conflicts within their families and communities in  
5.23 nonviolent, effective ways.

5.24 (b) Each district is encouraged to integrate into its existing curriculum a program for  
5.25 violence prevention that includes at least:

5.26 (1) a comprehensive, accurate, and age appropriate curriculum on violence prevention,  
5.27 nonviolent conflict resolution, sexual, racial, and cultural harassment, self-protection, and  
5.28 student hazing that promotes equality, respect, understanding, effective communication,  
5.29 individual responsibility, thoughtful decision making, positive conflict resolution, useful  
5.30 coping skills, critical thinking, listening and watching skills, and personal safety;

6.1 (2) planning materials, guidelines, and other accurate information on preventing physical  
6.2 and emotional violence, identifying and reducing the incidence of sexual, racial, and cultural  
6.3 harassment, and reducing child abuse, including physical abuse, and neglect;

6.4 (3) a special parent education component of early childhood family education programs  
6.5 to prevent child abuse and neglect and to promote positive parenting skills, giving priority  
6.6 to services and outreach programs for at-risk families;

6.7 (4) involvement of parents and other community members, including the clergy, business  
6.8 representatives, civic leaders, local elected officials, law enforcement officials, and the  
6.9 county attorney;

6.10 (5) collaboration with local community services, agencies, and organizations that assist  
6.11 in violence intervention or prevention, including family-based services, crisis services, life  
6.12 management skills services, case coordination services, mental health services, and early  
6.13 intervention services;

6.14 (6) collaboration among districts and service cooperatives;

6.15 (7) targeting early adolescents for prevention efforts, especially early adolescents whose  
6.16 personal circumstances may lead to violent or harassing behavior;

6.17 (8) opportunities for teachers to receive in-service training or attend other programs on  
6.18 strategies or curriculum designed to assist students in intervening in or preventing violence  
6.19 in school and at home; and

6.20 (9) administrative policies that reflect, and a staff that models, nonviolent behaviors that  
6.21 do not display or condone sexual, racial, or cultural harassment or student hazing.

6.22 (c) The department may provide assistance at a neutral site to a nonpublic school  
6.23 participating in a district's program.

6.24 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 142G.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

6.25 Subd. 2. **30-day residency requirement.** An assistance unit is considered to have  
6.26 established residency in this state only when a child or caregiver has resided in this state  
6.27 for at least 30 consecutive days with the intention of making the person's home here and  
6.28 not for any temporary purpose. The birth of a child in Minnesota to a member of the  
6.29 assistance unit does not automatically establish the residency in this state under this  
6.30 subdivision of the other members of the assistance unit. Time spent in a shelter for ~~battered~~  
6.31 ~~women~~ domestic abuse victims shall count toward satisfying the 30-day residency  
6.32 requirement.

7.1 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 142G.53, is amended to read:

7.2 **142G.53 FAMILY VIOLENCE WAIVER CRITERIA.**

7.3 (a) In order to qualify for a family violence waiver, an individual must provide  
7.4 documentation of past or current family violence which may prevent the individual from  
7.5 participating in certain employment activities.

7.6 (b) The following items may be considered acceptable documentation or verification of  
7.7 family violence:

7.8 (1) police, government agency, or court records;

7.9 (2) a statement from a ~~battered women's~~ domestic abuse shelter staff with knowledge  
7.10 of the circumstances;

7.11 (3) a statement from a sexual assault or domestic violence advocate with knowledge of  
7.12 the circumstances; or

7.13 (4) a statement from professionals from whom the applicant or recipient has sought  
7.14 assistance for the abuse.

7.15 (c) A claim of family violence may also be documented by a sworn statement from the  
7.16 applicant or participant and a sworn statement from any other person with knowledge of  
7.17 the circumstances or credible evidence that supports the client's statement.

7.18 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 201.061, subdivision 3, is amended  
7.19 to read:

7.20 Subd. 3. **Election day registration.** (a) An individual who is eligible to vote may register  
7.21 or update a registration on election day by appearing in person at the polling place for the  
7.22 precinct in which the individual maintains residence, by completing a registration application,  
7.23 making an oath in the form prescribed by the secretary of state and providing proof of  
7.24 residence. An individual may prove residence for purposes of registering or updating a  
7.25 registration by:

7.26 (1) presenting a driver's license or Minnesota identification card issued pursuant to  
7.27 section 171.07;

7.28 (2) presenting any document approved by the secretary of state as proper identification;

7.29 (3) presenting a current student fee statement that contains the student's valid address  
7.30 in the precinct together with a picture identification card; or

8.1 (4) having a voter who is registered to vote in the precinct, or an employee who provides  
8.2 proof that they are employed by and working in a residential facility in the precinct and  
8.3 vouching for a resident in the facility, sign an oath in the presence of the election judge  
8.4 vouching that the voter or employee personally knows that the individual is a resident of  
8.5 the precinct. A voter who has been vouched for on election day may not sign a proof of  
8.6 residence oath vouching for any other individual on that election day. An election judge  
8.7 may not sign a proof of residence oath vouching for any individual who appears in the  
8.8 precinct where the election judge is working unless the election judge personally knows the  
8.9 individual is a resident of the precinct. A voter who is registered to vote in the precinct may  
8.10 sign up to eight proof-of-residence oaths on any election day. This limitation does not apply  
8.11 to an employee of a residential facility described in this clause. The secretary of state shall  
8.12 provide a form for election judges to use in recording the number of individuals for whom  
8.13 a voter signs proof-of-residence oaths on election day. The form must include space for the  
8.14 maximum number of individuals for whom a voter may sign proof-of-residence oaths. For  
8.15 each proof-of-residence oath, the form must include a statement that the individual: (i) is  
8.16 registered to vote in the precinct or is an employee of a residential facility in the precinct,  
8.17 (ii) personally knows that the voter is a resident of the precinct, and (iii) is making the  
8.18 statement on oath. The form must include a space for the voter's printed name, signature,  
8.19 telephone number, and address.

8.20 The oath required by this subdivision and Minnesota Rules, part 8200.9939, must be  
8.21 attached to the voter registration application.

8.22 (b) The secretary of state must publish guidance for residential facilities and residential  
8.23 facility employees on the vouching process and the requirements of this subdivision.

8.24 (c) "Residential facility" means transitional housing as defined in section 256K.48,  
8.25 subdivision 1; a supervised living facility licensed by the commissioner of health under  
8.26 section 144.50, subdivision 6; a nursing home as defined in section 144A.01, subdivision  
8.27 5; an assisted living facility licensed by the commissioner of health under chapter 144G; a  
8.28 veterans home operated by the board of directors of the Minnesota Veterans Homes under  
8.29 chapter 198; a residence licensed by the commissioner of human services to provide a  
8.30 residential program as defined in section 245A.02, subdivision 14; a residential facility for  
8.31 persons with a developmental disability licensed by the commissioner of human services  
8.32 under section 252.28; setting authorized to provide housing support as defined in section  
8.33 256I.03, subdivision 10a; a shelter for battered women emergency shelter services for  
8.34 domestic abuse victims as defined in section ~~611A.37, subdivision 4~~ 611A.31, subdivision  
8.35 3; a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter or dwelling designed to provide

9.1 temporary living accommodations for the homeless; a facility where a provider operates a  
9.2 residential treatment program as defined in section 245.462, subdivision 23; or a facility  
9.3 where a provider operates an adult foster care program as defined in section 245A.02,  
9.4 subdivision 6c.

9.5 (d) For tribal band members, an individual may prove residence for purposes of  
9.6 registering or updating a registration by:

9.7 (1) presenting an identification card issued by the tribal government of a tribe recognized  
9.8 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior, that contains the  
9.9 name, address, signature, and picture of the individual; or

9.10 (2) presenting an identification card issued by the tribal government of a tribe recognized  
9.11 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior, that contains the  
9.12 name, signature, and picture of the individual and also presenting one of the documents  
9.13 listed in Minnesota Rules, part 8200.5100, subpart 2, item B.

9.14 (e) A county, school district, or municipality may require that an election judge  
9.15 responsible for election day registration initial each completed registration application.

9.16 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 203B.06, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

9.17 Subd. 3. **Delivery of ballots.** (a) The county auditor, municipal clerk, school district  
9.18 clerk, or full-time clerk of any city or town administering an election pursuant to section  
9.19 203B.05, shall mail absentee ballots to voters on the permanent absentee ballot list pursuant  
9.20 to section 203B.04, subdivision 5, on the following timelines:

9.21 (1) except as otherwise provided by this section, at least 46 days before each regularly  
9.22 scheduled primary and general election and each special primary and special election;

9.23 (2) as soon as practicable for a special election held pursuant to section 204D.19,  
9.24 subdivisions 2 and 3; and

9.25 (3) at least 30 days before a town general election held in March.

9.26 (b) The commissioner of corrections must provide the secretary of state with a list of  
9.27 the names and mailing addresses of state adult correctional facilities. An application for an  
9.28 absentee ballot that provides an address included on the list provided by the commissioner  
9.29 of corrections must not be accepted and an absentee ballot must not be provided to the  
9.30 applicant. The county auditor or municipal clerk must promptly transmit a copy of the  
9.31 application to the county attorney. The Department of Corrections must implement procedures

10.1 to ensure that absentee ballots issued under this chapter are not received or mailed by  
 10.2 offenders incarcerated at state adult correctional facilities.

10.3 (c) If an application for absentee ballots is accepted at a time when absentee ballots are  
 10.4 not yet available for distribution, the county auditor, or municipal clerk accepting the  
 10.5 application shall file it and as soon as absentee ballots are available for distribution shall  
 10.6 mail them to the address specified in the application. If an application for absentee ballots  
 10.7 is accepted when absentee ballots are available for distribution, the county auditor or  
 10.8 municipal clerk accepting the application shall promptly:

10.9 (1) mail the ballots to the voter whose signature appears on the application if the  
 10.10 application is submitted by mail and does not request commercial shipping under clause  
 10.11 (2);

10.12 (2) ship the ballots to the voter using a commercial shipper requested by the voter at the  
 10.13 voter's expense;

10.14 (3) deliver the absentee ballots directly to the voter if the application is submitted in  
 10.15 person; or

10.16 (4) deliver the absentee ballots in a sealed transmittal envelope to an agent who has been  
 10.17 designated to bring the ballots, as provided in section 203B.11, subdivision 4, to a voter  
 10.18 who would have difficulty getting to the polls because of incapacitating health reasons, or  
 10.19 who is disabled, or who is a patient in a health care facility, a resident of an assisted living  
 10.20 facility licensed under chapter 144G, a participant in a residential program for adults licensed  
 10.21 under section 245A.02, subdivision 14, or a resident of a shelter for ~~battered women~~ domestic  
 10.22 abuse victims as defined in section ~~611A.37, subdivision 4~~ 611A.31, subdivision 2.

10.23 (d) If an application does not indicate the election for which absentee ballots are sought,  
 10.24 the county auditor or municipal clerk shall mail or deliver only the ballots for the next  
 10.25 election occurring after receipt of the application. Only one set of ballots may be mailed,  
 10.26 shipped, or delivered to an applicant for any election, except as provided in section 203B.121,  
 10.27 subdivision 2, or when a replacement ballot has been requested by the voter for a ballot that  
 10.28 has been spoiled or lost in transit.

10.29 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 203B.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

10.30 Subdivision 1. **Generally.** (a) Each full-time municipal clerk or school district clerk  
 10.31 who has authority under section 203B.05 to administer absentee voting laws must designate  
 10.32 election judges to deliver absentee ballots in accordance with this section. The county auditor  
 10.33 must also designate election judges to perform the duties in this section. A ballot may be

11.1 delivered only to an eligible voter who is a temporary or permanent resident or patient in  
 11.2 one of the following facilities located in the municipality in which the voter maintains  
 11.3 residence: a health care facility, hospital, or veterans home operated by the board of directors  
 11.4 of the Minnesota veterans homes under chapter 198. The ballots must be delivered by two  
 11.5 election judges, each of whom is affiliated with a different major political party. When the  
 11.6 election judges deliver or return ballots as provided in this section, they must travel together  
 11.7 in the same vehicle. Both election judges must be present when an applicant completes the  
 11.8 certificate of eligibility and marks the absentee ballots, and may assist an applicant as  
 11.9 provided in section 204C.15. The election judges must deposit the return envelopes containing  
 11.10 the marked absentee ballots in a sealed container and return them to the clerk on the same  
 11.11 day that they are delivered and marked.

11.12 (b) At the discretion of a full-time municipal clerk, school district clerk, or county auditor,  
 11.13 absentee ballots may be delivered in the same manner as prescribed in paragraph (a) to a  
 11.14 shelter for ~~battered women~~ domestic abuse victims as defined in section ~~611A.37, subdivision~~  
 11.15 4 611A.31, subdivision 2, or to an assisted living facility licensed under chapter 144G.

11.16 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 256D.02, subdivision 12a, is amended to read:

11.17 Subd. 12a. **Resident.** (a) For purposes of eligibility for general assistance, a person must  
 11.18 be a resident of this state.

11.19 (b) A "resident" is a person living in the state for at least 30 days with the intention of  
 11.20 making the person's home here and not for any temporary purpose. Time spent in a shelter  
 11.21 for ~~battered women~~ domestic abuse victims shall count toward satisfying the 30-day residency  
 11.22 requirement. All applicants for these programs are required to demonstrate the requisite  
 11.23 intent and can do so in any of the following ways:

11.24 (1) by showing that the applicant maintains a residence at a verified address, other than  
 11.25 a place of public accommodation. An applicant may verify a residence address by presenting  
 11.26 a valid state driver's license, a state identification card, a voter registration card, a rent  
 11.27 receipt, a statement by the landlord, apartment manager, or homeowner verifying that the  
 11.28 individual is residing at the address, or other form of verification approved by the  
 11.29 commissioner; or

11.30 (2) by verifying residence according to Minnesota Rules, part 9500.1219, subpart 3,  
 11.31 item C.

11.32 (c) For general assistance, a county shall waive the 30-day residency requirement where  
 11.33 unusual hardship would result from denial of general assistance. For purposes of this

12.1 subdivision, "unusual hardship" means the applicant is without shelter or is without available  
 12.2 resources for food.

12.3 The county agency must report to the commissioner within 30 days on any waiver granted  
 12.4 under this section. The county shall not deny an application solely because the applicant  
 12.5 does not meet at least one of the criteria in this subdivision, but shall continue to process  
 12.6 the application and leave the application pending until the residency requirement is met or  
 12.7 until eligibility or ineligibility is established.

12.8 (d) For purposes of paragraph (c), the following definitions apply (1) "metropolitan  
 12.9 statistical area" is as defined by the United States Census Bureau; and (2) "shelter" includes  
 12.10 any shelter that is located within the metropolitan statistical area containing the county and  
 12.11 for which the applicant is eligible, provided the applicant does not have to travel more than  
 12.12 20 miles to reach the shelter and has access to transportation to the shelter. Clause (2) does  
 12.13 not apply to counties in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan statistical area.

12.14 (e) Migrant workers as defined in section 142G.02 are exempt from the residency  
 12.15 requirements of this section, provided the migrant worker provides verification that the  
 12.16 migrant family worked in this state within the last 12 months and earned at least \$1,000 in  
 12.17 gross wages during the time the migrant worker worked in this state.

12.18 (f) For purposes of eligibility for emergency general assistance, the 30-day residency  
 12.19 requirement under this section shall not be waived.

12.20 (g) If any provision of this subdivision is enjoined from implementation or found  
 12.21 unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall  
 12.22 remain valid and shall be given full effect.

12.23 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 256G.02, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

12.24 Subd. 6. **Excluded time.** "Excluded time" means:

12.25 (1) any period an applicant spends in a hospital, sanitarium, nursing home, shelter other  
 12.26 than an emergency shelter, halfway house, foster home, community residential setting  
 12.27 licensed under chapter 245D, semi-independent living domicile or services program,  
 12.28 residential facility offering care, board and lodging facility or other institution for the  
 12.29 hospitalization or care of human beings, as defined in section 144.50, 144A.01, or 245A.02,  
 12.30 subdivision 14; maternity home, ~~battered women's shelter~~ for domestic abuse victims, or  
 12.31 correctional facility; or any facility based on an emergency hold under section 253B.05,  
 12.32 subdivisions 1 and 2;

13.1 (2) any period an applicant spends on a placement basis in a training and habilitation  
 13.2 program, including: a rehabilitation facility or work or employment program as defined in  
 13.3 section 268A.01; semi-independent living services provided under section 252.275, and  
 13.4 chapter 245D; or day training and habilitation programs;

13.5 (3) any period an applicant is receiving assisted living services, integrated community  
 13.6 supports, or day support services; and

13.7 (4) any placement for a person with an indeterminate commitment, including independent  
 13.8 living.

13.9 Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 256G.03, subdivision 2, is amended  
 13.10 to read:

13.11 Subd. 2. **No durational test.** Except as otherwise provided in sections 142G.12; 142G.78;  
 13.12 256B.056, subdivision 1; and 256D.02, subdivision 12a, for purposes of this chapter, no  
 13.13 waiting period is required before securing county or state residence. A person cannot,  
 13.14 however, gain residence while physically present in an excluded time facility unless otherwise  
 13.15 specified in this chapter or in a federal regulation controlling a federally funded human  
 13.16 service; children, youth, and families; or direct care and treatment program. Interstate  
 13.17 migrants who enter a shelter for ~~battered women~~ domestic abuse victims directly from  
 13.18 another state can gain residency while in the facility provided the person can provide  
 13.19 documentation that the person is a victim of domestic abuse and the county determines that  
 13.20 the placement is appropriate.

13.21 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 257.75, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

13.22 Subd. 6. **Paternity educational materials.** The commissioner of children, youth, and  
 13.23 families shall prepare educational materials for new and prospective parents that describe  
 13.24 the benefits and effects of establishing paternity. The materials must include a description  
 13.25 and comparison of the procedures for establishment of paternity through a recognition of  
 13.26 parentage under this section and an adjudication of paternity under sections 257.51 to 257.74.  
 13.27 The commissioner shall consider the use of innovative audio or visual approaches to the  
 13.28 presentation of the materials to facilitate understanding and presentation. In preparing the  
 13.29 materials, the commissioner shall consult with child advocates and support workers, ~~battered~~  
 13.30 ~~women's advocates~~ and advocates for domestic abuse victims, social service providers,  
 13.31 educators, attorneys, hospital representatives, and people who work with parents in making  
 13.32 decisions related to paternity. The commissioner shall consult with representatives of  
 13.33 communities of color. On and after January 1, 1994, the commissioner shall make the

14.1 materials available without cost to hospitals, requesting agencies, and other persons for  
14.2 distribution to new parents.

14.3 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 260E.02, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

14.4 Subdivision 1. **Establishment of team.** A county shall establish a multidisciplinary  
14.5 child protection team that may include but is not limited to the director of the local welfare  
14.6 agency or designees, the county attorney or designees, the county sheriff or designees,  
14.7 representatives of health and education, representatives of mental health, representatives of  
14.8 agencies providing specialized services or responding to youth who experience or are at  
14.9 risk of experiencing sex or labor trafficking or sexual exploitation, or other appropriate  
14.10 human services, children's services, or community-based agencies, and parent groups. As  
14.11 used in this section, a "community-based agency" may include, but is not limited to, schools,  
14.12 social services agencies, family service and mental health collaboratives, children's advocacy  
14.13 centers, early childhood and family education programs, Head Start, or other agencies  
14.14 serving children and families. A member of the team must be designated as the lead person  
14.15 of the team responsible for the planning process to develop standards for the team's activities  
14.16 with ~~battered women's and~~ domestic abuse programs and services.

14.17 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.85, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

14.18 Subd. 4. **Duties.** (a) The office has the following duties:

14.19 (1) advocate in the legislature for legislation that will facilitate the accomplishment of  
14.20 the mandates identified in the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force report;

14.21 (2) advocate for state agencies to take actions to facilitate the accomplishment of the  
14.22 mandates identified in the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force report;

14.23 (3) develop recommendations for legislative and agency actions to address injustice in  
14.24 the criminal justice system's response to the cases of missing and murdered Indigenous  
14.25 relatives;

14.26 (4) facilitate research to refine the mandates in the Missing and Murdered Indigenous  
14.27 Women Task Force report and to assess the potential efficacy, feasibility, and impact of the  
14.28 recommendations;

14.29 (5) develop tools and processes to evaluate the implementation and impact of the efforts  
14.30 of the office;

14.31 (6) track and collect Minnesota data on missing and murdered indigenous women,  
14.32 children, and relatives, and provide statistics upon public or legislative inquiry;

15.1 (7) facilitate technical assistance for local and Tribal law enforcement agencies during  
15.2 active missing and murdered Indigenous relatives cases;

15.3 (8) conduct case reviews and report on the results of case reviews for the following types  
15.4 of missing and murdered Indigenous relatives cases: cold cases for missing Indigenous  
15.5 people and death investigation review for cases of Indigenous people ruled as suicide or  
15.6 overdose under suspicious circumstances;

15.7 (9) conduct case reviews of the prosecution and sentencing for cases where a perpetrator  
15.8 committed a violent or exploitative crime against an Indigenous person. These case reviews  
15.9 should identify those cases where the perpetrator is a repeat offender;

15.10 (10) prepare draft legislation as necessary to allow the office access to the data required  
15.11 for the office to conduct the reviews required in this section and advocate for passage of  
15.12 that legislation;

15.13 (11) review sentencing guidelines for missing and murdered Indigenous women-related  
15.14 crimes, recommend changes if needed, and advocate for consistent implementation of the  
15.15 guidelines across Minnesota courts;

15.16 (12) develop and maintain communication with relevant divisions in the Department of  
15.17 Public Safety regarding any cases involving missing and murdered Indigenous relatives and  
15.18 on procedures for investigating cases involving missing and murdered Indigenous relatives;  
15.19 ~~and~~

15.20 (13) coordinate, as relevant, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Cold Case Office through  
15.21 Operation Lady Justice and other federal efforts, as well as efforts in neighboring states and  
15.22 Canada. This recommendation pertains to state efforts. Tribes are sovereign nations that  
15.23 have the right to determine if and how they will coordinate with these other efforts; and

15.24 (14) provide case support to victims and families of missing or murdered Indigenous  
15.25 relatives or their designated family representative or the reporting person. Case support  
15.26 includes but is not limited to providing support and guidance during the law enforcement  
15.27 investigation; facilitating communication with criminal justice agencies and other government  
15.28 entities; compiling relevant information about ongoing cases; and providing information,  
15.29 referrals, and other types of support.

15.30 (b) As used in this subdivision:

15.31 (1) "reporting person" means the relative or nonrelative person who completed a case  
15.32 intake form with the office; and

15.33 (2) "victim" has the meaning given in section 611A.01.

16.1 (c) Data created, collected, received, stored, used, or maintained by the office related to  
16.2 paragraph (a), clause (14), are private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02,  
16.3 subdivision 12.

16.4 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.90, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

16.5 Subd. 3. **Duties.** (a) The office has the following duties:

16.6 (1) advocate in the legislature for legislation that will facilitate the accomplishment of  
16.7 mandates identified in the report of the Task Force on Missing and Murdered African  
16.8 American Women;

16.9 (2) advocate for state agencies to take actions to facilitate the accomplishment of mandates  
16.10 identified in the report of the Task Force on Missing and Murdered African American  
16.11 Women;

16.12 (3) develop recommendations for legislative and agency actions to address injustice in  
16.13 the criminal justice system's response to cases of missing and murdered Black women and  
16.14 girls;

16.15 (4) facilitate research to refine the mandates in the report of the Task Force on Missing  
16.16 and Murdered African American Women and to assess the potential efficacy, feasibility,  
16.17 and impact of the recommendations;

16.18 (5) collect data on missing person and homicide cases involving Black women and girls,  
16.19 including the total number of cases, the rate at which the cases are solved, the length of time  
16.20 the cases remain open, and a comparison to similar cases involving different demographic  
16.21 groups;

16.22 (6) collect data on Amber Alerts, including the total number of Amber Alerts issued,  
16.23 the total number of Amber Alerts that involve Black girls, and the outcome of cases involving  
16.24 Amber Alerts disaggregated by the child's race and sex;

16.25 (7) collect data on reports of missing Black girls, including the number classified as  
16.26 voluntary runaways, and a comparison to similar cases involving different demographic  
16.27 groups;

16.28 (8) analyze and assess the intersection between cases involving missing and murdered  
16.29 Black women and girls and labor trafficking and sex trafficking;

16.30 (9) develop recommendations for legislative, agency, and community actions to address  
16.31 the intersection between cases involving missing and murdered Black women and girls and  
16.32 labor trafficking and sex trafficking;

17.1 (10) analyze and assess the intersection between cases involving murdered Black women  
17.2 and girls and domestic violence, including prior instances of domestic violence within the  
17.3 family or relationship, whether an offender had prior convictions for domestic assault or  
17.4 related offenses, and whether the offender used a firearm in the murder or any prior instances  
17.5 of domestic assault;

17.6 (11) develop recommendations for legislative, agency, and community actions to address  
17.7 the intersection between cases involving murdered Black women and girls and domestic  
17.8 violence;

17.9 (12) develop tools and processes to evaluate the implementation and impact of the efforts  
17.10 of the office;

17.11 (13) track and collect Minnesota data on missing and murdered Black women and girls,  
17.12 and provide statistics upon public or legislative inquiry;

17.13 (14) facilitate technical assistance for local and Tribal law enforcement agencies during  
17.14 active cases involving missing and murdered Black women and girls;

17.15 (15) conduct case reviews and report on the results of case reviews for the following  
17.16 types of cases involving missing and murdered Black women and girls: cold cases for  
17.17 missing Black women and girls and death investigation review for cases of Black women  
17.18 and girls ruled as suicide or overdose under suspicious circumstances;

17.19 (16) conduct case reviews of the prosecution and sentencing for cases where a perpetrator  
17.20 committed a violent or exploitative crime against a Black woman or girl. These case reviews  
17.21 must identify those cases where the perpetrator is a repeat offender;

17.22 (17) prepare draft legislation as necessary to allow the office access to the data necessary  
17.23 for the office to conduct the reviews required in this section and advocate for passage of  
17.24 that legislation;

17.25 (18) review sentencing guidelines for crimes related to missing and murdered Black  
17.26 women and girls, recommend changes if needed, and advocate for consistent implementation  
17.27 of the guidelines across Minnesota courts;

17.28 (19) develop and maintain communication with relevant divisions in the Department of  
17.29 Public Safety, including but not limited to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, regarding  
17.30 any cases involving missing and murdered Black women and girls and on procedures for  
17.31 investigating cases involving missing and murdered Black women and girls;

17.32 (20) consult with the Council for Minnesotans of African Heritage established in section  
17.33 15.0145; and

18.1 (21) coordinate, as relevant, with federal efforts, and efforts in neighboring states and  
 18.2 Canada; and

18.3 (22) provide case support to victims and families of missing or murdered Black women  
 18.4 and girls or their designated family representative or the reporting person. Case support  
 18.5 includes but is not limited to providing support and guidance during the law enforcement  
 18.6 investigation; facilitating communication with criminal justice agencies and other government  
 18.7 entities; compiling relevant information about ongoing cases; and providing information,  
 18.8 referrals, and other types of support.

18.9 (b) As used in this subdivision:

18.10 (1) "labor trafficking" has the meaning given in section 609.281, subdivision 5; ~~and~~

18.11 (2) "reporting person" means the relative or nonrelative person who completed a case  
 18.12 intake form with the office;

18.13 ~~(2)~~ (3) "sex trafficking" has the meaning given in section 609.321, subdivision 7a; and

18.14 (4) "victim" has the meaning given in section 611A.01.

18.15 (c) Data created, collected, received, stored, used, or maintained by the office related to  
 18.16 paragraph (a), clause (22), are private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02,  
 18.17 subdivision 12.

18.18 Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 518B.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

18.19 Subd. 2. **Standards for domestic abuse counseling programs and domestic abuse**  
 18.20 **educational programs.** (a) Domestic abuse counseling or educational programs that provide  
 18.21 group or class sessions for court-ordered domestic abuse offenders must provide  
 18.22 documentation to the probation department or the court on program policies and how the  
 18.23 program meets the criteria contained in paragraphs (b) to (l).

18.24 (b) Programs shall require offenders and abusing parties to attend a minimum of 24  
 18.25 sessions or 36 hours of programming, unless a probation agent has recommended fewer  
 18.26 sessions. The documentation provided to the probation department or the court must specify  
 18.27 the length of the program that offenders are required to complete.

18.28 (c) Programs must have a written policy requiring that counselors and facilitators report  
 18.29 to the court and to the offender's probation or corrections officer any threats of violence  
 18.30 made by the offender or abusing party, acts of violence by the offender or abusing party,  
 18.31 violation of court orders by the offender or abusing party, and violation of program rules  
 18.32 that resulted in the offender's or abusing party's termination from the program. Programs

19.1 shall have written policies requiring that counselors and facilitators hold offenders and  
19.2 abusing parties solely responsible for their behavior.

19.3 Programs shall have written policies requiring that counselors and facilitators be violence  
19.4 free in their own lives.

19.5 (d) Each program shall conduct an intake process with each offender or abusing party.  
19.6 This intake process shall look for chemical dependency problems and possible risks the  
19.7 offender or abusing party might pose to self or others. The program must have policies  
19.8 regarding referral of a chemically dependent offender or abusing party to a chemical  
19.9 dependency treatment center. If the offender or abusing party poses a risk to self or others,  
19.10 the program shall report this information to the court, the probation or corrections officer,  
19.11 and the victim.

19.12 (e) If the offender or abusing party is reported back to the court or is terminated from  
19.13 the program, the program shall notify the victim of the circumstances unless the victim  
19.14 requests otherwise.

19.15 (f) Programs shall require court-ordered offenders and abusing parties to sign a release  
19.16 of information authorizing communication regarding the offender's or abusing party's  
19.17 progress in the program to the court, the offender's probation or corrections officer, other  
19.18 providers, and the victim. The offender or abusing party may not enter the program if the  
19.19 offender does not sign a release.

19.20 (g) If a counselor or facilitator contacts the victim, the counselor or facilitator must not  
19.21 elicit any information that the victim does not want to provide. A counselor or facilitator  
19.22 who contacts a victim shall (1) notify the victim of the right not to provide any information,  
19.23 (2) notify the victim of how any information provided will be used and with whom it will  
19.24 be shared, and (3) obtain the victim's permission before eliciting information from the victim  
19.25 or sharing information with anyone other than staff of the counseling program.

19.26 Programs shall have written policies requiring that counselors and facilitators inform  
19.27 victims of the confidentiality of information as provided by this subdivision. Programs must  
19.28 maintain separate files for information pertaining to the offender or abusing party and to  
19.29 the victim.

19.30 If a counselor or facilitator contacts a victim, the counselor or facilitator shall provide  
19.31 the victim with referral information for support services.

19.32 (h) Programs shall have written policies forbidding program staff from disclosing any  
19.33 confidential communication made by the offender or abusing party without the consent of

20.1 the offender or abusing party, except that programs must warn a potential victim of imminent  
20.2 danger based upon information provided by an offender or abusing party.

20.3 (i) The counseling program or educational program must provide services in a group  
20.4 setting, unless the offender or abusing party would be inappropriate in a group setting.

20.5 Programs must provide separate sessions for male and female offenders and abusing  
20.6 parties.

20.7 (j) Programs shall have written policies forbidding program staff from offering or  
20.8 referring marriage or couples counseling until the offender or abusing party has completed  
20.9 a domestic abuse counseling program or educational program for the minimum number of  
20.10 court-ordered sessions and the counselor or facilitator reasonably believes that the violence,  
20.11 intimidation, and coercion has ceased and the victim feels safe to participate.

20.12 (k) Programs must have written policies requiring that the counselor or facilitator report  
20.13 when the court-ordered offender or abusing party has completed the program to the court  
20.14 and the offender's probation or corrections officer.

20.15 (l) Programs must have written policies to coordinate with the court, probation and  
20.16 corrections officers, ~~battered women's and~~ domestic abuse programs, child protection  
20.17 services, and other providers on promotion of victim safety and offender accountability.

20.18 Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 609.101, subdivision 2, is amended  
20.19 to read:

20.20 Subd. 2. **Minimum fines.** Notwithstanding any other law, when a court sentences a  
20.21 person convicted of violating section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, 609.224,  
20.22 609.2242, 609.267, 609.2671, 609.2672, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, it must  
20.23 impose a fine of not less than 30 percent of the maximum fine authorized by law nor more  
20.24 than the maximum fine authorized by law.

20.25 The court shall collect the portion of the fine mandated by this subdivision and forward  
20.26 70 percent of it to a local victim assistance program that provides services locally in the  
20.27 county in which the crime was committed. The court shall forward the remaining 30 percent  
20.28 to the commissioner of management and budget to be credited to the general fund. If more  
20.29 than one victim assistance program serves the county in which the crime was committed,  
20.30 the court may designate on a case-by-case basis which program will receive the fine proceeds,  
20.31 giving consideration to the nature of the crime committed, the types of victims served by  
20.32 the program, and the funding needs of the program. If no victim assistance program serves  
20.33 that county, the court shall forward 100 percent of the fine proceeds to the commissioner

21.1 of management and budget to be credited to the general fund. Fine proceeds received by a  
 21.2 local victim assistance program must be used to provide direct services to crime victims.

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

21.6 As used in this subdivision, "victim assistance program" means victim witness programs  
 21.7 within county attorney offices or any of the following programs: crime victim crisis centers,  
 21.8 victim-witness programs, domestic abuse ~~victim~~ shelters and nonshelter programs, sexual  
 21.9 assault programs, and children's advocacy centers as defined in section 260E.02, subdivision  
 21.10 5.

21.11 Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.133, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

21.12 Subd. 4. **Petition; contents; fee.** (a) A prosecutor's petition for sentence adjustment  
 21.13 shall be filed in the district court where the individual was convicted and include the  
 21.14 following:

21.15 (1) the full name of the individual on whose behalf the petition is being brought and, to  
 21.16 the extent possible, all other legal names or aliases by which the individual has been known  
 21.17 at any time;

21.18 (2) the individual's date of birth;

21.19 (3) the individual's address;

21.20 (4) a brief statement of the reason the prosecutor is seeking a sentence adjustment for  
 21.21 the individual;

21.22 (5) the details of the offense for which an adjustment is sought, including:

21.23 (i) the date and jurisdiction of the occurrence;

21.24 (ii) ~~either the names of any victims or that there were no~~ the number of identifiable  
 21.25 victims;

21.26 (iii) whether there is a current order for protection, restraining order, or other no contact  
 21.27 order prohibiting the individual from contacting the victims or whether there has ever been  
 21.28 a prior order for protection or restraining order prohibiting the individual from contacting  
 21.29 the victims;

21.30 (iv) the court file number; and

21.31 (v) the date of conviction;

22.1 (6) what steps the individual has taken since the time of the offense toward personal  
 22.2 rehabilitation, including treatment, work, good conduct within correctional facilities, or  
 22.3 other personal history that demonstrates rehabilitation;

22.4 (7) the individual's criminal conviction record indicating all convictions for  
 22.5 misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, or felonies in this state, and for all comparable  
 22.6 convictions in any other state, federal court, or foreign country, whether the convictions  
 22.7 occurred before or after the conviction for which an adjustment is sought;

22.8 (8) the individual's criminal charges record indicating all prior and pending criminal  
 22.9 charges against the individual in this state or another jurisdiction, including all criminal  
 22.10 charges that have been continued for dismissal, stayed for adjudication, or were the subject  
 22.11 of pretrial diversion; and

22.12 (9) to the extent known, all prior requests by the individual, whether for the present  
 22.13 offense or for any other offenses in this state or any other state or federal court, for pardon,  
 22.14 return of arrest records, or expungement or sealing of a criminal record, whether granted  
 22.15 or not, and all stays of adjudication or imposition of sentence involving the petitioner.

22.16 (b) The filing fee for a petition brought under this section shall be waived.

22.17 (c) Notwithstanding chapter 13 or any other statute related to the classification of  
 22.18 government data, a supervising agent or the commissioner of corrections may provide private  
 22.19 or confidential data to a prosecutor for purposes of a petition for sentence adjustment.

22.20 Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.3471, is amended to read:

22.21 **609.3471 RECORDS PERTAINING TO VICTIM IDENTITY CONFIDENTIAL.**

22.22 Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no data contained in records or  
 22.23 reports relating to petitions, complaints, or indictments issued pursuant to section 609.322,  
 22.24 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.3453, ~~or 609.3458,~~ or 617.246, which specifically  
 22.25 identifies a victim who is a minor shall be accessible to the public, except by order of the  
 22.26 court. Nothing in this section authorizes denial of access to any other data contained in the  
 22.27 records or reports, including the identity of the defendant.

22.28 Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.605, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

22.29 Subd. 2. **Gross misdemeanor.** Whoever trespasses upon the grounds of a facility  
 22.30 providing emergency shelter services for ~~battered women~~ domestic abuse victims, as defined  
 22.31 under section 611A.31, subdivision 3, or providing comparable services for sex trafficking  
 22.32 victims, as defined under section 609.321, subdivision 7b, or of a facility providing

23.1 transitional housing for ~~battered women~~ domestic abuse victims and their children or sex  
 23.2 trafficking victims and their children, without claim of right or consent of one who has right  
 23.3 to give consent, and refuses to depart from the grounds of the facility on demand of one  
 23.4 who has right to give consent, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

23.5 Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.7495, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

23.6 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section, the following terms have  
 23.7 the meanings given ~~them~~.

23.8 (a) "Facility" means any of the following:

23.9 (1) a hospital or other health institution licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.56;

23.10 (2) a medical facility as defined in section 144.561;

23.11 (3) an agency, clinic, or office operated under the direction of or under contract with the  
 23.12 commissioner of health or a community health board, as defined in section 145A.02;

23.13 (4) a facility providing counseling regarding options for medical services or recovery  
 23.14 from an addiction;

23.15 (5) a facility providing emergency shelter services for ~~battered women~~ domestic abuse  
 23.16 victims, as defined in section 611A.31, subdivision 3, or a facility providing transitional  
 23.17 housing for ~~battered women~~ domestic abuse victims and their children;

23.18 (6) a facility as defined in section 260E.03, subdivision 6;

23.19 (7) a facility as defined in section 626.5572, subdivision 6, where the services described  
 23.20 in that paragraph are provided;

23.21 (8) a place to or from which ambulance service, as defined in section 144E.001, is  
 23.22 provided or sought to be provided; and

23.23 (9) a hospice provider licensed under section 144A.753.

23.24 (b) "Aggrieved party" means a person whose access to or egress from a facility is  
 23.25 obstructed in violation of subdivision 2, or the facility.

23.26 Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 611A.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

23.27 Subdivision 1. **Plea agreements; notification of victim.** Prior to the entry of the factual  
 23.28 basis for a plea pursuant to a plea agreement recommendation, a prosecuting attorney shall  
 23.29 make a reasonable and good faith effort to inform the victim of:

24.1 (1) the contents of the plea agreement recommendation, including the amount of time  
24.2 recommended for the defendant to serve in jail or prison if the court accepts the agreement;

24.3 (2) the right to be present at the sentencing hearing ~~and, to be present~~ at the hearing  
24.4 during which the plea is presented to the court, and to express at the plea hearing orally or  
24.5 in writing, at the victim's option, any objection to the agreement or to the proposed  
24.6 disposition. If the victim is not present when the court considers the recommendation, but  
24.7 has communicated objections to the prosecuting attorney, the prosecuting attorney shall  
24.8 make these objections known to the court; and

24.9 (3) the eligibility ~~of the offense~~ for automatic expungement pursuant to section 609A.015  
24.10 of any offense pleaded to or dismissed as part of the plea agreement.

24.11 Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 611A.03, is amended by adding a subdivision  
24.12 to read:

24.13 Subd. 4. **Plea hearing.** At the hearing during which the plea is presented to the court,  
24.14 the court shall ask the prosecutor if the victim has been notified of the plea agreement  
24.15 recommendation pursuant to this section; has been notified of the plea hearing; and if the  
24.16 victim wishes to express their objections to the plea agreement orally, in writing, or through  
24.17 the prosecutor.

24.18 Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 611A.036, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

24.19 Subd. 7. **Definition.** As used in this section, "violent crime" means a violation or attempt  
24.20 to violate any of the following: section 609.185 (murder in the first degree); 609.19 (murder  
24.21 in the second degree); 609.195 (murder in the third degree); 609.20 (manslaughter in the  
24.22 first degree); 609.205 (manslaughter in the second degree); 609.2112, 609.2113, or 609.2114  
24.23 (criminal vehicular homicide or injury); 609.221 (assault in the first degree); 609.222 (assault  
24.24 in the second degree); 609.223 (assault in the third degree); 609.2231 (assault in the fourth  
24.25 degree); 609.2241 (knowing transfer of communicable disease); 609.2242 (domestic assault);  
24.26 609.2245 (female genital mutilation); 609.2247 (domestic assault by strangulation); 609.228  
24.27 (great bodily harm caused by distribution of drugs); 609.23 (mistreatment of persons  
24.28 confined); 609.231 (mistreatment of residents or patients); 609.2325 (criminal abuse);  
24.29 609.233 (criminal neglect); 609.235 (use of drugs to injure or facilitate crime); 609.24  
24.30 (simple robbery); 609.245 (aggravated robbery); 609.247 (carjacking); 609.25 (kidnapping);  
24.31 609.255 (false imprisonment); 609.265 (abduction); 609.2661 (murder of an unborn child  
24.32 in the first degree); 609.2662 (murder of an unborn child in the second degree); 609.2663  
24.33 (murder of an unborn child in the third degree); 609.2664 (manslaughter of an unborn child

25.1 in the first degree); 609.2665 (manslaughter of an unborn child in the second degree);  
 25.2 609.267 (assault of an unborn child in the first degree); 609.2671 (assault of an unborn child  
 25.3 in the second degree); 609.2672 (assault of an unborn child in the third degree); 609.268  
 25.4 (injury or death of an unborn child in commission of a crime); 609.282 (labor trafficking);  
 25.5 609.322 (solicitation, inducement, and promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking); 609.342  
 25.6 (criminal sexual conduct in the first degree); 609.343 (criminal sexual conduct in the second  
 25.7 degree); 609.344 (criminal sexual conduct in the third degree); 609.345 (criminal sexual  
 25.8 conduct in the fourth degree); 609.3451 (criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree);  
 25.9 609.3453 (criminal sexual predatory conduct); 609.3458 (sexual extortion); 609.352  
 25.10 (solicitation of children to engage in sexual conduct); 609.377 (malicious punishment of a  
 25.11 child); 609.378 (neglect or endangerment of a child); 609.561, subdivision 1 (arson in the  
 25.12 first degree; dwelling); 609.582, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) or (c) (burglary in the first  
 25.13 degree; occupied dwelling or involving an assault); 609.66, subdivision 1e, paragraph (b)  
 25.14 (drive-by shooting; firing at or toward a person, or an occupied building or motor vehicle);  
 25.15 ~~or~~ 609.749, subdivision 2 (harassment); or 609.749, subdivision 5 (stalking); or Minnesota  
 25.16 Statutes 2012, section 609.21.

25.17 Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 611A.038, is amended to read:

25.18 **611A.038 RIGHT TO SUBMIT STATEMENT AT SENTENCING.**

25.19 (a) A victim has the right to submit an impact statement to the court at the time of  
 25.20 sentencing or disposition hearing. The impact statement may be presented to the court orally  
 25.21 or in writing, at the victim's option. If the victim requests, the prosecutor or the prosecutor's  
 25.22 designee must orally present the statement to the court. Statements may include the following,  
 25.23 subject to reasonable limitations as to time and length:

25.24 (1) a summary of the harm or trauma suffered by the victim as a result of the crime;

25.25 (2) a summary of the economic loss or damage suffered by the victim as a result of the  
 25.26 crime; and

25.27 (3) a victim's reaction to the proposed sentence or disposition.

25.28 (b) At the sentencing or disposition hearing, the court shall ask the prosecutor if the  
 25.29 victim has been notified of the hearing, if the victim is in court, and if the victim wishes to  
 25.30 submit a victim impact statement orally, in writing, or through the prosecutor or the  
 25.31 prosecutor's designee.

25.32 ~~(b)~~ (c) A representative of the community affected by the crime may submit an impact  
 25.33 statement in the same manner that a victim may as provided in paragraph (a). This impact

26.1 statement shall describe the adverse social or economic effects the offense has had on persons  
26.2 residing and businesses operating in the community where the offense occurred.

26.3 ~~(e)~~ (d) If the court permits the defendant or anyone speaking on the defendant's behalf  
26.4 to present a statement to the court, the court shall limit the response to factual issues which  
26.5 are relevant to sentencing.

26.6 ~~(d)~~ (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to extend the defendant's right to address  
26.7 the court under section 631.20.

26.8 Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 611A.039, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

26.9 Subdivision 1. **Notice required.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 2,  
26.10 within 15 working days after a conviction, acquittal, or dismissal in a criminal case in which  
26.11 there is an identifiable crime victim, the prosecutor shall make reasonable good faith efforts  
26.12 to provide to each affected crime victim oral or written notice of the final disposition of the  
26.13 case ~~and~~, of the victim rights under section 611A.06, and of the eligibility of the offense  
26.14 for automatic expungement under section 609A.015 of any offense that was dismissed or  
26.15 for which the defendant was convicted or acquitted. When the court is considering modifying  
26.16 the sentence for a felony or a crime of violence or an attempted crime of violence, the  
26.17 prosecutor shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to notify the victim of the crime.  
26.18 The notice must include:

26.19 (1) the date and approximate time of the review;

26.20 (2) the location where the review will occur;

26.21 (3) the name and telephone number of a person to contact for additional information;  
26.22 and

26.23 (4) a statement that the victim may provide input to the court concerning the sentence  
26.24 modification.

26.25 (b) The Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Public Safety shall develop and  
26.26 update a model notice of postconviction rights under this subdivision and section 611A.06.

26.27 (c) As used in this section:

26.28 (1) "crime of violence" has the meaning given in section 624.712, subdivision 5, and  
26.29 also includes violations of section 609.3458, gross misdemeanor violations of section  
26.30 609.224, and nonfelony violations of sections 518B.01, 609.2231, 609.3451, 609.748, and  
26.31 609.749; and

26.32 (2) "victim" has the meaning given in section 611A.01, paragraph (b).

27.1 Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 611A.31, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

27.2 Subd. 5. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department  
27.3 of ~~Corrections~~ Public Safety or a designee.

27.4 Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 629.72, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

27.5 Subd. 2a. **Electronic monitoring; condition of pretrial release.** (a) Until the  
27.6 commissioner of corrections has adopted standards governing electronic monitoring devices  
27.7 used to protect victims of domestic abuse, the court, as a condition of release, may not order  
27.8 a person arrested for a crime described in section 609.135, subdivision 5a, paragraph (b),  
27.9 to use an electronic monitoring device to protect a victim's safety.

27.10 (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the chief judge of a judicial district may appoint and  
27.11 convene an advisory group comprised of representatives from law enforcement, prosecutors,  
27.12 defense attorneys, corrections, court administrators, judges, and ~~battered women's~~ domestic  
27.13 abuse organizations to develop standards for the use of electronic monitoring and global  
27.14 positioning system devices to protect victims of domestic abuse and for evaluating the  
27.15 effectiveness of electronic monitoring. After the advisory group does this, the chief judge,  
27.16 in consultation with the advisory group, may conduct a pilot project for implementation of  
27.17 the electronic monitoring standards. A judicial district that conducts a pilot project shall  
27.18 report on the standards and the pilot project to the chairs and ranking minority members of  
27.19 the senate and house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice  
27.20 policy and the state court administrator's office.

27.21 Sec. 33. **REVISOR INSTRUCTION.**

27.22 The revisor of statutes must change the term "battered women" to "domestic abuse  
27.23 victims" or a similar term wherever the term or similar terms appear in Minnesota Statutes.  
27.24 The revisor must make any necessary grammatical changes or changes to sentence structure  
27.25 necessary to preserve the meaning of the text as a result of the changes.

## ARTICLE 2

## IMPAIRED DRIVING; DRIVER'S LICENSES

28.1  
28.2  
28.3 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 13.6905, is amended by adding a subdivision  
28.4 to read:

28.5 Subd. 41. **Credential identifier and designation data.** Data related to identifiers and  
28.6 designations on driver's licenses and Minnesota identification cards are governed by section  
28.7 171.12, subdivision 7d.

28.8 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 171.12, subdivision 7, is amended  
28.9 to read:

28.10 Subd. 7. **Privacy of data.** (a) Data on individuals provided to obtain a driver's license  
28.11 or Minnesota identification card ~~shall~~ must be treated as provided by United States Code,  
28.12 title 18, section 2721, as in effect on May 23, 2005, ~~and shall~~ must be disclosed as required  
28.13 ~~or~~ by that section, and may be disclosed as permitted by that section. The commissioner  
28.14 ~~shall~~ may disclose the data in bulk form upon request to an authorized recipient under United  
28.15 States Code, title 18, section 2721. For any disclosure of data on individuals related to a  
28.16 noncompliant driver's license or identification card, the commissioner must require a  
28.17 certification pursuant to subdivision 7b, paragraph (e).

28.18 (b) An applicant for a driver's license or a Minnesota identification card may consent,  
28.19 in writing, to the commissioner to disclose the applicant's personal information exempted  
28.20 by United States Code, title 18, section 2721, to any person who makes a request for the  
28.21 personal information. If the applicant so authorizes disclosures, the commissioner ~~shall~~  
28.22 must implement the request and the information may be used.

28.23 (c) If authorized by an applicant for a driver's license or a Minnesota identification card,  
28.24 as indicated in paragraph (b), the applicant's personal information may be used, rented, or  
28.25 sold solely for bulk distribution by organizations for business purposes, including surveys,  
28.26 marketing, or solicitation.

28.27 (d) An applicant for a driver's license, instruction permit, or Minnesota identification  
28.28 card may request that the applicant's residence address be classified as "private data on  
28.29 individuals," as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12. The commissioner ~~shall~~ must grant  
28.30 the classification on receipt of a signed statement by the individual that the classification  
28.31 is required for the safety of the applicant or the applicant's family, if the statement also  
28.32 provides a valid, existing address where the applicant consents to receive service of process.  
28.33 The commissioner ~~shall~~ must use the service for process mailing address in place of the

29.1 residence address in all documents and notices pertaining to the driver's license, instruction  
29.2 permit, or Minnesota identification card. The residence address and any information provided  
29.3 in the classification request, other than the mailing address, are private data on individuals  
29.4 and may be provided to requesting law enforcement agencies, probation and parole agencies,  
29.5 and public authorities, as defined in section 518A.26, subdivision 18.

29.6 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 171.12, subdivision 7c, is amended to read:

29.7 Subd. 7c. **Other data provisions.** (a) The commissioner must not share any data the  
29.8 department maintains under section 171.07, ~~subdivision~~ subdivisions 6a, 6b, or 13, with  
29.9 any federal agency, federal department, or federal entity for a use that would otherwise be  
29.10 permissible under United States Code, title 18, section 2721, or other law.

29.11 (b) Data collected by government entities under sections 624.712 to 624.719 are classified  
29.12 under section 13.87, subdivision 2.

29.13 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 171.12, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
29.14 read:

29.15 Subd. 7d. **Certain data on indicators and designations.** Data maintained by the  
29.16 commissioner under section 171.07, subdivisions 5 to 7, 11 to 13, 15, and 17 to 20 are  
29.17 private data on individuals, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12.

29.18 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 171.177, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

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

29.24 (b) On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer requiring a test or directing the  
29.25 administration of a chemical test of a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a  
29.26 commercial motor vehicle pursuant to a search warrant shall serve immediate notice of  
29.27 intention to disqualify and of disqualification on a person who refuses to permit a test or  
29.28 on a person who submits to a test, the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of  
29.29 0.04 or more.

29.30 (c) The officer shall:

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

30.4 (2) issue the person a temporary license effective for only ~~seven~~ 14 days; and

30.5 (3) send the notification of this action to the commissioner along with the certificate  
30.6 required by subdivision 4 or 5.

30.7 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 171.178, subdivision 5, is amended  
30.8 to read:

30.9 Subd. 5. **Driving while impaired conviction or adjudication; period of license**  
30.10 **revocation.** (a) Notwithstanding the periods specified in subdivisions 3 and 4 and except  
30.11 as provided in section 169A.54, subdivision 7, a revocation by the commissioner as required  
30.12 under section 169A.54, subdivision 1, or 171.17, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (3)  
30.13 or (10), for conviction of an offense in another state that would be grounds for revocation  
30.14 in this state under section 169A.54, subdivision 1, must be for the following periods:

30.15 (1) if the person has no qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past 20  
30.16 years:

30.17 (i) not less than 30 days if the person is convicted of an offense under section 169A.20,  
30.18 subdivision 1 (driving while impaired);

30.19 (ii) not less than 90 days if the person is convicted of an offense under section 169A.20,  
30.20 subdivision 2 (refusal to submit to chemical test);

30.21 (iii) not less than 180 days if the person is under 21 years of age and the test results  
30.22 indicate an alcohol concentration of less than twice the legal limit; or

30.23 (iv) not less than one year if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of twice  
30.24 the legal limit or more; or

30.25 (2) if the person has one qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past 20  
30.26 years, or two or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents, until the commissioner  
30.27 determines that the person used an ignition interlock device in compliance with section  
30.28 171.306 for the period of time described in subdivision 8.

30.29 (b) Whenever department records show that the violation involved personal injury or  
30.30 death to any person, at least 90 additional days must be added to the base periods provided  
30.31 in paragraph (a), clause (1), items (i) to (iv).

31.1 (c) A person whose license has been revoked as described in subdivision 3, clause (1),  
 31.2 or subdivision 4, clause (1), as the result of the same incident for which the person was  
 31.3 convicted is subject to the revocation periods specified in this subdivision, unless the violation  
 31.4 under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) was with an aggravating factor described  
 31.5 in section 169A.03, subdivision 3, clause (3).

31.6 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 171.306, subdivision 1, is amended  
 31.7 to read:

31.8 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the terms in this subdivision  
 31.9 have the meanings given.

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

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

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

31.17 (1) revoked, canceled, or denied under section 169A.52; 169A.54; 171.04, subdivision  
 31.18 1, clause (10); ~~171.17, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (10), for conviction of an offense~~  
 31.19 ~~in another state that would be grounds for revocation in this state under section 169A.54,~~  
 31.20 ~~subdivision 1; or 171.177; or for a violation of the law of another state in conformity with~~  
 31.21 any of these sections; or

31.22 (2) revoked under section 171.17, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), or suspended  
 31.23 under section 171.187, for a violation of section 609.2112, subdivision 1, paragraph (a),  
 31.24 clause (2), ~~item (i) or (iv), (3), or (4), (5), or (6); 609.2113, subdivision 1, clause (2), item~~  
 31.25 ~~(i) or (iv), (3), or (4), (5), or (6); subdivision 2, clause (2), item (i) or (iv), (3), or (4), (5),~~  
 31.26 or (6); or subdivision 3, clause (2), item (i) or (iv), (3), or (4), (5), or (6); or 609.2114,  
 31.27 subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2), item (i) or (iv), (3), or (4), (5), or (6); or subdivision  
 31.28 2, clause (2), item (i) or (iv), (3), or (4), resulting in bodily harm, substantial bodily harm,  
 31.29 great bodily harm, or death (5), or (6).

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

32.1 Sec. 8. **REPEALER.**

32.2 Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 169A.54, subdivision 6, is repealed.

32.3 **ARTICLE 3**

32.4 **IDENTITY THEFT; FINANCIAL CRIMES**

32.5 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 8.16, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

32.6 Subdivision 1. **Authority.** (a) The attorney general, or any deputy, assistant, or special  
32.7 assistant attorney general whom the attorney general authorizes in writing, has the authority  
32.8 in any county of the state to subpoena and require the production of:

32.9 (1) any records of:

32.10 (i) telephone companies, cellular phone companies, paging companies, subscribers of  
32.11 private computer networks including Internet service providers or computer bulletin board  
32.12 systems;

32.13 (ii) electric companies, gas companies, and water utilities;

32.14 (iii) chemical suppliers;

32.15 (iv) hotels and motels;

32.16 (v) pawn shops;

32.17 (vi) airlines, buses, taxis, and other entities engaged in the business of transporting  
32.18 people; and

32.19 (vii) freight companies, self-service storage facilities, warehousing companies, package  
32.20 delivery companies, and other entities engaged in the businesses of transport, storage, or  
32.21 delivery;

32.22 (2) books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, and other documents or  
32.23 records related to a law enforcement investigation where there is probable cause to believe  
32.24 a crime has been committed involving a financial crime or fraud, including but not limited  
32.25 to fraud involving state funded or administered programs or services as defined in section  
32.26 299C.061, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), and insurance fraud in violation of section 609.611;  
32.27 and

32.28 (3) records of the existence of safe deposit box account numbers and customer savings  
32.29 and checking account numbers maintained by financial institutions and safe deposit  
32.30 companies.

33.1 (b) Subpoenas may only be issued for records that are relevant to an ongoing legitimate  
33.2 law enforcement investigation.

33.3 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 388.23, subdivision 1, is amended  
33.4 to read:

33.5 Subdivision 1. **Authority.** (a) The county attorney, or any deputy or assistant county  
33.6 attorney whom the county attorney authorizes in writing, has the authority to subpoena and  
33.7 require the production of:

33.8 (1) any records of:

33.9 (i) telephone companies, cellular phone companies, paging companies, and subscribers  
33.10 of private computer networks including Internet service providers or computer bulletin  
33.11 board systems;

33.12 (ii) electric companies, gas companies, and water utilities;

33.13 (iii) chemical suppliers;

33.14 (iv) hotels and motels;

33.15 (v) pawn shops;

33.16 (vi) airlines, buses, taxis, and other entities engaged in the business of transporting  
33.17 people; and

33.18 (vii) freight companies, warehousing companies, self-service storage facilities, package  
33.19 delivery companies, and other entities engaged in the businesses of transport, storage, or  
33.20 delivery;

33.21 (2) books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, and other documents or  
33.22 records related to a law enforcement investigation of financial crimes and fraud, including  
33.23 but not limited to fraud involving state funded or administered programs or services as  
33.24 defined in section 299C.061, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), and insurance fraud in violation  
33.25 of section 609.611;

33.26 ~~(2)~~ (3) records of the existence of safe deposit box account numbers and customer savings  
33.27 and checking account numbers maintained by financial institutions and safe deposit  
33.28 companies;

33.29 ~~(3)~~ (4) insurance records relating to the monetary payment or settlement of claims;

33.30 ~~(4)~~ (5) the banking, credit card, and financial records of a subject of an identity theft  
33.31 investigation or a vulnerable adult, whether held in the name of the vulnerable adult or a

34.1 third party, including but not limited to safe deposit, loan and account applications and  
 34.2 agreements, signature cards, statements, checks, transfers, account authorizations, safe  
 34.3 deposit access records and documentation of fraud;

34.4 ~~(5)~~ (6) wage and employment records of an applicant or recipient of public assistance  
 34.5 who is the subject of a welfare fraud investigation relating to eligibility information for  
 34.6 public assistance programs; and

34.7 ~~(6)~~ (7) any of the following records of an employer or business entity who is the subject  
 34.8 of or has information related to a wage theft investigation:

34.9 (i) accounting and financial records such as books, registers, payrolls, banking records,  
 34.10 credit card records, securities records, and records of money transfers;

34.11 (ii) records required to be kept pursuant to section 177.30, paragraph (a); and

34.12 (iii) other records that in any way relate to wages or other income paid, hours worked,  
 34.13 and other conditions of employment of any employee or of work performed by persons  
 34.14 identified as independent contractors, and records of any payments to contractors, and  
 34.15 records of workers' compensation insurance.

34.16 (b) Subpoenas may only be issued for records that are relevant to an ongoing legitimate  
 34.17 law enforcement investigation. Administrative subpoenas may only be issued in wage theft,  
 34.18 welfare fraud, ~~and identity theft cases,~~ and cases related to a law enforcement investigation  
 34.19 of financial crimes and fraud if there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed.

34.20 (c) This subdivision applies only to the records of business entities and does not extend  
 34.21 to private individuals or their dwellings.

34.22 (d) As used in this subdivision, "business entity" has the meaning given in section  
 34.23 308B.005.

34.24 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.527, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

34.27 (b) "Direct victim" means any person or entity described in section 611A.01, paragraph  
 34.28 (b), whose identity has been transferred, used, or possessed in violation of this section.

34.29 (c) "False pretense" means any false, fictitious, misleading, or fraudulent information  
 34.30 or pretense or pretext depicting or including or deceptively similar to the name, logo, website  
 34.31 address, email address, postal address, telephone number, or any other identifying information

35.1 of a for-profit or not-for-profit business or organization or of a government agency, to which  
 35.2 the user has no legitimate claim of right.

35.3 (d) "Financial institution" has the meaning given in section 13A.01, subdivision 2.

35.4 (e) "Forged digital likeness" means any video recording, motion-picture film, sound  
 35.5 recording, electronic image, or photograph, or any technological representation of speech  
 35.6 or conduct substantially derivative thereof that:

35.7 (1) was created, adapted, altered, or modified in a manner that was substantially dependent  
 35.8 upon technical means;

35.9 (2) misrepresents the appearance, speech, or conduct of the individual; and

35.10 (3) is so realistic that a reasonable person would believe it depicts the image or speech  
 35.11 of an actual individual.

35.12 ~~(e)~~ (f) "Identity" means any name, voice or likeness, number, or data transmission that  
 35.13 may be used, alone or in conjunction with any other information, to identify a specific  
 35.14 individual or entity, including any of the following:

35.15 (1) a name, Social Security number, date of birth, official government-issued driver's  
 35.16 license or identification number, government passport number, or employer or taxpayer  
 35.17 identification number;

35.18 (2) a forged digital likeness;

35.19 ~~(2)~~ (3) a unique electronic identification number, address, account number, or routing  
 35.20 code; or

35.21 ~~(3)~~ (4) a telecommunication identification information or access device.

35.22 ~~(f)~~ (g) "Indirect victim" means any person or entity described in section 611A.01,  
 35.23 paragraph (b), other than a direct victim.

35.24 ~~(g)~~ (h) "Loss" means value obtained, as defined in section 609.52, subdivision 1, clause  
 35.25 (3), and expenses incurred by a direct or indirect victim as a result of a violation of this  
 35.26 section.

35.27 ~~(h)~~ (i) "Unlawful activity" means:

35.28 (1) any felony violation of the laws of this state or any felony violation of a similar law  
 35.29 of another state or the United States; and

36.1 (2) any nonfelony violation of the laws of this state involving theft, theft by swindle,  
36.2 forgery, fraud, or giving false information to a public official, or any nonfelony violation  
36.3 of a similar law of another state or the United States.

36.4 ~~(j)~~ (j) "Scanning device" means a scanner, reader, or any other electronic device that is  
36.5 used to access, read, scan, obtain, memorize, or store, temporarily or permanently,  
36.6 information encoded on a computer chip or magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card,  
36.7 driver's license, or state-issued identification card.

36.8 ~~(k)~~ (k) "Reencoder" means an electronic device that places encoded information from  
36.9 the computer chip or magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card, driver's license, or  
36.10 state-issued identification card, onto the computer chip or magnetic strip or stripe of a  
36.11 different payment card, driver's license, or state-issued identification card, or any electronic  
36.12 medium that allows an authorized transaction to occur.

36.13 ~~(l)~~ (l) "Payment card" means a credit card, charge card, debit card, or any other card  
36.14 that:

36.15 (1) is issued to an authorized card user; and

36.16 (2) allows the user to obtain, purchase, or receive credit, money, a good, a service, or  
36.17 anything of value.

36.18 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 628.26, is amended to read:

36.19 **628.26 LIMITATIONS.**

36.20 (a) Indictments or complaints for any crime resulting in the death of the victim may be  
36.21 found or made at any time after the death of the person killed.

36.22 (b) Indictments or complaints for a violation of section 609.25 may be found or made  
36.23 at any time after the commission of the offense.

36.24 (c) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.282 may be found or made at  
36.25 any time after the commission of the offense if the victim was under the age of 18 at the  
36.26 time of the offense.

36.27 (d) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.282 where the victim was 18  
36.28 years of age or older at the time of the offense, or 609.42, subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2),  
36.29 shall be found or made and filed in the proper court within six years after the commission  
36.30 of the offense.

36.31 (e) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.322, 609.342 to 609.345, and  
36.32 609.3458 may be found or made at any time after the commission of the offense.

37.1 (f) Indictments or complaints for a violation of section 609.561 shall be found or made  
37.2 and filed in the proper court within ten years after the commission of the offense.

37.3 (g) Indictments or complaints for violation of chapter 80A, or a rule adopted or order  
37.4 issued under that chapter, made as provided in section 80A.75 or for violation of section  
37.5 508.80; 609.465; 609.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (4); 609.53; or 609.645 shall  
37.6 be found or made and filed in the proper court within seven years after the commission of  
37.7 the offense.

37.8 ~~(g)~~ (h) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.466 and 609.52, subdivision  
37.9 2, paragraph (a), clause (3), item (iii), shall be found or made and filed in the proper court  
37.10 within six years after the commission of the offense.

37.11 ~~(h)~~ (i) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.2335, 609.52, subdivision  
37.12 2, paragraph (a), clause (3), items (i) and (ii), (4), (15), or (16), 609.631, or 609.821, where  
37.13 the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$35,000, or for violation of section  
37.14 609.527 where the offense involves eight or more direct victims or the total combined loss  
37.15 to the direct and indirect victims is more than \$35,000, shall be found or made and filed in  
37.16 the proper court within five years after the commission of the offense.

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

37.20 ~~(j)~~ (k) Indictments or complaints for violation of sections 609.562 and 609.563, shall be  
37.21 found or made and filed in the proper court within five years after the commission of the  
37.22 offense.

37.23 ~~(k)~~ (l) Indictments or complaints for violation of section 609.746 shall be found or made  
37.24 and filed in the proper court within the later of three years after the commission of the  
37.25 offense or three years after the offense was reported to law enforcement authorities.

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

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

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

38.1 ~~(o)~~ (p) The limitations periods contained in this section shall not include any period of  
 38.2 time during which physical evidence relating to the offense was undergoing DNA analysis,  
 38.3 as defined in section 299C.155, unless the defendant demonstrates that the prosecuting or  
 38.4 law enforcement agency purposefully delayed the DNA analysis process in order to gain  
 38.5 an unfair advantage.

38.6 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes  
 38.7 committed on or after that date and to crimes committed before that date if the limitations  
 38.8 period for the crime did not expire before August 1, 2026.

38.9 **ARTICLE 4**  
 38.10 **CORRECTIONS**

38.11 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 241.021, subdivision 4f, is  
 38.12 amended to read:

38.13 **Subd. 4f. Provision of medications in correctional facilities.** (a) Correctional facilities  
 38.14 licensed by the commissioner shall administer to confined and incarcerated persons the  
 38.15 same medications prescribed to those individuals prior to their confinement or incarceration  
 38.16 upon such prescriptions being verified as current and valid by the correctional facility based  
 38.17 on information reasonably available to the facility's staff at the time of intake and documented  
 38.18 in the person's medical records. A facility must make a reasonable attempt to verify a  
 38.19 prescription as current and valid and staff must document their efforts to verify the  
 38.20 prescription. A reasonable attempt will be considered to have been made if a licensed health  
 38.21 care professional or facility staff seeks to confirm the prescription through one or more  
 38.22 reliable sources, including but not limited to the confined or incarcerated person, prescription  
 38.23 records, pharmacies, health care providers, or prescription monitoring programs.

38.24 (b) Unless a confined or incarcerated person is subject to a Jarvis order, which is an  
 38.25 order issued under section 253B.092, subdivision 8, that dictates otherwise, paragraph (a)  
 38.26 does not apply when:

38.27 (1) a licensed health care professional determines, after ~~consulting~~ making reasonable  
 38.28 efforts to consult with the ~~licensed~~ health care professional who prescribed the medication,  
 38.29 that the prescribed medication is not medically appropriate for the person based on the  
 38.30 person's current medical condition or status;

38.31 (2) a licensed health care professional determines ~~a~~ that the medication should be changed  
 38.32 to a different medication available to treat the condition that is at least as effective as the  
 38.33 current medication the person is prescribed is available to treat the condition and the licensed

39.1 ~~health care professional who prescribed the current medication approves the change in~~  
 39.2 ~~medications~~ and reasonable attempts were made to consult the health care professional who  
 39.3 prescribed the medication; or

39.4 (3) the physical or mental condition of the person creates a medical or mental health  
 39.5 emergency that requires an immediate medication change based on circumstances that either  
 39.6 exist or would be caused by the continuation of current medications when those circumstances  
 39.7 are identified and documented by a licensed health care professional; or

39.8 (4) the person provides written notice to informs the licensed health care professional  
 39.9 who is responsible for inmate health care at the correctional facility or the licensed health  
 39.10 care professional's designee that the person no longer desires to take the medication and the  
 39.11 decision is documented in the person's medical records.

39.12 (c) As used in this subdivision, "licensed health care professional" means a physician  
 39.13 licensed under chapter 147, physician assistant licensed under chapter 147A, or advanced  
 39.14 practice registered nurse as defined in section 148.171, subdivision 3.

39.15 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 241.27, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
 39.16 read:

39.17 Subd. 1b. **Definition.** "Private business" means an entity organized under the laws of  
 39.18 this state or a foreign jurisdiction, but does not include a governmental unit.

39.19 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 241.27, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

39.20 **Subd. 6. Reports and financial statements.** (a) MINNCOR shall include its full costs  
 39.21 for inmate wages and the money it receives from the department for inmate confinement  
 39.22 costs in its annual financial statements and reports. In addition, MINNCOR shall disclose  
 39.23 in its annual report:

39.24 (1) how the money it receives from the department for inmate confinement costs affects  
 39.25 its profitability; and

39.26 (2) a calculation of the profitability of each contract MINNCOR has with private  
 39.27 businesses consistent with the requirements set forth in subdivision 7, paragraph (a).

39.28 (b) MINNCOR must post on the agency's public-facing website the Prison Industry  
 39.29 Enhancement Certification Program wage for each region of the state where MINNCOR is  
 39.30 contracting with a private business.

40.1 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 241.27, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

40.2 Subd. 7. **Interactions with private businesses.** (a) MINNCOR must participate in the  
40.3 United States Bureau of Justice Assistance's Prison Industry Enhancement Certification  
40.4 Program (PIECP). When implementing the PIECP, MINNCOR must:

40.5 (1) calculate the PIECP wage, which is the prevailing wage rate for each region of the  
40.6 state where MINNCOR is contracting with a private business based on the Department of  
40.7 Employment and Economic Development's wage survey, and set the rate at the 50th percentile  
40.8 for each region;

40.9 (2) separately track wages paid to inmates at either the PIECP wage or the non-PIECP  
40.10 wage, which is a wage rate that is exempt from the PIECP's prevailing wage requirement;

40.11 (3) not use a blended wage rate that combines PIECP wages and non-PIECP wages when  
40.12 assessing and evaluating contract costs, profitability, and potential partnerships with private  
40.13 businesses; and

40.14 (4) classify and document each inmate's MINNCOR position as either a PIECP wage  
40.15 position or a non-PIECP wage position.

40.16 (b) MINNCOR must not subsidize private businesses, including but not limited to using  
40.17 the costs of confinement to offset contract costs, to manipulate a contract's profitability  
40.18 calculation, or to otherwise reduce a private business' operating expenses.

40.19 (c) MINNCOR must account for all labor, manufacturing, general, and administrative  
40.20 costs when establishing standard contract rates.

40.21 (d) MINNCOR must recapture the fair market value for use of Department of Corrections  
40.22 floor space and storage that is dedicated to a private business.

40.23 (e) When entering into a contract and calculating labor costs, MINNCOR must use the  
40.24 prevailing wage rate for the industry in which the inmates are working as determined by  
40.25 the Department of Employment and Economic Development.

40.26 (f) Before entering a contract with MINNCOR, a private business must disclose to  
40.27 MINNCOR the total number of full-time equivalent positions the private business employs  
40.28 and must update that number at least quarterly during the contract term. The number of  
40.29 positions filled by incarcerated persons under a contract with the private business may not  
40.30 exceed four incarcerated persons for every one full-time equivalent employee of the private  
40.31 business.

41.1 ~~(a)~~ (g) MINNCOR shall use revenue contracts or purchase orders on forms approved  
41.2 by the Department of Administration whenever it allows private businesses to use inmate  
41.3 labor. MINNCOR shall determine whether to use a revenue contract or a purchase order  
41.4 according to criteria that the Department of Corrections has approved having taken into  
41.5 account the recommendations of the legislative auditor contained in its 2009 report on  
41.6 MINNCOR.

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

41.11 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 241.27, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
41.12 read:

41.13 Subd. 9. **Displacement of private sector workers; verification.** The commissioner of  
41.14 employment and economic development must verify that each PIECP contract MINNCOR  
41.15 enters will not result in the displacement of employed private sector workers in the geographic  
41.16 region where MINNCOR facilities are located and the geographic region where the private  
41.17 business is located.

41.18 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 244.46, subdivision 1, is amended  
41.19 to read:

41.20 Subdivision 1. **Adopting policy for earned compliance credit; supervision abatement**  
41.21 **status.** (a) The commissioner must adopt a policy providing for earned compliance credit  
41.22 and supervision abatement status, including the circumstances under which an individual  
41.23 may receive earned compliance credits and transition to supervision abatement status. The  
41.24 policy must include consideration of an individual's effort to pay restitution, to the extent  
41.25 known to the supervising agency, and must provide that an individual who has the ability  
41.26 to pay restitution but engages in willful nonpayment is not eligible to transition to supervision  
41.27 abatement status.

41.28 (b) Except as otherwise provided in the act, once the time served on active supervision  
41.29 plus earned compliance credits equals the total length of the supervised release term or, if  
41.30 applicable, the aggregate length of the supervised release term and conditional release term,  
41.31 the individual is eligible for supervision abatement status. However, the commissioner must  
41.32 not place the individual on supervision abatement status for the remainder of the supervised  
41.33 or conditional release term if the commissioner determines that doing so would present a

42.1 risk to public safety, after weighing factors including the individual's stability, behavior, or  
42.2 overall adjustment while on supervision. For individuals with lifetime terms of conditional  
42.3 release, the commissioner shall not place the individual on supervision abatement status  
42.4 unless the time served on active supervision plus earned compliance credits equals at least  
42.5 ten years.

42.6 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective September 1, 2026.

42.7 **Sec. 7. COMMUNITY SUPERVISION WORKING GROUP.**

42.8 **Subdivision 1. Establishment.** A working group is established to study and make  
42.9 recommendations on statutory changes needed to provide clarity regarding the roles,  
42.10 responsibilities, and obligations of supervision delivery systems when a county transitions  
42.11 between state-operated and county-operated community supervision systems.

42.12 **Subd. 2. Membership.** (a) The working group shall consist of the following members:

42.13 (1) four representatives appointed by the Association of Minnesota Counties, at least  
42.14 two of whom must be county administrators from counties that have experienced a transition  
42.15 between supervision delivery systems; and

42.16 (2) four representatives appointed by the commissioner of corrections, with expertise  
42.17 in human resources, finance, compensation plans, and agency administration.

42.18 (b) Members of the working group serve without compensation.

42.19 **Subd. 3. Meetings.** (a) The commissioner of corrections shall convene the first meeting  
42.20 of the working group no later than August 1, 2026, and shall provide meeting space and  
42.21 administrative assistance as necessary for the working group to conduct its work. The  
42.22 working group shall meet sufficiently enough to accomplish the tasks identified in this  
42.23 section.

42.24 (b) Meetings of the working group are subject to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13D.

42.25 **Subd. 4. Duties.** The working group shall study and develop recommendations on the  
42.26 following:

42.27 (1) the respective roles, responsibilities, and obligations of the sending and receiving  
42.28 entities when a transition occurs;

42.29 (2) the treatment of employee compensation, including but not limited to salary placement,  
42.30 benefits, and accrued leave;

43.1 (3) the allocation of financial responsibility between entities, including timing and  
43.2 method of payment for employee-related costs;

43.3 (4) differences between state and county employment systems, including compensation  
43.4 structures, leave systems, and benefit administration, and how those differences affect  
43.5 transitions;

43.6 (5) operations and administrative considerations, including timelines, fiscal year start  
43.7 dates, staffing transitions, data transfers, training needs, policy development, and continuity  
43.8 of supervision services;

43.9 (6) budgetary and fiscal impacts associated with transitions, including impacts on  
43.10 resources and positions shared between counties;

43.11 (7) any statutory ambiguities or gaps that create uncertainty or disputes during transitions;  
43.12 and

43.13 (8) any other issues identified by the working group that are necessary to ensure clear,  
43.14 consistent, and fair transition processes.

43.15 Subd. 5. **Consultation.** In carrying out its duties, the working group must consult with:

43.16 (1) the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties;

43.17 (2) the Minnesota Association of Community Probation Officers;

43.18 (3) the Department of Corrections Field Services director and the director's leadership  
43.19 team; and

43.20 (4) labor organizations representing affected employees.

43.21 Subd. 6. **Report.** By December 15, 2026, the working group shall submit a report to the  
43.22 chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over  
43.23 public safety and judiciary policy and finance. The report must include recommended  
43.24 statutory changes to address the issues identified in subdivision 4. The report must also  
43.25 include recommendations to address any delivery system transitions that occurred after July  
43.26 1, 2023, to ensure that they align with the proposed statutory changes, including whether  
43.27 the county or the Department of Corrections should be reimbursed for transition expenses  
43.28 by legislative appropriation.

43.29 Subd. 7. **Expiration.** The working group expires upon submission of the report required  
43.30 under subdivision 6.

44.1 Sec. 8. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

44.2 Sections 2 to 5 are effective July 1, 2026. The requirements of sections 2 to 5 apply to  
 44.3 contracts entered into or renewed on or after that date. Contracts entered into before July  
 44.4 1, 2026, are not subject to sections 2 to 5 and may continue under existing terms until  
 44.5 expiration.

44.6 **ARTICLE 5**44.7 **DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS LICENSING**

44.8 Section 1. **[241.011] LICENSING AND INSPECTING JUVENILE AND ADULT**  
 44.9 **COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.**

44.10 Subdivision 1. **Scope.** Except as provided under section 241.021, sections 241.011 to  
 44.11 241.013 apply to juvenile and adult community-based residential correctional facilities  
 44.12 licensed by the commissioner of corrections. For the purposes of sections 241.011 to 241.013,  
 44.13 juvenile and adult community-based residential correctional facilities are defined as local  
 44.14 correctional facilities.

44.15 Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of sections 241.011 to 241.021, the following  
 44.16 terms have the meanings given.

44.17 (b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of corrections.

44.18 (c) "Critical incident" has the meaning given in Minnesota Rules, part 2960.0020, subpart  
 44.19 24.

44.20 (d) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.

44.21 (e) "Emergency or unusual occurrence" means an incident that must be reported to the  
 44.22 commissioner through the department's detention information system.

44.23 (f) "Facility administrator" means the officer in charge of a local correctional facility.

44.24 (g) "Local correctional facility" includes:

44.25 (1) a facility licensed to house or serve primarily adults under section 241.31; and

44.26 (2) a facility licensed to detain or serve juveniles, including a group home having a  
 44.27 residential component or foster care facility placements under chapter 260C, for the primary  
 44.28 purpose of:

44.29 (i) residential care and treatment;

44.30 (ii) detention; or

45.1 (iii) foster care services for children in need of out-of-home placement.

45.2 (h) "State correctional facility" means a correctional facility under the commissioner's  
45.3 control.

45.4 Subd. 3. **Local correctional facilities; inspection and licensing.** The commissioner  
45.5 must inspect and license all local correctional facilities throughout the state established and  
45.6 operated:

45.7 (1) for serving or housing individuals in the facilities; or

45.8 (2) consistent with section 241.013, subdivision 4, paragraph (a), for detaining or serving  
45.9 juveniles placed in the facilities by a correctional or noncorrectional agency.

45.10 Subd. 4. **Inspecting facilities for compliance; publishing inspection reports.** (a)  
45.11 Unless the commissioner determines otherwise, the commissioner must inspect all local  
45.12 correctional facilities at least once every two years to determine compliance with the  
45.13 minimum standards established according to sections 241.011 to 241.013 or any other law  
45.14 related to minimum standards and conditions of confinement, not including section 241.021,  
45.15 subdivisions 1 to 1e.

45.16 (b) The commissioner must have access to a facility's buildings, grounds, books, records,  
45.17 and staff and to individuals detained or housed in or served by the facility. The commissioner  
45.18 may require facility administrators to furnish all information and statistics that the  
45.19 commissioner deems necessary at a time and place designated by the commissioner.

45.20 (c) The commissioner must post each facility inspection report publicly on the  
45.21 department's website within 30 days after completing an inspection.

45.22 Subd. 5. **Granting license; expiration.** (a) The commissioner must grant a license for  
45.23 up to two years to:

45.24 (1) any facility found to conform to minimum standards; or

45.25 (2) any facility that the commissioner determines is making satisfactory progress toward  
45.26 substantial conformity and any minimum standards not being met do not impact the interests  
45.27 and well-being of the individuals detained or housed in or served by the facility.

45.28 (b) A limited license may be issued to effectuate a facility closure.

45.29 (c) Unless otherwise provided by law, all licenses issued under sections 241.011 to  
45.30 241.013 expire 12:01 a.m. on the day after the expiration date stated on the license.

46.1 Subd. 6. Providing and accessing facility data. (a) The commissioner may require that  
46.2 any information under sections 241.011 to 241.013 be provided through the department's  
46.3 detention information system.

46.4 (b) Notwithstanding chapter 13 or any other state law classifying or restricting access  
46.5 to data, a facility administrator must furnish to the commissioner all data available to a  
46.6 facility that the commissioner deems necessary for reviewing any critical incident or  
46.7 emergency or unusual occurrence at the facility.

46.8 (c) The commissioner may take action against a facility's license according to section  
46.9 241.012 if a facility administrator fails to provide or grant access to relevant information  
46.10 or statistics requested by the commissioner that are necessary to conduct or complete:

46.11 (1) inspections;

46.12 (2) reviews of emergency or unusual occurrences; or

46.13 (3) reviews of critical incidents.

46.14 Subd. 7. Reporting; deaths, emergencies or unusual occurrences, and critical  
46.15 incidents. (a) A facility administrator must report a death to the commissioner when:

46.16 (1) an individual detained or housed in the facility dies at the facility; or

46.17 (2) an individual dies while receiving medical care stemming from an incident or need  
46.18 for medical care at the facility that occurred while the individual was detained or housed in  
46.19 the facility.

46.20 (b) Paragraph (a), clause (2), applies regardless of whether the individual was subject  
46.21 to the facility's authority while requiring or receiving the medical care.

46.22 (c) A facility administrator must:

46.23 (1) report a death under this subdivision as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours  
46.24 of receiving knowledge of the death; and

46.25 (2) include any demographic information required by the commissioner.

46.26 (d) Except for deaths under paragraphs (a) to (c), all facility administrators must report  
46.27 all critical incidents or emergency or unusual occurrences to the commissioner within ten  
46.28 days of the incident or occurrence, including any demographic information required by the  
46.29 commissioner.

46.30 Subd. 8. Death review teams. (a) If a local correctional facility under subdivision 2,  
46.31 paragraph (g), clause (2), receives notice of the death of an individual who died under

47.1 circumstances described in subdivision 7, paragraph (a), within 90 days of the death, the  
 47.2 following individuals must review the circumstances of the death and assess for preventable  
 47.3 mortality and morbidity, including but not limited to recommending policy or procedure  
 47.4 change:

47.5 (1) the facility administrator;

47.6 (2) a medical expert of the facility's choosing who did not provide medical services to  
 47.7 the individual and who is licensed as a physician or physician assistant by the Board of  
 47.8 Medical Practice under chapter 147 or 147A; and

47.9 (3) if appropriate, a mental health expert.

47.10 (b) The investigating law enforcement agency may provide documentation for, participate  
 47.11 in, or provide documentation for and participate in the review if criminal charges are not  
 47.12 brought. A preliminary autopsy report must be provided as part of the review and any  
 47.13 subsequent autopsy findings as available.

47.14 (c) The facility administrator must notify the commissioner via the department's detention  
 47.15 information system that the facility has conducted a review and identify any recommendations  
 47.16 for changes in policy, procedure, or training that will be implemented.

47.17 (d) Any report or other documentation created for purposes of a facility death review is  
 47.18 confidential data on individuals under section 13.02, subdivision 3. Nothing in this section  
 47.19 relieves the facility administrator from complying with the notice of death to the  
 47.20 commissioner required under subdivision 7.

47.21 Subd. 9. **Rulemaking.** (a) The commissioner must adopt rules establishing minimum  
 47.22 standards for local correctional facilities for the management, operation, and physical  
 47.23 condition of the facilities and the security, safety, health, treatment, and discipline of  
 47.24 individuals detained or housed in or served by the facilities.

47.25 (b) The time limit to adopt rules under section 14.125 does not apply to amendments to  
 47.26 rule chapters in effect on the effective date of this section.

47.27 Sec. 2. **[241.012] LICENSING ACTIONS AGAINST JUVENILE AND ADULT**  
 47.28 **COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.**

47.29 Subdivision 1. **Correction order; conditional license.** (a) For any local correctional  
 47.30 facility under section 241.011, subdivision 2, paragraph (g), the commissioner must:

47.31 (1) promptly notify the facility administrator and the facility's governing board of a  
 47.32 deficiency if the commissioner finds that:

48.1 (i) the facility does not substantially conform to the minimum standards established by  
48.2 the commissioner and is not making satisfactory progress toward substantial conformance;  
48.3 and

48.4 (ii) the nonconformance does not present an imminent risk of life-threatening harm or  
48.5 serious physical injury to the individuals detained or housed in or served by the facility;  
48.6 and

48.7 (2) issue a correction order or a conditional license order requiring that the deficiency  
48.8 be remedied within a reasonable and specified period.

48.9 (b) A conditional license order may restrict the use of any facility that does not  
48.10 substantially conform to minimum standards, including by:

48.11 (1) imposing conditions limiting operation of the facility or parts of the facility;

48.12 (2) reducing facility capacity;

48.13 (3) limiting intake;

48.14 (4) limiting length of detention or placement for individuals; or

48.15 (5) imposing detention or placement limitations based on the needs of the detained or  
48.16 housed individuals or individuals served by the facility.

48.17 (c) A correction order or conditional license order must clearly state:

48.18 (1) the specific minimum standards violated, noting the implicated rule or statute;

48.19 (2) the findings that constitute a violation of minimum standards;

48.20 (3) the corrective action needed;

48.21 (4) the time allowed to correct each violation; and

48.22 (5) if a license is made conditional:

48.23 (i) the length and terms of the conditional license;

48.24 (ii) any conditions limiting operation of the facility or parts of the facility; and

48.25 (iii) the reasons for making the license conditional.

48.26 (d) Nothing in this section prohibits the commissioner from ordering a revocation under  
48.27 subdivision 3 before issuing a correction order or conditional license order.

48.28 Subd. 2. Requesting review of conditional license order. (a) A facility administrator  
48.29 may request that the commissioner review the findings in a conditional license order under  
48.30 subdivision 1 on the grounds that satisfactory progress toward substantial compliance with

49.1 minimum standards has been made, supported by evidence of correction. If appropriate, the  
49.2 request may include a written schedule for compliance.

49.3 (b) Within ten business days of receiving a request, the commissioner must review the  
49.4 evidence of correction and the progress made toward substantial compliance with minimum  
49.5 standards.

49.6 (c) When the commissioner has assurance that satisfactory progress toward substantial  
49.7 compliance with minimum standards is being made, the commissioner must:

49.8 (1) modify or lift any conditions limiting operation of the facility or parts of the facility;  
49.9 or

49.10 (2) remove the conditional license order.

49.11 Subd. 3. **License revocation order.** (a) After due notice to a facility administrator of  
49.12 the commissioner's intent to issue a revocation order, the commissioner may issue an order  
49.13 revoking a facility's license if the commissioner finds that:

49.14 (1) the facility does not conform to minimum standards or is not making satisfactory  
49.15 progress toward substantial compliance with minimum standards; and

49.16 (2) the nonconformance does not present an imminent risk of life-threatening harm or  
49.17 serious physical injury to the individuals detained or housed in or served by the facility.

49.18 (b) The notice of intent to issue a revocation order must include:

49.19 (1) the citation to minimum standards that have been violated;

49.20 (2) the nature and severity of each violation;

49.21 (3) whether the violation is recurring or nonrecurring;

49.22 (4) the effect of the violation on individuals detained or housed in or served by the  
49.23 facility;

49.24 (5) an evaluation of the risk of harm to individuals detained or housed in or served by  
49.25 the facility; and

49.26 (6) relevant facts, conditions, and circumstances related to the facility's operation,  
49.27 including, at a minimum:

49.28 (i) specific facility deficiencies that endanger the health or safety of individuals detained  
49.29 or housed in or served by the facility;

49.30 (ii) substantiated complaints relating to the facility; or

50.1 (iii) any other evidence that the facility is not in compliance with minimum standards.

50.2 (c) Within 30 days of receiving a notice under paragraph (b), the facility administrator  
50.3 must submit a written response with:

50.4 (1) any information related to errors in the notice and the facility's ability to conform to  
50.5 minimum standards within a set period, including but not limited to a written schedule for  
50.6 compliance and any other information that the facility administrator deems relevant for the  
50.7 commissioner's consideration; and

50.8 (2) a written plan:

50.9 (i) indicating how the facility will ensure the transfer of individuals detained or housed  
50.10 in or served by the facility and records if the facility closes; and

50.11 (ii) specifying arrangements that the facility will make to transfer individuals detained  
50.12 or housed in or served by the facility to another licensed local correctional facility for  
50.13 continuation of detention.

50.14 (d) When revoking a license, the commissioner must consider:

50.15 (1) the nature, chronicity, or severity of the statute or rule violation; and

50.16 (2) the effect of the violation on the health, safety, or rights of individuals detained or  
50.17 housed in or served by the facility.

50.18 (e) The commissioner must issue a revocation order if the facility administrator does  
50.19 not respond within 30 days to the notice or if the commissioner does not have assurance  
50.20 that satisfactory progress toward substantial compliance with minimum standards will be  
50.21 made. The revocation order must be sent to the facility administrator and the facility's  
50.22 governing board, clearly stating:

50.23 (1) the specific minimum standards violated, noting the implicated rule or statute;

50.24 (2) the findings that constitute a violation of minimum standards and the nature,  
50.25 chronicity, or severity of the violations;

50.26 (3) the corrective action needed;

50.27 (4) any prior correction order or conditional license order issued to correct a violation;  
50.28 and

50.29 (5) the date on which the license revocation will occur.

50.30 (f) A revocation order may authorize facility use until a certain date, not to exceed the  
50.31 duration of the active license:

51.1 (1) unless a limited license is issued by the commissioner to effectuate a facility closure;  
51.2 and

51.3 (2) if continued operation does not present an imminent risk of life-threatening harm or  
51.4 is not likely to result in serious physical injury to the individuals detained or housed in or  
51.5 served by the facility.

51.6 (g) After a facility's license is revoked, the facility must not be used until the license is  
51.7 reinstated. When the commissioner is assured that satisfactory progress toward substantial  
51.8 compliance with minimum standards is being made, the commissioner may, at the request  
51.9 of the facility administrator supported by a written schedule for compliance, reinstate the  
51.10 license.

51.11 Subd. 4. **Reconsideration orders.** (a) If a facility administrator believes that a correction  
51.12 order, conditional license order, or revocation order is in error, the facility administrator  
51.13 may ask the commissioner to reconsider the parts of the order or action that are alleged to  
51.14 be in error. The request for reconsideration must:

51.15 (1) be made in writing;

51.16 (2) be postmarked and sent to the commissioner within 30 calendar days after receiving  
51.17 the order;

51.18 (3) specify the parts of the order or the action that is alleged to be in error;

51.19 (4) explain why the order or action is in error; and

51.20 (5) include documentation to support the allegation of error.

51.21 (b) The commissioner must issue a disposition within 60 days of receiving the facility  
51.22 administrator's response under paragraph (a). A request for reconsideration does not stay  
51.23 any provisions or requirements of the order.

51.24 Subd. 5. **Temporary immediate license suspension.** (a) The commissioner must act  
51.25 immediately to temporarily suspend a license issued under sections 241.011 to 241.013 if:

51.26 (1) the facility's failure to comply with applicable minimum standards or the conditions  
51.27 in the facility pose an imminent risk of life-threatening harm or serious physical injury to  
51.28 individuals detained or housed in or served by the facility, staff, law enforcement, visitors,  
51.29 or the public and:

51.30 (i) if the imminent risk of life-threatening harm or serious physical injury cannot be  
51.31 promptly corrected through a different type of order under this section; and

52.1 (ii) the facility cannot or has not corrected the violation giving rise to the imminent risk  
52.2 of life-threatening harm or serious physical injury; or

52.3 (2) while the facility continues to operate pending due notice and opportunity for written  
52.4 response to the commissioner's notice of intent to issue a revocation order under subdivision  
52.5 3, the commissioner identifies one or more subsequent violations of minimum standards  
52.6 that may adversely affect the health or safety of individuals detained or housed in or served  
52.7 by the facility, staff, law enforcement, visitors, or the public.

52.8 (b) A notice stating the reasons for the temporary immediate suspension must be delivered  
52.9 by personal service to the facility administrator and the facility's governing board.

52.10 (c) A facility administrator and the facility's governing board must discontinue operating  
52.11 the facility upon receiving the commissioner's order to immediately suspend the license.

52.12 **Subd. 6. Requesting reconsideration of temporary immediate suspension.** (a) A  
52.13 facility administrator may request reconsideration of an order immediately suspending a  
52.14 license. The request for reconsideration must be made in writing and sent by certified mail  
52.15 or personal service as follows:

52.16 (1) if mailed, the request for reconsideration must be postmarked and sent to the  
52.17 commissioner within five business days after the facility administrator receives notice that  
52.18 the license has been immediately suspended; and

52.19 (2) if a request is made by personal service, the request must be received by the  
52.20 commissioner within five business days after the facility administrator received the order.

52.21 (b) The request for reconsideration must:

52.22 (1) specify the parts of the order that are alleged to be in error;

52.23 (2) explain why they are in error; and

52.24 (3) include documentation to support the allegation of error.

52.25 (c) Within five business days of receiving the facility administrator's timely request for  
52.26 reconsideration, the commissioner must review the request. For a review under subdivision  
52.27 5, paragraph (a), clause (2), the review must be limited solely to whether the temporary  
52.28 immediate suspension order should remain in effect pending the written response to the  
52.29 commissioner's notice of intent to issue a revocation order.

52.30 **Subd. 7. Appealing commissioner's reconsideration request.** (a) The commissioner's  
52.31 disposition of a request for reconsideration of a correction, conditional license, temporary  
52.32 immediate suspension, or revocation order is final and subject to appeal. Before a facility

53.1 administrator may request an appeal under paragraph (b), the facility administrator must  
 53.2 request reconsideration according to this section of any correction, conditional license,  
 53.3 temporary immediate suspension, or revocation order.

53.4 (b) Within 60 days after the postmark date of the mailed notice of the commissioner's  
 53.5 decision on a request for reconsideration, the facility administrator may appeal the decision  
 53.6 by filing for a writ of certiorari with the court of appeals under section 606.01 and Minnesota  
 53.7 Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure, Rule 115.

53.8 Subd. 8. **Public notice of restriction, revocation, or suspension.** If a facility's license  
 53.9 is revoked or suspended under this section, a facility's use is restricted for any reason under  
 53.10 a conditional license order, or a correction order is issued to a facility, the commissioner  
 53.11 must publicly post the following information on the department's website:

53.12 (1) the facility name;

53.13 (2) the status of the facility's license;

53.14 (3) the reason for the correction order, restriction, revocation, or suspension; and

53.15 (4) any subsequent findings by the commissioner identifying satisfactory progress toward  
 53.16 substantial compliance with minimum standards.

53.17 Sec. 3. **[241.013] LICENSING AND INSPECTING LOCAL JUVENILE**  
 53.18 **CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.**

53.19 Subdivision 1. **Scope.** This section applies to local juvenile correctional facilities under  
 53.20 section 241.011, subdivision 2, paragraph (g), licensed by the commissioner of corrections  
 53.21 to detain or serve juveniles, including those providing residential or foster care facility  
 53.22 placements under chapter 260C.

53.23 Subd. 2. **Facilities for children and youth; inspection and licensing.** (a)  
 53.24 Notwithstanding any provisions in sections 245A.03; 245A.04; and 256.01, subdivision 2,  
 53.25 paragraph (a), clause (2); and chapter 245C to the contrary, the commissioner must inspect  
 53.26 all local juvenile correctional facilities under section 241.011, subdivision 3, except as  
 53.27 provided under paragraph (c).

53.28 (b) The commissioner must grant a license for up to two years to a county, municipality,  
 53.29 or facility:

53.30 (1) according to section 241.011, subdivision 5; and

53.31 (2) if the commissioner is satisfied that the interests and well-being of children and youth  
 53.32 are protected.

54.1 (c) For local juvenile correctional facilities licensed by the commissioner of human  
54.2 services, the commissioner of corrections may inspect and certify programs based on  
54.3 certification standards under Minnesota Rules. For purposes of this paragraph, "certification"  
54.4 has the meaning given in section 245A.02.

54.5 Subd. 3. **Commissioner consultation.** Local juvenile correctional facilities must consult  
54.6 with the commissioner as needed to strengthen services to children and youth.

54.7 Subd. 4. **Affected municipality; notice.** (a) The commissioner must not grant a license  
54.8 to a local juvenile correctional facility without giving 30 calendar days' written notice to  
54.9 any affected municipality or other political subdivision unless the facility:

54.10 (1) has a licensed capacity of six or fewer individuals; and

54.11 (2) is occupied by either the licensee or a group foster home parent.

54.12 (b) The notification must be given before the license is first granted and annually  
54.13 thereafter if annual notification is requested in writing by the affected municipality or other  
54.14 political subdivision.

54.15 (c) State funds must not be made available to or be spent by an agency or department  
54.16 of state, county, or municipal government for payment to a foster care facility licensed under  
54.17 this section until the requirements under this subdivision have been met.

54.18 Subd. 5. **Licensing with juveniles from outside state.** The commissioner must not issue  
54.19 or renew a license to a facility under this section to operate a local juvenile correctional  
54.20 facility if:

54.21 (1) the facility accepts juveniles who reside outside Minnesota; and

54.22 (2) there is no agreement with the entity placing the juvenile at the facility that obligates  
54.23 the entity to pay the juvenile's educational expenses.

54.24 Subd. 6. **Licensing actions.** The licensing actions under section 241.012 apply to a  
54.25 facility licensed under this section.

54.26 Subd. 7. **Education for juveniles.** Notwithstanding subdivision 1, the education program  
54.27 offered in a state or local correctional facility for the placement, confinement, or incarceration  
54.28 of juveniles must be approved by the commissioner of education before the commissioner  
54.29 of corrections may grant a license to the facility.

54.30 Subd. 8. **Rulemaking.** (a) The commissioner must adopt rules for local juvenile  
54.31 correctional facilities according to Laws 1995, chapter 226, article 3, sections 50, 51, and  
54.32 60, as amended.

55.1 (b) The time limit to adopt rules under section 14.125 does not apply to amendments to  
 55.2 Minnesota Rules, chapter 2960, in effect on the effective date of this section.

55.3 **Sec. 4. [241.014] SECURITY AUDITS FOR STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.**

55.4 Subdivision 1. **Purpose.** This section applies to state correctional facilities.

55.5 Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the  
 55.6 meanings given.

55.7 (b) "Audit group" means the state correctional facilities security audit group under  
 55.8 subdivision 5.

55.9 (c) "Corrections and detention confidential data" has the meaning given in section 13.85,  
 55.10 subdivision 3.

55.11 (d) "Security information" has the meaning given in section 13.37, subdivision 1.

55.12 Subd. 3. **Biennial report and audit of security practices.** The department's inspection  
 55.13 unit must conduct biennial security audits of each state correctional facility using the  
 55.14 standards established by the audit group. The inspection unit must:

55.15 (1) prepare a report for each audit; and

55.16 (2) submit the report to the audit group within 30 days of completing the audit.

55.17 Subd. 4. **Data.** (a) Corrections and detention confidential data and security information  
 55.18 contained in reports and records of the audit group:

55.19 (1) must maintain that classification, regardless of the data's classification in the hands  
 55.20 of the person who provided the data; and

55.21 (2) are not subject to discovery or introduction into evidence in a civil or criminal action  
 55.22 against the state arising out of any matter that the audit group is reviewing.

55.23 (b) Information, documents, and records otherwise available from other sources are not  
 55.24 immune from discovery or use in a civil or criminal action solely because the information,  
 55.25 documents, and records were acquired during an audit.

55.26 (c) Nothing in this subdivision limits a person who presented information to the audit  
 55.27 group or who is an audit group member from testifying about matters within the person's  
 55.28 knowledge. In a civil or criminal proceeding, a person must not be questioned about the  
 55.29 person's good faith presentation of information to the audit group or opinions formed by  
 55.30 the person as a result of an audit.

56.1 Subd. 5. State correctional facilities security audit group. (a) The commissioner must  
56.2 form a state correctional facilities security audit group. The audit group must consist of the  
56.3 following members:

56.4 (1) a department employee who is not assigned to the correctional institutions division,  
56.5 appointed by the commissioner;

56.6 (2) the ombudsperson for corrections or a designee;

56.7 (3) an elected sheriff or designee nominated by the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association,  
56.8 appointed by the commissioner;

56.9 (4) an individual with expertise in security related to infrastructure and operational  
56.10 logistics of correctional facilities who is not required to reside in Minnesota, appointed by  
56.11 the governor;

56.12 (5) the commissioner of health or a designee;

56.13 (6) the commissioner of administration or a designee;

56.14 (7) two senators, one appointed by the senate majority leader and one appointed by the  
56.15 senate minority leader; and

56.16 (8) two representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house and one appointed  
56.17 by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

56.18 (b) The ombudsperson chairs the audit group. The audit group must establish security  
56.19 audit standards for state correctional facilities. In developing the standards, the audit group,  
56.20 or individual members of the audit group, may gather information from state correctional  
56.21 facilities and state correctional staff and inmates. The audit group must:

56.22 (1) periodically review and modify the standards as needed; and

56.23 (2) report the standards to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of  
56.24 representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety policy and finance  
56.25 when the standards are modified.

56.26 (c) The audit group must meet twice annually to review facility audit reports submitted  
56.27 to the audit group by the department's inspection unit. Notwithstanding any law to the  
56.28 contrary, the audit group may review the full audit reports, including but not limited to  
56.29 corrections and detention confidential data and security information.

56.30 (d) Within 60 days of meeting to review an audit report from the department's inspection  
56.31 unit, the audit group must make recommendations to the commissioner. Within 45 days of

57.1 receiving the audit group's recommendations, the commissioner must respond in writing to  
 57.2 the audit group's findings and recommendations. The commissioner's response must explain:

57.3 (1) whether the commissioner will implement the audit group's recommendations;

57.4 (2) the timeline for implementing the recommendations; and

57.5 (3) if the commissioner will not implement the recommendations, why the commissioner  
 57.6 will not or cannot implement the recommendations.

57.7 (e) The commissioner must include a written aggregate of the audit group's  
 57.8 recommendations based on each security audit and assessment of a state correctional facility  
 57.9 and the commissioner's responses to the recommendations in the biennial report under  
 57.10 section 241.016, subdivision 1. The commissioner must not include corrections and detention  
 57.11 confidential data and security information in the commissioner's report.

57.12 (f) The commissioner must provide staffing and administrative support to the audit  
 57.13 group.

57.14 Subd. 6. **Compensation.** Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the terms,  
 57.15 compensation, and removal of audit group members are governed by section 15.059. Audit  
 57.16 group members serve without compensation but may receive expense reimbursement.

57.17 Subd. 7. **Expiration.** Notwithstanding section 15.059, subdivision 6, the audit group  
 57.18 does not expire.

57.19 Subd. 8. **Open meeting law.** The audit group is not subject to chapter 13D.

57.20 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 241.021, subdivision 1, is amended  
 57.21 to read:

57.22 Subdivision 1. **Correctional facilities; inspection; licensing.** (a) ~~Except as provided~~  
 57.23 ~~in paragraph (b);~~ The commissioner of corrections shall inspect and license all correctional  
 57.24 facilities, as defined in subdivision 1i, throughout the state, whether public or private,  
 57.25 established and operated for the detention and confinement of persons confined or  
 57.26 incarcerated therein according to law except to the extent that they are inspected or licensed  
 57.27 by other state regulating agencies. The commissioner shall promulgate pursuant to chapter  
 57.28 14, rules establishing minimum standards for these facilities with respect to their  
 57.29 management, operation, physical condition, and the security, safety, health, treatment, and  
 57.30 discipline of persons confined or incarcerated therein. These minimum standards shall  
 57.31 include but are not limited to specific guidance pertaining to:

- 58.1 (1) screening, appraisal, assessment, and treatment for persons confined or incarcerated  
58.2 in correctional facilities with mental illness or substance use disorders;
- 58.3 (2) a policy on the involuntary administration of medications, including a process for  
58.4 determining on intake whether a Jarvis Order is in place and ensuring it will be followed  
58.5 during the confinement or incarceration;
- 58.6 (3) suicide prevention plans and training;
- 58.7 (4) verification of medications in a timely manner;
- 58.8 (5) well-being checks;
- 58.9 (6) discharge planning, including providing prescribed medications to persons confined  
58.10 or incarcerated in correctional facilities upon release;
- 58.11 (7) a policy on referrals or transfers to medical or mental health care in a noncorrectional  
58.12 institution;
- 58.13 (8) use of segregation and mental health checks;
- 58.14 (9) critical incident debriefings;
- 58.15 (10) clinical management of substance use disorders and opioid overdose emergency  
58.16 procedures;
- 58.17 (11) a policy regarding identification of persons with special needs confined or  
58.18 incarcerated in correctional facilities;
- 58.19 (12) a policy regarding the use of telehealth;
- 58.20 (13) self-auditing of compliance with minimum standards;
- 58.21 (14) information sharing with medical personnel and when medical assessment must be  
58.22 facilitated;
- 58.23 (15) a code of conduct policy for facility staff and annual training;
- 58.24 (16) a policy on death review of all circumstances surrounding the death of an individual  
58.25 committed to the custody of the facility; and
- 58.26 (17) dissemination of a rights statement made available to persons confined or  
58.27 incarcerated in licensed correctional facilities.

58.28 No individual, corporation, partnership, voluntary association, or other private  
58.29 organization legally responsible for the operation of a correctional facility may operate the  
58.30 facility unless it possesses a current license from the commissioner of corrections. Private

59.1 adult correctional facilities shall have the authority of section 624.714, subdivision 13, if  
59.2 the Department of Corrections licenses the facility with the authority and the facility meets  
59.3 requirements of section 243.52.

59.4 The commissioner shall review the correctional facilities described in this subdivision  
59.5 at least once every two years, except as otherwise provided, to determine compliance with  
59.6 the minimum standards established according to this subdivision or other Minnesota statute  
59.7 related to minimum standards and conditions of confinement.

59.8 The commissioner shall grant a license to any facility found to conform to minimum  
59.9 standards or to any facility which, in the commissioner's judgment, is making satisfactory  
59.10 progress toward substantial conformity and the standards not being met do not impact the  
59.11 interests and well-being of the persons confined or incarcerated in the facility. A limited  
59.12 license under subdivision 1a may be issued for purposes of effectuating a facility closure.  
59.13 The commissioner may grant licensure up to two years. Unless otherwise specified by  
59.14 statute, all licenses issued under this chapter expire at 12:01 a.m. on the day after the  
59.15 expiration date stated on the license.

59.16 The commissioner shall have access to the buildings, grounds, books, records, staff, and  
59.17 to persons confined or incarcerated in these facilities. The commissioner may require the  
59.18 officers in charge of these facilities to furnish all information and statistics the commissioner  
59.19 deems necessary, at a time and place designated by the commissioner. Notwithstanding  
59.20 chapter 13 or any other state law classifying or restricting access to data, the officers in  
59.21 charge of these facilities must furnish all data available to the facility that the commissioner  
59.22 deems necessary to conduct a review of any emergency or unusual occurrence at the facility.  
59.23 Failure to provide or grant access to relevant information or statistics necessary to fulfill  
59.24 inspection or emergency or unusual occurrence reviews, as requested by the commissioner,  
59.25 may be grounds for the commissioner to take action against a correctional facility's license  
59.26 under subdivision 1a, 1b, or 1c.

59.27 All facility administrators of correctional facilities are required to report all deaths of  
59.28 individuals who died while committed to the custody of the facility, regardless of whether  
59.29 the death occurred at the facility or after removal from the facility for medical care stemming  
59.30 from an incident or need for medical care at the correctional facility, as soon as practicable,  
59.31 but no later than 24 hours of receiving knowledge of the death, including any demographic  
59.32 information as required by the commissioner.

59.33 All facility administrators of correctional facilities are required to report all other  
59.34 emergency or unusual occurrences as defined by rule, including uses of force by facility

60.1 staff that result in substantial bodily harm or suicide attempts, to the commissioner of  
 60.2 corrections within ten days from the occurrence, including any demographic information  
 60.3 as required by the commissioner. The commissioner of corrections shall consult with the  
 60.4 Minnesota Sheriffs' Association and a representative from the Minnesota Association of  
 60.5 Community Corrections Act Counties who is responsible for the operations of an adult  
 60.6 correctional facility to define "use of force" that results in substantial bodily harm for  
 60.7 reporting purposes.

60.8 The commissioner may require that any or all such information be provided through the  
 60.9 Department of Corrections detention information system. The commissioner shall post each  
 60.10 inspection report publicly and on the department's website within 30 days of completing  
 60.11 the inspection. The education program offered in a correctional facility for the confinement  
 60.12 or incarceration of juvenile offenders must be approved by the commissioner of education  
 60.13 before the commissioner of corrections may grant a license to the facility.

60.14 ~~(b) For juvenile facilities licensed by the commissioner of human services, the~~  
 60.15 ~~commissioner may inspect and certify programs based on certification standards set forth~~  
 60.16 ~~in Minnesota Rules. For the purpose of this paragraph, "certification" has the meaning given~~  
 60.17 ~~it in section 245A.02.~~

60.18 ~~(e)~~ (b) Any state agency which regulates, inspects, or licenses certain aspects of  
 60.19 correctional facilities shall, insofar as is possible, ensure that the minimum standards it  
 60.20 requires are substantially the same as those required by other state agencies which regulate,  
 60.21 inspect, or license the same aspects of similar types of correctional facilities, although at  
 60.22 different correctional facilities.

60.23 ~~(d)~~ (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the commissioner of corrections'  
 60.24 authority to promulgate rules establishing standards of eligibility for counties to receive  
 60.25 funds under chapter 401, or to require counties to comply with operating standards the  
 60.26 commissioner establishes as a condition precedent for counties to receive that funding.

60.27 ~~(e)~~ (d) The department's inspection unit must report directly to a division head outside  
 60.28 of the correctional institutions division.

60.29 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 241.021, subdivision 1f, is amended to read:

60.30 Subd. 1f. **Report.** By February 15, 2022, and by February 15 each year thereafter, the  
 60.31 commissioner of corrections shall report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the  
 60.32 house of representatives and senate committees and divisions with jurisdiction over public  
 60.33 safety and judiciary on the status of the implementation of the provisions in ~~this section~~.

61.1 sections 241.011 to 241.021 over the prior year, particularly the health and safety of  
61.2 individuals confined or incarcerated in a local adult correctional facilities under this section,  
61.3 local correctional facilities under section 241.011, and state correctional facility and a facility  
61.4 licensed by the commissioner facilities. This report shall include but not be limited to data  
61.5 regarding:

61.6 (1) the number of confined or incarcerated persons who died while committed to the  
61.7 custody of the facility, regardless of whether the death occurred at the facility or after  
61.8 removal from the facility for medical care stemming from an incident or need for medical  
61.9 care at the correctional facility, including aggregated demographic information and the  
61.10 correctional facilities' most recent inspection reports and any corrective orders or conditional  
61.11 licenses issued, revocations, or temporary immediate suspensions;

61.12 (2) the aggregated results of the death reviews by facility as required by subdivision 8  
61.13 or section 241.011, subdivision 8, including any implemented policy changes;

61.14 (3) the number of uses of force by facility staff on persons confined or incarcerated in  
61.15 the correctional facility, including but not limited to whether those uses of force were  
61.16 determined to be justified by the facility, for which the commissioner of corrections shall  
61.17 consult with the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association and a representative from the Minnesota  
61.18 Association of Community Corrections Act Counties who is responsible for the operations  
61.19 of an adult correctional facility to develop criteria for reporting and define reportable uses  
61.20 of force;

61.21 (4) the number of suicide attempts, number of people transported to a medical facility,  
61.22 and number of people placed in segregation;

61.23 (5) the number of persons committed to the commissioner of corrections' custody that  
61.24 the commissioner is housing in facilities licensed under subdivision 1 and section 241.011,  
61.25 including but not limited to:

61.26 (i) aggregated demographic data of those individuals;

61.27 (ii) length of time spent housed in a licensed correctional facility; and

61.28 (iii) any contracts the Department of Corrections has with correctional facilities to provide  
61.29 housing; and

61.30 (6) summary data from state correctional facilities regarding complaints involving alleged  
61.31 on-duty staff misconduct, including but not limited to the:

61.32 (i) total number of misconduct complaints and investigations;

62.1 (ii) total number of complaints by each category of misconduct, as defined by the  
62.2 commissioner of corrections;

62.3 (iii) number of allegations dismissed as unfounded;

62.4 (iv) number of allegations dismissed on grounds that the allegation was unsubstantiated;  
62.5 and

62.6 (v) number of allegations substantiated, any resulting disciplinary action, and the nature  
62.7 of the discipline.

62.8 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 241.021, subdivision 1i, is amended to read:

62.9 Subd. 1i. **Definition.** As used in this section, "correctional facility" means any facility,  
62.10 including a ~~group home, having a residential component, the primary purpose of which is~~  
62.11 ~~to serve persons placed in facilities by a court, court services department, parole authority,~~  
62.12 ~~or other correctional agency having dispositional power over persons charged with, convicted,~~  
62.13 ~~or adjudicated guilty or delinquent~~ jail, lockup, workhouse, or work farm under chapter  
62.14 641, 642, or 643.

62.15 Sec. 8. **RULEMAKING; DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; LICENSED**  
62.16 **JUVENILE FACILITIES.**

62.17 Subdivision 1. **Administrative and medical separation.** (a) The notification  
62.18 requirements in this subdivision apply to juvenile facilities licensed by the commissioner  
62.19 of corrections under Minnesota Statutes, sections 241.011 to 241.013.

62.20 (b) A facility's chief administrator must notify the commissioner according to Minnesota  
62.21 Rules, part 2960.0270, subpart 12, if a resident is expected to be, or has been, in  
62.22 administrative or medical separation for more than seven days.

62.23 (c) The notification under paragraph (b) must be within ten days of the resident's  
62.24 placement, or expected placement, in administrative separation or medical separation for  
62.25 more than seven days.

62.26 (d) This subdivision expires when the rules adopted under subdivision 2 are effective.

62.27 Subd. 2. **Rulemaking.** (a) The commissioner of corrections must amend Minnesota  
62.28 Rules, parts 2960.0740, subpart 3, and 2960.0750, subpart 3, to require notification according  
62.29 to subdivision 1, paragraphs (b) and (c).

62.30 (b) The commissioner may use the good cause exemption under Minnesota Statutes,  
62.31 section 14.388, subdivision 1, clause (3), to adopt rules under this subdivision.

63.1 (c) Notwithstanding Minnesota Laws 1995, chapter 226, article 3, sections 50, 51, and  
 63.2 60, or any other law to the contrary, the joint rulemaking authority with the commissioners  
 63.3 of the Department of Human Services and other state agencies does not apply to rules  
 63.4 adopted under this subdivision.

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

63.6 Sec. 9. **REVISOR INSTRUCTION.**

63.7 (a) The revisor of statutes must renumber each section of Minnesota Statutes listed in  
 63.8 column A with the number listed in column B.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
63.10 <u>241.021, subdivision 4</u>	<u>241.74, subdivision 1</u>
63.11 <u>241.021, subdivision 4a</u>	<u>241.39</u>
63.12 <u>241.021, subdivision 4b</u>	<u>241.74, subdivision 2, paragraph (a)</u>
63.13 <u>241.021, subdivision 4c</u>	<u>241.74, subdivision 2, paragraph (b)</u>
63.14 <u>241.021, subdivision 4d</u>	<u>241.74, subdivision 3</u>
63.15 <u>241.021, subdivision 4e</u>	<u>241.254</u>

63.16 (b) As a result of amendments to Minnesota Statutes, sections 241.011 to 241.021, the  
 63.17 revisor of statutes must work with the Department of Corrections to correct cross-references  
 63.18 in Minnesota Statutes and Minnesota Rules and make other necessary grammatical and  
 63.19 technical changes.

63.20 Sec. 10. **REPEALER.**

63.21 (a) Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 241.021, subdivisions 1g, 1h, 2a, 2b, 3, and 6, are  
 63.22 repealed.

63.23 (b) Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 241.021, subdivision 2, is repealed.

63.24 **ARTICLE 6**  
 63.25 **CRIMINAL LAW**

63.26 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 244.10, subdivision 5a, is amended to read:

63.27 Subd. 5a. **Aggravating factors.** (a) As used in this section, "aggravating factors" include,  
 63.28 but are not limited to, situations where:

63.29 (1) the victim was particularly vulnerable due to age, infirmity, or reduced physical or  
 63.30 mental capacity, which was known or should have been known to the offender;

64.1 (2) the victim was treated with particular cruelty for which the offender should be held  
64.2 responsible;

64.3 (3) the current conviction is for a criminal sexual conduct offense or an offense in which  
64.4 the victim was otherwise injured and there is a prior felony conviction for a criminal sexual  
64.5 conduct offense or an offense in which the victim was otherwise injured;

64.6 (4) the offense was a major economic offense, identified as an illegal act or series of  
64.7 illegal acts committed by other than physical means and by concealment or guile to obtain  
64.8 money or property, to avoid payment or loss of money or property, or to obtain business or  
64.9 professional advantage. The presence of two or more of the circumstances listed below are  
64.10 aggravating factors with respect to the offense:

64.11 (i) the offense involved multiple victims or multiple incidents per victim;

64.12 (ii) the offense involved an attempted or actual monetary loss substantially greater than  
64.13 the usual offense or substantially greater than the minimum loss specified in the statutes;

64.14 (iii) the offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a  
64.15 lengthy period of time;

64.16 (iv) the offender used the offender's position or status to facilitate the commission of  
64.17 the offense, including positions of trust, confidence, or fiduciary relationships; or

64.18 (v) the offender had been involved in other conduct similar to the current offense as  
64.19 evidenced by the findings of civil or administrative law proceedings or the imposition of  
64.20 professional sanctions;

64.21 (5) the offense was a major controlled substance offense, identified as an offense or  
64.22 series of offenses related to trafficking in controlled substances under circumstances more  
64.23 onerous than the usual offense. The presence of two or more of the circumstances listed  
64.24 below are aggravating factors with respect to the offense:

64.25 (i) the offense involved at least three separate transactions in which controlled substances  
64.26 were sold, transferred, or possessed with intent to do so;

64.27 (ii) the offense involved an attempted or actual sale or transfer of controlled substances  
64.28 in quantities substantially larger than for personal use;

64.29 (iii) the offense involved the manufacture of controlled substances for use by other  
64.30 parties;

64.31 (iv) the offender knowingly possessed a firearm during the commission of the offense;

65.1 (v) the circumstances of the offense reveal the offender to have occupied a high position  
65.2 in the drug distribution hierarchy;

65.3 (vi) the offense involved a high degree of sophistication or planning or occurred over a  
65.4 lengthy period of time or involved a broad geographic area of disbursement; or

65.5 (vii) the offender used the offender's position or status to facilitate the commission of  
65.6 the offense, including positions of trust, confidence, or fiduciary relationships;

65.7 (6) the offender committed, for hire, a crime against the person;

65.8 (7) the offender is sentenced according to section 609.3455, subdivision 3a;

65.9 (8) the offender is a dangerous offender who committed a third violent crime, as described  
65.10 in section 609.1095, subdivision 2;

65.11 (9) the offender is a career offender as described in section 609.1095, subdivision 4;

65.12 (10) the offender committed the crime as part of a group of three or more persons who  
65.13 all actively participated in the crime;

65.14 (11) the offender intentionally selected the victim or the property against which the  
65.15 offense was committed, in whole or in part, because of the victim's, the property owner's,  
65.16 or another's actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, disability, age,  
65.17 or national origin;

65.18 (12) the offender used another's identity without authorization to commit a crime. This  
65.19 aggravating factor may not be used when the use of another's identity is an element of the  
65.20 offense;

65.21 (13) the offense was committed in the presence of a child; ~~and~~

65.22 (14) an adult offender intentionally deceived a minor victim into believing the offender  
65.23 was also a minor in order to facilitate the commission of the offense; and

65.24 ~~(14)~~ (15) the offense was committed in a location in which the victim had an expectation  
65.25 of privacy.

65.26 (b) Notwithstanding section 609.04 or 609.035, or other law to the contrary, when a  
65.27 court sentences an offender for a felony conviction, the court may order an aggravated  
65.28 sentence beyond the range specified in the sentencing guidelines grid based on any  
65.29 aggravating factor arising from the same course of conduct.

65.30 (c) Nothing in this section limits a court from ordering an aggravated sentence based on  
65.31 an aggravating factor not described in paragraph (a).

66.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes  
 66.2 committed on or after that date.

66.3 Sec. 2. **[609.099] DECEPTION REGARDING AGE AS SENTENCING FACTOR.**

66.4 When determining an appropriate sentence for a crime, a judge may consider as a relevant  
 66.5 factor whether an adult offender intentionally deceived a minor victim into believing the  
 66.6 offender was also a minor in order to facilitate the commission of the crime.

66.7 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes  
 66.8 committed on or after that date.

66.9 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.19, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

66.10 Subd. 2. **Unintentional murders.** Whoever does either of the following is guilty of  
 66.11 unintentional murder in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not  
 66.12 more than 40 years:

66.13 (1) causes the death of a human being, without intent to effect the death of any person,  
 66.14 while committing or attempting to commit a felony offense other than criminal sexual  
 66.15 conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence or a drive-by shooting; or

66.16 (2) causes the death of a human being without intent to effect the death of any person,  
 66.17 while intentionally inflicting or attempting to inflict bodily harm upon the victim, when the  
 66.18 perpetrator is restrained under an order for protection and the victim is a person designated  
 66.19 to receive protection under the order. As used in this clause, "order for protection" includes  
 66.20 an order for protection issued under chapter 518B; a harassment restraining order issued  
 66.21 under section 609.748; a court order setting conditions of pretrial release or conditions of  
 66.22 a criminal sentence or juvenile court disposition; a restraining order issued in a marriage  
 66.23 dissolution action; and any order issued by a court of another state ~~or of~~ the United States,  
 66.24 the District of Columbia, Tribal lands, United States territories, Canada, or a Canadian  
 66.25 province that is similar to any of these orders.

66.26 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes  
 66.27 committed on or after that date.

66.28 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.748, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
 66.29 read:

66.30 Subd. 5d. **Notice to petitioner.** Upon a petitioner's request, a sheriff, law enforcement  
 66.31 officer, or designee must make reasonable efforts to notify the petitioner before or

67.1 immediately after service that the respondent will be or has been served with the order. For  
67.2 purposes of this subdivision, "reasonable efforts" include but are not limited to texting,  
67.3 calling, or emailing the petitioner if the petitioner's contact information is available to the  
67.4 sheriff, law enforcement officer, or designee.

## 67.5 ARTICLE 7

### 67.6 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

67.7 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 299C.80, subdivision 6, is amended  
67.8 to read:

67.9 Subd. 6. **Reporting.** (a) As provided for in chapter 13, the superintendent must make  
67.10 all inactive investigative data for officer-involved death investigations that are public under  
67.11 section 13.82, subdivision 7, or other applicable law available on the bureau's website within  
67.12 30 days of the case becoming inactive as defined in section 13.82, subdivision 7, except  
67.13 any video that does not record, describe, or otherwise document actions and circumstances  
67.14 surrounding the officer-involved death.

67.15 (b) By February 1 of each year, the superintendent shall report to the commissioner, the  
67.16 governor, and the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with  
67.17 jurisdiction over public safety finance and policy the following information about the unit:  
67.18 the number of investigations initiated; the number of incidents that began with a law  
67.19 enforcement response to a situation involving suspected or alleged domestic abuse, as  
67.20 defined in section 626.5537, subdivision 1; the number of incidents investigated; the  
67.21 outcomes or current status of each investigation; the charging decisions made by the  
67.22 prosecuting authority of incidents investigated by the unit; the number of plea agreements  
67.23 reached in incidents investigated by the unit; and any other information relevant to the unit's  
67.24 mission.

67.25 (c) Nothing in this subdivision modifies the requirements of chapter 13 or the  
67.26 classification of data.

67.27 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 518B.01, subdivision 6, as amended by Laws  
67.28 2026, chapter 75, section 4, is amended to read:

67.29 Subd. 6. **Relief by court.** (a) Upon notice and hearing, the court may provide relief as  
67.30 follows:

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

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

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

68.5 (4) award temporary custody or establish temporary parenting time with regard to minor  
68.6 children of the parties on a basis which gives primary consideration to the safety of the  
68.7 victim and the children. In addition to the primary safety considerations, the court may  
68.8 consider particular best interest factors that are found to be relevant to the temporary custody  
68.9 and parenting time award. Findings under section 257.025, 518.17, or 518.175 are not  
68.10 required with respect to the particular best interest factors not considered by the court. If  
68.11 the court finds that the safety of the victim or the children will be jeopardized by unsupervised  
68.12 or unrestricted parenting time, the court shall condition or restrict parenting time as to time,  
68.13 place, duration, or supervision, or deny parenting time entirely, as needed to guard the safety  
68.14 of the victim and the children. The court's decision on custody and parenting time shall in  
68.15 no way delay the issuance of an order for protection granting other relief provided for in  
68.16 this section. The court must not enter a parenting plan under section 518.1705 as part of an  
68.17 action for an order for protection;

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

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

68.23 (7) order the abusing party to participate in treatment or counseling services, including  
68.24 requiring the abusing party to successfully complete a domestic abuse counseling program  
68.25 or educational program under section 518B.02;

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

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

69.1 (10) order the abusing party to have no contact with the petitioner whether in person,  
69.2 by telephone, mail, or electronic mail or messaging, through a third party, or by any other  
69.3 means;

69.4 (11) order the abusing party to pay restitution to the petitioner;

69.5 (12) order the continuance of all currently available insurance coverage without change  
69.6 in coverage or beneficiary designation;

69.7 (13) order, in its discretion, other relief as it deems necessary for the protection of a  
69.8 family or household member, including orders or directives to the sheriff or other law  
69.9 enforcement or corrections officer as provided by this section;

69.10 (14) direct the care, possession, or control of a pet or companion animal owned,  
69.11 possessed, or kept by the petitioner or respondent or a child of the petitioner or respondent;  
69.12 ~~and~~

69.13 (15) direct the respondent to refrain from physically abusing or injuring any pet or  
69.14 companion animal, without legal justification, known to be owned, possessed, kept, or held  
69.15 by either party or a minor child residing in the residence or household of either party as an  
69.16 indirect means of intentionally threatening the safety of such person; and

69.17 (16) if requested by the petitioner, issue a separate order under section 518B.04.

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

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

69.28 (d) An order granting the relief authorized in paragraph (a), clause (2) or (3), is not  
69.29 voided by the admittance of the abusing party into the dwelling from which the abusing  
69.30 party is excluded.

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

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

70.2 (g) An order granting relief shall prohibit the abusing party from possessing firearms  
70.3 for the length the order is in effect if the order (1) restrains the abusing party from harassing,  
70.4 stalking, or threatening the petitioner or restrains the abusing party from engaging in other  
70.5 conduct that would place the petitioner in reasonable fear of bodily injury, and (2) includes  
70.6 a finding that the abusing party represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the  
70.7 petitioner or prohibits the abusing party from using, attempting to use, or threatening to use  
70.8 physical force against the petitioner. The order shall inform the abusing party of that party's  
70.9 prohibited status. Except as provided in paragraph (h), the court shall order the abusing  
70.10 party to transfer any firearms that the person possesses as provided for in section 518B.03  
70.11 and direct the person to surrender all permits to carry and purchase firearms to the court. If  
70.12 the court does not take immediate possession of an abusing party's permit to carry or permit  
70.13 to purchase, the abusing party must surrender the permits to the chief law enforcement  
70.14 officer who issued the permit as required under sections 624.714, subdivision 8, and  
70.15 624.7131, subdivision 7. If the abusing party surrenders their permits to the chief law  
70.16 enforcement officer, the person must declare that in the proof of transfer or declaration of  
70.17 nonpossession required under section 518B.03, subdivision 3.

70.18 (h) When a court issues an order containing a firearms restriction provided for in  
70.19 paragraph (g), the court shall determine by a preponderance of evidence if an abusing party  
70.20 poses an imminent risk of causing another person substantial bodily harm. Upon a finding  
70.21 of imminent risk, the court shall order that the local law enforcement agency take immediate  
70.22 possession of all firearms in the abusing party's possession.

70.23 **Sec. 3. [518B.04] TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF DOMESTIC ABUSE VICTIMS**  
70.24 **FROM SHARED WIRELESS PLANS.**

70.25 Subdivision 1. **Application.** The remedy in this section applies if the respondent and  
70.26 petitioner or a protected party subject to an order for protection under section 518B.01 share  
70.27 a wireless plan and the respondent is the account holder.

70.28 Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section the following terms have the  
70.29 meanings given.

70.30 (b) "Wireless telecommunications service" has the same meaning as "commercial mobile  
70.31 radio service" as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 47, section 20.3.

70.32 (c) "Wireless telecommunications service provider" means a provider of wireless  
70.33 telecommunications service.

71.1 Subd. 3. Court order; account transfer or release. (a) If the petitioner is the protected  
71.2 party named in an order for protection granted under this chapter, a court may issue an order  
71.3 requiring a wireless telecommunications service provider, without charge, penalty, or fee,  
71.4 to:

71.5 (1) transfer the billing authority and all rights to the wireless telephone number or  
71.6 numbers of a shared wireless plan to the petitioner; or

71.7 (2) remove or release the petitioner from a shared wireless plan and assign a substitute  
71.8 telephone number or numbers.

71.9 (b) If the petitioner is not the protected party named in an order for protection granted  
71.10 under this chapter, a court may issue an order requiring a wireless telecommunications  
71.11 service provider, without charge, penalty, or fee, to:

71.12 (1) transfer the billing authority and rights to the wireless telephone number or numbers  
71.13 of a shared wireless plan:

71.14 (i) if the protected party is a minor, to a parent or legal guardian of the minor other than  
71.15 the respondent; or

71.16 (ii) if the protected party is not a minor, to another person who shall serve as the account  
71.17 holder with the protected party's approval; or

71.18 (2) remove or release the protected party from a shared wireless plan and assign a  
71.19 substitute telephone number or numbers and:

71.20 (i) if the protected party is a minor, order the parent or legal guardian of the minor, other  
71.21 than the respondent, to be the account holder for the substitute telephone number or numbers;  
71.22 or

71.23 (ii) if the protected party is not a minor, order another person, with the protected party's  
71.24 approval, to be the account holder for the substitute telephone number or numbers.

71.25 (c) At a protected party's request, the court may order a wireless telecommunications  
71.26 service provider to transfer without charge, penalty, or fee any and all devices associated  
71.27 with the petitioner or protected party's phone number to a substitute telephone number or  
71.28 numbers.

71.29 Subd. 4. Separate order; content. (a) The order issued pursuant to subdivision 3 must  
71.30 be a separate order from one issued under section 518B.01 that is directed to the wireless  
71.31 telecommunications service provider, but may be addressed in the same proceeding for an

72.1 order under section 518B.01 or in a separate proceeding after an order under section 518B.01  
72.2 is issued.

72.3 (b) The order shall list the name and billing telephone number of the account holder,  
72.4 the name of the person to whom the telephone number or numbers are to be transferred,  
72.5 and each telephone number to be transferred.

72.6 Subd. 5. **Filing fee.** The filing fees for an order under this section are waived.

72.7 Subd. 6. **Hearing.** A hearing for an order under this section is not required unless the  
72.8 court declines to issue the requested relief or the petitioner requests a hearing. A hearing  
72.9 may be held concurrently with a hearing under section 518B.01 upon the petitioner's request  
72.10 and if the court deems it appropriate.

72.11 Subd. 7. **Deadline to transfer.** Upon receipt of an order issued under this section, a  
72.12 wireless telecommunications service provider must abide by the terms of the order by the  
72.13 end of the following billing cycle.

72.14 Subd. 8. **Confidentiality.** A wireless telecommunications service provider must treat  
72.15 an order and any supporting information received under this section as confidential and  
72.16 must not disclose the order or the information, except to the extent necessary to comply  
72.17 with the order.

72.18 Subd. 9. **Unpaid balance.** (a) A person who is the account holder before an order is  
72.19 issued under this section remains liable for an unpaid balance incurred before an account  
72.20 is transferred pursuant to an order issued under this section.

72.21 (b) A wireless telecommunications service provider must provide the petitioner or  
72.22 protected party with a partitioned telephone line and additional time to pay off the outstanding  
72.23 balance.

72.24 Subd. 10. **Immunity.** A cause of action shall not lie against a wireless telecommunications  
72.25 service provider or its officers, employees, or agents for the actions taken that are related  
72.26 to the transfer of the billing authority and rights to the wireless telephone number or numbers  
72.27 in accordance with the terms of a court order issued pursuant to this section.

72.28 Subd. 11. **Other remedies.** Nothing in this section supersedes or limits other remedies  
72.29 available to a petitioner, including any provision of Public Law 117-223, the Safe  
72.30 Connections Act of 2022, and the Federal Communications Commission's Safe Connections  
72.31 Act Order, FCC 23-96.

73.1 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 611A.0311, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

73.2 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) "Domestic abuse" has the meaning given in section  
73.3 518B.01, subdivision 2.

73.4 (b) "Domestic abuse case" means a prosecution for:

73.5 (1) a crime that involves domestic abuse;

73.6 (2) violation of a condition of release following an arrest for a crime that involves  
73.7 domestic abuse; ~~or~~

73.8 (3) violation of a domestic abuse order for protection issued pursuant to section 518B.01;

73.9 (4) violation of a harassment restraining order issued pursuant to section 609.748  
73.10 committed against a family or household member by a family or household member;

73.11 (5) harassment or stalking within the meaning of section 609.749 committed against a  
73.12 family or household member by a family or household member; or

73.13 (6) violation of a domestic abuse no contact order issued pursuant to section 629.75.

73.14 Sec. 5. [626.5537] DOMESTIC ABUSE; REPORTING.

73.15 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have  
73.16 the meanings given.

73.17 (b) "Domestic abuse" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, paragraph  
73.18 (a), and also includes the following, if committed against a family or household member  
73.19 by a family or household member:

73.20 (1) violation of an order for protection within the meaning of section 518B.01, subdivision  
73.21 14;

73.22 (2) violation of a harassment restraining order within the meaning of section 609.748,  
73.23 subdivision 6;

73.24 (3) harassment or stalking within the meaning of section 609.749; and

73.25 (4) violation of a domestic abuse no contact order within the meaning of section 629.75,  
73.26 subdivision 2.

73.27 (c) "Family or household member" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision  
73.28 2, paragraph (b).

73.29 Subd. 2. **Collection of information; reporting.** The head of a local law enforcement  
73.30 agency or state law enforcement department that employs peace officers, as defined in

74.1 section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), must report every incident a peace officer  
74.2 reasonably believes, or a victim alleges, constitutes an act of domestic abuse to the  
74.3 commissioner of public safety by January 15 each year. The superintendent of the Bureau  
74.4 of Criminal Apprehension must adopt a reporting form to be used by law enforcement  
74.5 agencies in making the reports required under this section. The reports must include all of  
74.6 the following for each incident:

74.7 (1) the date of the incident;

74.8 (2) the location of the incident;

74.9 (3) the crime suspected to have been committed;

74.10 (4) whether the response began as a call for service alleging an act of domestic abuse;

74.11 (5) the perceived gender of the alleged victim and suspect;

74.12 (6) the perceived race of the alleged victim and suspect;

74.13 (7) whether a suspect was arrested at the time of the incident;

74.14 (8) whether a suspect was arrested at a later date and, if so, the time between the incident  
74.15 and the arrest;

74.16 (9) whether the alleged victim was arrested at the time of the incident and, if so, any  
74.17 alleged crime that formed the basis for the arrest;

74.18 (10) whether the alleged offender possessed, or was reported to possess, a firearm at the  
74.19 time of the incident;

74.20 (11) whether the case was referred for prosecution;

74.21 (12) whether the determination that the incident constituted an act of domestic abuse  
74.22 was based on an officer's reasonable belief, the victim's allegation, or both; and

74.23 (13) any additional information the superintendent deems necessary for the acquisition  
74.24 of accurate and relevant data.

74.25 Subd. 3. **Annual report.** The commissioner of public safety must summarize and analyze  
74.26 the information received under subdivision 2 and provide an annual report to the chairs and  
74.27 ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over public safety.  
74.28 The annual report may be included in the department's annual uniform crime report.

74.29 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2028.

75.1 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 629.341, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

75.2 Subdivision 1. **Arrest; referral for prosecution.** (a) Notwithstanding section 629.34  
75.3 or any other law or rule, a peace officer may arrest a person anywhere without a warrant,  
75.4 including at the person's residence, if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that  
75.5 within the preceding ~~72 hours~~ 14 days, exclusive of the day probable cause was established,  
75.6 the person has committed nonfelony domestic abuse, as defined in section 518B.01,  
75.7 subdivision 2. The arrest may be made even though the assault did not take place in the  
75.8 presence of the peace officer.

75.9 (b) If a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has committed any act  
75.10 that constitutes harassing or stalking any person in violation of section 609.749; domestic  
75.11 abuse as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2; violation of an order for protection as  
75.12 described in section 518B.01, subdivision 14; or violation of a domestic abuse no contact  
75.13 order as described in section 629.75 and the person was not arrested, the peace officer should  
75.14 seek a warrant from a judge for the person's arrest without undue delay. A warrant issued  
75.15 under this paragraph is not subject to the limitations described in section 629.31.

75.16 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 629.341, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

75.17 Subd. 4. **Report required.** (a) Whenever a peace officer investigates an allegation that  
75.18 ~~an incident described in subdivision 1 has occurred, whether or not an arrest is made, a~~  
75.19 person has committed a qualified domestic violence-related offense and the victim is a  
75.20 family or household member, the officer shall make a written police report of the alleged  
75.21 incident regardless of whether an arrest is made. The report must contain at least the following  
75.22 information: the name, address and telephone number of the victim, if provided by the  
75.23 victim, a statement as to whether an arrest occurred, the name of the arrested person, and a  
75.24 brief summary of the incident. Data that identify a victim who has made a request under  
75.25 section 13.82, subdivision 17, paragraph (d), and that are private data under that subdivision,  
75.26 shall be private in the report required by this section. A copy of this report must be provided  
75.27 upon request, at no cost, to the victim of domestic abuse, the victim's attorney, or  
75.28 organizations designated by the Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Public  
75.29 Safety that are providing services to victims of domestic abuse. The officer shall submit the  
75.30 report to the officer's supervisor or other person to whom the employer's rules or policies  
75.31 require reports of similar allegations of criminal activity to be made.

75.32 (b) As used in this subdivision:

75.33 (1) "qualified domestic violence-related offense" has the meaning given in section 609.02,  
75.34 subdivision 16; and

76.1 (2) "family or household member" has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision  
76.2 2, paragraph (b).

76.3 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 629.72, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

76.4 Subd. 1a. **Detention in lieu of citation; release.** (a) Notwithstanding any other law or  
76.5 rule, an arresting officer may not issue a citation in lieu of arrest and detention to an  
76.6 individual charged with harassing or stalking, domestic abuse, violation of an order for  
76.7 protection, or violation of a domestic abuse no contact order.

76.8 (b) Notwithstanding any other law or rule, an individual who is arrested on a charge of  
76.9 harassing or stalking any person, domestic abuse, violation of an order for protection, or  
76.10 violation of a domestic abuse no contact order, must be brought to the police station or  
76.11 county jail. An individual who is arrested on a charge of violation of an order for protection  
76.12 or violation of a domestic abuse no contact order is subject to the provisions of sections  
76.13 518B.01, subdivision 14, paragraph (e), and 629.75, subdivision 3. The officer in charge  
76.14 of the police station or the county sheriff in charge of the jail shall issue a citation in lieu  
76.15 of continued detention for a charge of harassing or stalking any person or for domestic abuse  
76.16 unless it reasonably appears to the officer or sheriff that release of the person (1) poses a  
76.17 threat to the alleged victim or another family or household member, (2) poses a threat to  
76.18 public safety, or (3) involves a substantial likelihood the arrested person will fail to appear  
76.19 at subsequent proceedings. In determining if the person poses a threat to the alleged victim  
76.20 or another family or household member, the officer in charge of the police station or the  
76.21 county sheriff in charge of the jail must consider the person's history of domestic violence,  
76.22 including but not limited to:

76.23 (i) any previous arrest or conviction for harassing or stalking any person, domestic abuse,  
76.24 violation of an order for protection, or violation of a domestic abuse no contact order;

76.25 (ii) any order for protection, harassment restraining order, or domestic abuse no contact  
76.26 order in which the person was identified as the subject of the order; and

76.27 (iii) any pending petitions for an order for protection or a harassment restraining order  
76.28 in which the person is a respondent.

76.29 (c) If the arrested person is not issued a citation by the officer in charge of the police  
76.30 station or the county sheriff, the arrested person must be brought before the nearest available  
76.31 judge of the district court in the county in which the alleged harassing or stalking, domestic  
76.32 abuse, violation of an order for protection, or violation of a domestic abuse no contact order  
76.33 took place without unnecessary delay as provided by court rule.

77.1 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 629.72, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

77.2 Subd. 2. **Judicial review; release; bail.** (a) The judge before whom the arrested person  
77.3 is brought shall review the facts surrounding the arrest and detention of a person arrested  
77.4 for domestic abuse, harassing or stalking, violation of an order for protection, or violation  
77.5 of a domestic abuse no contact order. The prosecutor or prosecutor's designee shall present  
77.6 relevant information involving the victim's or the victim's family's account of the alleged  
77.7 crime to the judge to be considered in determining the arrested person's release. If the person  
77.8 was arrested for violation of an order for protection or violation of a domestic abuse no  
77.9 contact order, the prosecutor or prosecutor's designee must describe the allegations in the  
77.10 underlying petition or criminal case. The prosecutor or prosecutor's designee may present  
77.11 information and bail recommendations in person or by filing it with the court through the  
77.12 appropriate electronic filing system. In making a decision concerning pretrial release  
77.13 conditions of a person arrested for domestic abuse, harassing or stalking, violation of an  
77.14 order for protection, or violation of a domestic abuse no contact order, the judge shall review  
77.15 the facts of the arrest and detention of the person and the relevant information presented or  
77.16 filed by the prosecutor or prosecutor's designee and determine whether: (1) release of the  
77.17 person poses a threat to the alleged victim, another family or household member, or public  
77.18 safety; or (2) there is a substantial likelihood the person will fail to appear at subsequent  
77.19 proceedings. Before releasing a person arrested for or charged with a crime of domestic  
77.20 abuse, harassing or stalking, violation of an order for protection, or violation of a domestic  
77.21 abuse no contact order, the judge shall make findings on the record, to the extent possible,  
77.22 concerning the determination made in accordance with the factors specified in clauses (1)  
77.23 and (2). The findings should describe whether the person:

77.24 (i) was previously arrested for, or convicted of, harassing or stalking any person, domestic  
77.25 abuse, violation of an order for protection, or violation of a domestic abuse no contact order;

77.26 (ii) has ever been the subject of an order for protection, harassment restraining order, or  
77.27 domestic abuse no contact order and, if so, the nature of the allegations or charges that gave  
77.28 rise to the order; and

77.29 (iii) is the respondent in any pending petition for an order for protection or harassment  
77.30 restraining order and, if so, the nature of the allegations in any petition.

77.31 (b) The judge may impose conditions of release or bail, or both, on the person to protect  
77.32 the alleged victim or other family or household members and to ensure the appearance of  
77.33 the person at subsequent proceedings. These conditions may include an order:

78.1 (1) enjoining the person from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic  
78.2 abuse or harassing or stalking against the alleged victim or other family or household  
78.3 members or from violating an order for protection or a domestic abuse no contact order;

78.4 (2) prohibiting the person from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise  
78.5 communicating with the alleged victim, either directly or indirectly;

78.6 (3) directing the person to vacate or stay away from the home of the alleged victim and  
78.7 to stay away from any other location where the alleged victim is likely to be;

78.8 (4) prohibiting the person from possessing a firearm or other weapon specified by the  
78.9 court;

78.10 (5) prohibiting the person from possessing or consuming alcohol or controlled substances;  
78.11 and

78.12 (6) specifying any other matter required to protect the safety of the alleged victim and  
78.13 to ensure the appearance of the person at subsequent proceedings.

78.14 (c) If conditions of release are imposed, the judge shall issue a written order for  
78.15 conditional release. The court administrator shall immediately distribute a copy of the order  
78.16 for conditional release to the agency having custody of the arrested person and shall provide  
78.17 the agency having custody of the arrested person with any available information on the  
78.18 location of the victim in a manner that protects the victim's safety. Either the court or its  
78.19 designee or the agency having custody of the arrested person shall serve upon the defendant  
78.20 a copy of the order. Failure to serve the arrested person with a copy of the order for  
78.21 conditional release does not invalidate the conditions of release.

78.22 (d) If the judge imposes as a condition of release a requirement that the person have no  
78.23 contact with the alleged victim, the judge may also, on its own motion or that of the  
78.24 prosecutor or on request of the victim, issue an ex parte temporary restraining order under  
78.25 section 609.748, subdivision 4, or an ex parte temporary order for protection under section  
78.26 518B.01, subdivision 7. Notwithstanding section 518B.01, subdivision 7, paragraph (b), or  
78.27 609.748, subdivision 4, paragraph (c), the temporary order is effective until the defendant  
78.28 is convicted or acquitted, or the charge is dismissed, provided that upon request the defendant  
78.29 is entitled to a full hearing on the restraining order under section 609.748, subdivision 5, or  
78.30 on the order for protection under section 518B.01. The hearing must be held within seven  
78.31 days of the defendant's request.

78.32 Sec. 10. **REPEALER.**

78.33 Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 629.72, subdivision 3, is repealed.

## ARTICLE 8

## PREDICTION MARKETS

79.1

79.2

79.3 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299L.03, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

79.4 Subd. 12. **Cease and desist orders.** (a) When it appears to the director that any person  
79.5 has engaged in or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of this  
79.6 chapter, ~~or any rule or order issued under this chapter, or section 609.7615,~~ the director may  
79.7 issue and cause to be served on the person an order requiring the person to cease and desist  
79.8 from the violations of ~~this chapter, or any rule or order issued under this chapter.~~ The order  
79.9 must give reasonable notice of the rights of the person to request a hearing and must state  
79.10 the reason for the entry of the order. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, a hearing  
79.11 must be held not later than seven days after receiving the request for a hearing. Within 20  
79.12 days of receiving the administrative law judge's report and subsequent exceptions and  
79.13 argument, the director shall issue an order vacating the cease and desist order, modifying  
79.14 the order, or making it permanent, as the facts require. If no hearing is requested within 30  
79.15 days of service of the order, the order becomes final and remains in effect until modified  
79.16 or vacated by the commissioner. All hearings under this subdivision must be conducted in  
79.17 accordance with sections 14.57 to 14.69 of the Administrative Procedure Act. If the person  
79.18 to whom a cease and desist order has been issued under this subdivision fails to appear at  
79.19 a hearing after being notified of the hearing, the person is deemed in default and the  
79.20 proceeding may be determined against the person on consideration of the cease and desist  
79.21 order, the allegations of which are deemed to be true.

79.22 (b) When it appears to the director that any person has engaged in or is about to engage  
79.23 in any act or practice constituting a violation of this chapter, ~~or any rule adopted or subpoena~~  
79.24 ~~or order issued under this chapter, or section 609.7615,~~ the director may bring an action in  
79.25 the district court in the appropriate county to enjoin the acts or practices and to enforce  
79.26 compliance ~~with this chapter or any rule, subpoena, or order issued or adopted under this~~  
79.27 ~~chapter,~~ and may refer the matter to the attorney general. On a proper showing, the court  
79.28 shall grant a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or writ of mandamus.  
79.29 The court may not require the director to post a bond.

79.30 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.75, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

79.31 Subd. 3. **What are not bets.** The following are not bets:

79.32 (1) a contract to insure, indemnify, guarantee or otherwise compensate another for a  
79.33 harm or loss sustained, even though the loss depends upon chance;

80.1 (2) a contract for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or other commodities,  
80.2 except as provided in section 609.7615;

80.3 (3) offers of purses, prizes or premiums to the actual contestants in any bona fide contest  
80.4 for the determination of skill, speed, strength, endurance, or quality or to the bona fide  
80.5 owners of animals or other property entered in such a contest;

80.6 (4) the game of bingo when conducted in compliance with sections 349.11 to 349.23;

80.7 (5) a private social bet not part of or incidental to organized, commercialized, or  
80.8 systematic gambling;

80.9 (6) the operation of equipment or the conduct of a raffle under sections 349.11 to 349.22,  
80.10 by an organization licensed by the Gambling Control Board or an organization exempt from  
80.11 licensing under section 349.166;

80.12 (7) pari-mutuel betting on horse racing when the betting is conducted under chapter 240;  
80.13 and

80.14 (8) the purchase and sale of State Lottery tickets under chapter 349A.

80.15 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2026.

80.16 **Sec. 3. [609.7615] PREDICTION MARKETS.**

80.17 **Subdivision 1. Definitions.** (a) As used in this section, the following terms have the  
80.18 meanings given.

80.19 (b) "Athletic event" means a sports game, match, or activity, or series of games, matches,  
80.20 activities, or tournaments involving the physical proficiency of one or more players or  
80.21 participants. Athletic event includes horse racing as defined in section 240.01, subdivision  
80.22 8.

80.23 (c) "Esports event" means a competition between individuals or teams using video games  
80.24 in a game, match, contest, or series of games, matches, or contests or a tournament, or by  
80.25 a person or team against a specified measure of performance which is hosted at a physical  
80.26 location or online.

80.27 (d) "Game of skill" means a game, match, or tournament, or a series of games, matches,  
80.28 and tournaments involving the dexterity or mental skill of one or more players or participants.  
80.29 Game of skill includes an esports event.

81.1 (e) "Prediction market" means a system that allows consumers to place a wager on the  
 81.2 future outcome of a specified event that is not determined or affected by the performance  
 81.3 of the parties to the contract, including but not limited to:

81.4 (1) an athletic event or game of skill, or portions thereof or individual performance  
 81.5 statistics therein;

81.6 (2) any game played with cards, dice, equipment, or any mechanical or electronic device  
 81.7 or machine;

81.8 (3) war, state or national emergencies, natural or human-made disasters, mass shootings,  
 81.9 acts of terrorism, or public health crises, or the ancillary effects thereof;

81.10 (4) any event or events happening to a natural person or group of people;

81.11 (5) a federal, state, or local election, or the actions or conduct of the federal, state, or  
 81.12 local government and the government's agencies, employees, and officers;

81.13 (6) legal actions, including but not limited to a civil or criminal suit, grand jury action,  
 81.14 jury trial, settlement, plea, or conviction;

81.15 (7) the death, assassination, or attempted killing of a person or group of persons, or mass  
 81.16 casualty events;

81.17 (8) short-term weather events or conditions;

81.18 (9) events in popular culture, including but not limited to awards and the date a piece  
 81.19 of entertainment will be released; and

81.20 (10) whether a person will make a particular statement.

81.21 (f) "Wager" means a contract, including a prediction market contract, whereby the parties  
 81.22 to the contract agree to a gain or loss by one to the other of money, property, or benefit.

81.23 Subd. 2. **Prediction markets; hosting prohibited.** A person is guilty of a felony if the  
 81.24 person, for consideration and as part of a business:

81.25 (1) creates a prediction market;

81.26 (2) operates, manages, or controls a platform or system intending that consumers will  
 81.27 use the platform or system to make wagers in a prediction market;

81.28 (3) intentionally facilitates the operation of a prediction market by:

81.29 (i) identifying or listing events knowing the events will be used by consumers to make  
 81.30 wagers;

82.1 (ii) accepting, holding, or directing the disposition of money or other things of value for  
 82.2 the purpose of allowing consumers to make wagers or to settle wagers made by consumers;

82.3 (iii) determining, administering, or enforcing the terms, pricing, or settlement of wagers  
 82.4 made by consumers;

82.5 (iv) regularly or continuously acting as a counterparty to wagers made by consumers by  
 82.6 entering into a wager, offering to enter into a wager, or taking a temporary position in a  
 82.7 wager that may be replaced by a different consumer; or

82.8 (v) setting or adjusting the prices, odds, or terms that apply to wagers entered into by  
 82.9 consumers;

82.10 (4) provides data, information, or verification services, including the provision of event  
 82.11 outcomes, directly to a prediction market knowing that the data, information, or verification  
 82.12 services will be used to allow consumers to make wagers or to settle wagers made by  
 82.13 consumers in violation of this section; or

82.14 (5) provides supportive services to a prediction market or consumer knowing that the  
 82.15 services will be used to identify a consumer's location, transfer money, or make or process  
 82.16 payments for the purpose of allowing consumers to make wagers or to settle wagers made  
 82.17 by consumers in violation of this section.

82.18 Subd. 3. **Prediction markets; advertising prohibited.** Whoever advertises or markets  
 82.19 financial or technological products that promote transactions prohibited under this section  
 82.20 is guilty of a felony.

82.21 Subd. 4. **Exceptions.** Subdivision 2 does not apply to:

82.22 (1) activities that are not bets under section 609.75, subdivision 3; and

82.23 (2) contracts authorized and regulated under chapters 59A to 79A.

82.24 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes  
 82.25 committed on or after that date.

## 82.26 **ARTICLE 9**

### 82.27 **CRIMINAL HISTORY**

82.28 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 299C.76, subdivision 1, is amended  
 82.29 to read:

82.30 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions  
 82.31 apply.

83.1 (b) "Federal tax information" means federal tax returns and return information or  
 83.2 information derived or created from federal tax returns, in possession of or control by the  
 83.3 requesting agency, that is covered by the safeguarding provisions of section 6103(p)(4) of  
 83.4 the Internal Revenue Code.

83.5 (c) "IRS Publication 1075" means Internal Revenue Service Publication 1075 that  
 83.6 provides guidance and requirements for the protection and confidentiality of federal tax  
 83.7 information as required in section 6103(p)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code.

83.8 (d) "National criminal history record information" means the Federal Bureau of  
 83.9 Investigation identification records as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 28,  
 83.10 section 20.3(d).

83.11 (e) "Requesting agency" means the Department of Revenue; Department of Employment  
 83.12 and Economic Development; Department of Human Services; Department of Children,  
 83.13 Youth, and Families; board of directors of MNsure; Department of Information Technology  
 83.14 Services; attorney general; Office of the Legislative Auditor; and counties.

83.15 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 364.03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

83.16 Subd. 3. **Evidence of rehabilitation.** (a) A person who has been convicted of a crime  
 83.17 or crimes which directly relate to the public employment sought or to the occupation for  
 83.18 which a license is sought ~~shall not~~ may be disqualified from the employment or occupation  
 83.19 ~~if~~ unless the person can show both:

83.20 (1) competent evidence of sufficient rehabilitation; and

83.21 (2) present fitness to perform the duties of the public employment sought or the  
 83.22 occupation for which the license is sought.

83.23 (b) In determining whether the person has demonstrated both competent evidence of  
 83.24 sufficient rehabilitation and present fitness to perform the relevant duties, the hiring or  
 83.25 licensing authority may be established by the production of consider:

83.26 (1) the person's most recent certified copy of a United States Department of Defense  
 83.27 form DD-214 showing the person's honorable discharge, or separation under honorable  
 83.28 conditions, from the United States armed forces for military service rendered following  
 83.29 conviction for any crime that would otherwise disqualify the person from the public  
 83.30 employment sought or the occupation for which the license is sought, ~~or;~~

83.31 ~~(1)~~ (2) a copy of the local, state, or federal release order; and

84.1 ~~(2)~~ evidence showing that at least one year has elapsed since release from any local,  
 84.2 state, or federal correctional institution without subsequent conviction of a crime;<sup>2</sup> and  
 84.3 evidence showing compliance with all terms and conditions of probation or parole; ~~or~~

84.4 (3) a copy of the relevant Department of Corrections discharge order or other documents  
 84.5 showing completion of probation or parole supervision;<sup>2</sup>

84.6 ~~(b) In addition to the documentary evidence presented, the licensing or hiring authority~~  
 84.7 ~~shall consider any evidence presented by the applicant regarding:~~

84.8 ~~(1)~~ (4) evidence regarding the nature and seriousness of the crime or crimes for which  
 84.9 the person was convicted;

84.10 ~~(2)~~ (5) all circumstances relative to the crime or crimes, including mitigating  
 84.11 circumstances or social conditions surrounding the commission of the crime or crimes;

84.12 ~~(3)~~ (6) the age of the person at the time the crime or crimes were committed;

84.13 ~~(4)~~ (7) the length of time elapsed since the crime or crimes were committed; and

84.14 ~~(5)~~ (8) all other competent evidence of rehabilitation and present fitness presented,  
 84.15 including, but not limited to, proof that the person has completed a treatment program and  
 84.16 letters of reference by persons who have been in contact with the applicant since the  
 84.17 applicant's release from any local, state, or federal correctional institution.

84.18 (c) The certified copy of a person's United States Department of Defense form DD-214  
 84.19 showing the person's honorable discharge or separation under honorable conditions from  
 84.20 the United States armed forces ceases to qualify as competent evidence of sufficient  
 84.21 rehabilitation for purposes of this section upon the person's conviction for any gross  
 84.22 misdemeanor or felony committed by the person subsequent to the effective date of that  
 84.23 honorable discharge or separation from military service.

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

84.25 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 364.05, is amended to read:

84.26 **364.05 NOTIFICATION UPON DENIAL OF EMPLOYMENT OR**  
 84.27 **DISQUALIFICATION FROM OCCUPATION.**

84.28 If a hiring or licensing authority denies an individual a position of public employment  
 84.29 or disqualifies the individual from pursuing, practicing, or engaging in any occupation for  
 84.30 which a license is required, solely or in part because of the individual's prior conviction of  
 84.31 a crime, the hiring or licensing authority shall notify the individual in writing of the following:

- 85.1 (1) the grounds and reasons for the denial or disqualification;
- 85.2 (2) the applicable complaint and grievance procedure as set forth in section 364.06;
- 85.3 (3) the earliest date on which the person may reapply for a position of public employment
- 85.4 or a license with a hiring or licensing authority; and
- 85.5 (4) that the hiring or licensing authority will consider all competent evidence of
- 85.6 rehabilitation presented ~~will be considered~~ upon reapplication.

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

85.8 **ARTICLE 10**

85.9 **PROTECTIONS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICIALS**

85.10 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 480.40, subdivision 1, is amended

85.11 to read:

85.12 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section and section 480.45, the

85.13 following terms have the meanings given.

85.14 (b) "Judicial official" means:

85.15 (1) every Minnesota district court judge, senior judge, retired judge, and every judge of

85.16 the Minnesota Court of Appeals and every active, senior, recalled, or retired federal judge

85.17 who resides in Minnesota;

85.18 (2) a current or retired justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court;

85.19 (3) employees of the Minnesota judicial branch;

85.20 (4) judicial referees and magistrate judges; and

85.21 (5) current and retired judges and current employees of the Office of Administrative

85.22 Hearings, Department of Employment and Economic Development Unemployment Insurance

85.23 and Paid Leave Appeals Divisions, Department of Human Services Appeals Division,

85.24 Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals, and Tax Court.

85.25 (c) "Personal information" does not include publicly available information. Personal

85.26 information means:

85.27 (1) a residential address of a judicial official;

85.28 (2) a residential address of the spouse, domestic partner, or children of a judicial official;

85.29 (3) a nonjudicial branch issued telephone number or email address of a judicial official;

86.1 (4) the name of any child of a judicial official; and

86.2 (5) the name of any child care facility or school that is attended by a child of a judicial  
86.3 official if combined with an assertion that the named facility or school is attended by the  
86.4 child of a judicial official.

86.5 (d) "Publicly available information" means information that is lawfully made available  
86.6 through federal, state, or local government records or information that a business has a  
86.7 reasonable basis to believe is lawfully made available to the general public through widely  
86.8 distributed media, by a judicial official, or by a person to whom the judicial official has  
86.9 disclosed the information, unless the judicial official has restricted the information to a  
86.10 specific audience.

86.11 (e) "Law enforcement support organizations" do not include charitable organizations.

86.12 (f) "Real property records" has the meaning given in section 480.50, subdivision 1,  
86.13 paragraph (f).

86.14 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 480.50, subdivision 1, is amended  
86.15 to read:

86.16 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have  
86.17 the meanings given.

86.18 (b) "County recorder" has the meaning given in section 13.045, subdivision 1, clause  
86.19 (4).

86.20 (c) "Government entity" has the meaning given in section 13.02, subdivision 7a.

86.21 (d) "Judicial official" has the meaning given in section 480.40, subdivision 1, paragraph  
86.22 (b), except that it does not include: (1) employees of the Minnesota judicial branch, the  
86.23 Office of Administrative Hearings, the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals, or the  
86.24 Tax Court; ~~or~~ (2) judges or employees in the Department of Human Services Appeals  
86.25 Division; or (3) judges or employees in the Unemployment Insurance and Paid Leave  
86.26 Appeals Divisions.

86.27 (e) "Personal information" has the meaning given in section 480.40, subdivision 1,  
86.28 paragraph (c).

86.29 (f) "Real property records" means any of the following:

86.30 (1) real property records as defined in section 13.045, subdivision 1, clause (5);

87.1 (2) Uniform Commercial Code filings and tax liens maintained by the Secretary of State;  
 87.2 and

87.3 (3) any other records maintained by a county recorder or other government entity  
 87.4 evidencing title to, or any lien, judgment, or other encumbrance on, real or personal property.

87.5 (g) "Responsible authority" has the meaning given in section 13.02, subdivision 16.

87.6 **ARTICLE 11**

87.7 **GRANT EXTENSIONS**

87.8 Section 1. Laws 2023, chapter 52, article 2, section 3, subdivision 8, as amended by Laws  
 87.9 2023, chapter 69, section 12, Laws 2024, chapter 123, article 1, section 11, Laws 2024,  
 87.10 chapter 123, article 9, section 3, and Laws 2025, chapter 35, article 2, section 24, is amended  
 87.11 to read:

87.12	<b>Subd. 8. Office of Justice Programs</b>	94,758,000	80,434,000
87.13	Appropriations by Fund		
87.14	General	94,662,000	80,338,000
87.15	State Government		
87.16	Special Revenue	96,000	96,000

87.17 **(a) Domestic and Sexual Violence Housing**

87.18 \$1,500,000 each year is to establish a  
 87.19 Domestic Violence Housing First grant  
 87.20 program to provide resources for survivors of  
 87.21 violence to access safe and stable housing and  
 87.22 for staff to provide mobile advocacy and  
 87.23 expertise in housing resources in their  
 87.24 community and a Minnesota Domestic and  
 87.25 Sexual Violence Transitional Housing  
 87.26 program to develop and support medium to  
 87.27 long term transitional housing for survivors  
 87.28 of domestic and sexual violence with  
 87.29 supportive services. The base for this  
 87.30 appropriation is \$1,000,000 beginning in fiscal  
 87.31 year 2026.

87.32 **(b) Federal Victims of Crime Funding Gap**

88.1 \$11,000,000 each year is to fund services for  
88.2 victims of domestic violence, sexual assault,  
88.3 child abuse, and other crimes. This is a  
88.4 onetime appropriation.

88.5 **(c) Office for Missing and Murdered Black**  
88.6 **Women and Girls**

88.7 \$1,248,000 each year is to establish and  
88.8 maintain the Minnesota Office for Missing  
88.9 and Murdered Black Women and Girls.

88.10 **(d) Increased Staffing**

88.11 \$667,000 the first year and \$1,334,000 the  
88.12 second year are to increase staffing in the  
88.13 Office of Justice Programs for grant  
88.14 monitoring and compliance; provide training  
88.15 and technical assistance to grantees and  
88.16 potential grantees; conduct community  
88.17 outreach and engagement to improve the  
88.18 experiences and outcomes of applicants, grant  
88.19 recipients, and crime victims throughout  
88.20 Minnesota; expand the Minnesota Statistical  
88.21 Analysis Center; and increase staffing for the  
88.22 crime victim reimbursement program and the  
88.23 Crime Victim Justice Unit.

88.24 **(e) Office of Restorative Practices**

88.25 \$500,000 each year is to establish and  
88.26 maintain the Office of Restorative Practices.

88.27 **(f) Crossover and Dual-Status Youth Model**  
88.28 **Grants**

88.29 \$1,000,000 each year is to provide grants to  
88.30 local units of government to initiate or expand  
88.31 crossover youth practices model and  
88.32 dual-status youth programs that provide  
88.33 services for youth who are involved with or

89.1 at risk of becoming involved with both the  
89.2 child welfare and juvenile justice systems, in  
89.3 accordance with the Robert F. Kennedy  
89.4 National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice  
89.5 model. This is a onetime appropriation. This  
89.6 appropriation is available until December 15,  
89.7 2026.

89.8 **(g) Restorative Practices Initiatives Grants**

89.9 \$4,000,000 each year is for grants to establish  
89.10 and support restorative practices initiatives  
89.11 pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section  
89.12 299A.95, subdivision 6, and for a restitution  
89.13 grant program under Minnesota Statutes,  
89.14 section 299A.955. This appropriation is  
89.15 available until June 30, 2026. The base for this  
89.16 appropriation is \$2,500,000 beginning in fiscal  
89.17 year 2026.

89.18 **(h) Ramsey County Youth Treatment**

89.19 **Homes Acquisition and Betterment**

89.20 \$5,000,000 the first year is for a grant to  
89.21 Ramsey County to establish, with input from  
89.22 community stakeholders, including impacted  
89.23 youth and families, up to seven intensive  
89.24 trauma-informed therapeutic treatment homes  
89.25 in Ramsey County that are licensed by the  
89.26 Department of Human Services, that are  
89.27 culturally specific, that are community-based,  
89.28 and that can be secured. These residential  
89.29 spaces must provide intensive treatment and  
89.30 intentional healing for youth as ordered by the  
89.31 court as part of the disposition of a case in  
89.32 juvenile court. This appropriation is available  
89.33 through June 30, 2027.

89.34 **(i) Ramsey County Violence Prevention**

90.1 \$5,000,000 the first year is for a grant to  
90.2 Ramsey County to award grants to develop  
90.3 new and further enhance existing  
90.4 community-based organizational support  
90.5 through violence prevention and community  
90.6 wellness grants. Grantees must use the money  
90.7 to create family support groups and resources  
90.8 to support families during the time a young  
90.9 person is placed out of home following a  
90.10 juvenile delinquency adjudication and support  
90.11 the family through the period of postplacement  
90.12 reentry; create community-based respite  
90.13 options for conflict or crisis de-escalation to  
90.14 prevent incarceration or further systems  
90.15 involvement for families; or establish  
90.16 additional meaningful employment  
90.17 opportunities for systems-involved youth. This  
90.18 appropriation is available through June 30,  
90.19 2027.

90.20 **(j) Office for Missing and Murdered**

90.21 **Indigenous Relatives**

90.22 \$274,000 each year is for increased staff and  
90.23 operating costs of the Office for Missing and  
90.24 Murdered Indigenous Relatives, the Missing  
90.25 and Murdered Indigenous Relatives Advisory  
90.26 Board, and the Gaagige-Mikwendaagoziwag  
90.27 reward advisory group.

90.28 **(k) Youth Intervention Programs**

90.29 \$3,525,000 the first year and \$3,526,000 the  
90.30 second year are for youth intervention  
90.31 programs under Minnesota Statutes, section  
90.32 299A.73. The base for this appropriation is  
90.33 \$3,526,000 in fiscal year 2026 and \$3,525,000  
90.34 in fiscal year 2027.

91.1 **(l) Community Crime Intervention and**  
91.2 **Prevention Grants**

91.3 \$750,000 each year is for community crime  
91.4 intervention and prevention program grants,  
91.5 authorized under Minnesota Statutes, section  
91.6 299A.296. This is a onetime appropriation.

91.7 **(m) Resources for Victims of Crime**

91.8 \$1,000,000 each year is for general crime  
91.9 victim grants to meet the needs of victims of  
91.10 crime not covered by domestic violence,  
91.11 sexual assault, or child abuse services. This is  
91.12 a onetime appropriation.

91.13 **(n) Prosecutor Training**

91.14 \$100,000 each year is for a grant to the  
91.15 Minnesota County Attorneys Association to  
91.16 be used for prosecutorial and law enforcement  
91.17 training, including trial school training and  
91.18 train-the-trainer courses. All training funded  
91.19 with grant proceeds must contain blocks of  
91.20 instruction on racial disparities in the criminal  
91.21 justice system, collateral consequences to  
91.22 criminal convictions, and trauma-informed  
91.23 responses to victims. This is a onetime  
91.24 appropriation.

91.25 The Minnesota County Attorneys Association  
91.26 must report to the chairs and ranking minority  
91.27 members of the legislative committees with  
91.28 jurisdiction over public safety policy and  
91.29 finance on the training provided with grant  
91.30 proceeds, including a description of each  
91.31 training and the number of prosecutors and  
91.32 law enforcement officers who received  
91.33 training. The report is due by February 15,  
91.34 2025. The report may include trainings

92.1 scheduled to be completed after the date of  
92.2 submission with an estimate of expected  
92.3 participants.

92.4 **(o) Minnesota Heals**

92.5 \$500,000 each year is for the Minnesota Heals  
92.6 grant program. This is a onetime  
92.7 appropriation.

92.8 **(p) Sexual Assault Exam Costs**

92.9 \$3,967,000 the first year and \$3,767,000 the  
92.10 second year are to reimburse qualified health  
92.11 care providers for the expenses associated with  
92.12 medical examinations administered to victims  
92.13 of criminal sexual conduct as required under  
92.14 Minnesota Statutes, section 609.35, and for  
92.15 costs to administer the program. The base for  
92.16 this appropriation is \$3,771,000 in fiscal year  
92.17 2026 and \$3,776,000 in fiscal year 2027.

92.18 **(q) First Responder Mental Health**

92.19 **Curriculum**

92.20 \$75,000 each year is for a grant to the Adler  
92.21 graduate school. The grantee must use the  
92.22 grant to develop a curriculum for a 24-week  
92.23 certificate to train licensed therapists to  
92.24 understand the nuances, culture, and stressors  
92.25 of the work environments of first responders  
92.26 to allow those therapists to provide effective  
92.27 treatment to first responders in distress. The  
92.28 grantee must collaborate with first responders  
92.29 who are familiar with the psychological,  
92.30 cultural, and professional issues of their field  
92.31 to develop the curriculum and promote it upon  
92.32 completion.

92.33 The grantee may provide the program online.

93.1 The grantee must seek to recruit additional  
93.2 participants from outside the 11-county  
93.3 metropolitan area.

93.4 The grantee must create a resource directory  
93.5 to provide law enforcement agencies with  
93.6 names of counselors who complete the  
93.7 program and other resources to support law  
93.8 enforcement professionals with overall  
93.9 wellness. The grantee shall collaborate with  
93.10 the Department of Public Safety and law  
93.11 enforcement organizations to promote the  
93.12 directory. This is a onetime appropriation.

93.13 **(r) Pathways to Policing**

93.14 \$400,000 each year is for reimbursement  
93.15 grants to state and local law enforcement  
93.16 agencies that operate pathway to policing  
93.17 programs. Applicants for reimbursement  
93.18 grants may receive up to 50 percent of the cost  
93.19 of compensating and training program  
93.20 participants. Reimbursement grants shall be  
93.21 proportionally allocated based on the number  
93.22 of grant applications approved by the  
93.23 commissioner. This is a onetime appropriation.

93.24 **(s) Direct Assistance to Crime Victim**

93.25 **Survivors**

93.26 \$5,000,000 each year is to provide grants for  
93.27 direct services and advocacy for victims of  
93.28 sexual assault, general crime, domestic  
93.29 violence, and child abuse. Funding must  
93.30 support the direct needs of organizations  
93.31 serving victims of crime by providing: direct  
93.32 client assistance to crime victims; competitive  
93.33 wages for direct service staff; hotel stays and  
93.34 other housing-related supports and services;

94.1 culturally responsive programming; prevention  
94.2 programming, including domestic abuse  
94.3 transformation and restorative justice  
94.4 programming; and for other needs of  
94.5 organizations and crime victim survivors.  
94.6 Services funded must include services for  
94.7 victims of crime in underserved communities  
94.8 most impacted by violence and reflect the  
94.9 ethnic, racial, economic, cultural, and  
94.10 geographic diversity of the state. The office  
94.11 shall prioritize culturally specific programs,  
94.12 or organizations led and staffed by persons of  
94.13 color that primarily serve communities of  
94.14 color, when allocating funds.

94.15 **(t) Racially Diverse Youth**

94.16 \$250,000 each year is for grants to  
94.17 organizations to address racial disparity of  
94.18 youth using shelter services in the Rochester  
94.19 and St. Cloud regional areas. Of this amount,  
94.20 \$125,000 each year is to address this issue in  
94.21 the Rochester area and \$125,000 each year is  
94.22 to address this issue in the St. Cloud area. A  
94.23 grant recipient shall establish and operate a  
94.24 pilot program connected to shelter services to  
94.25 engage in community intervention outreach,  
94.26 mobile case management, family reunification,  
94.27 aftercare, and follow up when family members  
94.28 are released from shelter services. A pilot  
94.29 program must specifically address the high  
94.30 number of racially diverse youth that enter  
94.31 shelters in the regions. This is a onetime  
94.32 appropriation.

94.33 **(u) Violence Prevention Project Research**  
94.34 **Center**

95.1 \$500,000 each year is for a grant to the  
95.2 Violence Prevention Project Research Center,  
95.3 operating as a 501(c)(3) organization, for  
95.4 research focused on reducing violence in  
95.5 society that uses data and analysis to improve  
95.6 criminal justice-related policy and practice in  
95.7 Minnesota. Research must place an emphasis  
95.8 on issues related to deaths and injuries  
95.9 involving firearms. This is a onetime  
95.10 appropriation.

95.11 Beginning January 15, 2025, the Violence  
95.12 Prevention Project Research Center must  
95.13 submit an annual report to the chairs and  
95.14 ranking minority members of the legislative  
95.15 committees with jurisdiction over public safety  
95.16 policy and finance on its work and findings.  
95.17 The report must include a description of the  
95.18 data reviewed, an analysis of that data, and  
95.19 recommendations to improve criminal  
95.20 justice-related policy and practice in  
95.21 Minnesota with specific recommendations to  
95.22 address deaths and injuries involving firearms.

95.23 **(v) Report on Approaches to Address Illicit**  
95.24 **Drug Use in Minnesota**

95.25 \$118,000 each year is to enter into an  
95.26 agreement with Rise Research LLC for a study  
95.27 and set of reports on illicit drug use in  
95.28 Minnesota describing current responses to that  
95.29 use, reviewing alternative approaches utilized  
95.30 in other jurisdictions, and making policy and  
95.31 funding recommendations for a holistic and  
95.32 effective response to illicit drug use and the  
95.33 illicit drug trade. The agreement must establish  
95.34 a budget and schedule with clear deliverables.  
95.35 This appropriation is onetime.

96.1 The study must include a review of current  
96.2 policies, practices, and funding; identification  
96.3 of alternative approaches utilized effectively  
96.4 in other jurisdictions; and policy and funding  
96.5 recommendations for a response to illicit drug  
96.6 use and the illicit drug trade that reduces and,  
96.7 where possible, prevents harm and expands  
96.8 individual and community health, safety, and  
96.9 autonomy. Recommendations must consider  
96.10 impacts on public safety, racial equity,  
96.11 accessibility of health and ancillary supportive  
96.12 social services, and the intersections between  
96.13 drug policy and mental health, housing and  
96.14 homelessness, overdose and infectious disease,  
96.15 child welfare, and employment.

96.16 Rise Research may subcontract and coordinate  
96.17 with other organizations or individuals to  
96.18 conduct research, provide analysis, and  
96.19 prepare the reports required by this section.

96.20 Rise Research shall submit reports to the  
96.21 chairs and ranking minority members of the  
96.22 legislative committees with jurisdiction over  
96.23 public safety finance and policy, human  
96.24 services finance and policy, health finance and  
96.25 policy, and judiciary finance and policy. Rise  
96.26 Research shall submit an initial report by  
96.27 February 15, 2024, and a final report by March  
96.28 1, 2025.

96.29 **(w) Legal Representation for Children**

96.30 \$150,000 each year is for a grant to an  
96.31 organization that provides legal representation  
96.32 for children in need of protection or services  
96.33 and children in out-of-home placement. The  
96.34 grant is contingent upon a match in an equal  
96.35 amount from nonstate funds. The match may

97.1 be in kind, including the value of volunteer  
 97.2 attorney time, in cash, or a combination of the  
 97.3 two. These appropriations are in addition to  
 97.4 any other appropriations for the legal  
 97.5 representation of children. This appropriation  
 97.6 is onetime.

97.7 **(x) Pretrial Release Study and Report**

97.8 \$250,000 each year are for a grant to the  
 97.9 Minnesota Justice Research Center to study  
 97.10 and report on pretrial release practices in  
 97.11 Minnesota and other jurisdictions, including  
 97.12 but not limited to the use of bail as a condition  
 97.13 of pretrial release. This appropriation is  
 97.14 onetime.

97.15 **(y) Intensive Comprehensive Peace Officer  
 97.16 Education and Training Program**

97.17 \$5,000,000 the first year is to implement the  
 97.18 intensive comprehensive peace officer  
 97.19 education and training program described in  
 97.20 Minnesota Statutes, section 626.8516. This  
 97.21 appropriation is available through June 30,  
 97.22 2027.

97.23 **(z) Youth Services Office**

97.24 \$250,000 each year is to operate the Youth  
 97.25 Services Office.

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

97.27 Sec. 2. Laws 2025, chapter 35, article 2, section 9, is amended to read:

97.28 **Sec. 9. OFFICE OF HIGHER EDUCATION \$ 250,000 \$ -0-**

97.29 **Use of Force Training**

97.30 \$250,000 the first year is to provide  
 97.31 reimbursement grants to eligible  
 97.32 postsecondary schools certified to provide

98.1 programs of professional peace officer  
98.2 education for providing in-service training  
98.3 programs on the use of force, including deadly  
98.4 force, by peace officers. Of this amount, up  
98.5 to 2.5 percent is for administration and  
98.6 monitoring of the program. This appropriation  
98.7 is available until June 30, 2027.

98.8 To be eligible for reimbursement, training  
98.9 offered by a postsecondary school must:

98.10 (1) satisfy the requirements of Minnesota  
98.11 Statutes, section 626.8452, and be approved  
98.12 by the Board of Peace Officer Standards and  
98.13 Training;

98.14 (2) utilize scenario-based training that  
98.15 simulates real-world situations and involves  
98.16 the use of real firearms that fire nonlethal  
98.17 ammunition;

98.18 (3) include a block of instruction on the  
98.19 physical and psychological effects of stress  
98.20 before, during, and after a high-risk or  
98.21 traumatic incident and the cumulative impact  
98.22 of stress on the health of officers;

98.23 (4) include blocks of instruction on  
98.24 de-escalation methods and tactics, bias  
98.25 motivation, unknown risk training, defensive  
98.26 tactics, and force-on-force training; and

98.27 (5) be offered to peace officers at no charge  
98.28 to the peace officer or law enforcement  
98.29 agency.

98.30 An eligible postsecondary school may apply  
98.31 for reimbursement for the costs of offering the  
98.32 training. Reimbursement shall be made at a  
98.33 rate of \$450 for each officer who completes  
98.34 the training. The postsecondary school must

99.1 submit the name and peace officer license  
 99.2 number of the peace officer who received the  
 99.3 training to the Office of Higher Education.

99.4 As used in this section:

99.5 (1) "law enforcement agency" has the meaning  
 99.6 given in Minnesota Statutes, section 626.84,  
 99.7 subdivision 1, paragraph (f); and

99.8 (2) "peace officer" has the meaning given in  
 99.9 Minnesota Statutes, section 626.84,  
 99.10 subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

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

99.12 **ARTICLE 12**

99.13 **FIRST RESPONDERS**

99.14 Section 1. **[169.981] SALE OR TRANSFER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE.**

99.15 **Subdivision 1. Definition.** As used in this section, "law enforcement vehicle" means a  
 99.16 vehicle owned or leased by a state or local law enforcement agency.

99.17 **Subd. 2. Prohibition.** (a) A person must not sell or transfer a law enforcement vehicle  
 99.18 to the public unless the person first removes any equipment or insignia that could mislead  
 99.19 a reasonable person to believe that the vehicle is a law enforcement vehicle, including any:

99.20 (1) emergency lights;

99.21 (2) sirens;

99.22 (3) amber warning lights;

99.23 (4) grill lights;

99.24 (5) emblems; or

99.25 (6) outlines of emblems.

99.26 (b) The requirements in paragraph (a) do not apply to a sale or transfer to the federal  
 99.27 government, a state, or a political subdivision.

99.28 **Subd. 3. Certificate of compliance.** (a) Before consummating a sale or transfer of a law  
 99.29 enforcement vehicle that is subject to subdivision 2, paragraph (a), the vehicle owner must

100.1 provide a certificate of compliance to the buyer or transferee confirming that the vehicle  
100.2 has had the law enforcement equipment and insignia removed.

100.3 (b) The commissioner of public safety must design a standard certificate of compliance  
100.4 form and make the form publicly available without fee on the department's publicly accessible  
100.5 website using existing appropriations.

100.6 Subd. 4. **Violations.** (a) A person who sells or transfers a law enforcement vehicle to  
100.7 the public in violation of this section is liable for:

100.8 (1) damages proximately caused by the use of that vehicle during the commission of a  
100.9 crime; and

100.10 (2) a civil penalty of \$2,500.

100.11 (b) Civil penalties collected under this subdivision must be deposited in the Minnesota  
100.12 victims of crime account created in section 299A.708.

100.13 Subd. 5. **Enforcement.** A county or city attorney may bring an action to recover the  
100.14 civil penalty established under subdivision 4.

100.15 Subd. 6. **Exemption.** Sales or transfers of law enforcement vehicles to members of the  
100.16 public for the purpose of collection or display are exempt from the requirements of this  
100.17 section if the vehicle is owned and operated solely as a collector's item and not for general  
100.18 transportation purposes and is registered under section 168.10, subdivision 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d,  
100.19 1g, or 1h.

100.20 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective October 1, 2026.

100.21 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.41, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
100.22 read:

100.23 Subd. 1a. **Carcinogen.** "Carcinogen" means an agent that is: (1) classified by the  
100.24 International Agency for Research on Cancer under Group 1 or Group 2A; and (2) reasonably  
100.25 linked to an exposure-related cancer.

100.26 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.41, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
100.27 read:

100.28 Subd. 2a. **Exposure-related cancer.** "Exposure-related cancer" means only the following:

100.29 (1) bladder cancer;

100.30 (2) brain cancer;

- 101.1 (3) breast cancer;
- 101.2 (4) cervical cancer;
- 101.3 (5) colon cancer;
- 101.4 (6) colorectal cancer;
- 101.5 (7) esophageal cancer;
- 101.6 (8) kidney cancer;
- 101.7 (9) leukemia;
- 101.8 (10) lung cancer;
- 101.9 (11) malignant melanoma;
- 101.10 (12) mesothelioma;
- 101.11 (13) multiple myeloma;
- 101.12 (14) non-Hodgkin lymphoma;
- 101.13 (15) ovarian cancer;
- 101.14 (16) prostate cancer;
- 101.15 (17) skin cancer;
- 101.16 (18) stomach cancer;
- 101.17 (19) testicular cancer; and
- 101.18 (20) thyroid cancer.

101.19 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.41, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

101.20 Subd. 3. **Killed in the line of duty.** (a) "Killed in the line of duty" does not include  
101.21 deaths from natural causes, except as expressly provided in this subdivision. In the case of  
101.22 a public safety officer, killed in the line of duty includes the death of a public safety officer  
101.23 caused by accidental means while the public safety officer is acting in the course and scope  
101.24 of duties as a public safety officer. Killed in the line of duty also means if a public safety  
101.25 officer dies as the direct and proximate result of a heart attack, stroke, or vascular rupture,  
101.26 that officer shall be presumed to have died as the direct and proximate result of a personal  
101.27 injury sustained in the line of duty if:

101.28 (1) that officer, while on duty:

102.1 (i) engaged in a situation, and that engagement involved nonroutine stressful or strenuous  
102.2 physical activity in law enforcement, fire suppression, rescue, hazardous material response,  
102.3 emergency medical services, prison security, disaster relief, or other emergency response  
102.4 activity; or

102.5 (ii) participated in a training exercise, and that participation involved nonroutine stressful  
102.6 or strenuous physical activity;

102.7 (2) that officer died as a result of a heart attack, stroke, or vascular rupture suffered:

102.8 (i) while engaging or participating under clause (1);

102.9 (ii) while still on duty after engaging or participating under clause (1); or

102.10 (iii) not later than 24 hours after engaging or participating under clause (1); and

102.11 (3) the presumption is not overcome by competent medical evidence to the contrary.

102.12 (b) "Killed in the line of duty" also ~~means that the officer~~ includes a public safety officer  
102.13 who died due to suicide:

102.14 (1) secondary to a diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder as described in the most  
102.15 recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by  
102.16 the American Psychiatric Association; or

102.17 (2) within 45 days of the end of exposure, while on duty, to a traumatic event.

102.18 (c) Killed in the line of duty also includes the death of a public safety officer as a result  
102.19 of complications caused by exposure sustained in the line of duty to any of the following  
102.20 infectious diseases, viruses, or bacteria, if medical records identify the disease, virus, or  
102.21 bacteria as a cause of or contributing factor to the death: COVID-19, influenza, hepatitis  
102.22 B, hepatitis C, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, meningitis, MRSA, whooping cough, or  
102.23 streptococcus pneumoniae.

102.24 (d) Killed in the line of duty also means a public safety officer shall be presumed to have  
102.25 been killed in the line of duty if the officer died from an exposure-related cancer that was  
102.26 a result of exposure to a carcinogen when:

102.27 (1) the exposure occurred while the public safety officer was acting in the course and  
102.28 scope of duties as a public safety officer;

102.29 (2) the public safety officer began serving as a public safety officer not less than five  
102.30 years before the date of the public safety officer's diagnosis of exposure-related cancer;

103.1 (3) the public safety officer was diagnosed with exposure-related cancer not more than  
103.2 15 years after the public safety officer's last date of active service as a public safety officer;  
103.3 and

103.4 (4) the exposure-related cancer directly and proximately results in the death of the public  
103.5 safety officer.

103.6 (e) The presumption under paragraph (d) does not apply if competent medical evidence  
103.7 establishes that the exposure of the public safety officer to the carcinogen was not a  
103.8 substantial contributing factor in the death of the public safety officer.

103.9 **EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.** This section is effective the day following  
103.10 final enactment and applies retroactively from February 1, 2020.

103.11 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.41, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
103.12 read:

103.13 **Subd. 3a. Nonroutine strenuous physical activity.** "Nonroutine strenuous physical  
103.14 activity" means line of duty activity that:

103.15 (1) is not an action of a clerical, administrative, or nonmanual nature;

103.16 (2) is not performed as a matter of routine; and

103.17 (3) entails an unusually high level of physical exertion.

103.18 **EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.** This section is effective the day following  
103.19 final enactment and applies retroactively from February 1, 2020.

103.20 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.41, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
103.21 read:

103.22 **Subd. 3b. Nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity.** "Nonroutine stressful  
103.23 or strenuous physical activity" means nonroutine stressful physical activity or nonroutine  
103.24 strenuous physical activity.

103.25 **EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.** This section is effective the day following  
103.26 final enactment and applies retroactively from February 1, 2020.

103.27 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.41, is amended by adding a subdivision to  
103.28 read:

103.29 **Subd. 3c. Nonroutine stressful physical activity.** "Nonroutine stressful physical activity"  
103.30 means line of duty activity that:

- 104.1 (1) is not an action of a clerical, administrative, or nonmanual nature;
- 104.2 (2) is not performed as a matter of routine;
- 104.3 (3) entails nonnegligible physical exertion; and
- 104.4 (4) occurs:
- 104.5 (i) with respect to a situation in which a public safety officer is engaged under
- 104.6 circumstances that objectively and reasonably:
- 104.7 (A) pose or appear to pose significant dangers, threats, or hazards, or reasonably
- 104.8 foreseeable risks thereof, not faced by similarly situated members of the public in the
- 104.9 ordinary course; and
- 104.10 (B) provoke, cause, or occasion an unusually high level of alarm, fear, or anxiety; or
- 104.11 (ii) with respect to a training exercise in which a public safety officer participates under
- 104.12 circumstances that objectively and reasonably:
- 104.13 (A) simulate in realistic fashion situations that pose significant dangers, threats, or
- 104.14 hazards; and
- 104.15 (B) provoke, cause, or occasion an unusually high level of alarm, fear, or anxiety.
- 104.16 **EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.** This section is effective the day following
- 104.17 final enactment and applies retroactively from February 1, 2020.
- 104.18 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.41, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- 104.19 Subd. 4. **Public safety officer.** "Public safety officer" includes:
- 104.20 (1) a peace officer defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c) or (d);
- 104.21 (2) a correction officer employed at a correctional facility and charged with maintaining
- 104.22 the safety, security, discipline, and custody of inmates at the facility;
- 104.23 (3) a corrections staff person working in a public agency and supervising offenders in
- 104.24 the community as defined in sections 243.05, subdivision 6; 244.19, subdivision 1; and
- 104.25 401.01, subdivision 2;
- 104.26 (4) an individual employed on a full-time or part-time basis by the state or by a fire
- 104.27 department of a governmental subdivision of the state, who is engaged in any of the following
- 104.28 duties:
- 104.29 (i) firefighting;
- 104.30 (ii) emergency motor vehicle operation;

- 105.1 (iii) investigation into the cause and origin of fires;
- 105.2 (iv) the provision of emergency medical services; or
- 105.3 (v) hazardous material responder;
- 105.4 (5) a legally enrolled member of a volunteer or paid on-call fire department or member
- 105.5 of an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation who is engaged in the hazards of
- 105.6 firefighting;
- 105.7 (6) a good samaritan while complying with the request or direction of a public safety
- 105.8 officer to assist the officer;
- 105.9 (7) a reserve police officer or a reserve deputy sheriff while acting under the supervision
- 105.10 and authority of a political subdivision;
- 105.11 (8) a driver or attendant with a licensed basic or advanced life-support transportation
- 105.12 service who is engaged in providing emergency care;
- 105.13 (9) a first responder who is certified by the director of the Office of Emergency Medical
- 105.14 Services to perform basic emergency skills before the arrival of a licensed ambulance service
- 105.15 and who is a member of an organized service recognized by a local political subdivision to
- 105.16 respond to medical emergencies to provide initial medical care before the arrival of an
- 105.17 ambulance; ~~and~~
- 105.18 (10) a person, other than a state trooper, employed by the commissioner of public safety
- 105.19 and assigned to the State Patrol, whose primary employment duty is either Capitol security
- 105.20 or the enforcement of commercial motor vehicle laws and regulations; and
- 105.21 (11) a person formerly employed as a public safety officer under clauses (1) to (5) or
- 105.22 (7) to (10) if the person separated from service due to a duty disability, as defined in section
- 105.23 353.01, subdivision 41.

105.24 **EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.** This section is effective the day following

105.25 final enactment and applies retroactively from February 1, 2020.

105.26 **Sec. 9. [299A.412] DETERMINING WHAT IS ROUTINE.**

105.27 Neither of the following is dispositive in determining whether an activity or action is

105.28 understood to have been performed as a matter of routine under section 299A.41:

105.29 (1) being generally described by the public safety agency as routine or ordinary; or

105.30 (2) the frequency with which the activity or action may be performed.

106.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.** This section is effective the day following  
106.2 final enactment and applies retroactively from February 1, 2020.

106.3 Sec. 10. **[299A.413] EXPOSURE-RELATED CANCER CLAIMS.**

106.4 (a) An individual may file a claim that is predicated upon a public safety officer's line  
106.5 of duty death that is the direct and proximate result of an exposure-related cancer if the  
106.6 death occurred on or after January 1, 2020.

106.7 (b) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person eligible to file a claim for an  
106.8 exposure-related cancer line of duty death of a public safety officer that occurred after  
106.9 January 1, 2020, but before final enactment of this act, has three years from the date of final  
106.10 enactment of this act to file the claim.

106.11 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 299A.45, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

106.12 Subd. 2. **Award amount.** (a) The amount of the award is the lesser of:

106.13 (1) the average tuition and fees charged by the institution; or

106.14 (2) the tuition maximums established by law for the state grant program under section  
106.15 136A.121. The tuition maximum for graduate study is the maximum established by law for  
106.16 the state grant program for four-year programs.

106.17 (b) An award under this subdivision must not affect a recipient's eligibility for a state  
106.18 grant under section 136A.121.

106.19 (c) For the purposes of this subdivision, "fees" include only those fees that are mandatory  
106.20 and charged to all students attending the institution.

106.21 (d) For the purpose of benefits awarded under this section, "full time" for a graduate  
106.22 program is eight or more credits per term or the equivalent.

106.23 (e) If there are insufficient funds appropriated for this purpose, the commissioner shall  
106.24 determine the award amounts for each eligible applicant from available resources.

106.25 Sec. 12. **TASK FORCE TO ESTABLISH A STATEWIDE NETWORK FUNDING**  
106.26 **FOR PUBLIC SAFETY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE.**

106.27 Subdivision 1. **Establishment.** The Task Force to Establish a Statewide Network Funding  
106.28 for Public Safety Radio Communications Infrastructure is established to evaluate and make  
106.29 recommendations regarding transitioning the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response

107.1 (ARMER) network and related interoperable communications to a statewide, state-funded  
107.2 framework.

107.3 Subd. 2. **Membership.** (a) The task force consists of the following members:

107.4 (1) one member of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house;

107.5 (2) one member of the house of representatives, appointed by the leader of the

107.6 Democratic-Farmer-Labor caucus;

107.7 (3) one member of the senate, appointed by the senate majority leader;

107.8 (4) one member of the senate, appointed by the senate minority leader;

107.9 (5) two county commissioners appointed by the Association of Minnesota Counties;

107.10 (6) one member from a greater Minnesota county with ARMER expertise, appointed by

107.11 the Association of Minnesota Counties;

107.12 (7) one member from a metro Minnesota county with ARMER expertise, appointed by

107.13 the Association of Minnesota Counties;

107.14 (8) three members from the telecommunications industry representing wireless, cable,

107.15 and telephone; appointed by the respective trade organizations;

107.16 (9) one representative from the city of Minneapolis, appointed by the Minneapolis City

107.17 Council;

107.18 (10) one representative from the city of St. Cloud, appointed by the St. Cloud City

107.19 Council;

107.20 (11) one peace officer, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 626.84, subdivision 1,

107.21 paragraph (c), appointed by the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association;

107.22 (12) one peace officer, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 626.84, subdivision 1,

107.23 paragraph (c), appointed by the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association;

107.24 (13) the commissioner of public safety, or designee;

107.25 (14) the commissioner of transportation, or designee;

107.26 (15) a member from the Department of Transportation Office of Statewide Radio;

107.27 (16) the executive director of the Metropolitan Emergency Services Board;

107.28 (17) the executive director of the Statewide Emergency Communications Board;

107.29 (18) the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) for the State of Minnesota as

107.30 designated by the commissioner of public safety; and

108.1 (19) a representative from the Minnesota State Fire Chiefs Association, appointed by  
108.2 the president of the association's board of directors.

108.3 (b) Appointments must be made by July 1, 2026. Appointments made by an agency or  
108.4 commissioner may also be made by a designee.

108.5 (c) Members of the task force serve without compensation.

108.6 (d) Members of the task force serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority or until  
108.7 the task force expires. Vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority consistent with  
108.8 the qualifications of the vacating member required by this subdivision.

108.9 Subd. 3. **Officers; meetings.** (a) The commissioner of public safety shall convene the  
108.10 first meeting of the task force no later than August 1, 2026, and shall provide meeting space  
108.11 and administrative assistance as necessary for the task force to conduct its work.

108.12 (b) At its first meeting the task force must elect a chair from the members listed in  
108.13 subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clauses (5) to (18). The task force may elect a vice-chair and  
108.14 other officers as necessary.

108.15 (c) The task force shall meet at least monthly or upon the call of the chair. The task force  
108.16 shall meet sufficiently enough to accomplish the tasks identified in this section. Meetings  
108.17 of the task force are subject to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13D. The task force may meet  
108.18 by telephone or interactive technology consistent with Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.015.

108.19 Subd. 4. **Duties.** (a) The task force must make findings and recommendations on:

108.20 (1) transitioning to a statewide, state-funded ARMER network infrastructure and  
108.21 achieving interoperability standards;

108.22 (2) a dedicated revenue source to ensure the statewide ARMER infrastructure and  
108.23 equipment is maintained, stable, and up-to-date. The task force is encouraged to evaluate:  
108.24 surcharges on telecommunications, public safety related fees, federal grants and matching  
108.25 funds, revenue from state asset forfeitures designated for public safety purposes, and other  
108.26 revenue sources deemed appropriate;

108.27 (3) the roles of Minnesota Department of Transportation Office of Statewide Radio,  
108.28 Department of Public Safety, and Statewide Emergency Communications Board;

108.29 (4) statewide performance metrics; and

108.30 (5) any other related issues necessary to ensure a sustainable, statewide public safety  
108.31 communications system.

109.1 (b) The Department of Public Safety, Department of Transportation, the Statewide  
 109.2 Emergency Communications Board, regional emergency communications or services boards,  
 109.3 and local ARMER infrastructure owners must provide relevant data and research to the task  
 109.4 force to facilitate the task force's work.

109.5 Subd. 5. **Report.** The task force must submit a report to the chairs, cochairs, and ranking  
 109.6 minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over ARMER  
 109.7 funding by February 15, 2027.

109.8 Subd. 6. **Expiration.** The task force expires the day after submitting its final report under  
 109.9 subdivision 5.

109.10 Subd. 7. **Funding.** The commissioner of public safety may request funds through the  
 109.11 Statewide Emergency Communications Board to support the work of the task force.

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

### 109.13 **ARTICLE 13**

### 109.14 **HUMAN RIGHTS**

109.15 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 363A.29, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

109.16 Subdivision 1. **Conduct of hearings.** A determination issued by the commissioner may  
 109.17 be heard as a contested case, ~~except that~~. The report of the administrative law judge shall  
 109.18 be binding on all parties to the proceeding and if appropriate shall be implemented by an  
 109.19 order as provided for in subdivision 3. The party contesting the determination issued by the  
 109.20 commissioner may file a request with the commissioner to appear at a hearing on the party's  
 109.21 own behalf or through a private attorney. The commissioner shall decide within 30 days  
 109.22 whether to forward the request for hearing to the Office Court of Administrative Hearings,  
 109.23 which shall promptly set the matter for hearing. ~~The hearing shall be conducted at a place~~  
 109.24 ~~designated by the commissioner, within the county where the unfair discriminatory practice~~  
 109.25 ~~occurred or where the respondent resides or has a principal place of business.~~ The hearing  
 109.26 shall be conducted in accordance with sections 14.57 to 14.62, and is subject to appeal in  
 109.27 accordance with sections 14.63 to 14.68.

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ARTICLE 4	CORRECTIONS.....	Page.Ln 38.9
ARTICLE 5	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS LICENSING.....	Page.Ln 44.6
ARTICLE 6	CRIMINAL LAW.....	Page.Ln 63.24
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**169A.54 DWI CONVICTIONS, ADJUDICATIONS; ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES.**

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).

**241.021 LICENSING AND SUPERVISION OF FACILITIES.**

Subd. 1g. **Biennial assessment and audit of security practices; state correctional facilities.** (a) Beginning in 2022, the commissioner shall have the department's inspection unit conduct biennial security audits of each state correctional facility using the standards promulgated by the state correctional facilities security audit group. The unit must prepare a report for each assessment and audit and submit the report to the state correctional facilities security audit group within 30 days of completion of the audit.

(b) Corrections and detention confidential data, as defined in section 13.85, subdivision 3, and nonpublic security information, as defined in section 13.37, subdivision 1, that is contained in reports and records of the group maintain that classification, regardless of the data's classification in the hands of the person who provided the data, and are not subject to discovery or introduction into evidence in a civil or criminal action against the state arising out of the matters the group is reviewing. Information, documents, and records otherwise available from other sources are not immune from discovery or use in a civil or criminal action solely because they were acquired during the group's audit. This section does not limit a person who presented information to the group or who is a member of the group from testifying about matters within the person's knowledge. However, in a civil or criminal proceeding, a person may not be questioned about the person's good faith presentation of information to the group or opinions formed by the person as a result of the group's audits.

Subd. 1h. **State correctional facilities security audit group.** (a) Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the commissioner shall form a state correctional facilities security audit group. The group must consist of the following members:

(1) a Department of Corrections employee who is not assigned to the correctional institutions division, appointed by the commissioner;

(2) the ombudsperson for corrections or a designee;

(3) an elected sheriff or designee nominated by the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association and appointed by the commissioner;

(4) an individual with expertise in security related to infrastructure and operational logistics of correctional facilities who is not required to reside in Minnesota, appointed by the governor;

(5) the commissioner of health or a designee;

(6) the commissioner of administration or a designee;

(7) two senators, one appointed by the senate majority leader and one appointed by the minority leader; and

(8) two representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(b) The ombudsperson or a designee shall chair the group. The group shall establish security audit standards for state correctional facilities. In developing the standards, the group, or individual members of the group, may gather information from state correctional facilities and state correctional staff and inmates. The security audit group must periodically review the standards and modify them

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as needed. The group must report the standards to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over public safety policy and finance whenever the standards are updated.

(c) The group shall meet twice a year to review facility audit reports submitted to the group by the agency's inspection unit. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the group is entitled to review the full audit reports including nonpublic security information and corrections and detention confidential data. Within 60 days of meeting to review audit reports from the department's inspection unit, the group must make recommendations to the commissioner. Within 45 days of receiving the group's recommendations, the commissioner must reply in writing to the group's findings and recommendations. The commissioner's response must explain whether the agency will implement the group's recommendations, the timeline for implementation of the changes, and, if not, why the commissioner will not or cannot implement the group's recommendations.

(d) Beginning in 2023, the commissioner must include a written aggregate of the group's recommendations based on each security audit and assessment of a state correctional facility and the commissioner's responses to the recommendations in the biennial report required under section 241.016, subdivision 1. The commissioner shall not include corrections and detention confidential data, as defined in section 13.85, subdivision 3, and nonpublic security information, as defined in section 13.37, subdivision 1, in the commissioner's report to the legislature.

(e) The commissioner shall provide staffing and administrative support to the group.

(f) The state correctional facilities security audit group is not subject to chapter 13D.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the terms, compensation, and removal of members of the group are governed by section 15.059. Members of the group serve without compensation but shall receive expense reimbursement. Notwithstanding section 15.059, subdivision 6, the group does not expire.

**Subd. 2. Facilities for delinquent children and youth; licenses; supervision.** Notwithstanding any provisions in sections 142B.05; 142B.10; 245A.03; 245A.04; and 256.01, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clause (2), and chapter 245C to the contrary, but subject to the municipality notification requirements of subdivision 2a, the commissioner of corrections shall review all county, municipal, or other publicly established and operated facilities for the detention, care and training of delinquent children and youth at least once every biennium, and if such facility conforms to reasonable standards established by the commissioner or in the commissioner's judgment is making satisfactory progress toward substantial conformity therewith, and the commissioner is satisfied that the interests and well-being of children and youth received therein are protected, the commissioner shall grant a license to the county, municipality or agency thereof operating such facility. The commissioner may grant licensure up to two years. Each such facility shall cooperate with the commissioner to make available all facts regarding its operation and services as the commissioner requires to determine its conformance to standards and its competence to give the services needed and which it purports to give. Every such facility as herein described is subject to visitation and supervision by the commissioner and shall receive from the commissioner consultation as needed to strengthen services to the children and youth received therein.

**Subd. 2a. Affected municipality; notice.** The commissioner must not grant a license without giving 30 calendar days' written notice to any affected municipality or other political subdivision unless the facility has a licensed capacity of six or fewer persons and is occupied by either the licensee or the group foster home parents. The notification must be given before the license is first granted and annually after that time if annual notification is requested in writing by any affected municipality or other political subdivision. State funds must not be made available to or be spent by an agency or department of state, county, or municipal government for payment to a foster care facility licensed under subdivision 2 until the provisions of this subdivision have been complied with in full.

**Subd. 2b. Licensing; facilities; juveniles from outside state.** The commissioner may not:

(1) grant a license under this section to operate a correctional facility for the detention or confinement of juvenile offenders if the facility accepts juveniles who reside outside of Minnesota without an agreement with the entity placing the juvenile at the facility that obligates the entity to pay the educational expenses of the juvenile; or

(2) renew a license under this section to operate a correctional facility for the detention or confinement of juvenile offenders if the facility accepts juveniles who reside outside of Minnesota

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without an agreement with the entity placing the juvenile at the facility that obligates the entity to pay the educational expenses of the juvenile.

Subd. 3. **Revocation of license.** When after due notice and hearing the commissioner of corrections determines that any facility described in subdivision 2 does not substantially conform to the reasonable standards therein provided or is not making satisfactory progress toward substantial compliance therewith, the commissioner may, with the consent of the judge of the district court, issue an order revoking the license of that facility. After revocation of its license, that facility shall not be used for the care and training of delinquent children, or for their detention until its license is renewed.

Subd. 6. **Background studies.** (a) The commissioner of corrections is authorized to do background studies on personnel employed by any facility serving children or youth that is licensed under this section. The commissioner of corrections shall contract with the commissioner of human services to conduct background studies of individuals providing services in secure and nonsecure residential facilities and detention facilities who have direct contact, as defined under section 245C.02, subdivision 11, with persons served in the facilities. A disqualification of an individual in this section shall disqualify the individual as provided in chapter 245C.

(b) A clerk or administrator of any court, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, a prosecuting attorney, a county sheriff, or a chief of a local police department, shall assist in these studies by providing to the commissioner of human services, or the commissioner's representative, all criminal conviction data available from local, state, and national criminal history record repositories, including the criminal justice data communications network, pertaining to the following individuals: applicants, operators, all persons living in the household, and all staff of any facility subject to background studies under this subdivision.

(c) The Department of Human Services shall conduct the background studies required by paragraph (a) in compliance with the provisions of chapter 245C. For the purpose of this subdivision, the term "secure and nonsecure residential facility and detention facility" shall include programs licensed or certified under subdivision 2. The Department of Human Services shall provide necessary forms and instructions, shall conduct the necessary background studies of individuals, and shall provide notification of the results of the studies to the facilities, individuals, and the commissioner of corrections. Individuals shall be disqualified under the provisions of chapter 245C.

If an individual is disqualified, the Department of Human Services shall notify the facility and the individual and shall inform the individual of the right to request a reconsideration of the disqualification by submitting the request to the Department of Corrections.

(d) The commissioner of corrections shall review and decide reconsideration requests, including the granting of variances, in accordance with the procedures and criteria contained in chapter 245C. The commissioner's decision shall be provided to the individual and to the Department of Human Services. The commissioner's decision to grant or deny a reconsideration of disqualification is the final administrative agency action.

(e) Facilities described in paragraph (a) shall be responsible for cooperating with the departments in implementing the provisions of this subdivision. The responsibilities imposed on applicants and licensees under chapters 245A and 245C shall apply to these facilities.

**629.72 BAIL; DOMESTIC ABUSE; HARASSMENT; VIOLATION OF ORDER FOR PROTECTION; OR NO CONTACT ORDER.**

Subd. 3. **Release.** If the arrested person is not issued a citation by the officer in charge of the police station or the county sheriff pursuant to subdivision 1, and is not brought before a judge within the time limits prescribed by court rule, the arrested person shall be released by the arresting authorities, and a citation must be issued in lieu of continued detention.



**A E M E E EE M**

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i ersity of citi ens i is refers to suits under ere arties are citi ens of different states en o is c ec ed t e citi ens i of t e different arties must e c ec ed ee ection III elo **E d r ti ti t r d r di r it**

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**t r it** Place an " " in t e a ro riate o If t ere are multi le nature of suit codes associated it t e case ic t e nature of suit code t at is most a lica le lic ere for ature of uit ode escri tions

**ri i** Place an " " in one of t e se en o es ri inal Proceedin s ases ic ori inate in t e nited tates district courts emo ed from tate ourt Proceedin s initiated in state courts may e remo ed to t e district courts under tile ection ent e etition for remo al is ranted c ec t is o emanded from ellate ourt ec t is o for cases remanded to t e district court for furt er action se t e date of remand as t e filin date

einstanted or eo ened ec t is o for cases reinstated or reo ened in t e district court se t e reo enin date as t e filin date ransferred from not er istrict or cases transferred under tile ection a o not use t is for it in district transfers or multidistrict liti ation transfers

Multidistrict iti ation ransfer ec t is o en a multidistrict case is transferred into t e district under aut ority of tile ection

Multidistrict iti ation irect ile ec t is o en a multidistrict case is filed in t e same district as t e Master M doc et

**EA E E A E E A E** ri in ode as used for istorical records and is no lon er rele ant due to c an es in statue

**A ti** e ort t e ci il statute directly related to t e cause of action and i e a rief descri tion of t e cause **t it ri di ti** **t t t di r it** am le i il tatute rief escri tion naut ori ed rece tion of ca le ser ice

**t di i t** lass ction Place an " " in t is o if you are filin a class action under ule P emand In t is s ace enter t e actual dollar amount ein demanded or indicate ot er demand suc as a reliminary injunction ury emand ec t e a ro riate o to indicate et er or not a jury is ein demanded

**t d** is section of t e is used to reference related endin cases if any If t ere are related endin cases insert t e doc et num ers and t e corres ondin jud e names for suc cases

**t d Att r i t r** ate and si n t e ci il co er s eet