



H.F. No. 2432, 1st unofficial engrossment – Omnibus judiciary and public safety policy and funding bill (as passed by the Senate)

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Article 1 Judiciary Appropriations

Sections 1 to 16 appropriate money for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Courts, Board of Civil Legal Aid, Guardian ad Litem Board, Tax Court, Uniform Laws Commission, Board on Judicial Standards, Board of Public Defense, Department of Human Rights, Office of Appellate Counsel and Training, Minnesota Competency Attainment Board, Cannabis Expungement Board, Attorney General and Secretary of State. See spreadsheet for details.

Section 17 cancels \$2 million from the FY 24-25 appropriation to the Office of Appellate Counsel and Training.

Section 18 cancels \$9 million from the FY 24-25 appropriation to the Minnesota Competency Attainment Board.

Section 19 cancels \$9 million from the FY 24-25 appropriation to the Cannabis Expungement Board.

Section 20 (Reallocating Fee Revenue) increases, from \$30 to \$60, the amount of the marriage dissolution court filing fee allocated to the Minnesota Family Resiliency Partnership (MFRP). The marriage dissolution filing is currently \$315. Under this section, \$60 of the fee will be allocated to the MFRP and the remaining \$255 will be credited to the general fund.

Section 21 (Court Fee Increases) increases the civil court filing fee from \$285 to \$310, except in marriage dissolution actions, where it increases from \$315 to \$340. Increases the motion fee from \$75 to \$100.

Article 2

Public Safety Appropriations

Sections 1 to 8 appropriate money for the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, Department of Public Safety, Peace Officer Standards and Training Board, Private Detective Board, Department of Corrections, Clemency Review Commission. See spreadsheet for details.

Section 9 (General Fund Transfer Out) transfers \$8,366,000 from the general fund to the Minnesota Victims of Crime account in the special revenue fund.

Section 10 (General Fund Transfer In) transfers \$4,750,000 in fiscal year 2026 and \$3,000,000 in fiscal year 2027 from the community crime and violence prevention account in the special revenue fund to the general fund.

Section 11 (Report Required; M.S. section 299A.296 Community Crime Intervention and Prevention Programs) requires the commissioner of public safety to submit an annual report to the legislature on the grant recipients under section 299A.296, including an analysis of the recipients' success in attaining the outcomes specified for the grants.

Sections 12 to 13 and 21 (Public Safety Officer Killed in the Line of Duty) expand the definition of public safety officer for the purposes of determining eligibility for killed in the line of duty death benefits. Makes eligibility retroactive to February 1, 2020.

Section 14 (Minnesota Victims of Crime Account) establishes a Minnesota Victims of Crime account in the special revenue fund. The account exists of general fund transfers, gifts, donations, interest or earnings on the account, and assessments imposed under section 13.

Section 15 (Corporate Offenders; Penalty Assessment Required) requires courts, when sentencing a corporate offender, to assess a penalty in addition to any fines or restitution required by law. Such assessments are to be deposited in the Minnesota Victims of Crime account in the special revenue fund.

Section 16 (Tracing and reporting of Firearms) requires law enforcement agencies to register for the ATFE National Tracing Center's eTrace system, and opt-in to the system's collective data sharing feature to assist in tracing and reporting recovered or confiscated firearms. Exempts the DNR and State Patrol from the provisions of the section.

Sections 17 and 19 (Extending Appropriations for Public Safety Officer Survivor Benefits) extend the availability of two FY 2025 public safety officer survivor benefit appropriations to the end of fiscal year 2027.

Section 18 (Extending Appropriation for Ramsey County Youth Homes) extends the availability of an appropriation for Ramsey County Youth Homes for one year from June 30, 2026 to June 20, 2027.

Section 20 (Task Force on Mandatory Minimum Sentences) establishes a task force of mandatory minimum sentences to assess whether current laws and practices promote public safety and equity in sentencing. The task force must convene by August 1, 2025, meet at least monthly, and must report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature by August 15, 2026.

Article 3

Financial Crimes and Fraud Investigations

This article eliminates the Commerce Fraud Bureau and moves its duties to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) in the Department of Public Safety. It establishes a new Financial Crimes and Fraud Section within the BCA. This article is identical to the language provided in the governor's revised budget bill.

Article 4

Criminal Provisions

Sections 1 to 4 address the treatment of water pipe fluid in the controlled substances laws. Currently, in the first- through third-degree controlled substances possession crimes, the weight of fluid used in a water pipe may not be considered in measuring the weight of the mixture except in cases where the mixture contains four or more fluid ounces of fluid. **Sections 1 to 3** strike that language and provide that a mixture does not include fluid used in a water pipe or any amounts of controlled substances that are dissolved in the pipe's fluid. **Section 4** adds that language to the fifth-degree possession crime.

Section 5 amends the child/vulnerable adult endangerment by methamphetamine exposure crime. Current law prohibits a person from knowingly causing or permitting a child or vulnerable adult to inhale, be exposed to, have contact with, or ingest methamphetamine. A violation is a five-year felony. This section adds an identical prohibition for fentanyl.

Sections 6, 22, and 23 criminalize the creation, distribution, and possession of child-like sex dolls (**sections 22 and 23**). These sections are modelled after the child pornography crimes and provide identical penalties and conditional release terms for child-like sex dolls, as do the corresponding child pornography crimes. Penalties range from a five-year to a 15-year felony. Also, requires the offender to register as a predatory offender (**section 6**).

Section 7 amends the accomplice liability law to provide that a person may not be held criminally liable for violating the first-degree murder crime involving premeditation and intent to effect the death of another or the second-degree murder crime involving intent to effect the death of another but without premeditation, where the death was caused by another, unless the person intentionally aided, advised, hired, counseled, or conspired with or otherwise procured the other person to commit the crime.

Section 8 provides that the felony murder provision in the first-degree murder crime applies only to felony level violations of the listed predicate offenses.

Section 9 strikes unintentional deaths arising from drive-by shootings from subdivision 1 of the second-degree murder crime. These are added to subdivision 2 of the second-degree murder crime in **section 10**. While both subdivisions carry a 40-year statutory maximum sentence, subdivision 2 crimes have shorter presumptive sentence durations and a lower severity level than subdivision 1 crimes.

Section 10 amends the unintentional death felony murder provision in the second-degree murder crime to limit the predicate offenses to which it applies to the listed offenses (which are the same ones that currently can serve as predicates for first-degree intentional death felony murders).

Section 11 adds an additional limitation for unintentional death felony murders in the second-degree murder crime (**see section 10**) to provide that, to be convicted, a person's acts must present a special danger to human life based on the circumstances under which the predicate felony was committed.

Section 12 amends the fourth-degree assault crime. Makes physical assaults of fire fighters, EMS personnel, or health workers in hospital emergency room settings a gross misdemeanor. Also increases the statutory maximum for an assault against any of these individuals that results in demonstrable bodily harm from two years imprisonment/\$4k fine to three years imprisonment/\$6k fine.

Section 13 establishes two new felony offenses. The first is for knowingly adulterating or altering a controlled substance or drug with fentanyl, or substituting a controlled substance or drug with fentanyl, and the second is for knowingly adulterating or altering any package or receptacle containing a controlled substance or drug with fentanyl, or substituting any package containing a controlled substance with a package containing fentanyl. Both crimes have statutory maximum sentences of five years imprisonment and/or a \$10k fine. Provides an exemption to the crimes for manufacturers, practitioners, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, nurses, and other persons acting in a professional capacity.

Section 14 amends the coercion crime. Coercion currently includes, among other prohibited conduct, threatening to violate the nonconsensual dissemination of private images crime (Minnesota Statutes, section 617.261) and thereby causing another, against their will, to do any act or forbear doing a lawful act. Penalties range from a misdemeanor up to a ten year/\$20k felony. This section makes this conduct a 15 year/\$30k felony if the violation is the proximate cause of the victim suffering great bodily harm or death.

Section 15 provides an exception to the child neglect crime for acts committed while pregnant and before the birth of the child.

Section 16 establishes a new crime for approaching or remaining within 25 feet of a first responder with the intent of impeding or interfering with the person while knowing of their status and failing to heed a warning to stay away. Penalties for a violation range from a misdemeanor to a five-year felony depending on the harm caused.

Section 17 establishes a new crime relating to the theft of public funds. Penalties for a violation range from a six-year to a 24-year felony.

Section 18 amends the crime addressing damage or theft of certain infrastructure to clarify that it includes broadband services and cable services equipment. Also adds references to street lighting, vehicle charging, and other public infrastructure.

Section 19 expands the swatting crime provision that addresses victims who are public officials or employees to include all correctional employees of state or local political subdivisions.

Section 20 expands the definition of “pornographic work” in the child pornography law (and thus the scope of that law) to include depictions of individuals indistinguishable from actual minors created through artificial intelligence or other computer technology.

Section 21 provides immunity from liability under the child pornography crimes relating to the new criminalization of AI-generated materials (see **section 20**) for certain actions taken by interactive computer services and providers of information services or telecommunications services.

Section 24 provides a process for individuals to get retroactive relief for past first-degree murder convictions for intentional and premeditated deaths that were based on an accomplice liability theory and where the death was caused by another and the person did not intentionally aid, advise, hire, counsel, or conspire with or otherwise procure the other person to commit the crime (**section 7** prospectively prohibits similarly situated individuals from being convicted of this in the first place). Specifies the process for retroactive relief, which is nearly identical to the process enacted in 2023 for retroactive relief for certain other individuals convicted of felony murder under an accomplice liability theory.

Article 5

Public Safety Provisions

Sections 1 to 3, 10, and 17 replace references in provisions addressing “videotapes” of child abuse victims with “recordings.”

Sections 4, 9, 11, and 12 replace references to the term “pornographic work” in the child pornography and other related laws with “child sexual material.”

Section 5 amends the Hometown Heroes law. Hometown Heroes is a program administered by the Minnesota Firefighters Initiative that provides critical illness coverage and monetary support payments to firefighters diagnosed with certain critical illnesses. It also provides psychotherapy to address emotional trauma experienced by firefighters, and education on the best practices for firefighters to limit the occupational risks of cancer, heart disease, and emotional trauma.

This section clarifies that the psychotherapy program offered by Hometown Heroes includes peer-to-peer support, and changes the requirement that at least two hours of education on occupational risks be provided to all firefighters to a requirement that at least two hours of education be made available to all firefighters.

Section 6 amends the definition of “endangered” in the Minnesota missing children and endangered persons program to include persons at risk of physical injury or death because the person has been diagnosed with dementia, autism, or other listed cognitive impairments.

Section 7 authorizes counties and cities to investigate the background of applicants for licenses to operate an adult entertainment establishment or business providing massage services. Specifically authorizes a check of national criminal records. Describes the process for a background check.

Section 8 modifies the amount that the state fire marshal must charge for charter school building inspections from a designated flat fee per building to a designated fee based on square footage.

Section 13 amends the definition of “crime of violence” in the firearms law to add felony violations of M.S. chapter 343 (animal cruelty). A person convicted of or adjudicated for a crime of violence is subject to a lifetime prohibition on possessing firearms.

Section 14 amends the permit to carry law. Requires a permit holder who has changed their legal name to notify the issuing sheriff of this within 30 days.

Section 15 expands the situations for which a law enforcement agency may use an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) without a search warrant to include (1) use to preserve or protect evidence from the imminent risk of destruction, (2) use over private areas with the written consent of the occupant for training or public relations purposes, (3) use to facilitate searches for missing persons, and (4) use to assist in the lawful pursuit of a suspect who is fleeing or might flee from law enforcement.

Section 16 provides an exception to the general prohibition on the use of mobile tracking devices without a court order when used on a fleeing motor vehicle.

Section 18 directs the Revisor to update headnote cross references in law to reflect the changes made in this article.

Section 19 repeals certain consumer protection statutes related to matches, flame resistant tents, and related rules and penalties that predate the fire code.

Article 6

Criminal Justice-Related Judicial Provisions

Section 1 authorizes a county attorney to subpoena and require the production of the following records of any employer or other person or business entity who is the subject of a wage theft investigation: accounting and financial records, payroll records, and other records relating to

wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of any employee or of work performed by independent contractors, and records of payments to contractors, and records of payments of workers' compensation insurance. Current law provides that administrative subpoenas may only be issued for records that are relevant to an ongoing legitimate law enforcement investigation.

Section 2 expands the post-conviction relief law to include stays of adjudication.

Section 3 amends the privilege law to provide that domestic abuse advocates may not, without the victim's consent, disclose any opinion or information received from or about the victim that the advocate acquired in attending the victim in a professional capacity. Under current law, a court may compel disclosure using a balancing test. Provides that nothing in the provision modifies a prosecutor's obligation to disclose information in certain instances.

Sections 4 to 7 address expungements of certain cannabis-related offenses.

In 2023, the legislature established the Cannabis Expungement Board to review certain past convictions relating to cannabis sales or possession. The board was required to review records of past offenses, determine whether a person committed an act that would be a lesser offense or no longer a crime following the legalization of recreational cannabis, and direct the courts to take appropriate action (including vacating convictions, dismissing charges, expunging records, or resentencing persons to lesser offenses). Among other criteria for eligibility for this, the underlying offense could not have involved dangerous weapons or infliction of bodily harm. The prior crimes eligible for favorable action were restricted to citations to specific crimes that were in law at the time of the changes being enacted (but some of which, following enactment, are no longer on the books or are codified differently).

These sections modify the offenses eligible for expungements or resentencings to include any controlled substance crime involving the sale or possession of marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols (assuming it meets the other eligibility requirements of the statute) existing as of the date the recreational cannabis law became effective and any prior versions of these or any other laws that criminalized the possession, sale, transportation, or cultivation of marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

In addition, they authorize expungements for other offenses charged along with the underlying controlled substance crime if the charge was dismissed or eligible for automatic expungement under Minnesota Statutes, section 609A.055, and requires courts, when expunging records, to also seal correctional records.

Section 8 adds language back into Minnesota Statutes, chapter 611, relating to reasonable attorney fees and costs for prosecutorial appeals in criminal cases. This language was in law up until 2024 when it was mistakenly omitted during a recodification.

Article 7

Crime Victims Provisions

Section 1 adds children’s advocacy centers to the definition of “victim assistance program” in the statute requiring minimum fines for certain crimes. Under the law, 70% of the money mandated as a minimum fine is allocated to victim assistance programs.

Section 2 makes clarifying, technical, and conforming changes in the statute requiring that victims receive notice of certain rights, including information about the address confidentiality program. Authorizes certain notifications to be provided in an electronic form, updates references to the Minnesota Crime Victims Reimbursement Program, specifies that notice about the right to reimbursement must include information on how to apply, clarifies the right of victims to be notified when an offender is charged, and specifies that notice to certain victims must include specific resources. Clarifies that the notice provided when an offender is a juvenile is supplemental to other notices.

Section 3 includes violations of orders for protection, domestic abuse no contact orders, and harassment restraining orders in the list of offenses that require prosecutors to provide victims with additional notifications if a prosecutor declines to charge the offense or dismisses the charge.

Section 4 requires the custodial authority for an imprisoned person to make a good faith effort to notify a victim when the person has submitted a letter of apology if the victim has requested such notification. Provides that, upon request, the authority must notify the Board of Pardons, the Clemency Review Commission, or a court that the offender has submitted the letter.

Section 5 clarifies that peace officers must orally tell certain victims about shelters and other services in addition to providing written notice. Amends the written notice that informs certain victims of the right to seek an order for protection.

Section 6 authorizes law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to exhaust the supply of existing notices before producing materials that comply with the updated requirements in this article relating to victim notification.

Article 8

Correctional Provisions

Sections 1, 3 to 7, 9 to 30, 48, and 49 make changes to statute to reflect the repeal of Minnesota Rules, chapter 2940, in **section 51**. Minnesota Statutes, chapter 2940, governs the agency’s Hearing and Release Unit (HRU). The HRU, once an independent entity, was brought under the department’s jurisdiction in 2004. Much of the rule is considered by the agency to be either obsolete, duplicative, or already in statute.

Current law provides that the definition of “rule” in Minnesota Statutes, section 14.02, subdivision 4, does not include rules of the commissioner of corrections relating to the release, placement, term, and supervision of inmates serving a supervised or conditional release term.

Section 1 expands this to include revocation decisions and also adds references to individuals

on work release and parole. The remaining sections replace references to “rules” on these matters with “policies” (as adopted by the commissioner). Thus, the DOC would not need to adopt formal rules in these matters.

Sections 2 and 37 strike references to Minnesota Statutes, section 244.65, which is being repealed in **section 51**.

Section 8 updates and modernizes language contained in the statute requiring the commissioner of corrections to have a policy to provide cultural programming services to American Indian incarcerated individuals at state correctional facilities and community-based programs.

Sections 31, 35, 38, 39, 42, and 43 streamline the distribution of Tribal Nation supervision funding and clarify what these funds can be used for (see summary of **section 39** below for additional information on other charges made in that section).

Sections 32 to 34, 44, and 45 make community supervision distribution modifications for DOC supervised counties. Currently, the DOC sends supervision funding to these counties, then bills them back for the services, which the DOC deems inefficient and time consuming.

Section 36 exempts federal law enforcement officials from the licensing and background requirements for individuals who are employed as protective agents to transfer incarcerated individuals.

Section 39 makes changes to the community supervision funding formula by requiring the felony and misdemeanor per diem rates to be multiplied by the three-year average total felony and misdemeanor populations. Under current law the per diem rates are multiplied by the felony and misdemeanor populations as reported in the most recent probation survey.

Section 40 requires that all counties share the cost for the interstate transfer unit as the unit handles transfers of supervision throughout the state. Under current law, the cost is borne by DOC counties only. This section requires the commissioner to prorate the cost of the transfer unit among all counties, and deduct that amount from each county’s subsidy.

Section 41 clarifies and streamlines certain requirements of the community supervision funding report to the legislature and changes it from an annual to a biennial report.

Section 46 expands the membership of the Community Supervision Advisory Council to include members of the judicial system and aspires to more diversity in certain commissioner appointed members of the council.

Section 47 changes a reporting deadline from January 15, 2025, to May 1, 2025, and corrects a statutory reference.

Section 50 extends, until August 1, 2027, the pilot program allowing for the transfer of individuals incarcerated in county jails to the Mental Health Unit at MCF-Oak Park Heights for

mental health treatment. The section also strikes the requirement that inmates volunteer for program participation, and allows mental health professionals to refer them to the program.

Section 51 repeals provisions considered obsolete by the agency regarding the issuance of warrants for escaped inmates or convicted defendants, work release or specialized programming for pregnant inmates, and Minnesota Rules, chapter 2940, regarding HRU policies. Also repeals statutes that require MCF-Stillwater and MCF-St. Cloud to initiate civil commitment proceedings on mentally ill inmates, transfer those to be found mentally ill to the Minnesota Security Hospital, and take them back upon restoration of their mental health.

Article 9

Civil Commitment Coordinating Division

This article establishes the Civil Commitment Coordinating Division, within the Office of the Attorney General, and the Transport Hold Work Group.

Section 1 defines terms for purposes of sections 2 and 3.

Section 2 establishes the Civil Commitment Coordinating Division and requires the attorney general to appoint a civil commitment coordinator who must maintain the Civil Commitment Advisory Committee; provide guidance and advocacy regarding engagement services, outpatient civil commitment, and provisional discharge; provide technical assistance to those charged with monitoring civilly committed participants; aggregate and analyze data; and educate the public. The Civil Commitment Advisory Committee, established by the attorney general, must consist of 11 to 20 members, including the attorney general, the chief executive officer of Direct Care and Treatment, the commissioner of public safety, a member representing district court judges, a member representing district court administrators, a member representing counties, a member who was previously civilly committed, and a family member of a person currently or previously civilly committed.

Section 3 requires each county to conduct diversion studies, in accordance with uniform guidelines set by the civil commitment coordinator, and provide diversion study data and narratives to the civil commitment coordinator by October 1, 2027, and every two years thereafter. A diversion study must examine the county's behavioral health system's capacity to divert people who have a mental illness, developmental disability, or chemical use disorder away from the criminal justice system and into treatment. The civil commitment coordinator must submit a report to the legislature by April 1, 2028, and every two years thereafter, summarizing county-level data related to diversion studies.

Section 4 establishes the Transport Hold Work Group, which consists of members from law enforcement, mental health organizations, the legal community, and representatives from Direct Care and Treatment, the Department of Human Services, and the Ombudsman for Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. The work group must determine best practices and develop policy recommendations related to safely transporting people experiencing a mental health crisis. The work group must submit a report to the legislature by February 1, 2026. The work group expires on February 1, 2026.

Article 10

Courts

This article includes the Judicial Branch’s policy provisions and a reporting requirement for the State Board of Civil Legal Aid.

Section 1 requires the State Board of Civil Legal Aid to provide a report, by April 1 in odd-numbered years, to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over the judiciary regarding data related to the cases, individuals, and families served by each grant recipient. A 2024 law established the State Board of Civil Legal Aid, effective July 1, 2025.

Sections 2 and 3 allow court filings in any St. Louis County case to be accepted at any St. Louis County courthouse.

Section 4 eliminates the statutory two-page limit on Appendix A notices for child support, spousal maintenance, custody, and parenting time, ensuring compliance with updated legal and digital accessibility requirements.

Section 5 requires conservators to serve annual reports to individuals under conservatorship, increasing transparency and accountability.

Article 11

Data Practices

This article modifies several provisions of chapter 13 (the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act) and other provisions governing access to government data.

Section 1 permits a responsible authority to submit private data to the commissioner of administration to respond to an appeal related to the accuracy or completeness of public or private data about an individual data subject. The commissioner may disclose private data contained in the appeal records to the Office of Administrative Hearings. Data maintained by the commissioner that a responsible authority has completed, corrected, or destroyed as a result of an informal resolution process is private data on individuals.

Section 2 requires government entities to establish procedures to monitor access to private or confidential data on individuals.

Section 3 classifies all telephone numbers, email addresses, and online account information as private data on individuals and permits a government entity to use the data, without providing a Tennessean warning, to communicate with the individual or to perform health, safety, or welfare functions or provide government services.

Section 4 classifies the name of a library patron who is a minor as private data on individuals and exempts the government entity from providing a notice about how the data will be used or shared.

Section 5 expands the definition of “public official” for purposes of personnel data privacy. Under current law, only the managers, chiefs, heads or directors, and any equivalent position employed by a city with a population of more than 7,500 or a county with a population of more than 5,000 are defined as public officials. This section makes all managers, chiefs, heads or directors, and any equivalent position a public official, regardless of the city or county’s population. Under section 13.43, excluding data that would jeopardize an active investigation or reveal confidential sources, if the employee is a public official, all data relating to a complaint or charge against the public official is public upon the completion of an investigation or if the public official resigns or is terminated while the complaint or charge is pending.

Section 6 requires law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to release active criminal investigative data related to missing persons cases involving a person who has been missing for 20 years. The agency must release the data to the legal representative of the missing person’s next of kin as long as the data remains in the custody and control of a licensed attorney or licensed private investigator and is used for investigative purposes.

Section 7 makes portable recording system data (i.e., “body camera” data) on a data subject who is an elected official charged with a felony public data 14 days after a criminal complaint is filed.

Section 8 requires a law enforcement agency to provide unredacted copies of portable recording system data to a person entitled to a collision report. The data may only be used to process a claim related to the collision or as evidence in a proceeding related to the collision. The agency may deny the request under limited circumstances.

Sections 9 and 14 to 17 modify provisions governing judicial data contained in real property records. A 2024 law classified certain judicial data held with government entities as private data on individuals. However, the law exempted real property records. These sections remove the exemption, classify judicial official data in real property records as private data on individuals, and create specific procedures related to the data. The penalties and remedies under chapter 13 apply only if the judicial official has provided a real property notice to the government entity. If the subject of the data is a spouse, domestic partner, or adult child of the judicial official who does not reside with the judicial official, the person must provide information confirming their relationship to the judicial official. A judicial official must provide a real property notice to the county recorder in the county where the property is located and the Office of the Secretary of State.

To affect other real property records, the judicial official must provide the notice to the responsible authority for the government entity that maintains the records. Upon receipt of the real property notice, a government entity must not disclose the judicial official’s personal information without their consent, except pursuant to a court order or for the purpose of administering assessments and taxation laws. The county recorder must establish recording procedures that comply with this section. A county recorder or other government entity must process the real property notice within 60 days, unless exigent circumstances exist. The disclosure prohibitions apply until the judicial official terminates the real property notice, the notice is terminated pursuant to a court order, the judicial official no longer holds a record interest in the identified real property, or the judicial official no longer qualifies as a judicial

official. Pursuant to a court order or with the judicial official's consent, unredacted property records may be provided to certain licensed professionals, a mortgage loan originator, a real estate broker, or certain buyers or sellers of real property. A person who receives unredacted property information must establish procedures to safeguard the data from further disclosure. A county or other government entity may charge service fees. These sections are effective January 1, 2026.

Sections 10 and 11 permit state agencies and local governments to reproduce records by any method, but they may only reproduce permanent and archival records pursuant to guidance from the state archives in consultation with the records disposition panel. Reproduced records are admissible in all courts and proceedings.

Section 12 exempts video that does not document actions and circumstances surrounding the officer-involved death from a current law requiring the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to publish inactive investigative data for officer-involved death investigations on their website.

Section 13 prohibits businesses, health care providers, and government entities from disseminating data identifying an individual or data that could reasonably identify an individual for purposes of researching autism as a preventable disease. Government entities that violate this section are subject to the remedies and penalties under chapter 13. The attorney general may enforce this section pursuant to section 8.31.

Article 12

Mortgage Foreclosure

This article modifies laws governing mortgage foreclosures.

Section 1 makes clarifying changes to a current law that provides that a lien is created when a person with an interest in the land pays delinquent taxes that should have been paid by the owner or other party. This section clarifies that the person who pays the delinquent taxes must have a legal or equitable interest in the land and must provide a sworn statement and a copy of the payment receipt, and that the lien is created from the date of recording of the sworn statement.

Sections 2, 3, and 10 permit parties to postpone a foreclosure sale in a judicial foreclosure using the same process as a postponement for a foreclosure sale that does not go through a judicial process.

Section 4 provides for the use of surplus money after a sheriff's sale on a foreclosure and allows the money to be held and used for the redemption of the property or paid to a junior creditor. This section requires the sheriff to notify the owner if there is a surplus after the sheriff's sale and provide the owner with information about redemption and surplus. The owner may submit a written request to the sheriff to have the amount from the sheriff's sale applied to the redemption amount. If a surplus is less than \$100, the sheriff may pay the amount to the owner. If there are competing claims or any claim is not meritorious, the sheriff may petition the court to address the claims.

Section 5 makes a technical change to the headnote.

Section 6 extends the time creditors have to redeem a mortgage from seven days to 14 days after a mortgagor's redemption period ends. This section also sets a default interest rate of six percent if no rate is stated on the certificate of sale and the creditor's affidavit. If the sheriff determines there is a dispute or question of validity, the sheriff may accept the amount required to redeem without executing a certificate of redemption and file an action with the court to address the issue. A creditor may also commence an action to address the issue. This section is effective for redemptions occurring after January 1, 2026.

Section 7 makes clarifying changes to the process for creditors to redeem. This section is effective for redemptions occurring after January 1, 2026.

Section 8 terms that must be included in a certificate of redemption and extends the time to record the certificate from four days to one week after the redemption. This section is effective for redemptions occurring after January 1, 2026.

Section 9 clarifies that a dispute regarding redemption rights or the rights to any surplus may be brought in an action under chapter 580 and clarifies how to provide a deposit for that action. This section is effective for redemptions occurring after January 1, 2026.

Section 11 clarifies the interest rate by setting a default interest rate of six percent if no rate is stated on the certificate of sale. This section is effective for affidavits filed with the sheriff after January 1, 2026.

Section 12 clarifies that the date of payment of each allowable costs must be provided on the affidavit. This section is effective for affidavits filed with the sheriff after January 1, 2026.

Section 13 provides that if a servicer is required to halt a foreclosure sale upon receipt of a loss mitigation application, the servicer may cancel or postpone the sale, but must not conduct the sale unless 60 days have passed since the servicer's final determination that the mortgagor is not eligible for a loss mitigation option, the mortgagor fails to accept a loss mitigation offer, or the mortgagor declines a loss mitigation offer.

Article 13

Civil Law

This article modifies laws governing civil marriage, the Statewide Office of Appellate Counsel and Training, the rights of a person subject to guardianship, and civil remedies.

Sections 1 removes the requirement that the local registrar report specific personal information relating to marriage certificates to the state registrar. Instead, the local registrar must report only the number of certificates of marriage registered in a format and with the frequency determined by the state registrar.

Sections 2 to 4 provide that the Statewide Office of Appellate Counsel and Training is created as an agency within the executive branch and that the governor shall designate one member to serve as the initial chair of the State Board of Appellate Counsel and Training. This section makes clarifying and conforming changes.

Section 5 prohibits a person who controls a website, application, software, program, or other service that creates, generates, or edits images or videos from allowing a user to access, use, or download the website, application, software, program, or other service to nudify an image or video. This section defines nudify as the process by which an image or video is altered to reveal an intimate part that is not depicted in the original unaltered image or video of an identifiable person and the depiction is so realistic that a reasonable person would believe the intimate part belongs to the identifiable individual. This section permits an individual depicted in an image or video that was nudified in violation of this section to bring a civil action for treble damages, including damages for mental anguish and suffering, punitive damages, injunctive relief, reasonable attorney fees, costs, and disbursements, and other relief the court deems equitable and just. The attorney general may enforce this section pursuant to section 8.31. A person who violates this section is subject to a civil penalty up to \$500,000 for each unlawful access, download, or use. Any civil penalty recovered under this section must be deposited into the general fund. On July 1 of each year, the balance of the civil penalties collected in the previous year is appropriated to the commissioner of public safety for Office of Justice Programs grants to organizations that provide direct services and advocacy for victims of sexual assault, general crime, domestic violation, and child abuse. Up to five percent of the appropriation is available for grant administration.

Sections 6 and 7 add cross-references to the new 2024 enacted definition of “violation” in chapter 504B (landlord and tenant law) for purposes of notice requirements for escrow actions and tenant remedies.

Sections 8 and 23 require any person who wishes to officiate a civil marriage to register as a civil marriage officiant under a 2023 law, and removes all other requirements or references to individuals who are currently authorized to perform civil marriages, including judges and licensed or ordained ministers of any religious denominations.

Section 9 no longer requires parties applying for a marriage license to provide the sex of each party but requires the parties to provide their dates of birth. This section also clarifies that a party who was previously married is only required to provide their name from their most recent marriage.

Section 10 permits local registrars to examine parties upon oath remotely or accept verified statements and civil marriage license applications by mail, facsimile, or electronic filing.

Sections 11 and 20 make clarifying and conforming changes.

Section 13 permits a person to request an amendment of an error in a marriage record directly with the local registrar by providing an affidavit and supporting documentation.

Sections 14 and 16 modify a guardian’s ability to restrict communication and visitation for a person subject to guardianship. Under current law, a guardian may not restrict the right to communication and visitation for a person subject to guardianship unless the guardian has good cause to believe that the restriction is necessary because the interaction poses a risk of significant physical, psychological, or financial harm to the person subject to guardianship, and there is no other means to avoid such significant harm. These sections require the guardian to show that the interaction poses a *substantial* risk of significant harm, and require the guardian to first seek limited restrictions whenever possible. For all restrictions, the guardian must notify the court, the person subject to guardianship and their attorney, and the person subject to the restriction within 48 hours of imposing the restriction. The notice must include a description of the restriction and any limited restrictions attempted.

Section 15 requires the court to make a finding that the petitioner made good faith efforts to provide notice to the respondent or respondent’s lawyer before appointing an emergency guardian without notice to the respondent or respondent’s lawyer. This section also provides that the mere fact that the respondent is a patient in a hospital or resident of a facility is not alone sufficient to support a risk of substantial harm to the respondent’s health, safety, or welfare.

Section 17 permits a civil cause of action against: (1) a person who removes a sexually protective device and causes contact between the sexual organ from which the sexually protective device is removed and the intimate part of another person who did not consent to the removal of the condom; or (2) a person who removes a sexually protective device from the sexual organ of another person who did not consent to the removal of the sexually protective device and causes contact with the person’s own intimate part. The section defines “sexually protective device” and “intimate part.” The court may award to a prevailing plaintiff the following: general damages, special damages, punitive damages, statutory damages up to the amount of \$10,000, equitable relief, costs, and reasonable attorney fees. The court must allow plaintiffs to make confidential filings. This section is effective August 1, 2025, and applies to causes of action accruing on or after that date.

Section 18 creates an order for protection against financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult (“order”) and imposes enhanceable criminal penalties for violations of an order. The petition for an order may be filed in the county where the petitioner, respondent, or vulnerable adult resides. The filing fees are waived for both parties to the order. The court must hold a hearing within 14 days of receiving the petition unless a temporary ex parte order is issued. Service must be made in the same manner as service for orders for protection under section 518B.01. This section also requires service upon the vulnerable adult if the petitioner is not the vulnerable adult. If service on the respondent is not possible as provided under section 518B.01, the petitioner may serve the respondent using the same method used to contact the vulnerable adult and provide the court with the reasons why service was not possible under section 518B.01. Unless previously filed, the petitioner must file a maltreatment report within 24 hours of filing a petition under this section.

The court may consider all relevant factors, including whether there have been other protective orders issued, any history of financial exploitation, the vulnerable adult’s capacity to make decisions, the vulnerable adult’s susceptibility to undue influence, and the respondent’s

criminal history. The court may issue an order if the vulnerable adult is or is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of financial exploitation, there is a likelihood of irreparable harm and nonavailability of an adequate remedy, the threatened injury to the vulnerable adult outweighs the possible harm to the respondent, and an order protects the vulnerable adult's financial security. This section provides specific relief that the court may grant, including prohibiting direct or indirect contact, freezing the vulnerable adult's assets, providing necessary directives to law enforcement.

Sections 19 and 20 modify effective dates for certain landlord and tenant provisions enacted in the 2023 legislative session. These sections clarify that the changes apply to leases “entered into, renewed, or extended” on or after the effective date and that estates at will are deemed to be renewed or extended at the beginning of each rental period.

Section 21 prohibits a landlord from filing an eviction action against a tenant based on nonpayment of rent until at least three months following the date of the first delinquent rent payment if the tenant resides in housing subsidized by the Housing Voucher Choice Program (also known as the “Section 8 program”) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) withholds the tenant's rental assistance payment. This section expires on November 1, 2025, and is only effective upon the enactment in the 2025 regular session of a bill styled as the housing appropriations omnibus bill.

Section 22 states that if HUD withholds tenant rental assistance payments, as provided in section 17 of this article, the commissioner of management and budget must reduce the fiscal year 2026 appropriation to the Minnesota Housing and Finance Agency (MHFA) by \$66,500,000. This section appropriates \$66,500,000 to the MHFA to reimburse landlords for the lost income due to HUD withhold tenant rental assistance payments. This section is only effective upon the enactment in the 2025 regular session of a bill styled as the housing appropriations omnibus bill.



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