

(3) a connection to a switchboard operator, attendant, or other designated on-site individual.

Subd. 7. EXEMPTIONS. (a) Multiline telephone systems with a single emergency response location are exempt from subdivisions 1 and 3 to 6 and section 403.07, subdivision 3.

(b) Multiline telephone system operators that employ alternative methods of enhanced 911 support are exempt from subdivisions 1 and 3 to 6 and section 403.07, subdivision 3.

(c) A multiline telephone system operator may apply for an exemption from the requirements in this section from the chief officer of each public safety answering point serving that jurisdiction.

Subd. 8. APPLICABILITY. The requirements of subdivisions 4, 5, and 6 apply to new multiline telephone systems purchased after December 31, 2004. The requirements of subdivisions 2 and 3 and the exemptions in subdivision 7 apply regardless of when the multiline telephone system was installed.

Sec. 10. APPROPRIATION.

\$3,475,000 is appropriated in fiscal year 2004 to the commissioner of public safety from the state government special revenue fund to be used by the commissioner for 911 emergency telecommunications services under Laws 2003, First Special Session chapter 1, article 1, section 29. This is a onetime appropriation.

Sec. 11. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Sections 2 to 10 are effective the day following final enactment.

Presented to the governor May 18, 2004

Signed by the governor May 29, 2004, 10:25 a.m.

CHAPTER 283—S.F.No. 58

An act relating to crimes; reducing from 0.10 to 0.08 the per se alcohol concentration level for impairment offenses involving driving a motor vehicle, criminal vehicular homicide and injury, operating recreational vehicles or watercraft, hunting, or operating military vehicles while impaired; requiring the purging of certain driving records; requiring a report; amending Minnesota Statutes 2002, sections 97B.065, subdivision 1; 97B.066, subdivision 1; 169A.20, subdivision 1; 169A.51, subdivision 1; 169A.52, subdivisions 2, 4, 7; 169A.54, subdivision 7; 169A.76; 171.12, subdivision 3; 192A.555; 609.21; Minnesota Statutes 2003 Supplement, section 169A.53, subdivision 3.

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

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 97B.065, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **ACTS PROHIBITED.** (a) A person may not take wild animals with a firearm or by archery:

- (1) when the person is under the influence of alcohol;
- (2) when the person is under the influence of a controlled substance, as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4;
- (3) when the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements in clauses (1) and (2);
- (4) when the person's alcohol concentration is ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;
- (5) when the person's alcohol concentration as measured within two hours of the time of taking is ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more; or
- (6) when the person is knowingly under the influence of any chemical compound or combination of chemical compounds that is listed as a hazardous substance in rules adopted under section 182.655 and that affects the nervous system, brain, or muscles of the person so as to substantially impair the person's ability to operate a firearm or bow and arrow.

(b) An owner or other person having charge or control of a firearm or bow may not authorize or permit an individual the person knows or has reason to believe is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, as provided under paragraph (a), to possess the firearm or bow in this state or on a boundary water of this state.

(c) A person may not possess a loaded or uncased firearm or an uncased bow afield under any of the conditions in paragraph (a).

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 97B.066, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **MANDATORY CHEMICAL TESTING.** A person who takes wild animals with a bow or firearm in this state or on a boundary water of this state is required, subject to the provisions of this section, to take or submit to a test of the person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence and amount of alcohol or a controlled substance. The test shall be administered at the direction of an officer authorized to make arrests under section 97B.065, subdivision 2. Taking or submitting to the test is mandatory when requested by an officer who has probable cause to believe the person was hunting in violation of section 97B.065, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) or (c), and one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for violating section 97B.065, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) or (c);
- (2) the person has been involved while hunting in an accident resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death;

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

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

(4) the screening test was administered and indicated an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 169A.20, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED CRIME.** It is a crime for any person to drive, operate, or be in physical control of any motor vehicle within this state or on any boundary water of this state:

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

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

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

(4) when the person is under the influence of a combination of any two or more of the elements named in clauses (1), (2), and (3);

(5) when the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the motor vehicle is ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;

(6) when the vehicle is a commercial motor vehicle and the person's alcohol concentration at the time, or as measured within two hours of the time, of driving, operating, or being in physical control of the commercial motor vehicle is 0.04 or more; or

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 169A.51, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **IMPLIED CONSENT; CONDITIONS; ELECTION OF TEST.**

(a) Any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a motor vehicle within this state or on any boundary water of this state consents, subject to the provisions of sections 169A.50 to 169A.53 (implied consent law), and section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), to a chemical test of that person's blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol, controlled substances, or hazardous substances. The test must be administered at the direction of a peace officer.

(b) The test may be required of a person when an officer has probable cause to believe the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), and one of the following conditions exist:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(1) the person has been lawfully placed under arrest for violation of section 169A.20 or an ordinance in conformity with it;

(2) the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury, or death;

(3) the person has refused to take the screening test provided for by section 169A.41 (preliminary screening test); or

(4) the screening test was administered and indicated an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more.

(c) The test may also be required of a person when an officer has probable cause to believe the person was driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle with the presence of any alcohol.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 169A.52, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **REPORTING TEST FAILURE.** If a person submits to a test, the results of that test must be reported to the commissioner and to the authority having responsibility for prosecution of impaired driving offenses for the jurisdiction in which the acts occurred, if the test results indicate:

(1) an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;

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

(3) the presence of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 169A.52, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **TEST FAILURE; LICENSE REVOCATION.** (a) Upon certification by the peace officer that there existed probable cause to believe the person had been driving, operating, or in physical control of a motor vehicle in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) and that the person submitted to a test and the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more or the presence of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, then the commissioner shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive, or nonresident operating privilege:

(1) for a period of 90 days;

(2) if the person is under the age of 21 years, for a period of six months;

(3) for a person with a qualified prior impaired driving incident within the past ten years, for a period of 180 days; or

(4) if the test results indicate an alcohol concentration of 0.20 or more, for twice the applicable period in clauses (1) to (3).

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

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 169A.52, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **TEST REFUSAL; DRIVING PRIVILEGE LOST.** (a) On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer requiring a test or directing the administration of a chemical test shall serve immediate notice of intention to revoke and of revocation on a person who refuses to permit a test or on a person who submits to a test the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more.

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

(c) The officer shall either:

(1) take the driver's license or permit, if any, send it to the commissioner along with the certificate required by subdivision 3 or 4, and issue a temporary license effective only for seven days; or

(2) invalidate the driver's license or permit in such a way that no identifying information is destroyed.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2003 Supplement, section 169A.53, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **JUDICIAL HEARING; ISSUES, ORDER, APPEAL.** (a) A judicial review hearing under this section must be before a district judge in any county in the judicial district where the alleged offense occurred. The hearing is to the court and may be conducted at the same time and in the same manner as hearings upon pretrial motions in the criminal prosecution under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), if any. The hearing must be recorded. The commissioner shall appear and be represented by the attorney general or through the prosecuting authority for the jurisdiction involved. The judicial district administrator shall establish procedures to ensure efficient compliance with this subdivision. To accomplish this, the administrator may, whenever possible, consolidate and transfer review hearings among the locations within the judicial district where terms of district court are held.

(b) The scope of the hearing is limited to the issues in clauses (1) to (10):

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

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

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

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

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

(5) If the screening test was administered, did the test indicate an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more?

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

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

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

(i) an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 169A.54, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

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Subd. 7. **ALCOHOL-RELATED COMMERCIAL VEHICLE DRIVING VIOLATIONS.** (a) The administrative penalties described in subdivision 1 do not apply to violations of section 169A.20, subdivision 1 (driving while impaired crime), by a person operating a commercial motor vehicle unless the person's alcohol concentration as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the operation was ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more or the person violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (4) ~~or (7)~~.

(b) The commissioner shall disqualify a person from operating a commercial motor vehicle as provided under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license, disqualification), on receipt of a record of conviction for a violation of section 169A.20.

(c) A person driving, operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle with any presence of alcohol is prohibited from operating a commercial motor vehicle for 24 hours from issuance of an out-of-service order.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 169A.76, is amended to read:

169A.76 CIVIL ACTION; PUNITIVE DAMAGES.

(a) In a civil action involving a motor vehicle accident, it is sufficient for the trier of fact to consider an award of punitive damages if there is evidence that the accident was caused by a driver:

(1) with an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;

(2) who was under the influence of a controlled substance;

(3) who was under the influence of alcohol and refused to take a test required under section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication); or

(4) who was knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance that substantially affects the person's nervous system, brain, or muscles so as to impair the person's ability to drive or operate a motor vehicle.

(b) A criminal charge or conviction is not a prerequisite to consideration of punitive damages under this section. At the trial in an action where the trier of fact will consider an award of punitive damages, evidence that the driver has been convicted of violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury) is admissible into evidence.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 171.12, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **APPLICATION AND RECORD, WHEN DESTROYED.** The department may cause applications for drivers' licenses, provisional licenses, and instruction permits, and related records, to be destroyed immediately after the period for which issued, except that:

(1) the driver's record pertaining to revocations, suspensions, cancellations, disqualifications, convictions, and accidents shall be cumulative and kept for a period of at least five years; and

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(2) the driver's record pertaining to the alcohol-related offenses and licensing actions listed in section 169A.03, subdivisions 20 and 21, and to violations of sections 169A.31 and 171.24, subdivision 5, shall be cumulative and kept for a period of at least 15 years, except as provided in clause (3); and

(3) the driver's record pertaining to an offense, or a related licensing action, under section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clause (1) or (5), must be purged after ten years of any reference to the offense or action if (i) this offense or action involved an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more but less than 0.10, (ii) this offense or action was a first impaired driving incident, and (iii) the driver has incurred no other impaired driving incident during the ten-year period. For purposes of this clause, "impaired driving incident" includes any incident that may be counted as a prior impaired driving conviction or a prior impaired driving-related loss of license, as defined in section 169A.03, subdivisions 20 and 21. This clause does not apply to the driver's record of a person to whom a commercial driver's license has been issued.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 192A.555, is amended to read:

192A.555 DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Any person subject to this code who drives, operates or is in physical control of any motor vehicle or aircraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or controlled substance or a combination thereof or whose blood contains ~~0.10~~ 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol or who operates said motor vehicle or aircraft in a reckless or wanton manner, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 609.21, is amended to read:

609.21 CRIMINAL VEHICULAR HOMICIDE AND INJURY.

Subdivision 1. **CRIMINAL VEHICULAR HOMICIDE.** A person is guilty of criminal vehicular homicide resulting in death and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the person causes the death of a human being not constituting murder or manslaughter as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

- (1) in a grossly negligent manner;
- (2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:
 - (i) alcohol;
 - (ii) a controlled substance; or
 - (iii) any combination of those elements;
- (3) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;
- (4) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

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(5) in a negligent manner while knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body; or

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6.

Subd. 2. **RESULTING IN GREAT BODILY HARM.** A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in great bodily harm and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the person causes great bodily harm to another, not constituting attempted murder or assault, as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance; or

(iii) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body; or

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6.

Subd. 2a. **RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY HARM.** A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in substantial bodily harm and may be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the person causes substantial bodily harm to another, as a result of operating a motor vehicle;

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance; or

(iii) any combination of those elements;

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body; or

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6.

Subd. 2b. **RESULTING IN BODILY HARM.** A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in bodily harm and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the person causes bodily harm to another, as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance; or

(iii) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body; or

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6.

Subd. 3. **RESULTING IN DEATH TO AN UNBORN CHILD.** A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in death to an unborn child and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the person causes the death of an unborn child as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(ii) a controlled substance; or

(iii) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body; or

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6.

A prosecution for or conviction of a crime under this subdivision is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

Subd. 4. **RESULTING IN INJURY TO UNBORN CHILD.** A person is guilty of criminal vehicular operation resulting in injury to an unborn child and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the person causes great bodily harm to an unborn child who is subsequently born alive, as a result of operating a motor vehicle:

(1) in a grossly negligent manner;

(2) in a negligent manner while under the influence of:

(i) alcohol;

(ii) a controlled substance; or

(iii) any combination of those elements;

(3) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more;

(4) while having an alcohol concentration of ~~0.10~~ 0.08 or more, as measured within two hours of the time of driving;

(5) in a negligent manner while knowingly under the influence of a hazardous substance;

(6) in a negligent manner while any amount of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body; or

(7) where the driver who causes the accident leaves the scene of the accident in violation of section 169.09, subdivision 1 or 6.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

A prosecution for or conviction of a crime under this subdivision is not a bar to conviction of or punishment for any other crime committed by the defendant as part of the same conduct.

Subd. 4a. **AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.** It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge under subdivision 1, clause (6); 2, clause (6); 2a, clause (6); 2b, clause (6); 3, clause (6); or 4, clause (6), that the defendant used the controlled substance according to the terms of a prescription issued for the defendant in accordance with sections 152.11 and 152.12.

Subd. 5. **DEFINITIONS.** For purposes of this section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

(a) "Motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 609.52, subdivision 1.

(b) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4.

(c) "Hazardous substance" means any chemical or chemical compound that is listed as a hazardous substance in rules adopted under chapter 182.

Sec. 14. **COLLECTION OF INFORMATION; REPORT REQUIRED.**

(a) The chief law enforcement officer of each law enforcement agency shall report the following information to the commissioner of public safety relating to alcohol concentration tests, including chemical tests of a person's blood, breath, or urine, and preliminary screening tests, administered by peace officers in the agency and occurring from August 1, 2005, to July 31, 2006:

(1) the initial reason for the interaction between the officer and the person tested, including, but not limited to, such reasons as traffic violations, erratic driving, citizen tips, or traffic accidents; and

(2) the person's alcohol concentration.

(b) The chief law enforcement officer shall report the information specified in paragraph (a) in a manner specified by the commissioner.

(c) By January 15, 2007, the commissioner shall report a summary of the information collected from law enforcement agencies under this section to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy.

Sec. 15. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 to 13 are effective August 1, 2005, and apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

Presented to the governor May 18, 2004

Signed by the governor May 27, 2004, 1:20 p.m.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.