

State DUI Laws: Minnesota

Legal Blood Alcohol Content Level: .08

Automatic Suspension of License for Failure of Blood Alcohol Test or Refusal to Submit to Test: Yes

Ignition Interlock Requirement upon Conviction: Yes

Felony Conviction for Repeat Offenses: Yes

Minnesota Statutes

169A.01 Citation; application

Subdivision 1. Citation. This chapter may be cited as the Minnesota Impaired Driving Code.

Subd. 2. Application. Unless otherwise indicated, the provisions of this chapter apply to 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. The provisions of this chapter are applicable and uniform throughout the state and in all its political subdivisions and municipalities.

Subd. 3. Local ordinances. No local authority may enact or enforce any rule or regulation that conflicts with a provision of this chapter unless expressly authorized to do so in this chapter. Local authorities may adopt traffic regulations that do not conflict with the provisions of this chapter. However, if any local ordinance regulating traffic covers the same subject for which a penalty is provided for in this chapter, the penalty provided for the violation of the local ordinance must be identical to the penalty provided for in this chapter for the same offense.

169A.03 Definitions

Subdivision 1. Scope. (a) As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given.

(b) If a term defined in section 169.01, but not defined in this chapter, is used in this chapter, the term has the meaning given in section 169.01, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Subd. 2. Alcohol concentration. "Alcohol concentration" means:

- (1) the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood;
- (2) the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath; or
- (3) the number of grams of alcohol per 67 milliliters of urine.

Subd. 3. Aggravating factor. "Aggravating factor" includes:

- (1) a qualified prior impaired driving incident within the ten years immediately preceding the current offense;
 - (2) having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense; or
 - (3) having a child under the age of 16 in the motor vehicle at the time of the offense if the child is more than 36 months younger than the offender.
- Subd. 4. Commercial motor vehicle. "Commercial motor vehicle" has the meaning given in section 169.01, subdivision 75.
- Subd. 5. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety or a designee.
- Subd. 5a. Control analysis. "Control analysis" means a procedure involving a solution that yields a predictable alcohol concentration reading.
- Subd. 6. Controlled substance. "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in section 152.01, subdivision 4.
- Subd. 7. Driver. "Driver" has the meaning given in section 169.01, subdivision 25.
- Subd. 8. Gross misdemeanor. "Gross misdemeanor" means a crime for which a person 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.
- Subd. 9. Hazardous substance. "Hazardous substance" means any chemical or chemical compound that is listed as a hazardous substance in rules adopted under chapter 182 (occupational safety and health).
- Subd. 10. Head Start bus. "Head Start bus" has the meaning given in section 169.01, subdivision 80.
- Subd. 11. Infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument. "Infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument" means a breath-testing instrument that employs infrared or other technology and has been approved by the commissioner of public safety for determining alcohol concentration.
- Subd. 12. Misdemeanor. "Misdemeanor" means a crime for which a person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$ 1,000, or both.
- Subd. 13. Motorboat. "Motorboat" has the meaning given in section 86B.005, subdivision 9.
- Subd. 14. Motorboat in operation. "Motorboat in operation" does not include a motorboat that is anchored, beached, or securely fastened to a dock or other permanent mooring or a motorboat that is being rowed or propelled by other than mechanical means.
- Subd. 15. Motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle that is self-propelled and every vehicle that is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires. The term includes motorboats in operation and off-road recreational vehicles, but does not include a vehicle moved solely by human power.
- Subd. 16. Off-road recreational vehicle. "Off-road recreational vehicle" means an off-highway motorcycle as defined in section 84.787, subdivision 7; off-road vehicle as defined in section 84.797, subdivision 7; snowmobile as defined in

section 84.81, subdivision 3; and all-terrain vehicle as defined in section 84.92, subdivision 8.

Subd. 17. Owner. "Owner" has the meaning given in section 169.01, subdivision 26.

Subd. 18. Peace officer. "Peace officer" means:

- (1) a State Patrol officer;
- (2) University of Minnesota peace officer;
- (3) a constable as defined in section 367.40, subdivision 3;
- (4) police officer of any municipality, including towns having powers under section 368.01, or county; and
- (5) for purposes of violations of this chapter in or on an off-road recreational vehicle or motorboat, or for violations of section 97B.065 or 97B.066, a state conservation officer.

Subd. 19. Police officer. "Police officer" has the meaning given in section 169.01, subdivision 27.

Subd. 20. Prior impaired driving conviction. "Prior impaired driving conviction" includes a prior conviction under:

- (1) section 169A.20 (driving while impaired); 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving); or 360.0752 (impaired aircraft operation);
- (2) section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury, substance-related offenses), subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2a, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 2b, clauses (2) to (6); subdivision 3, clauses (2) to (6); or subdivision 4, clauses (2) to (6);
- (3) Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under influence of alcohol or controlled substance); 169.1211 (alcohol-related driving by commercial vehicle drivers); or 169.129 (aggravated DWI-related violations; penalty);
- (4) Minnesota Statutes 1996, section 84.91, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) (operating snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle while impaired); or 86B.331, subdivision 1, paragraph (a) (operating motorboat while impaired); or
- (5) an ordinance from this state, or a statute or ordinance from another state, in conformity with any provision listed in clause (1), (2), (3), or (4).

A "prior impaired driving conviction" also includes a prior juvenile adjudication that would have been a prior impaired driving conviction if committed by an adult.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subd. 22. Qualified prior impaired driving incident. "Qualified prior impaired driving incident" includes prior impaired driving convictions and prior impaired driving-related losses of license.

Subd. 23. School bus. "School bus" has the meaning given in section 169.01, subdivision 6.

Subd. 24. Street or highway. "Street or highway" has the meaning given in section 169.01, subdivision 29.

Subd. 25. Vehicle. "Vehicle" has the meaning given in section 169.01, subdivision 2.

169A.20 Driving while impaired

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 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.

Subd. 2. Refusal to submit to chemical test crime. It is a crime for any person to refuse to submit to a chemical test of the person's blood, breath, or urine under section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication), or 169A.52 (test refusal or failure; revocation of license).

Subd. 3. Sentence. A person who violates this section may be sentenced as provided in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired), 169A.25 (second-degree driving while impaired), 169A.26 (third-degree driving while impaired), or 169A.27 (fourth-degree driving while impaired).

169A.24 First-degree driving while impaired

Subdivision 1. Degree described. A person who violates section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) is guilty of first-degree driving while impaired if the person:

- (1) commits the violation within ten years of the first of three or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents; or
- (2) has previously been convicted of a felony under this section.

Subd. 2. Criminal penalty. A person who commits first-degree driving while impaired is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$ 14,000, or both. The person is subject to the mandatory penalties described in section 169A.276 (mandatory penalties; felony violations).

169A.25 Second-degree driving while impaired

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

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

Subd. 2. Criminal penalty. Second-degree driving while impaired is a gross misdemeanor. The mandatory penalties described in section 169A.275 and the long-term monitoring described in section 169A.277 may be applicable.

169A.26 Third-degree driving while impaired

Subdivision 1. Degree described. (a) A person who violates section 169A.20, subdivision 1 (driving while impaired

crime), is guilty of third-degree driving while impaired if one aggravating factor was present when the violation was committed.

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

Subd. 2. Criminal penalty. Third-degree driving while impaired is a gross misdemeanor. The mandatory penalties described in section 169A.275 and the long-term monitoring described in section 169A.277 may be applicable.

169A.27 Fourth-degree driving while impaired

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

Subd. 2. Criminal penalty. Fourth-degree driving while impaired is a misdemeanor.

169A.275 Mandatory penalties; nonfelony violations

Subdivision 1. Second offense. (a) The court shall sentence a person who is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident to either:

(1) a minimum of 30 days of incarceration, at least 48 hours of which must be served consecutively in a local correctional facility; or

(2) eight hours of community work service for each day less than 30 days that the person is ordered to serve in a local correctional facility.

Notwithstanding section 609.135 (stay of imposition or execution of sentence), the penalties in this paragraph must be executed, unless the court departs from the mandatory minimum sentence under paragraph (b) or (c).

(b) Prior to sentencing, the prosecutor may file a motion to have a defendant described in paragraph (a) sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by that paragraph. The motion must be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the prosecutor's motion and if it finds that substantial mitigating factors exist, the court shall sentence the defendant without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by paragraph (a).

(c) The court may, on its own motion, sentence a defendant described in paragraph (a) without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by that paragraph if it finds that substantial mitigating factors exist and if its sentencing departure is accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. The court also may sentence the defendant without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by paragraph (a) if the defendant is sentenced to probation and ordered to participate in a program established under section 169A.74 (pilot programs of intensive probation for repeat DWI offenders).

(d) When any portion of the sentence required by paragraph (a) is not executed, the court should impose a sentence that is proportional to the extent of the offender's prior criminal and moving traffic violation record. Any sentence required under paragraph (a) must include a mandatory sentence that is not subject to suspension or a stay of imposition or execution, and that includes incarceration for not less than 48 consecutive hours or at least 80 hours of community work

service.

Subd. 2. Third offense. (a) The court shall sentence a person who is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) within ten years of the first of two qualified prior impaired driving incidents to either:

(1) a minimum of 90 days of incarceration, at least 30 days of which must be served consecutively in a local correctional facility; or

(2) a program of intensive supervision of the type described in section 169A.74 (pilot programs of intensive probation for repeat DWI offenders) that requires the person to consecutively serve at least six days in a local correctional facility.

(b) The court may order that the person serve not more than 60 days of the minimum penalty under paragraph (a), clause (1), on home detention or in an intensive probation program described in section 169A.74.

(c) Notwithstanding section 609.135, the penalties in this subdivision must be imposed and executed.

Subd. 3. Fourth offense. (a) Unless the court commits the person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections as provided in section 169A.276 (mandatory penalties; felony violations), the court shall sentence a person who is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) within ten years of the first of three qualified prior impaired driving incidents to either:

(1) a minimum of 180 days of incarceration, at least 30 days of which must be served consecutively in a local correctional facility;

(2) a program of intensive supervision of the type described in section 169A.74 (pilot programs of intensive probation for repeat DWI offenders) that requires the person to consecutively serve at least six days in a local correctional facility; or

(3) a program of staggered sentencing involving a minimum of 180 days of incarceration, at least 30 days of which must be served consecutively in a local correctional facility.

(b) The court may order that the person serve not more than 150 days of the minimum penalty under paragraph (a), clause (1), on home detention or in an intensive probation program described in section 169A.74. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the penalties in this subdivision must be imposed and executed.

Subd. 4. Fifth offense or more. (a) Unless the court commits the person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections as provided in section 169A.276 (mandatory penalties; felony violations), the court shall sentence a person who is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) within ten years of the first of four or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents to either:

(1) a minimum of one year of incarceration, at least 60 days of which must be served consecutively in a local correctional facility;

(2) a program of intensive supervision of the type described in section 169A.74 (pilot programs of intensive probation for repeat DWI offenders) that requires the person to consecutively serve at least six days in a local correctional facility; or

(3) a program of staggered sentencing involving a minimum of one year of incarceration, at least 60 days of which must

be served consecutively in a local correctional facility.

(b) The court may order that the person serve the remainder of the minimum penalty under paragraph (a), clause (1), on intensive probation using an electronic monitoring system or, if such a system is unavailable, on home detention. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the penalties in this subdivision must be imposed and executed.

Subd. 5. Level of care recommended in chemical use assessment. Unless the court commits the person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections as provided in section 169A.276 (mandatory penalties; felony violations), in addition to other penalties required under this section, the court shall order a person to submit to the level of care recommended in the chemical use assessment conducted under section 169A.70 (alcohol safety program; chemical use assessments) if the person is convicted of violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense or if the violation occurs within ten years of one or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents.

Subd. 6. Definitions. (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Staggered sentencing" means a sentencing procedure in which the court sentences a person convicted of a gross misdemeanor or felony violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) to an executed sentence of incarceration in a local correctional facility, to be served in equal segments in three or more consecutive years. Before reporting for any subsequent segment of incarceration after the first segment, the offender shall be regularly involved in a structured sobriety group and may bring a motion before the court requesting to have that segment of incarceration stayed. The motion must be brought before the same judge who initially pronounced the sentence. Before bringing the motion, the offender shall participate for 30 days in a remote electronic alcohol-monitoring program under the direction of the person's probation agent. It is within the court's discretion to stay the second or subsequent segment of remote electronic alcohol monitoring or incarceration that has previously been ordered. The court shall consider any alcohol-monitoring results and the recommendation of the probation agent, together with any other factors deemed relevant by the court, in deciding whether to modify the sentence by ordering a stay of the next following segment of remote electronic alcohol monitoring or incarceration that the court had initially ordered to be executed.

(c) When the court stays a segment of incarceration that it has previously ordered to be executed, that portion of the sentence must be added to the total number of days the defendant is subject to serving in custody if the person subsequently violates any of the conditions of that stay of execution.

(d) A structured sobriety group is an organization that has regular meetings focusing on sobriety and includes, but is not limited to, Alcoholics Anonymous.

169A.276 Mandatory penalties; felony violations

Subdivision 1. Mandatory prison sentence. (a) The court shall sentence a person who is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) under the circumstances described in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired) to imprisonment for not less than three years. In addition, the court may order the person to pay a fine of not more than \$ 14,000.

(b) The court may stay execution of this mandatory sentence as provided in subdivision 2 (stay of mandatory sentence), but may not stay imposition or adjudication of the sentence or impose a sentence that has a duration of less than three years.

(c) An offender committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections under this subdivision is not eligible for release as provided in section 241.26, 244.065, 244.12, or 244.17, unless the offender has successfully completed a chemical dependency treatment program while in prison.

(d) Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence provided in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired), when the court commits a person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections under this subdivision, it shall provide that after the person has been released from prison the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for five years. The commissioner shall impose any conditions of release that the commissioner deems appropriate including, but not limited to, successful completion of an intensive probation program as described in section 169A.74 (pilot programs of intensive probation for repeat DWI offenders). If the person fails to comply with any condition of release, the commissioner may revoke the person's conditional release and order the person to serve all or part of the remaining portion of the conditional release term in prison. The commissioner may not dismiss the person from supervision before the conditional release term expires. Except as otherwise provided in this section, conditional release is governed by provisions relating to supervised release. The failure of a court to direct the commissioner of corrections to place the person on conditional release, as required in this paragraph, does not affect the applicability of the conditional release provisions to the person.

(e) The commissioner shall require persons placed on supervised or conditional release under this subdivision to pay as much of the costs of the supervision as possible. The commissioner shall develop appropriate standards for this.

Subd. 2. Stay of mandatory sentence. The provisions of sections 169A.275 (mandatory penalties; nonfelony violations), subdivision 3 or 4, and subdivision 5, and 169A.283 (stay of execution of sentence), apply if the court stays execution of the sentence under subdivision 1 (mandatory prison sentence). In addition, the provisions of section 169A.277 (long-term monitoring) may apply.

Subd. 3. Driver's license revocation; no stay permitted. The court may not stay the execution of the driver's license revocation provisions of section 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties).

169A.277 Long-term monitoring

Subdivision 1. Applicability. This section applies to a person convicted of:

- (1) a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) within ten years of the first of two or more prior impaired driving convictions;
- (2) a violation of section 169A.20, if the person is under the age of 19 years and has previously been convicted of violating section 169A.20 or Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance); or
- (3) a violation of section 169A.20, while the person's driver's license or driving privileges have been canceled under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10) (persons not eligible for drivers' licenses, inimical to public safety).

Subd. 2. Monitoring required. When the court sentences a person described in subdivision 1 to a stayed sentence and when electronic monitoring equipment is available to the court, the court shall require that the person participate in a program of electronic alcohol monitoring in addition to any other conditions of probation or jail time it imposes. The court

must order the monitoring for a minimum of 30 consecutive days during each year of the person's probationary period.

Subd. 3. Reimbursement. The court shall require partial or total reimbursement from the person for the cost of the electronic alcohol monitoring, to the extent the person is able to pay.

169A.28 Consecutive sentences

Subdivision 1. Mandatory consecutive sentences. The court shall impose consecutive sentences when it sentences a person for:

- (1) violations of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) arising out of separate courses of conduct;
- (2) a violation of section 169A.20 when the person, at the time of sentencing, is on probation for, or serving, an executed sentence for a violation of section 169A.20 or Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under the influence of alcohol or controlled substance) or 169.129 (aggravated DWI-related violations; penalty), and the prior sentence involved a separate course of conduct; or
- (3) a violation of section 169A.20 and another offense arising out of a single course of conduct that is listed in subdivision 2, paragraph (e), when the person has five or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents within the past ten years.

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

(b) When a person is being sentenced for a violation of section 171.09 (violation of condition of restricted license), 171.20 (operation after revocation, suspension, cancellation, or disqualification), 171.24 (driving without valid license), or 171.30 (violation of condition of limited license), the court may not impose a consecutive sentence for another violation of a provision in chapter 171 (drivers' licenses and training schools).

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

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

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

- (1) section 169A.20, subdivision 1 (driving while impaired; impaired driving offenses);
- (2) section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (driving while impaired; test refusal offense);

(3) section 169.791;

(4) section 169.797;

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

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

(7) section 171.24; and

(8) section 171.30.

Subd. 3. Permissive consecutive sentences; previous offenses. The court may order that the sentence imposed for a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) run consecutively to a previously imposed misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony sentence for a violation other than section 169A.20.

169A.284 Chemical dependency assessment charge; surcharge

Subdivision 1. When required. (a) When a court sentences a person convicted of an offense enumerated in section 169A.70, subdivision 2 (chemical use assessment; requirement; form), it shall impose a chemical dependency assessment charge of \$ 125. A person shall pay an additional surcharge of \$ 5 if the person is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) within five years of a prior impaired driving conviction or a prior conviction for an offense arising out of an arrest for a violation of section 169A.20 or Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driver under influence of alcohol or controlled substance) or 169.129 (aggravated DWI-related violations; penalty). This section applies when the sentence is executed, stayed, or suspended. The court may not waive payment or authorize payment of the assessment charge and surcharge in installments unless it makes written findings on the record that the convicted person is indigent or that the assessment charge and surcharge would create undue hardship for the convicted person or that person's immediate family.

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

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

169A.285 Penalty assessment

Subdivision 1. Authority; amount. When a court sentences a person who violates section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the violation, the court may impose a penalty assessment of up to \$ 1,000. The court may impose this assessment in addition to any other penalties or charges authorized under law.

Subd. 2. Assessment distribution. Money collected under this section must be distributed as follows:

(1) if the arresting officer is an employee of a political subdivision, the assessment must be forwarded to the treasury of the political subdivision for use in enforcement, training, and education activities related to driving while impaired; or

(2) if the arresting officer is an employee of the state, the assessment must be forwarded to the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

169A.33 Underage drinking and driving

Subdivision 1. Definition. As used in this section, "motor vehicle" does not include motorboats in operation or off-road recreational vehicles.

Subd. 2. Crime described. It is a crime for a person under the age of 21 years to drive, operate, or be in physical control of a motor vehicle while consuming alcoholic beverages, or after having consumed alcoholic beverages while there is physical evidence of the consumption present in the person's body.

Subd. 3. Criminal penalty. A person who violates subdivision 2 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. Administrative penalty. When a person is found to have committed an offense under subdivision 2, the court shall notify the commissioner of its determination. Upon receipt of the court's determination, the commissioner shall suspend the person's driver's license or operating privileges for 30 days, or for 180 days if the person has previously been found to have violated subdivision 2 or a statute or ordinance in conformity with it.

Subd. 5. Exception. If the person's conduct violates section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), the penalties and license sanctions in those laws or section 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties) apply instead of the license sanction in subdivision 4.

Subd. 6. Jurisdiction. An offense under subdivision 2 may be prosecuted either in the jurisdiction where consumption occurs or the jurisdiction where evidence of consumption is observed.

169A.35 Open bottle law

Subdivision 1. Definitions. As used in this section:

(1) "alcoholic beverage" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 2;

(2) "distilled spirits" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 9;

(3) "motor vehicle" does not include motorboats in operation or off-road recreational vehicles;

(4) "possession" means either that the person had actual possession of the bottle or receptacle or that the person consciously exercised dominion and control over the bottle or receptacle; and

(5) "3.2 percent malt liquor" has the meaning given it in section 340A.101, subdivision 19.

Subd. 1a. Alcoholic beverage, distilled spirit, 3.2 malt liquor; determination. For purposes of this section only, when

determining whether a beverage is an alcoholic beverage, a distilled spirit, or 3.2 percent malt liquor:

(1) "alcohol by volume" means milliliters of alcohol per 100 milliliters of beverage; and

(2) "alcohol by weight" means grams of alcohol per 100 grams of beverage.

Subd. 2. Drinking and consumption; crime described. It is a crime for a person to drink or consume an alcoholic beverage, distilled spirit, or 3.2 percent malt liquor in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is upon a street or highway.

Subd. 3. Possession; crime described. It is a crime for a person to have in possession, while in a private motor vehicle upon a street or highway, any bottle or receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage, distilled spirit, or 3.2 percent malt liquor that has been opened, or the seal broken, or the contents of which have been partially removed.

Subd. 4. Liability of nonpresent owner; crime described. It is a crime for the owner of any private motor vehicle or the driver, if the owner is not present in the motor vehicle, to keep or allow to be kept in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is upon a street or highway any bottle or receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage, distilled spirit, or 3.2 percent malt liquor that has been opened, or the seal broken, or the contents of which have been partially removed.

Subd. 5. Criminal penalty. A person who violates subdivisions 2 to 4 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 6. Exceptions. (a) This section does not prohibit the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by passengers in:

(1) a bus that is operated by a motor carrier of passengers, as defined in section 221.011, subdivision 48; or

(2) a vehicle providing limousine service as defined in section 221.84, subdivision 1.

(b) Subdivisions 3 and 4 do not apply to a bottle or receptacle that is in the trunk of the vehicle if it is equipped with a trunk, or that is in another area of the vehicle not normally occupied by the driver and passengers if the vehicle is not equipped with a trunk. However, a utility compartment or glove compartment is deemed to be within the area occupied by the driver and passengers.

169A.41 Preliminary screening test

Subdivision 1. When authorized. When a peace officer has reason to believe from the manner in which a person is driving, operating, controlling, or acting upon departure from a motor vehicle, or has driven, operated, or controlled a motor vehicle, that the driver may be violating or has violated section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), or 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving), the officer may require the driver to provide a sample of the driver's breath for a preliminary screening test using a device approved by the commissioner for this purpose.

Subd. 2. Use of test results. The results of this preliminary screening test must be used for the purpose of deciding whether an arrest should be made and whether to require the tests authorized in section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication), but must not be used in any court action except the following:

(1) to prove that a test was properly required of a person pursuant to section 169A.51, subdivision 1;

- (2) in a civil action arising out of the operation or use of the motor vehicle;
- (3) in an action for license reinstatement under section 171.19;
- (4) in a prosecution for a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 2 (driving while impaired; test refusal);
- (5) in a prosecution or juvenile court proceeding concerning a violation of section 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving), or 340A.503, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (2) (underage alcohol consumption);
- (6) in a prosecution under section 169A.31, (alcohol-related school or Head Start bus driving); or 171.30 (limited license);
or
- (7) in a prosecution for a violation of a restriction on a driver's license under section 171.09, which provides that the license holder may not use or consume any amount of alcohol or a controlled substance.

Subd. 3. Additional tests. Following the screening test additional tests may be required of the driver pursuant to the provisions of section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication).

Subd. 4. Consequences of refusal. The driver who refuses to furnish a sample of the driver's breath is subject to the provisions of section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication), unless the driver submits to a blood, breath, or urine test to determine the presence or amount of alcohol, controlled substances, or hazardous substances in compliance with section 169A.51.

169A.44 Conditional release

Subdivision 1. Nonfelony violations. (a) This subdivision applies to a person charged with a nonfelony violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) under circumstances described in section 169A.40, subdivision 3 (certain DWI offenders; custodial arrest).

(b) Unless maximum bail is imposed under section 629.471, a person described in paragraph (a) may be released from detention only if the person agrees to:

- (1) abstain from alcohol; and
- (2) submit to a program of electronic alcohol monitoring, involving at least daily measurements of the person's alcohol concentration, pending resolution of the charge.

Clause (2) applies only when electronic alcohol-monitoring equipment is available to the court. The court shall require partial or total reimbursement from the person for the cost of the electronic alcohol-monitoring, to the extent the person is able to pay.

Subd. 2. Felony violations. (a) A person charged with violating section 169A.20 within ten years of the first of three or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents may be released from detention only if the following conditions are imposed:

- (1) the conditions described in subdivision 1, paragraph (b), if applicable;

- (2) the impoundment of the registration plates of the vehicle used to commit the violation, unless already impounded;
 - (3) if the vehicle used to commit the violation was an off-road recreational vehicle or a motorboat, the impoundment of the off-road recreational vehicle or motorboat;
 - (4) a requirement that the person report weekly to a probation agent;
 - (5) a requirement that the person abstain from consumption of alcohol and controlled substances and submit to random alcohol tests or urine analyses at least weekly; and
 - (6) a requirement that, if convicted, the person reimburse the court or county for the total cost of these services; and
 - (7) any other conditions of release ordered by the court.
- (b) In addition to setting forth conditions of release under paragraph (a), if required by court rule, the court shall also fix the amount of money bail without other conditions upon which the defendant may obtain release.

169A.45 Evidence

Subdivision 1. Alcohol concentration evidence. Upon the trial of any prosecution arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person arrested for violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), the court may admit evidence of the presence or amount of alcohol in the person's blood, breath, or urine as shown by an analysis of those items. In addition, in a prosecution for a violation of section 169A.20, the court may admit evidence of the presence or amount of controlled substances or hazardous substances in the person's blood, breath, or urine as shown by an analysis of those items.

Subd. 2. Relevant evidence of impairment. For the purposes of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), evidence that there was at the time an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more is relevant evidence in indicating whether or not the person was under the influence of alcohol.

Subd. 3. Evidence of refusal. Evidence of the refusal to take a test is admissible into evidence in a prosecution under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired).

Subd. 4. Other competent evidence admissible. The preceding provisions do not limit the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question of whether the person violated section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or 169A.31 (alcohol-related school bus or Head Start bus driving), including tests obtained more than two hours after the alleged violation and results obtained from partial tests on an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument. A result from a partial test is the measurement obtained by analyzing one adequate breath sample, as described in section 169A.51, subdivision 5, paragraph (b) (breath test using infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument).

169A.46 Affirmative defenses

Subdivision 1. Impairment occurred after driving ceased. If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense to a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 1, clause (5) (driving while impaired, alcohol concentration within two hours of driving), or 169A.20 by a person having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 or more as

measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense, that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after the time of the violation and before the administration of the evidentiary test to cause the defendant's alcohol concentration to exceed the level specified in the applicable clause. Evidence that the defendant consumed alcohol after the time of the violation may not be admitted in defense to any alleged violation of section 169A.20, unless notice is given to the prosecution prior to the omnibus or pretrial hearing in the matter.

Subd. 2. Impairment from prescription drug. If proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense to a violation of section 169A.20 subdivision 1, clause (7) (presence of schedule I or II controlled substance), 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.

169A.51 Chemical tests for intoxication

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:

- (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 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.

Subd. 2. Implied consent advisory. At the time a test is requested, the person must be informed:

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

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

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

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

(2) that refusal to take a test is a crime;

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

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

Subd. 3. Type of test. The peace officer who requires a test pursuant to this section may direct whether the test is of blood, breath, or urine. Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test only if an alternative test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if an alternative test was offered.

Subd. 4. Requirement of urine or blood test. Notwithstanding subdivision 3, a blood or urine test may be required even after a breath test has been administered if there is probable cause to believe that:

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

(2) a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, other than marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, is present in the person's body.

Action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a blood test under this subdivision only if a urine test was offered and action may be taken against a person who refuses to take a urine test only if a blood test was offered.

Subd. 5. Breath test using approved breath-testing instrument. (a) In the case of a breath test administered using an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument, the test must consist of analyses in the following sequence: one adequate breath-sample analysis, one control analysis, and a second, adequate breath-sample analysis.

(b) In the case of a test administered using an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument, a sample is adequate if the instrument analyzes the sample and does not indicate the sample is deficient.

(c) For purposes of section 169A.52 (revocation of license for test failure or refusal), when a test is administered using an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument, failure of a person to provide two separate, adequate breath samples in the proper sequence constitutes a refusal.

(d) For purposes of section 169A.52 (revocation of license for test failure or refusal), when a test is administered using an infrared or other approved breath-testing instrument, a breath test consisting of two separate, adequate breath samples within 0.02 alcohol concentration is acceptable. A breath test consisting of two separate, adequate breath samples failing to meet this criterion is deficient.

(e) If the first breath test is deficient, as defined by paragraph (d), a second breath test must be administered.

(f) Two deficient breath tests, as defined by paragraph (d), constitute a refusal.

Subd. 6. Consent of person incapable of refusal not withdrawn. A person who is unconscious or who is otherwise in a

condition rendering the person incapable of refusal is deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by subdivision 1 and the test may be given.

Subd. 7. Requirements for conducting tests; liability. (a) Only a physician, medical technician, emergency medical technician-paramedic, registered nurse, medical technologist, medical laboratory technician, or laboratory assistant acting at the request of a peace officer may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the presence of alcohol, controlled substances, or hazardous substances. This limitation does not apply to the taking of a breath or urine sample.

(b) The person tested has the right to have someone of the person's own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a peace officer; provided, that the additional test sample on behalf of the person is obtained at the place where the person is in custody, after the test administered at the direction of a peace officer, and at no expense to the state. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test or tests by a person does not preclude the admission in evidence of the test taken at the direction of a peace officer unless the additional test was prevented or denied by the peace officer.

(c) The physician, medical technician, emergency medical technician-paramedic, medical technologist, medical laboratory technician, laboratory assistant, or registered nurse drawing blood at the request of a peace officer for the purpose of determining the concentration of alcohol, controlled substances, or hazardous substances is in no manner liable in any civil or criminal action except for negligence in drawing the blood. The person administering a breath test must be fully trained in the administration of breath tests pursuant to training given by the commissioner of public safety.

169A.52 Test refusal or failure; license revocation

Subdivision 1. Test refusal. If a person refuses to permit a test, then a test must not be given, but the peace officer shall report the refusal to the commissioner and the authority having responsibility for prosecution of impaired driving offenses for the jurisdiction in which the acts occurred. However, if a peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated section 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury), a test may be required and obtained despite the person's refusal. A refusal to submit to an alcohol concentration test does not constitute a violation of section 609.50 (obstructing legal process), unless the refusal was accompanied by force or violence or the threat of force or violence.

Subd. 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 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.

Subd. 3. Test refusal; 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 refused to submit to a test, the commissioner shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive, or nonresident operating privilege, for a period of one year even if a test was obtained pursuant to this section after the person refused to submit to testing.

(b) 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 commercial motor vehicle with the presence of any alcohol in violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), and that the person refused to submit to a test, the commissioner shall disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of one year under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification) and shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege for a period of one year.

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 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).

(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).

Subd. 5. Unlicensed drivers; license issuance denial. If the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the commissioner shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit after the date of the alleged violation for the same period as provided in this section for revocation, subject to review as provided in section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation).

Subd. 6. Notice of revocation or disqualification; review. A revocation under this section or a disqualification under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification) becomes effective at the time the commissioner or a peace officer acting on behalf of the commissioner notifies the person of the intention to revoke, disqualify, or both, and of revocation or disqualification. The notice must advise the person of the right to obtain administrative and judicial review as provided in section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation). If mailed, the notice and order of revocation or disqualification is deemed received three days after mailing to the last known address of the person.

Subd. 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 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.

Subd. 8. Notice of action to other states. When a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been revoked or denied, the commissioner shall give information in writing of the action taken to the official in charge of traffic control or public safety of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which the person has a license.

169A.53 Administrative and judicial review of license revocation

Subdivision 1. Administrative review. (a) At any time during a period of revocation imposed under section 169A.52 (revocation of license for test failure or refusal) or a period of disqualification imposed under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification), a person may request in writing a review of the order of revocation or disqualification by the commissioner, unless the person is entitled to review under section 171.166 (review of disqualification). Upon receiving a request the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review the order, the evidence upon which the order was based, and any other material information brought to the attention of the commissioner, and determine whether sufficient cause exists to sustain the order. Within 15 days of receiving the request the commissioner shall report in writing the results of the review. The review provided in this subdivision is not subject to the contested case provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act in sections 14.001 to 14.69.

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

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

Subd. 2. Petition for judicial review. (a) Within 30 days following receipt of a notice and order of revocation or disqualification pursuant to section 169A.52 (revocation of license for test failure or refusal), a person may petition the court for review. The petition must be filed with the district court administrator in the county where the alleged offense occurred, together with proof of service of a copy on the commissioner, and accompanied by the standard filing fee for civil actions. Responsive pleading is not required of the commissioner, and court fees must not be charged for the appearance of the commissioner in the matter.

(b) The petition must:

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

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

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

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

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

(1) the notice of revocation;

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

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

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

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

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)?

(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 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 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.

169A.54 DWI convictions, adjudications; administrative penalties

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

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

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

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

(i) if the current conviction is for a violation of section 169A.20, subdivision 1, not less than 180 days and until the court has certified that treatment or rehabilitation has been successfully completed where prescribed in accordance with section 169A.70 (chemical use assessments); or

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

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

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

Subd. 2. Driving while impaired by person under age 21. If the person convicted of violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) is under the age of 21 years at the time of the violation, the commissioner shall revoke the offender's driver's license or operating privileges for a period of six months or for the appropriate period of time under subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (5), for the offense committed, whichever is the greatest period.

Subd. 3. Juvenile adjudications. For purposes of this section, a juvenile adjudication under section 169A.20 (driving while impaired), an ordinance in conformity with it, or a statute or ordinance from another state in conformity with it is an offense.

Subd. 4. Violations involving personal injury. Whenever department records show that the violation involved personal injury or death to any person, at least 90 additional days must be added to the base periods provided in subdivisions 1 to 3.

Subd. 5. Violations involving alcohol concentration of 0.20 or more. If the person is convicted of violating section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) while having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense, the commissioner shall revoke the person's driver's license for twice the period of time otherwise provided for in this section.

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) 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.

(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, a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) with an aggravating factor described in section 169A.03, subdivision 3, clause (2) or (3).

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 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.

Subd. 8. Underage drinking and driving violations. The administrative penalties described in section 169A.33, subdivision 3, apply to violations of section 169A.33 (underage drinking and driving).

Subd. 9. Alcohol-related school bus driving violations. The administrative penalties described in section 171.3215 (canceling school bus endorsements for certain offenses) apply to violations of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) by a person driving, operating, or in physical control of a school bus or Head Start bus.

Subd. 10. License revocation; court invalidation. (a) Except as provided in subdivision 7, on behalf of the commissioner, a court shall serve notice of revocation or cancellation on a person convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) unless the commissioner has already revoked the person's driving privileges or served the person with a notice of revocation for a violation of section 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal) arising out of the same incident.

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

Subd. 11. Chemical use assessment. When the evidentiary test shows an alcohol concentration of 0.07 or more, that result must be reported to the commissioner. The commissioner shall record that fact on the driver's record. When the driver's record shows a second or subsequent report of an alcohol concentration of 0.07 or more within two years of a recorded report, the commissioner may require that the driver have a chemical use assessment meeting the commissioner's requirements. The assessment must be at the driver's expense. In no event shall the commissioner deny the license of a person who refuses to take the assessment or to undertake treatment, if treatment is indicated by the assessment, for longer than 90 days. If an assessment is made pursuant to this section, the commissioner may waive the assessment required by section 169A.70.

169A.55 License revocation termination; license reinstatement

Subdivision 1. Termination of revocation period. If the commissioner receives notice of the driver's attendance at a driver improvement clinic, attendance at counseling sessions, or participation in treatment for an alcohol problem, the commissioner may, 30 days prior to the time the revocation period would otherwise expire, terminate the revocation period. The commissioner shall not terminate the revocation period under this subdivision for a driver who has had a license revoked under section 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal); 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties); or Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 169.121 (driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances); or 169.123 (implied consent) for another incident during the preceding three-year period.

Subd. 2. Reinstatement of driving privileges; notice. Upon expiration of a period of revocation under section 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal) or 169A.54 (impaired driving convictions and adjudications; administrative penalties), the commissioner shall notify the person of the terms upon which driving privileges can be reinstated, and new registration plates issued, which terms are: (1) successful completion of an examination and proof of compliance with any terms of alcohol treatment or counseling previously prescribed, if any; and (2) any other requirements imposed by the commissioner and applicable to that particular case. The commissioner shall notify the owner of a motor vehicle subject to an impoundment order under section 169A.60 (administrative impoundment of plates) as a result of the violation of the procedures for obtaining new registration plates, if the owner is not the violator. The commissioner shall also notify the person that if driving is resumed without reinstatement of driving privileges or without valid registration plates and registration certificate, the person will be subject to criminal penalties.

169A.60 Administrative impoundment of plates

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

(b) "Motor vehicle" means a self-propelled motor vehicle other than a motorboat in operation or an off-road recreational vehicle.

(c) "Plate impoundment violation" includes:

(1) a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) or 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal), or a conforming ordinance from this state or a conforming statute or ordinance from another state, that results in the revocation of a person's driver's license or driving privileges, within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident;

(2) a license disqualification under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification) resulting from a violation of section 169A.52 within ten years of a qualified prior impaired driving incident;

(3) a violation of section 169A.20 or 169A.52 while having an alcohol concentration of 0.20 or more as measured at the time, or within two hours of the time, of the offense;

(4) a violation of section 169A.20 or 169A.52 while having a child under the age of 16 in the vehicle if the child is more than 36 months younger than the offender; and

(5) a violation of section 171.24 (driving without valid license) by a person whose driver's license or driving privileges have been canceled under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10) (persons not eligible for driver's license, inimical to public safety).

(d) "Significant relationship" has the same meaning as given in section 609.341, subdivision 15, and includes any person with whom the actor regularly associates and communicates outside of a workplace setting.

(e) "Violator" means a person who was driving, operating, or in physical control of the motor vehicle when the plate impoundment violation occurred.

Subd. 2. Plate impoundment violation; impoundment order. (a) The commissioner shall issue a registration plate impoundment order when:

(1) a person's driver's license or driving privileges are revoked for a plate impoundment violation; or

(2) a person is arrested for or charged with a plate impoundment violation described in subdivision 1, paragraph (c), clause (5).

(b) The order must require the impoundment of the registration plates of the motor vehicle involved in the plate impoundment violation and all motor vehicles owned by, registered, or leased in the name of the violator, including motor vehicles registered jointly or leased in the name of the violator and another. The commissioner shall not issue an impoundment order for the registration plates of a rental vehicle, as defined in section 168.041, subdivision 10, or a vehicle registered in another state.

Subd. 3. Notice of impoundment. An impoundment order is effective when the commissioner or a peace officer acting on behalf of the commissioner notifies the violator or the registered owner of the motor vehicle of the intent to impound and order of impoundment. The notice must advise the violator of the duties and obligations set forth in subdivision 6 (surrender of plates) and of the right to obtain administrative and judicial review. The notice to the registered owner who is not the violator must include the procedure to obtain new registration plates under subdivision 8. If mailed, the notice and order of impoundment is deemed received three days after mailing to the last known address of the violator or the registered owner.

Subd. 4. Peace officer as agent for notice of impoundment. On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer issuing a notice of intent to revoke and of revocation for a plate impoundment violation shall also serve a notice of intent to impound and an order of impoundment. On behalf of the commissioner, a peace officer who is arresting a person for or charging a person with a plate impoundment violation described in subdivision 1, paragraph (c), clause (5), shall also serve a notice of intent to impound and an order of impoundment. If the vehicle involved in the plate impoundment violation is accessible to the officer at the time the impoundment order is issued, the officer shall seize the registration plates subject to the impoundment order. The officer shall destroy all plates seized or impounded under this section. The officer shall send to the commissioner copies of the notice of intent to impound and the order of impoundment and a notice that registration plates impounded and seized under this section have been destroyed.

Subd. 5. Temporary permit. If the motor vehicle is registered to the violator, the officer shall issue a temporary vehicle permit that is valid for seven days when the officer issues the notices under subdivision 4. If the motor vehicle is registered in the name of another, the officer shall issue a temporary vehicle permit that is valid for 45 days when the notices are issued under subdivision 3. The permit must be in a form determined by the registrar and whenever practicable must be posted on the left side of the inside rear window of the vehicle. A permit is valid only for the vehicle for which it is issued.

Subd. 6. Surrender of plates. Within seven days after issuance of the impoundment notice, a person who receives a notice of impoundment and impoundment order shall surrender all registration plates subject to the impoundment order that were not seized by a peace officer under subdivision 4. Registration plates required to be surrendered under this subdivision must be surrendered to a Minnesota police department, sheriff, or the State Patrol, along with a copy of the impoundment order. A law enforcement agency receiving registration plates under this subdivision shall destroy the plates and notify the commissioner that they have been destroyed. The notification to the commissioner shall also include a copy of the impoundment order.

Subd. 7. Vehicle not owned by violator. A violator may file a sworn statement with the commissioner within seven days of

the issuance of an impoundment order stating any material information relating to the impoundment order, including that the vehicle has been sold or destroyed, and supplying the date, name, location, and address of the person or entity that purchased or destroyed the vehicle. The commissioner shall rescind the impoundment order if the violator shows that the impoundment order was not properly issued.

Subd. 8. Reissuance of registration plates. (a) The commissioner shall rescind the impoundment order of a person subject to an order under this section, other than the violator, if:

(1) the violator had a valid driver's license on the date of the plate impoundment violation and the person files with the commissioner an acceptable sworn statement containing the following information:

(i) that the person is the registered owner of the vehicle from which the plates have been impounded under this section;

(ii) that the person is the current owner and possessor of the vehicle used in the violation;

(iii) the date on which the violator obtained the vehicle from the registered owner;

(iv) the residence addresses of the registered owner and the violator on the date the violator obtained the vehicle from the registered owner;

(v) that the person was not a passenger in the vehicle at the time of the plate impoundment violation; and

(vi) that the person knows that the violator may not drive, operate, or be in physical control of a vehicle without a valid driver's license; or

(2) the violator did not have a valid driver's license on the date of the plate impoundment violation and the person made a report to law enforcement before the violation stating that the vehicle had been taken from the person's possession or was being used without permission.

(b) A person who has failed to make a report as provided in paragraph (a), clause (2), may be issued special registration plates under subdivision 13 for a period of one year from the effective date of the impoundment order. Following this period, the person may apply for regular registration plates.

(c) If the order is rescinded, the owner shall receive new registration plates at no cost, if the plates were seized and destroyed.

Subd. 9. Administrative review. (a) At any time during the effective period of an impoundment order, a person may request in writing a review of the impoundment order by the commissioner. On receiving a request, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review the order, the evidence upon which the order was based, and any other material information brought to the attention of the commissioner, and determine whether sufficient cause exists to sustain the order. The commissioner shall report in writing the results of the review within 15 days of receiving the request. The review provided in this subdivision is not subject to the contested case provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act in sections 14.001 to 14.69. As a result of this review, the commissioner may authorize the issuance at no cost of new registration plates to the registered owner of the vehicle if the registered owner's license or driving privileges were not revoked as a result of the plate impoundment violation.

(b) Review under this subdivision must take place, if possible, at the same time as any administrative review of the person's license revocation under section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation).

Subd. 10. Petition for judicial review. (a) Within 30 days following receipt of a notice and order of impoundment under this section, a person may petition the court for review. The petition must include the petitioner's date of birth, driver's license number, and date of the plate impoundment violation. The petition must state with specificity the grounds upon which the petitioner seeks rescission of the order for impoundment. The petition may be combined with any petition filed under section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation).

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

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

(1) whether the violator owns, is the registered owner of, possesses, or has access to the vehicle used in the plate impoundment violation;

(2) whether a member of the violator's household has a valid driver's license, the violator or registered owner has a limited license issued under section 171.30, the registered owner is not the violator, and the registered owner has a valid or limited driver's license, or a member of the registered owner's household has a valid driver's license; and

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

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

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

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

Subd. 11. Rescission of revocation; dismissal or acquittal; new plates. If:

(1) the driver's license revocation that is the basis for an impoundment order is rescinded;

(2) the charges for the plate impoundment violation have been dismissed with prejudice; or

(3) the violator has been acquitted of the plate impoundment violation;
then the registrar of motor vehicles shall issue new registration plates for the vehicle at no cost, when the registrar receives an application that includes a copy of the order rescinding the driver's license revocation, the order dismissing the charges, or the judgment of acquittal.

Subd. 12. Charge for reinstatement of plates in certain situations. When the registrar of motor vehicles reinstates a person's registration plates after impoundment for reasons other than those described in subdivision 11, the registrar shall charge the person \$ 50 for each vehicle for which the registration plates are being reinstated.

Subd. 13. Special registration plates. (a) At any time during the effective period of an impoundment order, a violator or registered owner may apply to the commissioner for new registration plates, which must bear a special series of numbers or letters so as to be readily identified by traffic law enforcement officers. The commissioner may authorize the issuance of special plates if:

- (1) the violator has a qualified licensed driver whom the violator must identify;
- (2) the violator or registered owner has a limited license issued under section 171.30;
- (3) the registered owner is not the violator and the registered owner has a valid or limited driver's license;
- (4) a member of the registered owner's household has a valid driver's license; or
- (5) the violator has been reissued a valid driver's license.

(b) The commissioner may not issue new registration plates for that vehicle subject to plate impoundment for a period of at least one year from the date of the impoundment order. In addition, if the owner is the violator, new registration plates may not be issued for the vehicle unless the person has been reissued a valid driver's license in accordance with chapter 171.

(c) A violator may not apply for new registration plates for a vehicle at any time before the person's driver's license is reinstated.

(d) The commissioner may issue the special plates on payment of a \$ 50 fee for each vehicle for which special plates are requested.

(e) Paragraphs (a) to (d) notwithstanding, the commissioner must issue upon request new registration plates for a vehicle for which the registration plates have been impounded if:

- (1) the impoundment order is rescinded;
- (2) the vehicle is transferred in compliance with subdivision 14; or
- (3) the vehicle is transferred to a Minnesota automobile dealer licensed under section 168.27, a financial institution that has submitted a repossession affidavit, or a government agency.

Subd. 14. Sale of vehicle subject to impoundment order. (a) A registered owner may not sell or transfer a motor vehicle during the time its registration plates have been ordered impounded or during the time its registration plates bear a special series number, unless:

- (1) the sale is for a valid consideration;

(2) the transferee and the registered owner:

(i) are not, and have not been, related by blood, adoption, or marriage;

(ii) do not reside in the same household; and

(iii) do not have, and have not had at any time, a significant relationship with one another;

(3) the transferee signs an acceptable sworn statement with the commissioner attesting that:

(i) the transferee and the violator do not have, and have not had at any time, a significant relationship with one another;

(ii) the transferee understands that the vehicle is subject to an impoundment order; and

(iii) it is a crime under section 169A.37 to file a false statement under this section or to allow the previously registered owner to drive, operate, or be in control of the vehicle during the impoundment period; and

(4) all elements of section 168A.10 (transfer of interest by owner) are satisfied.

(b) If the conditions of paragraph (a) are satisfied, the registrar may transfer the title to the new owner upon proper application and issue new registration plates for the vehicle.

Subd. 15. Acquiring another vehicle. If the violator applies to the commissioner for registration plates for any vehicle during the effective period of the plate impoundment, the commissioner shall not issue registration plates unless the violator qualifies for special registration plates under subdivision 13 and unless the plates issued are special plates as described in subdivision 13.

Subd. 16. Fees credited to highway user fund. Fees collected from the sale or reinstatement of license plates under this section must be paid into the state treasury and credited one-half to the highway user tax distribution fund and one-half to the general fund.

Subd. 17. Plate impoundment; penalty. Criminal penalties for violating this section are governed by section 169A.37.

Subd. 18. Stop of vehicles bearing special plates. The authority of a peace officer to stop a vehicle bearing special plates is governed by section 168.0422.

169A.63 Vehicle forfeiture

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

(b) "Appropriate agency" means a law enforcement agency that has the authority to make an arrest for a violation of a designated offense or to require a test under section 169A.51 (chemical tests for intoxication).

(c) "Designated license revocation" includes a license revocation under section 169A.52 (license revocation for test failure or refusal) or a license disqualification under section 171.165 (commercial driver's license disqualification) resulting from a

violation of section 169A.52; within ten years of the first of two or more qualified prior impaired driving incidents.

(d) "Designated offense" includes:

(1) a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) under the circumstances described in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired) or 169A.25 (second-degree driving while impaired); or

(2) a violation of section 169A.20 or an ordinance in conformity with it:

(i) by a person whose driver's license or driving privileges have been canceled as inimical to public safety under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10); or

(ii) by a person who is subject to a restriction on the person's driver's license under section 171.09 (commissioner's license restrictions), which provides that the person may not use or consume any amount of alcohol or a controlled substance.

(e) "Motor vehicle" and "vehicle" do not include a vehicle which is stolen or taken in violation of the law.

(f) "Owner" means the registered owner of the motor vehicle according to records of the Department of Public Safety and includes a lessee of a motor vehicle if the lease agreement has a term of 180 days or more.

(g) "Prosecuting authority" means the attorney in the jurisdiction in which the designated offense occurred who is responsible for prosecuting violations of a designated offense or a designee. If a state agency initiated the forfeiture, and the attorney responsible for prosecuting the designated offense declines to pursue forfeiture, the Attorney General's Office or its designee may initiate forfeiture under this section.

Subd. 2. Seizure. (a) A motor vehicle subject to forfeiture under this section may be seized by the appropriate agency upon process issued by any court having jurisdiction over the vehicle.

(b) Property may be seized without process if:

(1) the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest or a lawful search;

(2) the vehicle subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding under this section; or

(3) the appropriate agency has probable cause to believe that the delay occasioned by the necessity to obtain process would result in the removal or destruction of the vehicle. If property is seized without process under this clause, the prosecuting authority must institute a forfeiture action under this section as soon as is reasonably possible.

Subd. 3. Right to possession vests immediately; custody. All right, title, and interest in a vehicle subject to forfeiture under this section vests in the appropriate agency upon commission of the conduct resulting in the designated offense or designated license revocation giving rise to the forfeiture. Any vehicle seized under this section is not subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the appropriate agency subject to the orders and decrees of the court having jurisdiction over the forfeiture proceedings. When a vehicle is seized under this section, the appropriate agency may:

- (1) place the vehicle under seal;
- (2) remove the vehicle to a place designated by it;
- (3) place a disabling device on the vehicle; and
- (4) take other steps reasonable and necessary to secure the vehicle and prevent waste.

Subd. 4. Bond by owner for possession. If the owner of a vehicle that has been seized under this section seeks possession of the vehicle before the forfeiture action is determined, the owner may, subject to the approval of the appropriate agency, give security or post bond payable to the appropriate agency in an amount equal to the retail value of the seized vehicle. On posting the security or bond, the seized vehicle may be returned to the owner only if a disabling device is attached to the vehicle. The forfeiture action must proceed against the security as if it were the seized vehicle.

Subd. 5. Evidence. Certified copies of court records and motor vehicle and driver's license records concerning qualified prior impaired driving incidents are admissible as substantive evidence where necessary to prove the commission of a designated offense or the occurrence of a designated license revocation.

Subd. 6. Vehicle subject to forfeiture. A motor vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this section if it was used in the commission of a designated offense or was used in conduct resulting in a designated license revocation.

Subd. 7. Limitations on vehicle forfeiture. (a) A vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this section only if:

- (1) the driver is convicted of the designated offense upon which the forfeiture is based;
- (2) the driver fails to appear with respect to the designated offense charge in violation of section 609.49 (release; failure to appear); or
- (3) the driver's conduct results in a designated license revocation and the driver either fails to seek administrative or judicial review of the revocation in a timely manner as required by section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation), or the license revocation is sustained under section 169A.53.

(b) A vehicle encumbered by a bona fide security interest, or subject to a lease that has a term of 180 days or more, is subject to the interest of the secured party or lessor unless the party or lessor had knowledge of or consented to the act upon which the forfeiture is based. However, when the proceeds of the sale of a seized vehicle do not equal or exceed the outstanding loan balance, the appropriate agency shall remit all proceeds of the sale to the secured party. If the sale of the vehicle is conducted in a commercially reasonable manner consistent with the provisions of section 336.9-610, the agency is not liable to the secured party for any amount owed on the loan in excess of the sale proceeds if the secured party received notification of the time and place of the sale at least three days prior to the sale.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (d), the secured party's, lessor's, or owner's interest in a vehicle is not subject to forfeiture based solely on the secured party's, lessor's, or owner's knowledge of the act or omission upon which the forfeiture is based if the secured party, lessor, or owner took reasonable steps to terminate use of the vehicle by the offender.

(d) A motor vehicle is subject to forfeiture under this section only if its owner knew or should have known of the unlawful

use or intended use.

(e) A vehicle subject to a security interest, based upon a loan or other financing arranged by a financial institution, is subject to the interest of the financial institution.

Subd. 8. Administrative forfeiture procedure. (a) A motor vehicle used to commit a designated offense or used in conduct resulting in a designated license revocation is subject to administrative forfeiture under this subdivision.

(b) When a motor vehicle is seized under subdivision 2, the appropriate agency shall serve the driver or operator of the vehicle with a notice of the seizure and intent to forfeit the vehicle. Additionally, when a motor vehicle is seized under subdivision 2, or within a reasonable time after that, all persons known to have an ownership, possessory, or security interest in the vehicle must be notified of the seizure and the intent to forfeit the vehicle. For those vehicles required to be registered under chapter 168, the notification to a person known to have a security interest in the vehicle is required only if the vehicle is registered under chapter 168 and the interest is listed on the vehicle's title. Notice mailed by certified mail to the address shown in Department of Public Safety records is sufficient notice to the registered owner of the vehicle. For motor vehicles not required to be registered under chapter 168, notice mailed by certified mail to the address shown in the applicable filing or registration for the vehicle is sufficient notice to a person known to have an ownership, possessory, or security interest in the vehicle. Otherwise, notice may be given in the manner provided by law for service of a summons in a civil action.

(c) The notice must be in writing and contain:

(1) a description of the vehicle seized;

(2) the date of seizure; and

(3) notice of the right to obtain judicial review of the forfeiture and of the procedure for obtaining that judicial review, printed in English, Hmong, and Spanish. Substantially the following language must appear conspicuously: "IF YOU DO NOT DEMAND JUDICIAL REVIEW EXACTLY AS PRESCRIBED IN MINNESOTA STATUTES, SECTION 169A.63, SUBDIVISION 8, YOU LOSE THE RIGHT TO A JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF THIS FORFEITURE AND YOU LOSE ANY RIGHT YOU MAY HAVE TO THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY. YOU MAY NOT HAVE TO PAY THE FILING FEE FOR THE DEMAND IF DETERMINED YOU ARE UNABLE TO AFFORD THE FEE. IF THE PROPERTY IS WORTH \$ 7,500 OR LESS, YOU MAY FILE YOUR CLAIM IN CONCILIATION COURT. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO PAY THE CONCILIATION COURT FILING FEE IF THE PROPERTY IS WORTH LESS THAN \$ 500."

(d) Within 30 days following service of a notice of seizure and forfeiture under this subdivision, a claimant may file a demand for a judicial determination of the forfeiture. The demand must be in the form of a civil complaint and must be filed with the court administrator in the county in which the seizure occurred, together with proof of service of a copy of the complaint on the prosecuting authority having jurisdiction over the forfeiture, and the standard filing fee for civil actions unless the petitioner has the right to sue in forma pauperis under section 563.01. If the value of the seized property is \$ 7,500 or less, the claimant may file an action in conciliation court for recovery of the seized vehicle. If the value of the seized property is less than \$ 500, the claimant does not have to pay the conciliation court filing fee. No responsive pleading is required of the prosecuting authority and no court fees may be charged for the prosecuting authority's appearance in the matter. Except as provided in this section, judicial reviews and hearings are governed by section 169A.53, subdivisions 2 and 3, and, at the option of the prosecuting authority, may take place at the same time as any judicial review of the person's license revocation under section 169A.53. If the judicial review and hearing under

this section do not take place at the same time as the judicial review of the person's license revocation under section 169A.53, the review and hearing must take place at the earliest practicable date. The proceedings may be combined with any hearing on a petition filed under section 169A.53, subdivision 2, and are governed by the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(e) The complaint must be captioned in the name of the claimant as plaintiff and the seized vehicle as defendant, and must state with specificity the grounds on which the claimant alleges the vehicle was improperly seized and the plaintiff's interest in the vehicle seized. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, an action for the return of a vehicle seized under this section may not be maintained by or on behalf of any person who has been served with a notice of seizure and forfeiture unless the person has complied with this subdivision.

(f) If the claimant makes a timely demand for a judicial determination under this subdivision, the appropriate agency must conduct the forfeiture under subdivision 9.

(g) If a demand for judicial determination of an administrative forfeiture is filed under this subdivision and the court orders the return of the seized vehicle, the court shall order that filing fees be reimbursed to the person who filed the demand. In addition, the court may order sanctions under section 549.211 (sanctions in civil actions).

Subd. 9. Judicial forfeiture procedure. (a) This subdivision governs judicial determinations of the forfeiture of a motor vehicle used to commit a designated offense or used in conduct resulting in a designated license revocation.

(b) A separate complaint must be filed against the vehicle, describing it, specifying that it was used in the commission of a designated offense or was used in conduct resulting in a designated license revocation, and specifying the time and place of its unlawful use. If the forfeiture is based on the commission of a designated offense and the person charged with the designated offense appears in court as required and is not convicted of the offense, the court shall dismiss the complaint against the vehicle and order the property returned to the person legally entitled to it. If the forfeiture is based on a designated license revocation, and the license revocation is rescinded under section 169A.53 (administrative and judicial review of license revocation), the court shall dismiss the complaint against the vehicle and order the property returned to the person legally entitled to it. If the lawful ownership of the vehicle used in the commission of a designated offense or used in conduct resulting in a designated license revocation can be determined and it is found the owner was not privy to commission of a designated offense or was not privy to the conduct resulting in the designated license revocation, the vehicle must be returned immediately.

Subd. 10. Disposition of forfeited vehicle. (a) If the vehicle is administratively forfeited under subdivision 8, or if the court finds under subdivision 9 that the vehicle is subject to forfeiture under subdivisions 6 and 7, the appropriate agency shall:

(1) sell the vehicle and distribute the proceeds under paragraph (b); or

(2) keep the vehicle for official use. If the agency keeps a forfeited motor vehicle for official use, it shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the motor vehicle is available for use by the agency's officers who participate in the drug abuse resistance education program.

(b) The proceeds from the sale of forfeited vehicles, after payment of seizure, storage, forfeiture, and sale expenses, and satisfaction of valid liens against the property, must be distributed as follows:

(1) 70 percent of the proceeds must be forwarded to the appropriate agency for deposit as a supplement to the state or local agency's operating fund or similar fund for use in DWI-related enforcement, training, and education; and

(2) 30 percent of the money or proceeds must be forwarded to the prosecuting authority that handled the forfeiture for deposit as a supplement to its operating fund or similar fund for prosecutorial purposes.

Subd. 11. Sale of forfeited vehicle by secured party. (a) A financial institution with a valid security interest in or a valid lease covering a forfeited vehicle may choose to dispose of the vehicle under this subdivision, in lieu of the appropriate agency disposing of the vehicle under subdivision 9. A financial institution wishing to dispose of a vehicle under this subdivision shall notify the appropriate agency of its intent, in writing, within 30 days after receiving notice of the seizure and forfeiture. The appropriate agency shall release the vehicle to the financial institution or its agent after the financial institution presents proof of its valid security agreement or of its lease agreement and the financial institution agrees not to sell the vehicle to a member of the violator's household, unless the violator is not convicted of the offense on which the forfeiture is based. The financial institution shall dispose of the vehicle in a commercially reasonable manner as defined in section 336.9-610.

(b) After disposing of the forfeited vehicle, the financial institution shall reimburse the appropriate agency for its seizure, storage, and forfeiture costs. The financial institution may then apply the proceeds of the sale to its storage costs, to its sale expenses, and to satisfy the lien or the lease on the vehicle. If any proceeds remain, the financial institution shall forward the proceeds to the state treasury, which shall credit the appropriate fund as specified in subdivision 9.

169A.78 Aiding and abetting

Every person who commits or attempts to commit, conspires to commit, or aids or abets in the commission of any act declared in this chapter to be an offense, whether individually or in connection with one or more other persons or as principal, agent, or accessory, is guilty of that offense, and every person who falsely, fraudulently, forcibly, or willfully induces, causes, coerces, requires, permits, or directs another to violate any provision of this chapter is likewise guilty of that offense.

171.305 Ignition interlock device

Subdivision 1. Definition. "Ignition interlock device" or "device" means breath alcohol ignition equipment designed to prevent a motor vehicle's ignition from being started by a person whose alcohol concentration exceeds the calibrated setting on the device.

Subd. 2. Expired

Subd. 3. Performance standards. The commissioner shall specify performance standards for ignition interlock devices, including standards relating to accuracy, safe operation of the vehicle, and degree of difficulty rendering the device inoperative. The interlock ignition device must be designed to operate from a 12-volt DC vehicle battery and be capable of locking a motor vehicle's ignition when a minimum alcohol concentration of 0.020 grams of ethyl alcohol per 210 liters of breath is introduced into the device. The device must also require a breath sample to determine alcohol concentration at variable time intervals ranging from five to 30 minutes while the engine is running. The device must also be capable of recording information for later review that includes the date and time of any use of the vehicle or any attempt to use the vehicle, including all times that the vehicle engine was started or stopped and the alcohol concentration of each breath sample provided.

Subd. 4. Certification. The commissioner shall certify ignition interlock devices that meet the performance standards and

may charge the manufacturer of the ignition interlock device a certification fee. A manufacturer who submits a device for certification must provide an application for certification on a form prescribed by the department.

Subd. 5. Issuance of limited license. The commissioner may issue a limited license to a person whose driver's license has been canceled and denied due to an alcohol or controlled substance-related incident under section 171.04, subdivision 1, clause (10), under the following conditions:

- (1) at least one-half of the person's required abstinence period has expired;
- (2) the person has successfully completed chemical dependency treatment and is currently participating in a generally recognized support group based on ongoing abstinence; and
- (3) the person agrees to drive only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning and certified ignition interlock device.

Subd. 6. Monitoring. The ignition interlock device must be monitored for proper use and accuracy by an entity approved by the commissioner.

Subd. 7. Payment. The commissioner shall require that the person issued a limited license under subdivision 5 pay all costs associated with use of the device.

Subd. 8. Proof of installation. A person approved for a limited license must provide proof of installation prior to issuance of the limited license.

Subd. 9. Misdemeanor. (a) A person who knowingly lends, rents, or leases a motor vehicle that is not equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device to a person with a limited license issued under subdivision 5 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) A person who tampers with, circumvents, or bypasses the ignition interlock device, or assists another to tamper with, circumvent, or bypass the device, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) The penalties of this subdivision do not apply if the action was taken for emergency purposes or for mechanical repair, and the person limited to the use of an ignition interlock device does not operate the motor vehicle while the device is disengaged.

Subd. 10. Cancellation of limited license. The commissioner shall cancel a limited license issued under this section if the device registers a positive reading for use of alcohol or the person violates any conditions of the limited license.