



- 5**      **Continuance.** Permits a judge to continue a juvenile delinquency case for up to 180 days, rather than 90 days as permitted under current law. Modifies the court's authority to renew a continuance for an additional period. Instead of extension of the continuance for an additional 90 days, the court would be permitted to continue the case up to the child's 19th birthday, with the consent of the prosecutor.
- Permits the court to enact certain orders it deems necessary for the rehabilitation of the child during the continuance period, as permitted by law, rather than only orders related to counseling and placement with a probation officer or group foster care facility (the items specified in subdivision 1, clauses (1) and (2) of section 260B.198).
- Provides that a court may not stay adjudication on a felony-level offense if the child previously received a stay of adjudication in a different case. Provides that a stay of adjudication for a felony-level offense must be counted as delinquency adjudication when calculating an adult criminal history score.
- 6**      **Required collection of biological specimen for DNA testing.** Requires juveniles who receive stays of adjudication to provide a DNA sample under the specified circumstances that currently apply to juveniles who are charged with or have been adjudicated delinquent of certain felony-level offenses.
- 7**      **Conviction.** Adds stay of adjudication of delinquency to the definition of conviction that applies to background check requirements for child service workers.
- 8**      **Upon sentencing.** Authorizes a court to order a juvenile who receives a stay of adjudication to provide a DNA sample if the juvenile has not already done so under section 6.
- 9-10**    **Ineligible persons; Notice.** Adds a juvenile who receives a stay of adjudication for a crime of violence to the statute that provides a lifetime prohibition on possessing a firearm.