

SENATE

STATE OF MINNESOTA

NINETY-THIRD SESSION

S.F. No. 1819

(SENATE AUTHORS: PAPPAS)		
DATE	D-PG	OFFICIAL STATUS
02/16/2023	870	Introduction and first reading Referred to Judiciary and Public Safety
03/30/2023	2739a	Comm report: To pass as amended
	2804	Second reading
	11498	Rule 47, returned to Judiciary and Public Safety See SF2909

1.1

A bill for an act

1.2

relating to corrections; amending provisions relating to juvenile placement and

1.3

risk assessments, fugitive apprehension and warrants, and release and programming

1.4

authority; combining and expanding advisory councils; establishing a pilot program

1.5

and a release board; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 169A.276,

1.6

subdivision 1; 241.021, by adding a subdivision; 241.025, subdivisions 1, 2, 3;

1.7

242.18; 243.1606; 243.58; 244.05, subdivisions 2, 5, 6, 8; 244.0513, subdivisions

1.8

2, 4; 244.171, subdivision 4; 244.172, subdivision 1; 244.19, subdivisions 1, 5;

1.9

260.515; 260B.176, by adding a subdivision; 299A.41, subdivision 4; 629.292,

1.10

subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 244;

1.11

repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 244.14; 244.15.

1.12

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

1.13

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 169A.276, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

1.14

Subdivision 1. **Mandatory prison sentence.** (a) The court shall sentence a person who

1.15

is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) under the

1.16

circumstances described in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired) to

1.17

imprisonment for not less than three years. In addition, the court may order the person to

1.18

pay a fine of not more than \$14,000.

1.19

(b) The court may stay execution of this mandatory sentence as provided in subdivision

1.20

2 (stay of mandatory sentence), but may not stay imposition or adjudication of the sentence

1.21

or impose a sentence that has a duration of less than three years.

1.22

(c) An offender committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections under this

1.23

subdivision is not eligible for release as provided in section 241.26, 244.065, 244.12, or

1.24

244.17, unless the offender has successfully completed ~~a chemical dependency treatment~~

1.25

~~program while in prison~~ treatment recommendations as determined by a comprehensive

1.26

substance use disorder assessment while incarcerated.

(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.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.021, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4e. **Language access.** The commissioner of corrections shall take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to limited English proficient (LEP) individuals incarcerated, detained, or supervised by the Department of Corrections. The commissioner shall develop written policy and annual training to implement language access for LEP individuals.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.025, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Authorization.** The commissioner of corrections may appoint peace officers, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), who shall serve in the classified service subject to the provisions of section 43A.01, subdivision 2, and establish a law enforcement agency, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (f), known as the Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit, to perform the duties necessary to make statewide arrests under sections 629.30 and 629.34. The jurisdiction of the law enforcement agency is ~~limited to~~ primarily the arrest of Department of Corrections' discretionary and statutory released violators and Department of Corrections' escapees and

this must be its primary focus. The Department of Corrections Fugitive Apprehension Unit may respond to a law enforcement agency's request to exercise general law enforcement duties during the course of official duties by carrying out law enforcement activities at the direction of the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction. In addition, the unit may investigate criminal offenses in agency-operated correctional facilities and surrounding property.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.025, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Limitations.** The initial processing of a person arrested by the fugitive apprehension unit for an offense ~~within the agency's jurisdiction~~ is the responsibility of the fugitive apprehension unit unless otherwise directed by the law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction. A subsequent investigation is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction ~~in which a new crime is committed~~ unless the law enforcement agency authorizes the fugitive apprehension unit to assume the subsequent investigation. At the request of the primary jurisdiction, the fugitive apprehension unit may assist in subsequent investigations or law enforcement efforts being carried out by the primary jurisdiction. Persons arrested for violations that the fugitive apprehension unit determines are not within the agency's jurisdiction must be referred to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for further investigation or disposition.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.025, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Policies.** The fugitive apprehension unit must develop and file all policies required under state law for law enforcement agencies. The fugitive apprehension unit also must develop a policy for contacting law enforcement agencies in a city or county before initiating any fugitive surveillance, investigation, or apprehension within the city or county. ~~These policies must be filed with the board of peace officers standards and training by November 1, 2000.~~ Revisions of any of these policies must be filed with the board within ten days of the effective date of the revision. The Department of Corrections shall train all of its peace officers regarding the application of these policies.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 242.18, is amended to read:

242.18 STUDY OF OFFENDER'S BACKGROUND; REHABILITATION.

(a) When a person has been committed to the commissioner of corrections, the commissioner under rules shall forthwith cause the person to be examined and studied, and investigate all of the pertinent circumstances of the person's life and the antecedents of the crime or other delinquent conduct because of which the person has been committed to the

commissioner, and thereupon order the treatment the commissioner determines to be most conducive to rehabilitation. Except as authorized in paragraph (b), persons convicted of crimes shall not be detained in institutions for adjudicated delinquents, nor shall delinquent children be detained in institutions for persons convicted of crimes. The court and the prosecuting and police authorities and other public officials shall make available to the commissioner of corrections all pertinent data in their possession in respect to the case.

(b) Upon review of safety considerations and the treatment and programming needs of a juvenile convicted of a crime, the commissioner may commit the juvenile to the facility that best meets rehabilitative needs.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 243.1606, is amended to read:

243.1606 ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERSTATE ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION.

Subdivision 1. **Membership.** The Advisory Council on Interstate Adult Offender Supervision ~~consists~~ shall be combined with the State Advisory Council for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles established by section 260.515 and consist of the following individuals or their designees:

(1) the governor;

(2) the chief justice of the supreme court;

(3) two senators, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the Subcommittee on Committees of the senate Committee on Rules and Administration;

(4) two representatives, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the house speaker;

(5) the compact administrator, selected as provided in section 243.1607;

(6) a representative from the Department of Human Services regarding the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children;

~~(6)~~ (7) the executive director of the Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Public Safety; and

(8) the deputy compact administrator as defined in section 260.515;

(9) a representative from the State Public Defender's Office;

(10) a representative from the Minnesota County Attorney's Association;

(11) a representative from the Minnesota Sheriff's Association;

(12) a representative from the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers;

(13) a representative from the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties;

(14) a representative from the community at large;

(15) a representative from a community organization working with victims of crimes;
and

~~(7)~~ (16) other members as appointed by the commissioner of corrections.

The council may elect a chair from among its members.

Subd. 2. **Duties.** The council shall oversee and administer the state's participation in ~~the compact~~ both compacts described in ~~section~~ sections 243.1605 and 260.515. The council shall appoint the compact administrator as the state's commissioner. In addition to these duties, the council shall develop a model policy concerning the operations and procedures of the compact within the state.

Subd. 3. **Annual report.** By March 1 of each year, the council shall report to the governor and the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy on its activities along with providing a copy of the annual report published by the national commission that includes the activities of the interstate commission and executive committee as described in section 243.1605 for the preceding year. The council's annual report must also include information required of the State Advisory Council for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles as described in Article IV in section 260.515.

Subd. 4. **Expiration; expenses.** The provisions of section 15.059 apply to the council.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 243.58, is amended to read:

243.58 ESCAPED INMATES; WARRANT; REWARD ISSUING WARRANT FOR ESCAPED INMATE OR CONVICTED DEFENDANT.

If an inmate escapes from any state correctional facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections, the commissioner shall issue a warrant directed to any peace officer requiring that the fugitive be taken into immediate custody and returned to any state correctional facility designated by the commissioner. The commissioner may also issue such a warrant when a convicted defendant fails to report postsentencing to their county authority or to a state correctional facility. The chief executive officer of the facility from which the escape occurred shall use all proper means to apprehend and return the escapee,

which may include the offer of a reward of not more than \$100 to be paid from the state treasury, for information leading to the arrest and return to custody of the escapee.

Sec. 9. **[244.049] INDETERMINATE SENTENCE RELEASE BOARD.**

Subdivision 1. Establishment; membership. (a) As provided under paragraph (b) and section 244.05, subdivision 5, the Indeterminate Sentence Release Board is established to review eligible cases and make release and final discharge decisions for:

(1) inmates serving life sentences with the possibility of parole or supervised release under sections 243.05, subdivision 1, and 244.05, subdivision 5; and

(2) inmates serving indeterminate sentences for crimes committed on or before April 30, 1980.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2024, the authority to grant discretionary release and final discharge previously vested in the commissioner under sections 243.05, subdivisions 1, paragraph (a), and 3; 244.08; and 609.12 is transferred to the board.

(c) The board consists of five members as follows:

(1) four members appointed by the governor from which each of the majority leaders and minority leaders of the house of representatives and the senate provides two candidate recommendations for consideration; and

(2) the commissioner, who serves as chair.

(d) Appointed board members must meet the following qualifications, at a minimum:

(1) a law degree or a bachelor's degree in criminology, corrections, or a related social science;

(2) five years of experience in corrections, a criminal justice or community corrections field, rehabilitation programming, behavioral health, or criminal law; and

(3) demonstrated knowledge of victim issues and correctional processes.

Subd. 2. Terms; compensation. (a) Appointed board members serve four-year staggered terms, but the terms of the initial members are as follows:

(1) two members must be appointed for terms that expire January 1, 2026; and

(2) two members must be appointed for terms that expire January 1, 2028.

(b) An appointed member is eligible for reappointment, and a vacancy must be filled according to subdivision 1.

(c) For appointed members, compensation and removal are as provided in section 15.0575.

Subd. 3. Quorum; administrative duties. (a) The majority of members constitutes a quorum.

(b) An appointed board member must visit at least one state correctional facility every 12 months.

(c) The commissioner must provide the board with personnel, supplies, equipment, office space, and other administrative services necessary and incident to fulfilling the board's functions.

Subd. 4. Limitation. Nothing in this section or section 244.05, subdivision 5:

(1) supersedes the commissioner's authority to set conditions of release or revoke an inmate's release for violating any of the conditions; or

(2) impairs the power of the Board of Pardons to grant a pardon or commutation in any case.

Subd. 5. Report. (a) Beginning February 15, 2025, and each year thereafter, the board must submit to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over criminal justice policy a written report that:

(1) details the number of inmates reviewed;

(2) identifies inmates granted release or final discharge in the preceding year; and

(3) provides demographic data of inmates who were granted release or final discharge and inmates who were denied release or final discharge.

(b) The report must also include the board's recommendations to the commissioner for policy modifications that influence the board's duties.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.05, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Rules. (a) Notwithstanding section 14.03, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (1), the commissioner of corrections shall must adopt by rule standards and procedures for the revocation of revoking supervised or conditional release; and shall must specify the period of revocation for each violation of release, except in accordance with subdivision 5, paragraph (i), for inmates serving life sentences.

(b) Procedures for the revocation of revoking release shall must provide due process of law for the inmate.

8.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2024.

8.2 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.05, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

8.3 Subd. 5. **Supervised release; life sentence and indeterminate sentences.** (a) The
8.4 ~~commissioner of corrections~~ board may, under rules ~~promulgated~~ adopted by the
8.5 commissioner, ~~give~~ grant supervised release or parole to an inmate serving a mandatory
8.6 life sentence ~~under section 609.185, paragraph (a), clause (3), (5), or (6); 609.3455,~~
8.7 ~~subdivision 3 or 4; 609.385; or Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 609.109, subdivision 3;~~

8.8 (1) after the inmate has served the minimum term of imprisonment specified in
8.9 subdivision 4 or section 243.05, subdivision 1, paragraph (a); or

8.10 (2) at any time for an inmate serving a nonlife indeterminate sentence for a crime
8.11 committed on or before April 30, 1980.

8.12 (b) No earlier than three years before an inmate reaches their minimum term of
8.13 imprisonment or parole eligibility date, the commissioner must conduct a formal review
8.14 and make programming recommendations relevant to the inmate's release review under this
8.15 subdivision.

8.16 (c) The ~~commissioner shall~~ board must require the preparation of a community
8.17 investigation report and ~~shall~~ consider the findings of the report when making a supervised
8.18 release or parole decision under this subdivision. The report ~~shall~~ must:

8.19 (1) reflect the sentiment of the various elements of the community toward the inmate,
8.20 both at the time of the offense and at the present time;

8.21 ~~The report shall~~ (2) include the views of the sentencing judge, the prosecutor, any law
8.22 enforcement personnel who may have been involved in the case, and any successors to these
8.23 individuals who may have information relevant to the supervised release decision; and

8.24 ~~The report shall also~~ (3) include the views of the victim and the victim's family unless
8.25 the victim or the victim's family chooses not to participate.

8.26 ~~(e)~~ (d) The commissioner ~~shall~~ must make reasonable efforts to notify the victim, in
8.27 advance, of the time and place of the inmate's supervised release review hearing. The victim
8.28 has a right to submit an oral or written statement at the review hearing. The statement may
8.29 summarize the harm suffered by the victim as a result of the crime and give the victim's
8.30 recommendation on whether the inmate should be given supervised release or parole at this
8.31 time. ~~The commissioner must consider the victim's statement when making the supervised~~
8.32 ~~release decision.~~

9.1 ~~(d)~~ (e) Supervised release or parole must be granted with a majority vote of the board
9.2 members. When considering whether to ~~give grant~~ supervised release or parole to an inmate
9.3 serving a life sentence ~~under section 609.3455, subdivision 3 or 4~~ or indeterminate sentence,
9.4 the ~~commissioner shall~~ board must consider, at a minimum, the following:

9.5 (1) the risk the inmate poses to the community if released;

9.6 (2) the inmate's progress in treatment;

9.7 (3) the inmate's behavior while incarcerated;

9.8 (4) psychological or other diagnostic evaluations of the inmate;

9.9 (5) the inmate's criminal history;

9.10 (6) a victim statement under paragraph (d), if submitted; and

9.11 (7) any other relevant conduct of the inmate while incarcerated or before incarceration.

9.12 ~~(f) The commissioner~~ board may not ~~give grant~~ supervised release or parole to ~~the~~ an
9.13 inmate unless:

9.14 (1) while in prison:

9.15 (i) the inmate has successfully completed appropriate sex offender treatment, if applicable;

9.16 (ii) the inmate has been assessed for substance use disorder needs and, if appropriate,
9.17 has successfully completed substance use disorder treatment; and

9.18 (iii) the inmate has been assessed for mental health needs and, if appropriate, has
9.19 successfully completed mental health treatment; and

9.20 (2) a comprehensive individual release plan is in place for the inmate that:

9.21 (i) ensures that, after release, the inmate will have suitable housing and receive appropriate
9.22 aftercare and community-based treatment. The comprehensive plan also must include; and

9.23 (ii) includes a postprison employment or education plan for the inmate.

9.24 ~~(e)~~ (g) When granting supervised release under this subdivision, the board must set
9.25 prerelease conditions to be followed by the inmate before that inmate's actual release or
9.26 before constructive parole becomes effective. If the inmate violates any of the prerelease
9.27 conditions, the commissioner may rescind the grant of supervised release without a hearing
9.28 at any time before the inmate's release or before constructive parole becomes effective. A
9.29 grant of constructive parole becomes effective once the inmate begins serving the consecutive
9.30 sentence.

10.1 (h) If the commissioner rescinds a grant of supervised release or parole, the board:

10.2 (1) must set a release review date that occurs within 90 days of the commissioner's
 10.3 rescission; and

10.4 (2) by majority vote, may set a new supervised release date or set another review date.

10.5 (i) If the commissioner revokes supervised release or parole for an inmate serving a life
 10.6 sentence, the revocation is not subject to the limitations under section 244.30 and the board:

10.7 (1) must set a release review date that occurs within one year of the commissioner's final
 10.8 revocation decision; and

10.9 (2) by majority vote, may set a new supervised release date or set another review date.

10.10 (j) The board may, by a majority vote, grant a person on supervised release or parole
 10.11 for a life or indeterminate sentence a final discharge from that person's sentence in accordance
 10.12 with section 243.05, subdivision 3. In no case, however, may a person subject to a mandatory
 10.13 lifetime conditional release term under section 609.3455, subdivision 7, be discharged from
 10.14 that term.

10.15 ~~As used in~~ (k) For purposes of this subdivision;

10.16 (1) "board" means the Indeterminate Sentence Release Board under section 244.049;

10.17 (2) "constructive parole" means the status of an inmate who has been paroled from an
 10.18 indeterminate sentence to begin serving a consecutive sentence in prison; and

10.19 (3) "victim" means ~~the~~ an individual who has directly suffered loss or harm as a result
 10.20 of the from an inmate's crime or, if the individual is deceased, the deceased's a murder
 10.21 victim's surviving spouse or, next of kin, or family kin.

10.22 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2024.

10.23 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.05, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

10.24 Subd. 6. **Intensive supervised release.** (a) The commissioner may order that an inmate
 10.25 be placed on intensive supervised release for:

10.26 (1) all or part of the inmate's supervised release or parole term if the commissioner
 10.27 determines that the action will further the goals described in section 244.14, subdivision 1,
 10.28 clauses (2), (3), and (4). In addition, the commissioner may order that an inmate be placed
 10.29 on intensive supervised release for; or

10.30 (2) all of the inmate's conditional or supervised release term if the inmate was;

11.1 (i) convicted of a sex offense under section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, or
11.2 609.3453; or

11.3 ~~was (ii) sentenced under the provisions of section 609.3455, subdivision 3a.~~

11.4 (b) The commissioner ~~shall~~ must order that all level III predatory offenders be placed
11.5 on intensive supervised release for the entire supervised release, conditional release, or
11.6 parole term.

11.7 ~~(b)~~ (c) The commissioner may impose appropriate conditions of release on ~~the~~ an inmate,
11.8 including but not limited to:

11.9 (1) unannounced searches by an intensive supervision agent of the inmate's person,
11.10 vehicle, premises, computer, or other electronic devices capable of accessing the Internet
11.11 ~~by an intensive supervision agent;~~

11.12 (2) compliance with court-ordered restitution, if any;

11.13 (3) random drug testing;

11.14 (4) house arrest;

11.15 (5) daily curfews;

11.16 (6) frequent face-to-face contacts with an assigned intensive supervision agent;

11.17 (7) work, education, or treatment requirements; and

11.18 (8) electronic surveillance.

11.19 ~~In addition, any~~ (d) A sex offender placed on intensive supervised release may be ordered
11.20 to participate in an appropriate sex offender program as a condition of release.

11.21 (e) If electronic surveillance is directed for an inmate on intensive supervised release,
11.22 the commissioner must require that until electronic surveillance is activated:

11.23 (1) the inmate be kept in custody; or

11.24 (2) the inmate's intensive supervision agent, or the agent's designee, directly supervise
11.25 the inmate.

11.26 (f) Before being released from custody or the direct supervision of an intensive
11.27 supervision agent, an inmate placed on electronic surveillance must ensure that:

11.28 (1) the inmate's residence is properly equipped to support electronic surveillance; and

11.29 (2) the inmate's telecommunications system is properly configured to support electronic
11.30 surveillance.

12.1 (g) An inmate who fails to comply with paragraph (f) may be found in violation of the
12.2 inmate's conditions of release after a revocation hearing.

12.3 ~~(e)~~ (h) As a condition of release for an inmate required to register under section 243.166
12.4 who is placed on intensive supervised release under this subdivision, the commissioner shall
12.5 prohibit the inmate from accessing, creating, or maintaining a personal web page, profile,
12.6 account, password, or ~~user name~~ username for: (1) a social networking website, or (2) an
12.7 instant messaging or chat room program, any of which permits persons under the age of 18
12.8 to become a member or to create or maintain a personal web page.

12.9 (i) An intensive ~~supervised release~~ supervision agent may modify the prohibition
12.10 ~~described in this~~ under paragraph (h) if ~~doing so does~~:

12.11 (1) the modification would not jeopardize public safety; and

12.12 (2) the modification is specifically described and agreed to in advance by the agent.

12.13 ~~(d)~~ (j) If ~~the~~ an inmate violates the conditions of ~~the~~ intensive supervised release, the
12.14 commissioner ~~shall~~ may impose sanctions as provided in subdivision 3 and section 609.3455.

12.15 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.05, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

12.16 Subd. 8. **Conditional medical and epidemic release.** (a) Notwithstanding subdivisions
12.17 4 and 5, the commissioner may order that ~~any offender~~ an inmate be placed on conditional
12.18 medical release before ~~the offender's~~ their scheduled supervised release date or target release
12.19 date if:

12.20 (1) the ~~offender~~ inmate suffers from a grave illness or medical condition; and

12.21 (2) the release poses no threat to the public.

12.22 (b) If there is an epidemic of any potentially fatal infectious or contagious disease in the
12.23 community or in a state correctional facility, the commissioner may also release an inmate
12.24 to home confinement before the inmate's scheduled supervised release date or target release
12.25 date if:

12.26 (1) the inmate has a medical condition or state of health that would make the inmate
12.27 particularly vulnerable to the disease; and

12.28 (2) release to home confinement poses no threat to the public.

12.29 ~~In making the decision to~~ (c) When deciding whether to release an ~~offender on this status~~
12.30 inmate according to this subdivision, the commissioner must consider:

13.1 (1) the offender's inmate's age and medical condition, the health care needs of the
13.2 offender, the offender's and custody classification and level of risk of violence;

13.3 (2) the appropriate level of community supervision; and

13.4 (3) alternative placements that may be available for the offender inmate.

13.5 (d) An inmate may not be released under this provision subdivision unless the
13.6 commissioner has determined that the inmate's health costs are likely to be borne by:

13.7 (1) the inmate; or

13.8 (2) medical assistance, Medicaid, veteran's benefits, or by any other federal or state
13.9 medical assistance programs or by the inmate.

13.10 ~~Conditional medical release is governed by provisions relating to supervised release~~

13.11 ~~except that it may be rescinded~~ (e) The commissioner may rescind conditional medical
13.12 release without a hearing by the commissioner if the offender's commissioner considers that
13.13 the inmate's medical condition improves has improved to the extent that the continuation
13.14 ~~of the conditional medical release presents a more serious risk to the public.;~~

13.15 (1) the illness or condition is no longer grave or can be managed by correctional health
13.16 care options; or

13.17 (2) the epidemic that precipitated release has subsided or effective vaccines or other
13.18 treatments have become available.

13.19 (f) Release under this subdivision may also be revoked in accordance with subdivisions
13.20 2 and 3 if the inmate violates any conditions of release imposed by the commissioner.

13.21 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.0513, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

13.22 Subd. 2. **Conditional release of certain nonviolent controlled substance offenders.** An
13.23 offender who has been committed to the commissioner's custody may petition the
13.24 commissioner for conditional release from prison before the offender's scheduled supervised
13.25 release date or target release date if:

13.26 (1) the offender is serving a sentence for violating section 152.021, subdivision 2 or 2a;
13.27 152.022, subdivision 2; 152.023, subdivision 2; 152.024; or 152.025;

13.28 (2) the offender committed the crime as a result of a controlled substance addiction use
13.29 disorder;

13.30 (3) the offender has served at least:

(i) 18 months or one-half of the offender's term of imprisonment, whichever is less, if the offense for which the offender is seeking conditional release is a violation of section 152.024 or 152.025; or

(ii) 36 months or one-half of the offender's term of imprisonment, whichever is less, if the offense for which the offender is seeking conditional release is a violation of section 152.021, subdivision 2 or 2a, 152.022, subdivision 2, or 152.023, subdivision 2;

(4) the offender successfully completed ~~a substance use disorder treatment program of the type described in this section while in prison~~ treatment recommendations as determined by a comprehensive substance use disorder assessment while incarcerated;

(5) the offender has not previously been conditionally released under this section; and

(6) the offender has not within the past ten years been convicted or adjudicated delinquent for a violent crime as defined in section 609.1095 other than the current conviction for the controlled substance offense.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.0513, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Substance use disorder treatment program components.** (a) The substance use disorder treatment program described in subdivisions 2 and 3 must:

(1) contain a ~~highly~~ structured ~~daily~~ schedule for the offender;

(2) contain ~~individualized educational programs designed to improve the basic educational skills of the offender and to provide vocational training, if appropriate~~ individual or group counseling or both to help the offender identify and address needs related to substance use and develop strategies to avoid harmful substance use after discharge and to help the offender obtain the services necessary to establish a lifestyle free of the harmful effects of substance use disorder;

(3) contain programs designed to promote the offender's self-worth and the offender's acceptance of responsibility for the consequences of the offender's own decisions;

(4) ~~be licensed by the Department of Human Services and~~ designed to serve the inmate population; and

(5) require that each offender submit to a ~~chemical use assessment~~ substance use disorder assessment and that the offender receive the appropriate level of treatment as indicated by the assessment.

(b) The commissioner ~~shall~~ may expel from the substance use disorder treatment program any offender who:

- 15.1 (1) commits a material violation of or repeatedly fails to follow the rules of the program;
- 15.2 (2) commits any criminal offense while in the program; or
- 15.3 (3) presents any risk to other inmates based on the offender's behavior or attitude.

15.4 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.171, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

15.5 Subd. 4. **Sanctions.** (a) The commissioner shall impose severe and meaningful sanctions
15.6 for violating the conditions of the challenge incarceration program. The commissioner shall
15.7 remove an offender from the challenge incarceration program if the offender:

- 15.8 (1) commits a material violation of or repeatedly fails to follow the rules of the program;
- 15.9 (2) commits any misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony offense; or
- 15.10 (3) presents a risk to the public, based on the offender's behavior, attitude, or abuse of
15.11 alcohol or controlled substances. The removal of an offender from the challenge incarceration
15.12 program is governed by the procedures in the commissioner's rules adopted under section
15.13 244.05, subdivision 2.

15.14 (b) An offender who is removed from the challenge incarceration program shall be
15.15 imprisoned for a time period equal to the offender's term of imprisonment, minus earned
15.16 good time if any, but in no case for longer than the time remaining in the offender's sentence.
15.17 "Term of imprisonment" means a time period equal to two-thirds of the sentence originally
15.18 executed by the sentencing court, minus jail credit, if any.

15.19 (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), an offender who has been removed from the challenge
15.20 incarceration program but who remains otherwise eligible for acceptance into the program
15.21 may be readmitted at the commissioner's discretion. An offender readmitted to the program
15.22 under this paragraph must participate from the beginning and complete all of the program's
15.23 phases.

15.24 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.172, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

15.25 Subdivision 1. **Phase I.** Phase I of the program lasts at least six months. The offender
15.26 must be confined at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Willow River/Moose Lake ~~or~~₂
15.27 the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Togo, or the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee
15.28 and must successfully participate in all intensive treatment, education₂ and work programs
15.29 required by the commissioner. The offender must also submit on demand to random drug
15.30 and alcohol testing at time intervals set by the commissioner. Throughout phase I, the
15.31 commissioner must severely restrict the offender's telephone and visitor privileges.

16.1 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.19, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

16.2 Subdivision 1. **Appointment; joint services; state services.** (a) If a county or group of
16.3 counties has established a human services board pursuant to chapter 402, the district court
16.4 may appoint one or more county probation officers as necessary to perform court services,
16.5 and the human services board shall appoint persons as necessary to provide correctional
16.6 services within the authority granted in chapter 402. In all counties of more than 200,000
16.7 population, which have not organized pursuant to chapter 402, the district court shall appoint
16.8 one or more persons of good character to serve as county probation officers during the
16.9 pleasure of the court. All other counties shall provide adult misdemeanor and juvenile
16.10 probation services to district courts in one of the following ways:

16.11 (1) the court, with the approval of the county boards, may appoint one or more salaried
16.12 county probation officers to serve during the pleasure of the court;

16.13 (2) when two or more counties offer probation services the district court through the
16.14 county boards may appoint common salaried county probation officers to serve in the several
16.15 counties;

16.16 (3) a county or a district court may request the commissioner of corrections to furnish
16.17 probation services in accordance with the provisions of this section, and the commissioner
16.18 of corrections shall furnish such services to any county or court that fails to provide its own
16.19 probation officer by one of the two procedures listed above;

16.20 (4) if a county or district court providing probation services under clause (1) or (2) asks
16.21 the commissioner of corrections or the legislative body for the state of Minnesota mandates
16.22 the commissioner of corrections to furnish probation services to the district court, the
16.23 probation officers and other employees displaced by the changeover shall be employed by
16.24 the commissioner of corrections. The commissioner of corrections shall request an increase
16.25 to the county probation officers reimbursement appropriation during the legislative session
16.26 immediately following the transition of services, in an amount sufficient to pay the salaries
16.27 of the employees who transferred from county employees to state employees. Reimbursement
16.28 of funds received under subdivision 5 from a county that requested the commissioner of
16.29 corrections to furnish probation services shall be appropriated to the commissioner of
16.30 corrections for the provision of probation services until the county probation officers
16.31 reimbursement appropriation is sufficiently increased by the legislature. Years of service
16.32 in the county probation department are to be given full credit for future sick leave and
16.33 vacation accrual purposes;

17.1 (5) all probation officers serving the juvenile courts on July 1, 1972, shall continue to
17.2 serve in the county or counties they are now serving.

17.3 (b) The commissioner of management and budget shall place employees transferred to
17.4 state service under paragraph (a), clause (4), in the proper classifications in the classified
17.5 service. Each employee is appointed without examination at no loss in salary or accrued
17.6 vacation or sick leave benefits, but no additional accrual of vacation or sick leave benefits
17.7 may occur until the employee's total accrued vacation or sick leave benefits fall below the
17.8 maximum permitted by the state for the employee's position. An employee appointed under
17.9 paragraph (a), clause (4), shall serve a probationary period of six months. After exhausting
17.10 labor contract remedies, a noncertified employee may appeal for a hearing within ten days
17.11 to the commissioner of management and budget, who may uphold the decision, extend the
17.12 probation period, or certify the employee. The decision of the commissioner of management
17.13 and budget is final. The state shall negotiate with the exclusive representative for the
17.14 bargaining unit to which the employees are transferred regarding their seniority. For purposes
17.15 of computing seniority among those employees transferring from one county unit only, a
17.16 transferred employee retains the same seniority position as the employee had within that
17.17 county's probation office.

17.18 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.19, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

17.19 Subd. 5. **Compensation.** In counties of more than 200,000 population, a majority of the
17.20 judges of the district court may direct the payment of such salary to probation officers as
17.21 may be approved by the county board, and in addition thereto shall be reimbursed for all
17.22 necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. In all counties which
17.23 obtain probation services from the commissioner of corrections the commissioner shall, out
17.24 of appropriations provided therefor, pay probation officers the salary and all benefits fixed
17.25 by the state law or applicable bargaining unit and all necessary expenses, including secretarial
17.26 service, office equipment and supplies, postage, telephone and telegraph services, and travel
17.27 and subsistence. Each county receiving probation services from the commissioner of
17.28 corrections shall reimburse the department of corrections for the total cost and expenses of
17.29 such services as incurred by the commissioner of corrections. Total annual costs for each
17.30 county shall be that portion of the total costs and expenses for the services of one probation
17.31 officer represented by the ratio which the county's population bears to the total population
17.32 served by one officer. For the purposes of this section, the population of any county shall
17.33 be the most recent estimate made by the Department of Health. At least every six months
17.34 the commissioner of corrections shall bill for the total cost and expenses incurred by the
17.35 commissioner on behalf of each county which has received probation services. The

commissioner of corrections shall notify each county of the cost and expenses and the county shall pay to the commissioner the amount due for reimbursement. All such reimbursements shall be deposited in the general fund except as provided in subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (4). Objections by a county to all allocation of such cost and expenses shall be presented to and determined by the commissioner of corrections. Each county providing probation services under this section is hereby authorized to use unexpended funds and to levy additional taxes for this purpose.

The county commissioners of any county of not more than 200,000 population shall, when requested to do so by the juvenile judge, provide probation officers with suitable offices, and may provide equipment, and secretarial help needed to render the required services.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 260.515, is amended to read:

260.515 INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES.

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles is enacted into law and entered into with all other states legally joining in it in substantially the following form:

ARTICLE I

PURPOSE

The compacting states to this Interstate Compact recognize that each state is responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents, and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who have absconded, escaped, or run away from supervision and control and in so doing have endangered their own safety and the safety of others. The compacting states also recognize that each state is responsible for the safe return of juveniles who have run away from home and in doing so have left their state of residence. The compacting states also recognize that Congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, United States Code, title 4, section 112 (1965), has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.

It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states to:

(A) ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority in the sending state;

(B) ensure that the public safety interests of the citizens, including the victims of juvenile offenders, in both the sending and receiving states are adequately protected;

(C) return juveniles who have run away, absconded, or escaped from supervision or control or have been accused of an offense to the state requesting their return;

(D) make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services;

(E) provide for the effective tracking and supervision of juveniles;

(F) equitably allocate the costs, benefits, and obligations of the compact states;

(G) establish procedures to manage the movement between states of juvenile offenders released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, juvenile departments, or any other criminal or juvenile justice agency which has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders;

(H) insure immediate notice to jurisdictions where defined juvenile offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines;

(I) establish procedures to resolve pending charges (detainers) against juvenile offenders prior to transfer or release to the community under the terms of this compact;

(J) establish a system of uniform data collection on information pertaining to juveniles subject to this compact that allows access by authorized juvenile justice and criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of compact activities to heads of state; executive, judicial, and legislative branches; and juvenile criminal justice administrators;

(K) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance;

(L) coordinate training and education regarding the regulation of interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity; and

(M) coordinate the implementation and operation of the compact with the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, and other compacts affecting juveniles particularly in those cases where concurrent or overlapping supervision issues arise.

It is the policy of the compacting states that the activities conducted by the Interstate Commission created herein are the information of public policies and therefore are public business. Furthermore, the compacting states shall cooperate and observe their individual and collective duties and responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purpose and policies of the compact.

ARTICLE II

DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

A. "Bylaws" means those bylaws established by the commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct.

B. "Compact administrator" means the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and policies adopted by the state council under this compact.

C. "Compacting state" means any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.

D. "Commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this compact.

E. "Court" means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, or dependent children.

F. "Deputy compact administrator" means the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a compact administrator pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and policies adopted by the state council under this compact.

G. "Interstate Commission" means the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created by Article III of this compact.

H. "Juvenile" means any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, including:

(1) accused delinquent - a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;

(2) adjudicated delinquent - a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;

(3) accused status offender - a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;

(4) adjudicated status offender - a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult; and

21.1 (5) nonoffender - a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated
21.2 a status offender or delinquent.

21.3 I. "Noncompacting state" means any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation
21.4 for this compact.

21.5 J. "Probation" or "parole" means any kind of supervision or conditional release of
21.6 juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states.

21.7 K. "Rule" means a written statement by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant
21.8 to Article VI of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or
21.9 prescribes a policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice
21.10 requirement of the commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a compacting
21.11 state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

21.12 L. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia (or its designee),
21.13 the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American
21.14 Samoa, and the Northern Marianas.

21.15 ARTICLE III

21.16 INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

21.17 A. The compacting states hereby create the "Interstate Commission for Juveniles." The
21.18 commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The
21.19 commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such
21.20 additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective
21.21 legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.

21.22 B. The Interstate Commission shall consist of commissioners appointed by the appropriate
21.23 appointing authority in each state pursuant to the rules and requirements of each compacting
21.24 state and in consultation with the State Advisory Council for Interstate Supervision of
21.25 Juvenile Offenders and Runaways created hereunder. The commissioner shall be the compact
21.26 administrator. The commissioner of corrections or the commissioner's designee shall serve
21.27 as the compact administrator, who shall serve on the Interstate Commission in such capacity
21.28 under or pursuant to the applicable law of the compacting state.

21.29 C. In addition to the commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the
21.30 Interstate Commission shall include individuals who are not commissioners but who are
21.31 members of interested organizations. Such noncommissioner members must include a
21.32 member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys
21.33 general, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Interstate Compact on the

22.1 Placement of Children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials, and crime victims.
22.2 All noncommissioner members of the Interstate Commission shall be ex-officio (nonvoting)
22.3 members. The Interstate Commission may provide in its bylaws for such additional ex-officio
22.4 (nonvoting) members, including members of other national organizations, in such numbers
22.5 as shall be determined by the commission.

22.6 D. Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the commission is entitled to
22.7 one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction
22.8 of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.

22.9 E. The commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chair may call
22.10 additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the compacting states,
22.11 shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and meetings
22.12 shall be open to the public.

22.13 F. The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee, which shall include
22.14 commission officers, members, and others as determined by the bylaws. The executive
22.15 committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission during periods
22.16 when the Interstate Commission is not in session, with the exception of rulemaking and/or
22.17 amendment to the compact. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities
22.18 of the administration of the compact managed by an executive director and Interstate
22.19 Commission staff; administer enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the
22.20 compact, its bylaws, and rules; and perform such other duties as directed by the Interstate
22.21 Commission or set forth in the bylaws.

22.22 G. Each member of the Interstate Commission shall have the right and power to cast a
22.23 vote to which that compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs
22.24 of the Interstate Commission. A member shall vote in person and shall not delegate a vote
22.25 to another compacting state. However, a commissioner, in consultation with the state council,
22.26 shall appoint another authorized representative, in the absence of the commissioner from
22.27 that state, to cast a vote on behalf of the compacting state at a specified meeting. The bylaws
22.28 may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of
22.29 telecommunication or electronic communication.

22.30 H. The Interstate Commission's bylaws shall establish conditions and procedures under
22.31 which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available
22.32 to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from
22.33 disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect
22.34 personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.

I. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The Interstate Commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:

1. relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
2. disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
3. disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
4. involve accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;
5. disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
6. disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
7. disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of or for the use of, the Interstate Commission with respect to a regulated person or entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such person or entity;
8. disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the stability of a regulated person or entity;
9. specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's issuance of a subpoena or its participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.

J. For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel shall publicly certify that, in the legal counsel's opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public, and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of any actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any roll call vote (reflected in the vote of each member on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such minutes.

K. The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of juveniles as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall insofar as is reasonably possible

24.1 conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate its information functions with the
24.2 appropriate repository of records.

24.3 ARTICLE IV

24.4 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

24.5 The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

24.6 1. To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states.

24.7 2. To promulgate rules to affect the purposes and obligations as enumerated in this
24.8 compact, which shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the
24.9 compact states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

24.10 3. To oversee, supervise, and coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles subject to
24.11 the terms of this compact and any bylaws adopted and rules promulgated by the Interstate
24.12 Commission.

24.13 4. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the
24.14 Interstate Commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including
24.15 but not limited to the use of judicial process.

24.16 5. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the
24.17 compacting states.

24.18 6. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.

24.19 7. To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of personnel.

24.20 8. To establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the
24.21 carrying out of its functions including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required
24.22 by Article III, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in
24.23 carrying out its powers and duties hereunder.

24.24 9. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to
24.25 fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish
24.26 the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, inter alia, conflicts
24.27 of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.

24.28 10. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials,
24.29 and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it.

24.30 11. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold,
24.31 improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.

25.1 12. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose
25.2 of any property, real, personal, or mixed.

25.3 13. To establish a budget, make expenditures, and levy dues as provided in Article VIII
25.4 of this compact.

25.5 14. To sue and be sued.

25.6 15. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate
25.7 Commission.

25.8 16. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes
25.9 of this compact.

25.10 17. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the
25.11 compacting states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding
25.12 year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by
25.13 the Interstate Commission.

25.14 18. To coordinate education, training, and public awareness regarding the interstate
25.15 movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity.

25.16 19. To establish uniform standards of the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data.

25.17 20. The Interstate Commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in
25.18 accordance with the bylaws.

25.19 ARTICLE V

25.20 ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION 25.21 OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

25.22 Section A. Bylaws.

25.23 1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting,
25.24 within 12 months after the first Interstate Commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its
25.25 conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact,
25.26 including, but not limited to:

25.27 a. establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate Commission;

25.28 b. establishing an executive committee and such other committees as may be necessary;

25.29 c. provide: (i) for the establishment of committees, and (ii) governing any general or
25.30 specific delegation of any authority or function of the Interstate Commission;

25.31 d. providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Interstate
25.32 Commission and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;

e. establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the Interstate Commission;

f. providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the Interstate Commission and the return of any surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment and/or reserving of all of its debts and obligations;

g. providing "start-up" rules for initial administration of the compact;

h. establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the compact.

Section B. Officers and staff.

1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chair and a vice-chair, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chair or, in the chair's absence or disability, the vice-chair shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budget funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.

2. The Interstate Commission shall, through its executive committee, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the Interstate Commission, but shall not be a member and shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.

Section C. Qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification.

1. The commission's executive director and employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that any such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.

2. The liability of any commissioner, or the employee or agent of a commissioner, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under

the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.

3. The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive director or the employees or representatives of the Interstate Commission and, subject to the approval of the attorney general of the state represented by any commissioner of a compacting state, shall defend such commissioner or the commissioner's representatives or employees in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant has a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

4. The Interstate Commission shall indemnify and hold the commissioner of a compacting state, or the commissioner's representatives or employees, or the Interstate Commission's representatives or employees, harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such persons arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

ARTICLE VI

RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

1. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate and publish rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact.

2. Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the bylaws and rules adopted pursuant thereto. Such rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the "Model State Administrative Procedures Act," 1981 Act, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, page 1 (2000), or such other administrative procedures act, as the Interstate Commission deems appropriate consistent with due process requirements under the United States Constitution as now or hereafter interpreted by the United States Supreme

Court. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule as approved by the commission.

3. When promulgating a rule, the Interstate Commission shall, at a minimum:

a. publish the proposed rule's entire text stating the reasons for that proposed rule;

b. allow and invite any and all persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which information shall be added to the record, and be made publicly available;

c. provide an opportunity for an informal hearing if petitioned by ten or more persons; and

d. promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials, or interested parties.

4. The Interstate Commission shall allow, not later than 60 days after a rule is promulgated, any interested person to file a petition in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or in the federal District Court where the Interstate Commission's principal office is located for judicial review of such rule. If the court finds that the Interstate Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside. For purposes of this subsection, evidence is substantial if it would be considered substantial evidence under the Model (State) Administrative Procedures Act.

5. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule, those states may, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, cause that such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.

6. The existing rules governing the operation of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles superceded by this act shall be null and void 12 months after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission created hereunder.

7. Upon determination by the Interstate Commission that a state of emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule which shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided hereunder shall be retroactively applied to said rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 90 days after the effective date of the emergency rule.

ARTICLE VII

OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION BY THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

Section A. Oversight.

1. The Interstate Commission shall oversee the administration and operations of the interstate movement of juveniles subject to this compact in the compacting states and shall monitor such activities being administered in noncompacting states which may significantly affect compacting states.

2. The courts and executive agencies in each compacting state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall be received by all the judges, public officers, commissions, and departments of the state government as evidence of the authorized statute and administrative rules. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules. In any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compacting state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the Interstate Commission, it shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

3. The compact administrator shall assess and collect fines, fees, and costs from any state or local entity deemed responsible by the compact administrator for a default as determined by the Interstate Commission under Article XI.

Section B. Dispute resolution.

1. The compacting states shall report to the Interstate Commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with the provisions of the compact and its bylaws and rules.

2. The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues which are subject to the compact and which may arise among compacting states and between compacting and noncompacting states. The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.

3. The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact using any or all means set forth in Article XI of this compact.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

1. The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

2. The Interstate Commission shall levy on and collect an annual assessment from each compacting state to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, taking into consideration the population of each compacting state and the volume of interstate movement of juveniles in each compacting state, and shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compacting states which governs said assessment.

3. The Interstate Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.

4. The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

5. Minnesota's annual assessment shall not exceed \$30,000. The Interstate Compact for Juveniles fund is established as a special fund in the Department of Corrections. The fund consists of money appropriated for the purpose of meeting financial obligations imposed on the state as a result of Minnesota's participation in this compact. An assessment levied or any other financial obligation imposed under this compact is effective against the state only to the extent that money to pay the assessment or meet the financial obligation has been appropriated and deposited in the fund established in this paragraph.

ARTICLE IX

THE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Each member state shall create a State Advisory Council for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. The Advisory Council on the Interstate Compact for Juveniles ~~consists~~ shall be combined with the Advisory Council on Interstate Adult Offender Supervision established by section 243.1606 and consist of the following individuals or their designees:

(1) the governor;

(2) the chief justice of the Supreme Court;

(3) two senators, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the Subcommittee on Committees of the senate Committee on Rules and Administration;

(4) two representatives, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the house speaker;

(5) a representative from the Department of Human Services regarding the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children;

(6) the compact administrator, selected as provided in Article III;

(7) the executive director of the Office of Justice Programs or designee;

(8) the deputy compact administrator; ~~and~~

(9) a representative from the State Public Defender's Office;

(10) a representative from the Minnesota County Attorney's Association;

(11) a representative from the Minnesota Sheriff's Association;

(12) a representative from the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers;

(13) a representative from the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties;

(14) a representative from the community at large;

(15) a representative from a community organization working with victims of crimes;
and

~~(9)~~ (16) other members as appointed by the commissioner of corrections.

The council may elect a chair from among its members.

The council shall oversee and administer the state's participation in the compact as described in Article III. The council shall appoint the compact administrator as the state's commissioner.

The state advisory council will advise and exercise advocacy concerning that state's participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as may be determined by that state, including, but not limited to, development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.

Expiration; expenses. The provisions of section 15.059 apply to the council except that it does not expire.

ARTICLE X

COMPACTING STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE,
AND AMENDMENT

1. Any state, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands as defined in Article II of this compact is eligible to become a compacting state.

2. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than 35 of the states. The initial effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2004, or upon enactment into law by the 35th jurisdiction. Thereafter, it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states and territories of the United States.

3. The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the compacting states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the compacting states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.

ARTICLE XI

WITHDRAWAL, DEFAULT, TERMINATION,
AND JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT

Section A. Withdrawal.

1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state; provided that a compacting state may withdraw from the compact specifically repealing the statute, which enacted the compact into law.

2. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.

3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chair of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate Commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days of its receipt thereof.

4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.

Section B. Technical assistance, fines, suspension, termination, and default.

1. If the Interstate Commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or duly promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:

a. remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Interstate Commission;

b. alternative dispute resolution;

c. fines, fees, and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Interstate Commission;

d. suspension or termination of membership in the compact, which shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the bylaws and rules have been exhausted and the Interstate Commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the governor, the chief justice, or the chief judicial officer of the state; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature; and the state council. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this compact, the bylaws, or duly promulgated rules and any other grounds designated in commission bylaws and rules. The Interstate Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the penalty imposed by the Interstate Commission and of the default pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the commission, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.

2. Within 60 days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the commission shall notify the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council of such termination.

3. The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.

34.1 4. The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state
34.2 unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and
34.3 the defaulting state.

34.4 5. Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a
34.5 reenactment of the compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Interstate
34.6 Commission pursuant to the rules.

34.7 Section C. Judicial enforcement.

34.8 The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action
34.9 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the
34.10 Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its offices,
34.11 to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its duly promulgated rules and
34.12 bylaws, against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is
34.13 necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including
34.14 reasonable attorney fees.

34.15 Section D. Dissolution of compact.

34.16 1. The compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the
34.17 compacting state, which reduces membership in the compact to one compacting state.

34.18 2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall
34.19 be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission
34.20 shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

34.21 ARTICLE XII

34.22 SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

34.23 1. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence,
34.24 or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this compact shall be
34.25 enforceable.

34.26 2. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally constructed to effectuate its purposes.

34.27 ARTICLE XIII

34.28 BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

34.29 Section A. Other laws.

34.30 1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state that
34.31 is not inconsistent with this compact.

2. All compacting states' laws other than state constitutions and other interstate compacts conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

Section B. Binding effect of the compact.

1. All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the compacting state.

2. All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.

3. Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of Interstate Commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the Interstate Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding such meaning of interpretation.

4. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by such provision upon the Interstate Commission shall be ineffective and such obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which such obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 260B.176, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. **Risk-assessment instrument.** (a) If a peace officer, probation officer, or parole officer who takes a child into custody does not release the child according to subdivision 1, the officer must communicate with or deliver the child to a juvenile secure detention facility to determine whether the child should be released or detained.

(b) To determine whether a child should be released or detained, a facility's supervisor must use an objective and racially, ethnically, and gender-responsive juvenile detention risk-assessment instrument developed by the commissioner of corrections, county, group of counties, or judicial district, in consultation with the state coordinator or coordinators of the Minnesota Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative.

(c) The risk-assessment instrument must:

(1) assess the likelihood that a child released from preadjudication detention under this section or section 260B.178 would endanger others or not return for a court hearing;

(2) identify the appropriate setting for a child who might endanger others or not return for a court hearing pending adjudication, with either continued detention or placement in a noncustodial community-based supervision setting; and

(3) identify the type of noncustodial community-based supervision setting necessary to minimize the risk that a child who is released from custody will endanger others or not return for a court hearing.

(d) If, after using the instrument, a determination is made that the child should be released, the person taking the child into custody or the facility supervisor must release the child according to subdivision 1.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 15, 2023.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 299A.41, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Public safety officer.** "Public safety officer" includes:

(1) a peace officer defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c) or (d);

(2) a correction officer employed at a correctional facility and charged with maintaining the safety, security, discipline, and custody of inmates at the facility;

(3) a corrections staff person working in a public agency and supervising offenders in the community as defined in sections 243.05, subdivision 6; 244.19, subdivision 1; and 401.01, subdivision 2;

~~(3)~~ (4) an individual employed on a full-time basis by the state or by a fire department of a governmental subdivision of the state, who is engaged in any of the following duties:

(i) firefighting;

(ii) emergency motor vehicle operation;

(iii) investigation into the cause and origin of fires;

(iv) the provision of emergency medical services; or

(v) hazardous material responder;

~~(4)~~ (5) a legally enrolled member of a volunteer fire department or member of an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation who is engaged in the hazards of firefighting;

~~(5)~~ (6) a good samaritan while complying with the request or direction of a public safety officer to assist the officer;

~~(6)~~ (7) a reserve police officer or a reserve deputy sheriff while acting under the supervision and authority of a political subdivision;

~~(7)~~ (8) a driver or attendant with a licensed basic or advanced life-support transportation service who is engaged in providing emergency care;

~~(8)~~ (9) a first responder who is certified by the emergency medical services regulatory board to perform basic emergency skills before the arrival of a licensed ambulance service and who is a member of an organized service recognized by a local political subdivision to respond to medical emergencies to provide initial medical care before the arrival of an ambulance; and

~~(9)~~ (10) a person, other than a state trooper, employed by the commissioner of public safety and assigned to the State Patrol, whose primary employment duty is either Capitol security or the enforcement of commercial motor vehicle laws and regulations.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 629.292, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Procedure on receipt of request.** The request shall be delivered to the commissioner of corrections or other official designated by the commissioner having custody of the prisoner, who shall forthwith:

~~(a)~~ (1) certify the term of commitment under which the prisoner is being held, the time already served on the sentence, the time remaining to be served, the good time earned, the time of parole eligibility of the prisoner, and any decisions of the commissioner of corrections relating to the prisoner; ~~and~~

~~(b)~~ (2) send by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, one copy of the request and certificate to the court and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed; and

(3) send by e-filing and e-serving the paperwork, one copy of the request to the court and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed.

Sec. 24. **INDETERMINATE SENTENCE RELEASE BOARD.**

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 244.049, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), the Indeterminate Sentence Release Board may not begin to review eligible cases and make release and final discharge decisions until July 1, 2024.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2023.

38.1 Sec. 25. **MENTAL HEALTH UNIT PILOT PROGRAM.**

38.2 (a) The commissioner of corrections shall establish a pilot program with interested
38.3 counties to provide mental health care to individuals with serious and persistent mental
38.4 illness who are incarcerated in county jails. The pilot program must require the participating
38.5 counties to pay according to Minnesota Statutes, section 243.51, a per diem for
38.6 reimbursement of the Mental Health Unit at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Oak Park
38.7 Heights, and other costs incurred by the Department of Corrections.

38.8 (b) The commissioner in consultation with the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association shall
38.9 develop program protocols, guidelines, and procedures and qualifications for participating
38.10 counties and incarcerated individuals to be treated in the Mental Health Unit. The program
38.11 is limited to a total of five incarcerated individuals from the participating counties at any
38.12 one time. Incarcerated individuals must volunteer to be treated in the unit and be able to
38.13 participate in programming with other incarcerated individuals.

38.14 (c) The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Oak Park Heights warden, director of
38.15 psychology, and associate director of behavioral health, or a designee of each, in consultation
38.16 with the Minnesota Sheriffs' Association, the Minnesota branch of the National Association
38.17 on Mental Illness, and the Department of Human Services, shall oversee the pilot program.

38.18 (d) On November 15, 2024, the warden shall submit a report to the chairs and ranking
38.19 minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over
38.20 corrections describing the protocols, guidelines, and procedures for participation in the pilot
38.21 program by counties and incarcerated individuals, challenges with staffing, cost sharing
38.22 with counties, capacity of the program, services provided to the incarcerated individuals,
38.23 program outcomes, concerns regarding the program, and recommendations for the viability
38.24 of a long-term program.

38.25 (e) The pilot program expires November 16, 2024.

38.26 Sec. 26. **REVISOR INSTRUCTION.**

38.27 Where necessary to reflect the transfer under Minnesota Statutes, section 244.049,
38.28 subdivision 1, the revisor of statutes must change the term "commissioner" or "commissioner
38.29 of corrections" to "Indeterminate Sentence Release Board" or "board" in Minnesota Statutes,
38.30 sections 243.05, subdivisions 1, paragraph (a), and 3; 244.08; and 609.12, and make any
38.31 other necessary grammatical changes.

38.32 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2024.

- 39.1 Sec. 27. **REPEALER.**
- 39.2 Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 244.14; and 244.15, are repealed.

APPENDIX
Repealed Minnesota Statutes: S1819-1

No active language found for: 244.14

No active language found for: 244.15