

## CHAPTER 611A

## CRIME VICTIMS: RIGHTS, PROGRAMS, AGENCIES

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**611A.03 PLEA AGREEMENTS; NOTIFICATION.**

Subdivision 1. **Plea agreements; notification of victim.** Prior to the entry of the factual basis for a plea pursuant to a plea agreement recommendation, a prosecuting attorney shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to inform the victim of:

(a) The contents of the plea agreement recommendation, including the amount of time recommended for the defendant to serve in jail or prison if the court accepts the agreement; and

(b) The right to be present at the sentencing hearing and to express in writing any objection to the agreement or to the proposed disposition. If the victim is not present when the court considers the recommendation, but has communicated objections to the prosecuting attorney, the prosecuting attorney shall make these objections known to the court.

*[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1988]*

**History:** 1989 c 190 s 3

**611A.038 RIGHT TO SUBMIT STATEMENT AT SENTENCING.**

A victim has the right to submit an impact statement to the court at the time of sentencing or disposition hearing. The impact statement may be presented to the court orally or in writing, at the victim's option. If the victim requests, the prosecutor must orally present the statement to the court.

Statements may include the following, subject to reasonable limitations as to time and length:

- (1) a summary of the harm or trauma suffered by the victim as a result of the crime;
- (2) a summary of the economic loss or damage suffered by the victim as a result of the crime; and
- (3) a victim's reaction to the proposed sentence or disposition.

**History:** 1989 c 290 art 2 s 16

**611A.04 ORDER OF RESTITUTION.**

Subdivision 1. **Request; decision.** (a) A victim of a crime has the right to request that restitution be considered as part of the disposition of a criminal charge or juvenile delinquency proceeding against the offender. The request for restitution shall be made by the victim in writing in affidavit form. The request must describe the items or elements of loss, itemize the total dollar amounts of restitution claimed, and specify the reasons justifying these amounts, if the request is for monetary or property restitution. A request for restitution may include, but is not limited to, any out-of-pocket losses resulting from the crime, including medical and therapy costs, replacement of wages and services, and funeral expenses. In order to be considered by the court, the request must be received by the court administrator of the appropriate court at least three business days before the sentencing or dispositional hearing. The court administrator shall provide copies of this request to the prosecutor and the offender at least 24 hours before the sentencing or dispositional hearing.

(b) The court may amend or issue an order of restitution after the sentencing or dispositional hearing if:

- (1) the offender is on probation or supervised release;
- (2) a request for restitution is filed by the victim or prosecutor in affidavit form as required under paragraph (a); and
- (3) the true extent of the victim's loss was not known at the time of the sentencing or dispositional hearing.

If the court holds a hearing on the restitution request, the court must notify the offender, the offender's attorney, the victim, and the prosecutor at least five business days before the hearing. The court's restitution decision is governed by this section and section 611A.045.

(c) The court shall grant or deny restitution or partial restitution and shall state on the record its reasons for its decision on restitution if a request for restitution has been made. If the court grants partial restitution it shall also specify the full amount of restitution that may be docketed as a civil judgment under subdivision 3. The court may not require that the victim waive or otherwise forfeit any rights or causes of action as a condition of granting restitution or partial restitution.

*[For text of subd 1a, see M.S.1988]*

**Subd. 2. Procedures.** The offender shall make restitution payments to the court administrator of the county, municipal, or district court of the county in which the restitution is to be paid. The court administrator shall disburse restitution in incremental payments and may not keep a restitution payment for longer than 30 days. The court administrator shall keep records of the amount of restitution ordered in each case, any change made to the restitution order, and the amount of restitution actually paid by the offender. The court administrator shall forward the data collected to the state court administrator who shall compile the data and make it available to the supreme court and the legislature upon request.

**Subd. 3. Effect of order for restitution.** An order of restitution may be enforced by any person named in the order to receive the restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. An order of restitution shall be docketed as a civil judgment by the court administrator of the district court in the county in which the order of restitution was entered. A juvenile court is not required to appoint a guardian ad litem for a juvenile offender before docketing a restitution order. Interest shall accrue on the unpaid balance of the judgment as provided in section 549.09. A decision for or against restitution in any criminal or juvenile proceeding is not a bar to any civil action by the victim or by the state pursuant to section 611A.61 against the offender. The offender shall be given credit, in any order for judgment in favor of a victim in a civil action, for any restitution paid to the victim for the same injuries for which the judgment is awarded.

**History:** 1989 c 21 s 4-6

#### **611A.045 PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING ORDER OF RESTITUTION.**

**Subdivision 1. Criteria.** The court, in determining whether to order restitution and the amount of the restitution, shall consider the following factors:

- (1) the amount of economic loss sustained by the victim as a result of the offense; and
- (2) the income, resources, and obligations of the defendant.

**Subd. 2. Presentence investigation.** The presentence investigation report made pursuant to section 609.115, subdivision 1, must contain information pertaining to the factors set forth in subdivision 1.

**Subd. 2a. Payment structure.** The court shall include in every restitution order a provision requiring a payment schedule or structure. The court may assign the responsibility for developing the schedule or structure to the court administrator, a

probation officer, or another designated person. The person who develops the payment schedule or structure shall consider relevant information supplied by the defendant. If the defendant is placed on supervised probation, the payment schedule or structure must be incorporated into the probation agreement and must provide that the obligation to pay restitution continues throughout the term of probation. If the defendant is not placed on probation, the structure or schedule must provide that the obligation to pay restitution begins no later than 60 days after the restitution order is issued.

**Subd. 3. Dispute; evidentiary burden.** A dispute as to the proper amount or type of restitution must be resolved by the court by the preponderance of the evidence. The burden of demonstrating the amount of loss sustained by a victim as a result of the offense and the appropriateness of a particular type of restitution is on the prosecution.

**History:** 1989 c 21 s 7

#### **611A.046 VICTIM'S RIGHT TO REQUEST PROBATION REVIEW HEARING.**

A victim has the right to ask the offender's probation officer to request a probation review hearing if the offender fails to pay restitution as required in a restitution order.

**History:** 1989 c 21 s 8

#### **611A.06 RIGHT TO NOTICE OF RELEASE.**

The commissioner of corrections or other custodial authority shall make a good faith effort to notify the victim that the offender is to be released from imprisonment or incarceration, including release on extended furlough and for work release, or released from a facility in which the offender was confined due to incompetency, mental illness, or mental deficiency, or commitment under section 253B.18, prior to the release if the victim has mailed to the commissioner of corrections or to the head of the facility in which the offender is confined a written request for this notice. The notice given to a victim of a crime against a person must include the conditions governing the offender's release, and either the identity of the corrections agent who will be supervising the offender's release or a means to identify the court services agency that will be supervising the offender's release. The commissioner or other custodial authority complies with this section upon mailing the notice of impending release to the victim at the address which the victim has most recently provided to the commissioner or authority in writing. All identifying information regarding the victim, including the victim's request and the notice provided by the commissioner or custodial authority, is classified as private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12, and is accessible only to the victim.

As used in this section, "crime against the person" means a crime listed in section 611A.031.

**History:** 1989 c 190 s 4

#### **611A.52 DEFINITIONS.**

*[For text of subs 1 to 7, see M.S.1988]*

**Subd. 8. Economic loss.** "Economic loss" means actual economic detriment incurred as a direct result of injury or death.

(a) In the case of injury the term is limited to:

(1) reasonable expenses incurred for necessary medical, chiropractic, hospital, rehabilitative, and dental products, services, or accommodations, including ambulance services, drugs, appliances, and prosthetic devices;

(2) reasonable expenses incurred for psychological or psychiatric products, services, or accommodations where the nature of the injury or the circumstances of the crime are such that the treatment is necessary to the rehabilitation of the victim, subject to the following limitations:

(i) if treatment is likely to continue longer than six months after the date the claim

is filed and the cost of the additional treatment will exceed \$1,500, or if the total cost of treatment in any case will exceed \$4,000, the provider shall first submit to the board a plan which includes the measurable treatment goals, the estimated cost of the treatment, and the estimated date of completion of the treatment. Claims submitted for treatment that was provided more than 30 days after the estimated date of completion may be paid only after advance approval by the board of an extension of treatment; and

(ii) the board may, in its discretion, elect to pay claims under this clause on a quarterly basis;

(3) loss of income greater than \$50 that the victim would have earned had the victim not been injured;

(4) reasonable expenses incurred for substitute child care or household services to replace those the victim would have performed had the victim not been injured. As used in this clause, "child care services" means services provided by facilities licensed under and in compliance with either Minnesota Rules, parts 9502.0315 to 9502.0445, or 9545.0510 to 9545.0670, or exempted from licensing requirements pursuant to section 245A.03. Licensed facilities must be paid at a rate not to exceed their standard rate of payment. Facilities exempted from licensing requirements must be paid at a rate not to exceed \$3 an hour per child for daytime child care or \$4 an hour per child for evening child care; and

(5) reasonable expenses actually incurred to return a child who was a victim of a crime under section 609.25 or 609.26 to the child's parents or lawful custodian. These expenses are limited to transportation costs, meals, and lodging from the time the child was located until the child was returned home.

(b) In the case of death the term is limited to:

(1) reasonable expenses actually incurred for funeral, burial, or cremation, not to exceed an amount to be determined by the board on the first day of each fiscal year;

(2) reasonable expenses for medical, chiropractic, hospital, rehabilitative, psychological and psychiatric services, products or accommodations which were incurred prior to the victim's death and for which the victim's survivors or estate are liable;

(3) loss of support, including contributions of money, products or goods, but excluding services which the victim would have supplied to dependents if the victim had lived; and

(4) reasonable expenses incurred for substitute child care and household services to replace those which the victim would have performed for the benefit of dependents if the victim had lived.

Claims for loss of support for minor children made under clause (3) must be paid for three years or until the child reaches 18 years old, whichever is the shorter period. After three years, if the child is less than 18 years old a claim for loss of support may be resubmitted to the board, and the board shall evaluate the claim giving consideration to the child's financial need and to the availability of funds to the board.

Claims for substitute child care services made under clause (4) must be limited to the actual care that the deceased victim would have provided to enable surviving family members to pursue economic, educational, and other activities other than recreational activities.

*[For text of subds 9 and 10, see M.S.1988]*

**History:** 1989 c 264 s 3

### **611A.53 ELIGIBILITY FOR REPARATIONS.**

**Subdivision 1. Generally.** Except as provided in subdivisions 1a and 2, the following persons shall be entitled to reparations upon a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the requirements for reparations have been met:

(a) a victim who has incurred economic loss;

- (b) a dependent who has incurred economic loss;
- (c) the estate of a deceased victim if the estate has incurred economic loss;
- (d) any other person who has incurred economic loss by purchasing any of the products, services, and accommodations described in section 611A.52, subdivision 8, for a victim;
- (e) the guardian, guardian ad litem, conservator or authorized agent of any of these persons.

*[For text of subd 1a, see M.S.1988]*

**Subd. 1b. Minnesota residents injured elsewhere.** A Minnesota resident who is the victim of a crime committed outside the geographical boundaries of this state but who otherwise meets the requirements of this section shall have the same rights under this chapter as if the crime had occurred within this state upon a showing that the state, territory, or United States possession in which the crime occurred does not have a crime victim reparations law covering the resident's injury or death.

*[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1988]*

**History:** 1989 c 209 art 1 s 46; 1989 c 264 s 4

#### **611A.54 AMOUNT OF REPARATIONS.**

Reparations shall equal economic loss except that:

(1) reparations shall be reduced to the extent that economic loss is recouped from a collateral source or collateral sources. Where compensation is readily available to a claimant from a collateral source, the claimant must take reasonable steps to recoup from the collateral source before claiming reparations;

(2) reparations shall be denied or reduced to the extent, if any, that the board deems reasonable because of the contributory misconduct of the claimant or of a victim through whom the claimant claims; and

(3) reparations paid to all claimants suffering economic loss as the result of the injury or death of any one victim shall not exceed \$50,000.

No employer may deny an employee an award of benefits based on the employee's eligibility or potential eligibility for reparations.

**History:** 1989 c 264 s 5

#### **611A.61 SUBROGATION.**

*[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1988]*

**Subd. 3. Deposit of revenue to fund.** Amounts collected under this section in each year of the biennium must be deposited into the general fund.

**History:** 1989 c 335 art 4 s 101

## CHAPTER 617

## ABORTION; OBSCENITY; HOUSES OF ILL-FAME

617.81 Nuisance; acts constituting; injunction;  
notice.

**617.81 NUISANCE; ACTS CONSTITUTING; INJUNCTION; NOTICE.**

*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]*

Subd. 2. **Acts constituting a nuisance.** For purposes of sections 617.80 to 617.87 a public nuisance exists upon proof of three or more misdemeanor convictions or two or more convictions, of which at least one is a gross misdemeanor or felony, within the previous two years for:

(1) acts of prostitution or prostitution-related offenses committed within the building;

(2) acts of gambling or gambling-related offenses committed within the building;

(3) keeping or permitting a disorderly house within the building;

(4) unlawful sale or possession of controlled substances committed within the building;

(5) unlicensed sales of alcoholic beverages committed within the building in violation of section 340A.401; or

(6) unlawful sales or gifts of alcoholic beverages by an unlicensed person committed within the building in violation of section 340A.503, subdivision 2, clause (1).

*[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1988]*

**History:** 1989 c 112 s 1