

CHAPTER 243

CORRECTIONS; ADULTS

ADULT CORRECTIONS, GENERALLY

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ADULT CORRECTIONS, GENERALLY

243.01 [Repealed, 1963 c 753 art 2 s 17]

243.02 [Repealed, 1973 c 654 s 14]

243.03 [Repealed, 1973 c 654 s 14]

243.04 [Repealed, 1973 c 654 s 14]

243.05 COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONS; POWERS, LIMITATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Conditional release.** (a) The commissioner of corrections may parole any person sentenced to confinement in any state correctional facility for adults under the control of the commissioner of corrections, provided that:

(1) no inmate serving a life sentence for committing murder before May 1, 1980, other than murder committed in violation of clause (1) of section 609.185 who has not been previously convicted of a felony shall be paroled without having served 20 years, less the diminution that would have been allowed for good conduct had the sentence been for 20 years;

(2) no inmate serving a life sentence for committing murder before May 1, 1980, who has been previously convicted of a felony or though not previously convicted of a felony is serving a life sentence for murder in the first degree committed in violation of clause (1) of section 609.185 shall be paroled without having served 25 years, less the diminution which would have been allowed for good conduct had the sentence been for 25 years;

(3) any inmate sentenced prior to September 1, 1963, who would be eligible for parole had the inmate been sentenced after September 1, 1963, shall be eligible for parole; and

(4) any new rule or policy or change of rule or policy adopted by the commissioner of corrections which has the effect of postponing eligibility for parole has prospective effect only and applies only with respect to persons committing offenses after the effective date of the new rule or policy or change.

(b) Upon being paroled and released, an inmate is and remains in the legal custody and under the control of the commissioner, subject at any time to be returned to a facility of the department of corrections established by law for the confinement or treatment of convicted persons and the parole rescinded by the commissioner.

(c) The written order of the commissioner of corrections, is sufficient authority for any peace officer, state correctional investigator, or state parole and probation agent to retake and place in actual custody any person on parole or supervised release. In addition, when it appears necessary in order to prevent escape or enforce discipline, any state parole and probation agent or state correctional investigator may, without order of warrant, take and detain a parolee or person on supervised release or work release and bring the person to the commissioner for action.

(d) The written order of the commissioner of corrections is sufficient authority for any peace officer, state correctional investigator, or state parole and probation agent to retake and place in actual custody any person on probation under the supervision of the commissioner pursuant to section 609.135. Additionally, when it appears necessary in order to prevent escape or enforce discipline, any state parole and probation agent or state correctional investigator may, without an order, retake and detain a probationer and bring the probationer before the court for further proceedings under section 609.14.

(e) The written order of the commissioner of corrections is sufficient authority for any peace officer, state correctional investigator, or state parole and probation agent to detain any person on pretrial release who absconds from pretrial release or fails to abide by the conditions of pretrial release.

(f) Persons conditionally released, and those on probation under the supervision of the commissioner of corrections pursuant to section 609.135 may be placed within or outside the boundaries of the state at the discretion of the commissioner of corrections or the court, and the limits fixed for these persons may be enlarged or reduced according to their conduct.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 1b, in considering applications for conditional release or discharge, the commissioner is not required to hear oral argument from any attorney or other person not connected with an adult correctional facility of the department of corrections in favor of or against the parole or release of any inmates. The commissioner may institute inquiries by correspondence, taking testimony, or otherwise, as to the previous history, physical or mental condition, and character of the inmate and, to that end, has the authority to require the attendance of the chief executive officer of any state adult correctional facility and the production of the records of these facilities, and to compel the attendance of witnesses. The commissioner is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses for these purposes.

(h) Unless the district court directs otherwise, state parole and probation agents may require a person who is under the supervision of the commissioner of corrections to perform community work service for violating a condition of probation imposed by the court. Community work service may be imposed for the purpose of protecting the public, to aid the offender's rehabilitation, or both. Agents may impose up to eight hours of community work service for each violation and up to a total of 24 hours per offender per 12-month period, beginning with the date on which community work service is first imposed. The commissioner may authorize an additional 40 hours of community work services, for a total of 64 hours per offender per 12-month period, beginning with the date on which community work service is first imposed. At the time

community work service is imposed, parole and probation agents are required to provide written notice to the offender that states:

- (1) the condition of probation that has been violated;
- (2) the number of hours of community work service imposed for the violation; and
- (3) the total number of hours of community work service imposed to date in the 12-month period.

An offender may challenge the imposition of community work service by filing a petition in district court. An offender must file the petition within five days of receiving written notice that community work service is being imposed. If the offender challenges the imposition of community work service, the state bears the burden of showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the imposition of community work service is reasonable under the circumstances.

Community work service includes sentencing to service.

Subd. 1a. Detention of felons who flee pending sentencing. The commissioner of corrections shall assist law enforcement agencies in locating and taking into custody any person who has been convicted of a felony for which a prison sentence is presumed under the sentencing guidelines and applicable statutes, and who absconds pending sentencing in violation of the conditions of release imposed by the court under rule 27.01 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure. The written order of the commissioner of corrections is sufficient authority for any state parole and probation agent to take the person into custody without a warrant and to take the person before the court without further delay.

Subd. 1b. Victim's rights. (a) This subdivision applies to parole decisions relating to inmates convicted of first degree murder who are described in subdivision 1, clauses (a) and (b). As used in this subdivision, "victim" means the murder victim's surviving spouse or next of kin.

(b) The commissioner shall make reasonable efforts to notify the victim, in advance, of the time and place of the inmate's parole review hearing. The victim has a right to submit an oral or written statement at the review hearing. The statement may summarize the harm suffered by the victim as a result of the crime and give the victim's recommendation on whether the inmate should be paroled at that time. The commissioner must consider the victim's statement when making the parole decision.

Subd. 2. Rules. The commissioner of corrections may adopt rules in accordance with chapter 14, the Administrative Procedure Act, governing the procedures for granting of conditional release and final discharge. The rules may provide for the conduct and employment of persons conditionally released, and other matters necessary to implement the duties conferred by law upon the commissioner with respect to conditional release and discharge of persons. For purposes of this subdivision, "conditional release" means a person on parole, work release, or supervised release.

Subd. 3. Duty of commissioner; final discharge. It is the duty of the commissioner of corrections to keep in communication, as far as possible, with all persons who are on parole and with their employers. The commissioner may grant a person on parole a final discharge from any sentence when:

- (a) the person on parole has complied with the conditions of parole for a period of time sufficient to satisfy the commissioner that the parolee is reliable and trustworthy;
- (b) the commissioner is satisfied the person on parole will remain at liberty without violating the law; and
- (c) final discharge is not incompatible with the welfare of society.

Upon the granting of a final discharge, the commissioner shall issue a certificate of final discharge to the person discharged and also cause a record of the acts of the inmate to be made. The record shall show the date of the inmate's confinement, the inmate's record while in prison, the date of parole, the inmate's record while on parole, reasons underlying the decision for final discharge, and other facts which the commissioner regards as appropriate. Nothing in this section or section 244.05 shall be

construed as impairing the power of the board of pardons to grant a pardon or commutation in any case.

Subd. 4. **Hearing officers; powers; duties.** To carry out the powers and duties conferred by this section, the commissioner of corrections may designate from among staff members, one or more hearing officers and delegate to them any of the powers and duties conferred by this section. In the exercise of their delegated powers and duties the hearing officers shall be subject to the rules prescribed by the commissioner of corrections.

Subd. 5. **Deputization of out-of-state agents.** The commissioner of corrections may deputize any person regularly employed by another state to act as an officer and agent of this state in effecting the return of any person who has violated the terms and conditions of parole or probation as granted by this state. In any matter relating to the return of that person, any agent so deputized has all the powers of a police officer of this state. Any deputization pursuant to this subdivision shall be in writing and carried by the agent as formal evidence of deputization and must be produced upon demand. Subject to the approval of the commissioner of finance, the commissioner of corrections may enter into contracts with similar officials of any other state for the purpose of sharing an equitable portion of the cost of effecting the return of any person who has violated the terms and conditions of release or probation as granted by this state.

Subd. 6. **Supervision by commissioner of corrections; agents.** (a) The commissioner of corrections, as far as possible, shall exercise supervision over persons released on parole or probation pursuant to this section and section 242.19.

(b) The commissioner of corrections shall exercise supervision over probationers as provided in section 609.135, and over persons conditionally released pursuant to section 241.26.

(c) For the purposes of clauses (a) and (b), and sections 609.115 and 609.135, subdivision 1, the commissioner shall appoint state agents who shall be in the classified service of the state civil service. The commissioner may also appoint suitable persons in any part of the state or enter into agreements with individuals and public or private agencies, for the same purposes, and pay the costs incurred under the agreements. Parole agents shall reside in the various districts of the state in which they are employed. Each agent or person shall perform the duties the commissioner may prescribe in behalf of or in the supervision of those persons described in clause (b). In addition, each agent or person shall act under the orders of the commissioner in the supervision of those persons conditionally released as provided in clause (a). Agents shall provide assistance to conditionally released persons in obtaining employment, and shall conduct relevant investigations and studies of persons under supervision upon the request of the commissioner. Regional supervisors may also supervise state parole agents as directed by the commissioner of corrections. This duty shall not interfere with the supervisor's responsibility under the County Probation Act, Laws 1959, chapter 698.

History: (10770) 1911 c 298 s 6; 1931 c 161 s 4; 1935 c 110 s 2; 1951 c 682 s 1; 1955 c 261 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 3; 1959 c 590 s 1; 1963 c 753 art 2 s 2; 1967 c 398 s 4; 1967 c 426 s 2; 1971 c 59 s 1; 1971 c 204 s 1; 1973 c 654 s 15; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1980 c 417 s 9; 1981 c 192 s 12; 1983 c 274 s 4; 1986 c 444; 1989 c 290 art 2 s 2; 1994 c 636 art 6 s 6-8; 1998 c 367 art 7 s 1

243.055 COMPUTER RESTRICTIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Restrictions to use of online services.** If the commissioner believes a significant risk exists that a parolee, state-supervised probationer, or individual on supervised release may use an Internet service or online service to engage in criminal activity or to associate with individuals who are likely to encourage the individual to engage in criminal activity, the commissioner may impose one or more of the following conditions:

(1) prohibit the individual from possessing or using a computer with access to an Internet service or online service without the prior written approval of the commissioner;

(2) prohibit the individual from possessing or using any data encryption technique or program;

(3) require the individual to consent to periodic unannounced examinations of the individual's computer equipment by a parole or probation agent, including the retrieval and copying of all data from the computer and any internal or external peripherals and removal of such equipment to conduct a more thorough inspection;

(4) require consent of the individual to have installed on the individual's computer, at the individual's expense, one or more hardware or software systems to monitor computer use; and

(5) any other restrictions the commissioner deems necessary.

Subd. 2. Restrictions on computer use. If the commissioner believes a significant risk exists that a parolee, state-supervised probationer, or individual on supervised release may use a computer to engage in criminal activity or to associate with individuals who are likely to encourage the individual to engage in criminal activity, the commissioner may impose one or more of the following restrictions:

(1) prohibit the individual from accessing through a computer any material, information, or data that relates to the activity involved in the offense for which the individual is on probation, parole, or supervised release;

(2) require the individual to maintain a daily log of all addresses the individual accesses through computer other than for authorized employment and to make this log available to the individual's parole or probation agent;

(3) provide all personal and business telephone records to the individual's parole or probation agent upon request, including written authorization allowing the agent to request a record of all of the individual's outgoing and incoming telephone calls from any telephone service provider;

(4) prohibit the individual from possessing or using a computer that contains an internal modem and from possessing or using an external modem without the prior written consent of the commissioner;

(5) prohibit the individual from possessing or using any computer, except that the individual may, with the prior approval of the individual's parole or probation agent, use a computer in connection with authorized employment;

(6) require the individual to consent to disclosure of the computer-related restrictions that the commissioner has imposed to any employer or potential employer; and

(7) any other restrictions the commissioner deems necessary.

Subd. 3. Limits on restriction. In imposing restrictions, the commissioner shall take into account that computers are used for numerous, legitimate purposes and that, in imposing restrictions, the least restrictive condition appropriate to the individual shall be used.

History: 1997 c 239 art 9 s 18

243.06 [Repealed, 1981 c 192 s 21]

243.07 [Repealed, 1983 c 274 s 19]

243.08 [Repealed, 1969 c 9 s 98]

243.09 [Repealed, 1983 c 274 s 19]

243.10 [Repealed, 1983 c 274 s 19]

243.11 [Repealed, 1963 c 753 art 2 s 17]

243.12 [Repealed, 1983 c 274 s 19]

243.13 MS 1974 [Expired]

243.14 [Repealed, 1983 c 274 s 19]

243.15 FEMALE PRISONERS; PREGNANT.

When it shall be made to appear by the properly verified petition of any woman, who has been sentenced to imprisonment in a penal institution in this state and is in prison thereunder, that she is about to give birth to a child, the commissioner of corrections, if satisfied of the truth of the petition, shall order the transfer of such woman to a public hospital to be designated in the order, there to be detained under such guard and under such rules as the commissioner shall make in the order of transfer until the birth of the child and the recovery of the mother to such an extent that the imprisonment may be resumed without danger of serious impairment of her health.

The commissioner of corrections shall adopt such proper rules as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

History: (10771) 1923 c 165 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

243.16 INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS.

Subdivision 1. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into compacts and agreements with other states, through their duly constituted authorities, in reference to reciprocal supervision of persons on parole or probation and for the reciprocal return of such persons to the contracting states for violation of the terms of their parole or probation, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section the commissioner of corrections or his designee is designated the official administrator of the interstate compact for the state of Minnesota.

Subd. 2. Such compact and agreement shall be in the form substantially as follows:

**INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE SUPERVISION
OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS
A COMPACT**

Entered into by and among the contracting states signatories hereto, with the consent of the Congress of the United States of America, granted by an act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes."

The contracting states solemnly agree:

(1) That it shall be competent for the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called "sending state"), to permit any person convicted of an offense within such state and placed on probation or released on parole to reside in any other state party to this compact (herein called "receiving state"), while on probation or parole, if

(a) Such person is in fact a resident of or has his family residing within the receiving state and can obtain employment there;

(b) Though not a resident of the receiving state and not having his family residing there, the receiving state consents to such person being sent there.

Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be granted to the receiving state to investigate the home and prospective employment of such person.

A resident of the receiving state, within the meaning of this section, is one who has been an actual inhabitant of such state continuously for more than one year prior to his coming to the sending state and has not resided within the sending state more than six

continuous months immediately preceding the commission of the offense for which he has been convicted.

(2) That each receiving state will assume the duties of visitation of and supervision over probationers or parolees of any sending state and in the exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards that prevail for its own probationers and parolees.

(3) That duly accredited officers of a sending state may at all times enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any person on probation or parole. For that purpose no formalities will be required other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the person to be retaken. All legal requirements to obtain extradition of fugitives from justice are hereby expressly waived on the part of states party hereto, as to such persons. The decision of the sending state to retake a person on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state, Provided, however, That if at the time when a state seeks to retake a probationer or parolee there should be pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge, or he should be suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense, he shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or from imprisonment for such offense.

(4) That the duly accredited officers of the sending state will be permitted to transport prisoners being retaken through any and all states parties to this compact, without interference.

(5) That the governor of each state may designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other contracting states, if and when appointed, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to more effectively carry out the terms of this compact.

(6) That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its execution by any state as between it and any other state or states so executing. When executed it shall have the full force and effect of law within such state, the form of execution to be in accordance with the laws of the executing state.

(7) That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each executing state until renounced by it. The duties and obligations hereunder of a renouncing state shall continue as to parolees or probationers residing therein at the time of withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged by the sending state. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which executed it, by sending six months' notice in writing of its intention to withdraw from the compact to the other state party hereto.

Subd. 3. If any section, sentence, subdivision or clause of this section is for any reason held invalid or to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this section.

Subd. 4. (a) Whenever the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities in a sending state shall determine that incarceration of a probationer or reincarceration of a parolee is necessary or desirable, said officials may direct that the incarceration or reincarceration be in a prison or other correctional institution within the territory of the receiving state, such receiving state to act in that regard solely as agent for the sending state.

(b) As used in this amendment, the term "receiving state" shall be construed to mean any state, other than the sending state, in which a parolee or probationer may be found, provided that said state is a party to this amendment.

(c) Every state which adopts this amendment shall designate at least one of its correctional institutions as a "Compact Institution" and shall incarcerate persons therein as provided in subdivisions 1 and 2 unless the sending and receiving state in question shall make specific contractual arrangements to the contrary. All states party to this amendment shall have access to "Compact Institutions" at all reasonable hours for the purpose of inspecting the facilities thereof and for the purpose of visiting such of said state's prisoners as may be confined in the institution.

(d) Persons confined in "Compact Institutions" pursuant to the terms of this compact shall at all times be subject to the jurisdiction of the sending state and may at any time be removed from said "Compact Institution" for transfer to a prison or other correctional institution within the sending state, for return to probation or parole, for discharge, or for any other purpose permitted by the laws of the sending state.

(e) All persons who may be confined in a "Compact Institution" pursuant to the provisions of this amendment shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner. The fact of incarceration or reincarceration in a receiving state shall not deprive any person so incarcerated or reincarcerated of any rights which said person would have had if incarcerated or reincarcerated in an appropriate institution of the sending state; nor shall any agreement to submit to incarceration or reincarceration pursuant to the terms of this amendment be construed as a waiver of any rights which the prisoner would have had if he had been incarcerated or reincarcerated in any appropriate institution of the sending state, except that the hearing or hearings, if any, to which a parolee or probationer may be entitled (prior to incarceration or reincarceration) by the laws of the sending state may be had before the appropriate judicial or administrative officers of the receiving state. In this event, said judicial and administrative officers shall act as agents of the sending state after consultation with appropriate officers of the sending state.

(f) Any receiving state incurring costs or other expenses under this amendment shall be reimbursed in the amount of such costs or other expenses by the sending state unless the states concerned shall specifically otherwise agree. Any two or more states party to this amendment may enter into supplementary agreements determining a different allocation of costs as among themselves.

(g) This amendment shall take effect when ratified by any two or more states party to the compact and shall be effective as to those states which have specifically ratified this amendment. Rules and regulations necessary to effectuate the terms of this amendment may be promulgated by the appropriate officers of those states which have ratified this amendment.

Subd. 5. Copies of this section shall, upon its approval, be transmitted to the governor of each member state, the attorney general and the administrator of general services of the United States, and The Council of State Governments.

Subd. 6. (1) Where supervision of a parolee or probationer is being administered pursuant to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers, the appropriate judicial or administrative authorities in this state shall notify the compact administrator of the sending state whenever, in their view, consideration should be given to retaking or reincarceration for a parole or probation violation. Prior to the giving of any such notification, a hearing shall be held in accordance with this subdivision within a reasonable time, unless such hearing is waived by the parolee or probationer. The appropriate officer or officers of this state shall as soon as practicable, following termination of any such hearing, report to the sending state, furnish a copy of the hearing record, and make recommendations regarding the disposition to be made of the parolee or probationer by the sending state. Pending any proceeding pursuant to this section, the appropriate officers of this state may take custody of and detain the parolee or probationer involved for a period not to exceed 15 days prior to the hearing and, if it appears to the hearing officer or officers that retaking or reincarceration is likely to follow, for such reasonable period after the hearing or waiver as may be necessary to arrange for the retaking or reincarceration.

(2) Any hearing pursuant to this subdivision may be before the administrator of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers, a deputy of such administrator, or any other person authorized pursuant to the laws of this state to hear cases of alleged parole or probation violations, except that no hearing officer shall be the person making the allegation of violation.

(3) With respect to any hearing pursuant to this subdivision, the parolee or probationer:

(a) Shall have reasonable notice in writing of the nature and content of the allegations to be made, including notice that its purpose is to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that he has committed a violation that may lead to a revocation of parole or probation.

(b) Shall be permitted to advise with any persons whose assistance he reasonably desires, prior to the hearing.

(c) Shall have the right to confront and examine any persons who have made allegations against him, unless the hearing officer determines that such confrontation would present a substantial present or subsequent danger of harm to such person or persons.

(d) May admit, deny or explain the violation alleged and may present proof, including affidavits and other evidence, in support of his contentions. A record of the proceedings shall be made and preserved.

(4) In any case of alleged parole or probation violation by a person being supervised in another state pursuant to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers, any appropriate judicial or administrative officer or agency in another state is authorized to hold a hearing on the alleged violation. Upon receipt of the record of a parole or probation violation hearing held in another state pursuant to a statute substantially similar to this subdivision, such record shall have the same standing and effect as though the proceeding of which it is a record was had before the appropriate officer or officers in this state, and any recommendations contained in or accompanying the record shall be fully considered by the appropriate officer or officers of this state in making disposition of the matter.

(5) Copies of this subdivision shall, upon its approval, be distributed as provided in subdivision 5.

History: (10778-1) 1935 c 257 s 1; 1955 c 261 s 1; 1955 c 262 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 3; 1969 c 596 s 1-4; 1973 c 84 s 1; 1974 c 126 s 1

243.161 RESIDING IN MINNESOTA WITHOUT PERMISSION UNDER INTERSTATE COMPACT; PENALTY.

Any person who is on parole or probation in another state who resides in this state in violation of section 243.16 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

History: 1997 c 239 art 9 s 19

243.162 INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS; DATA COLLECTION.

Subdivision 1. **Data collection required.** The commissioner of corrections shall collect, maintain, and analyze background and recidivism data on all individuals received by or sent from Minnesota under Minnesota Statutes, section 243.16, the interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers.

Subd. 2. **Scope of data.** (a) The data collected shall include:

(1) the number of individuals the commissioner is requested to receive from each state, the number of individuals which the commissioner agrees to receive from each state, and the basis of the commissioner's decision to receive or reject an individual; and

(2) the number of individuals the commissioner requests each state to receive, the number of individuals each state agrees to receive, and the basis of the commissioner's decision to request another state to receive an individual.

(b) For each individual transferred or received by the commissioner, the commissioner shall collect the following data:

(1) the initial and ongoing costs incurred by Minnesota resulting from the individual's transfer;

(2) the amount of money Minnesota receives from the sending state to reimburse Minnesota for these costs;

(3) the individual's criminal record;

(4) whether the individual violates the terms of probation or parole; and

(5) if the individual violates the terms of probation or parole and commits a new offense in Minnesota, whether the individual is arrested, convicted, incarcerated in Minnesota, or returned to the sending state.

Subd. 3. Reports. The commissioner of corrections shall collect the data required under subdivision 2 for all years beginning in 1990. The commissioner shall report to the legislature by February 15, 1996, the data collected for years 1990 to 1995. The commissioner shall report data collected for each subsequent year to the legislature by March 15 of each odd-numbered year.

History: 1995 c 226 art 5 s 10; 2000 c 299 s 4

243.165 [Repealed, 1993 c 326 art 10 s 18]

243.166 REGISTRATION OF PREDATORY OFFENDERS.

Subdivision 1. **Registration required.** (a) A person shall register under this section if:

(1) the person was charged with or petitioned for a felony violation of or attempt to violate any of the following, and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances:

(i) murder under section 609.185, clause (2); or

(ii) kidnapping under section 609.25; or

(iii) criminal sexual conduct under section 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; or 609.3451, subdivision 3; or

(iv) indecent exposure under section 617.23, subdivision 3; or

(2) the person was charged with or petitioned for falsely imprisoning a minor in violation of section 609.255, subdivision 2; soliciting a minor to engage in prostitution in violation of section 609.322 or 609.324; soliciting a minor to engage in sexual conduct in violation of section 609.352; using a minor in a sexual performance in violation of section 617.246; or possessing pornographic work involving a minor in violation of section 617.247, and convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for that offense or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances; or

(3) the person was convicted of a predatory crime as defined in section 609.108, and the offender was sentenced as a patterned sex offender or the court found on its own motion or that of the prosecutor that the crime was part of a predatory pattern of behavior that had criminal sexual conduct as its goal; or

(4) the person was convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for, including pursuant to a court martial, violating a law of the United States, including the Uniform Code of Military Justice, similar to the offenses described in clause (1), (2), or (3).

(b) A person also shall register under this section if:

(1) the person was convicted of or adjudicated delinquent in another state for an offense that would be a violation of a law described in paragraph (a) if committed in this state;

(2) the person enters the state to reside, or to work or attend school; and

(3) ten years have not elapsed since the person was released from confinement or, if the person was not confined, since the person was convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for the offense that triggers registration.

For purposes of this paragraph:

(i) "school" includes any public or private educational institution, including any secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education, that the person is enrolled in on a full-time or part-time basis; and

(ii) "work" includes employment that is full-time or part-time for a period of time exceeding 14 days or for an aggregate period of time exceeding 30 days during any calendar year, whether financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit.

(c) A person also shall register under this section if the person was committed pursuant to a court commitment order under section 253B.185 or Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, or a similar law of another state or the United States, regardless of whether the person was convicted of any offense.

(d) A person also shall register under this section if:

(1) the person was charged with or petitioned for a felony violation or attempt to violate any of the offenses listed in paragraph (a), clause (1), or a similar law of another state or the United States, or the person was charged with or petitioned for a violation of any of the offenses listed in paragraph (a), clause (2), or a similar law of another state or the United States;

(2) the person was found not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency after a trial for that offense, or found guilty but mentally ill after a trial for that offense, in states with a guilty but mentally ill verdict; and

(3) the person was committed pursuant to a court commitment order under section 253B.18 or a similar law of another state or the United States.

Subd. 2. **Notice.** When a person who is required to register under subdivision 1, paragraph (a), is sentenced or becomes subject to a juvenile court disposition order, the court shall tell the person of the duty to register under this section and that, if the person fails to comply with the registration requirements, information about the offender may be made available to the public through electronic, computerized, or other accessible means. The court may not modify the person's duty to register in the pronounced sentence or disposition order. The court shall require the person to read and sign a form stating that the duty of the person to register under this section has been explained. The court shall forward the signed sex offender registration form, the complaint, and sentencing documents to the bureau of criminal apprehension. If a person required to register under subdivision 1, paragraph (a), was not notified by the court of the registration requirement at the time of sentencing or disposition, the assigned corrections agent shall notify the person of the requirements of this section. When a person who is required to register under subdivision 1, paragraph (c) or (d), is released from commitment, the treatment facility shall notify the person of the requirements of this section. The treatment facility shall also obtain the registration information required under this section and forward it to the bureau of criminal apprehension.

Subd. 3. **Registration procedure.** (a) A person required to register under this section shall register with the corrections agent as soon as the agent is assigned to the person. If the person does not have an assigned corrections agent or is unable to locate the assigned corrections agent, the person shall register with the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area of the person's residence.

(b) At least five days before the person starts living at a new address, including living in another state, the person shall give written notice of the new living address to the assigned corrections agent or to the law enforcement authority with which the person currently is registered. If the person will be living in a new state and that state has a registration requirement, the person shall also give written notice of the new address to the designated registration agency in the new state. The corrections agent or law enforcement authority shall, within two business days after receipt of this information, forward it to the bureau of criminal apprehension. The bureau of criminal apprehension shall, if it has not already been done, notify the law enforcement authority having primary jurisdiction in the community where the person will live of the

new address. If the person is leaving the state, the bureau of criminal apprehension shall notify the registration authority in the new state of the new address.

(c) A person required to register under subdivision 1, paragraph (b), because the person is working or attending school in Minnesota shall register with the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area where the person works or attends school. In addition to other information required by this section, the person shall provide the address of the school or of the location where the person is employed. A person must comply with this paragraph within five days of beginning employment or school.

(d) A person required to register under this section who works or attends school outside of Minnesota shall register as a predatory offender in the state where the person works or attends school. The person's corrections agent, or if the person does not have an assigned corrections agent, the law enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the area of the person's residence shall notify the person of this requirement.

Subd. 4. Contents of registration. (a) The registration provided to the corrections agent or law enforcement authority, must consist of a statement in writing signed by the person, giving information required by the bureau of criminal apprehension, a fingerprint card, and photograph of the person taken at the time of the person's release from incarceration or, if the person was not incarcerated, at the time the person initially registered under this section. The registration information also must include a written consent form signed by the person allowing a treatment facility to release information to a law enforcement officer about the person's admission to, or residence in, a treatment facility. Registration information on adults and juveniles may be maintained together notwithstanding section 260B.171, subdivision 3.

(b) For persons required to register under subdivision 1, paragraph (c), following commitment pursuant to a court commitment under section 253B.185 or a similar law of another state or the United States, in addition to other information required by this section, the registration provided to the corrections agent or law enforcement authority must include the person's offense history and documentation of treatment received during the person's commitment. This documentation shall be limited to a statement of how far the person progressed in treatment during commitment.

(c) Within three days of receipt, the corrections agent or law enforcement authority shall forward the registration information to the bureau of criminal apprehension. The bureau shall ascertain whether the person has registered with the law enforcement authority where the person resides. If the person has not registered with the law enforcement authority, the bureau shall send one copy to that authority.

(d) The corrections agent or law enforcement authority may require that a person required to register under this section appear before the agent or authority to be photographed. The agent or authority shall forward the photograph to the bureau of criminal apprehension.

(e) During the period a person is required to register under this section, the following shall apply:

(1) The bureau of criminal apprehension shall mail a verification form to the last reported address of the person's residence. This verification form shall provide notice to the offender that, if the offender does not return the verification form as required, information about the offender may be made available to the public through electronic, computerized, or other accessible means.

(2) The person shall mail the signed verification form back to the bureau of criminal apprehension within ten days after receipt of the form, stating on the form the current and last address of the person's residence and the other information required under subdivision 4a.

(3) If the person fails to mail the completed and signed verification form to the bureau of criminal apprehension within ten days after receipt of the form, the person shall be in violation of this section.

For persons required to register under subdivision 1, paragraph (c), following commitment pursuant to a court commitment under section 253B.185 or a similar law of another state or the United States, the bureau shall comply with clause (1) at least four times each year. For all other persons required to register under this section, the bureau shall comply with clause (1) each year within 30 days of the anniversary date of the person's initial registration.

(f) When sending out a verification form, the bureau of criminal apprehension must determine whether the person to whom the verification form is being sent has signed a written consent form as provided for in paragraph (a). If the person has not signed such a consent form, the bureau of criminal apprehension must send a written consent form to the person along with the verification form. A person who receives this written consent form must sign and return it to the bureau of criminal apprehension at the same time as the verification form.

(g) For the purposes of this subdivision, "treatment facility" means a residential facility, as defined in section 244.052, subdivision 1, and residential chemical dependency treatment programs and halfway houses licensed under chapter 245A, including, but not limited to, those facilities directly or indirectly assisted by any department or agency of the United States.

Subd. 4a. Information required to be provided. (a) A person required to register under this section shall provide to the corrections agent or law enforcement authority the following information:

- (1) the address of the person's primary residence;
 - (2) the addresses of all the person's secondary residences, including all addresses used for residential or recreational purposes;
 - (3) the addresses of all property owned, leased, or rented by the person;
 - (4) the addresses of all locations where the person is employed;
 - (5) the addresses of all residences where the person resides while attending school;
- and
- (6) the year, model, make, license plate number, and color of all motor vehicles owned or regularly driven by the person.

(b) The person shall report to the agent or authority the information required to be provided under paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6), within five days of the date the change becomes applicable. If because of a change in circumstances a clause no longer applies to previously reported information, the person shall immediately inform the agent or authority that the information is no longer valid.

Subd. 5. Criminal penalty. (a) A person required to register under this section who knowingly violates any of its provisions or intentionally provides false information to a corrections agent, law enforcement authority, or the bureau of criminal apprehension is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), a person convicted of violating paragraph (a) shall be committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for not less than a year and a day, nor more than five years.

(c) A person convicted of violating paragraph (a), who has previously been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for violating this section, shall be committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections for not less than two years, nor more than five years.

(d) Prior to the time of sentencing, the prosecutor may file a motion to have the person sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by this subdivision. The motion shall be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the motion, or on its own motion, the court may sentence the person without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence if the court finds substantial and compelling reasons to do so. Sentencing a person in the manner described in this paragraph is a departure from the sentencing guidelines.

(e) A person convicted and sentenced as required by this subdivision is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, work release, or supervised release, until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 241.26, 242.19, 243.05, 244.04, 609.12, and 609.135.

Subd. 6. **Registration period.** (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 609.165, subdivision 1, and except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), a person required to register under this section shall continue to comply with this section until ten years have elapsed since the person initially registered in connection with the offense, or until the probation, supervised release, or conditional release period expires, whichever occurs later. For a person required to register under this section who is committed under section 253B.18 or 253B.185, the ten-year registration period does not include the period of commitment.

(b) If a person required to register under this section fails to register following a change in residence, the commissioner of public safety may require the person to continue to register for an additional period of five years.

(c) If a person required to register under this section is subsequently incarcerated following a revocation of probation, supervised release, or conditional release for that offense, or a conviction for any new offense, the person shall continue to register until ten years have elapsed since the person was last released from incarceration or until the person's probation, supervised release, or conditional release period expires, whichever occurs later.

(d) A person shall continue to comply with this section for the life of that person:

(1) if the person is convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for any offense for which registration is required under subdivision 1, or any offense from another state or any federal offense similar to the offenses described in subdivision 1, and the person has a prior conviction or adjudication for an offense for which registration was required under subdivision 1, or an offense from another state or a federal offense similar to an offense described in subdivision 1;

(2) if the person is required to register based upon a conviction or delinquency adjudication for an offense under section 609.185, clause (2); 609.342, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (h); 609.343, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (h); 609.344, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (c), or (g); or 609.345, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (c), or (g); or a statute from another state or the United States similar to the offenses described in this clause; or

(3) if the person is required to register under subdivision 1, paragraph (c), following commitment pursuant to a court commitment under section 253B.185 or a similar law of another state or the United States.

Subd. 7. **Use of information.** Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 7a or sections 244.052 and 299C.093, the information provided under this section is private data on individuals under section 13.02, subdivision 12. The information may be used only for law enforcement purposes.

Subd. 7a. **Availability of information on offenders who are out of compliance with registration law.** (a) The bureau of criminal apprehension may make information available to the public about offenders who are 16 years of age or older and who are out of compliance with this section for 30 days or longer for failure to provide the address of the offenders' primary or secondary residences. This information may be made available to the public through electronic, computerized, or other accessible means. The amount and type of information made available shall be limited to the information necessary for the public to assist law enforcement in locating the offender.

(b) An offender who comes into compliance with this section after the bureau of criminal apprehension discloses information about the offender to the public may send a written request to the bureau requesting the bureau to treat information about the offender as private data, consistent with subdivision 7. The bureau shall review the request and promptly take reasonable action to treat the data as private, if the offender has complied with the requirement that the offender provide the addresses of the

offender's primary and secondary residences, or promptly notify the offender that the information will continue to be treated as public information and the reasons for the bureau's decision.

(c) If an offender believes the information made public about the offender is inaccurate or incomplete, the offender may challenge the data under section 13.04, subdivision 4.

(d) The bureau of criminal apprehension is immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise arise, based on the accuracy or completeness of any information made public under this subdivision, if the bureau acts in good faith.

Subd. 8. Law enforcement authority. For purposes of this section, a law enforcement authority means, with respect to a home rule charter or statutory city, the chief of police, and with respect to an unincorporated area, the sheriff of the county.

Subd. 9. Offenders from other states. When the state accepts an offender from another state under a reciprocal agreement under the interstate compact authorized by section 243.16 or under any authorized interstate agreement, the acceptance is conditional on the offender agreeing to register under this section when the offender is living in Minnesota.

Subd. 10. Application. (a) All provisions of this section shall apply to a predatory offender convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for an offense described in subdivision 1 that requires registration if the offender is incarcerated or on any form of supervision for that offense as of the effective date of this subdivision, regardless of the date of the predatory offender's conviction or delinquency adjudication.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not change the obligation of any offender to register who began to register under this section before April 4, 2000.

History: 1991 c 285 s 3; 1993 c 326 art 10 s 1-7; 1994 c 636 art 4 s 5-8; 1Sp1994 c 1 art 3 s 1,2; 1995 c 226 art 4 s 3; 1996 c 408 art 5 s 2,3; 1997 c 239 art 5 s 1-3; 1998 c 367 art 3 s 1-3; art 6 s 15; 1999 c 127 s 1; 1999 c 139 art 4 s 2; 1999 c 233 s 1-3; 2000 c 260 s 28; 2000 c 311 art 2 s 1-10

243.167 REGISTRATION UNDER THE PREDATORY OFFENDER REGISTRATION LAW FOR OTHER OFFENSES.

Subdivision 1. Definition. As used in this section, "crime against the person" means a violation of any of the following: section 609.165; 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.224, subdivision 2; 609.2242, subdivision 2 or 4; 609.235; 609.245, subdivision 1; 609.25; 609.255; 609.3451, subdivision 2; 609.498, subdivision 1; 609.582, subdivision 1; or 617.23, subdivision 2; or any felony-level violation of section 609.229; 609.377; 609.749; or 624.713.

Subd. 2. When required. (a) In addition to the requirements of section 243.166, a person also shall register under section 243.166 if:

- (1) the person is convicted of a crime against the person; and
- (2) the person was previously convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for an offense listed in section 243.166, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), but was not required to register for the offense because the registration requirements of that section did not apply to the person at the time the offense was committed or at the time the person was released from imprisonment.

(b) A person who was previously required to register under section 243.166 and who has completed the registration requirements of that section shall again register under section 243.166 if the person commits a crime against the person.

History: 2000 c 311 art 2 s 11

243.17 SHERIFF, EXPENSES CONVEYING CONVICTS.

Subdivision 1. Allowed expenses. The necessary expenses of sheriffs and other peace officers incurred in conveying convicted persons and children adjudicated delinquent and committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections to the

appropriate adult or juvenile correctional facility as designated by the commissioner of corrections, including per diem and expenses of correctional officers, shall be allowed by the commissioner of finance and paid out of the state treasury. The commissioner of finance may allow and pay for the necessary expenses incurred by the sheriff, deputy, or other peace officer in going to and returning from the correctional facility and \$10 per day for each correctional officer. Not more than one correctional officer shall be allowed for one prisoner, but one additional correctional officer shall be allowed for every two additional prisoners. All bills shall be in writing, fully itemized, verified, and accompanied by the receipt of the chief executive officer of the facility for the delivery of the convicted or adjudicated persons, in a form prescribed by the commissioner of finance.

Subd. 2. The conveyance of prisoners to and from court in connection with postconviction, habeas corpus, or intrastate mandatory disposition of detainees proceedings shall be by the sheriff of the county in which the proceedings are to be held and at the expense of the state as provided in subdivision 1.

History: (10826) 1909 c 70 s 1; 1945 c 327 s 1; 1951 c 339 s 3; 1959 c 630 s 3; 1971 c 905 s 1; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1983 c 264 s 5; 1994 c 636 art 6 s 33

243.18 WORK REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. [Renumbered 244.04 subd 1a]

Subd. 2. **Sanction for failure to work.** All inmates are required to work. An inmate who fails to perform an available work assignment shall be sanctioned either by not earning good time or by serving a disciplinary confinement period, as appropriate, for any day on which the inmate does not perform the work assignment. The commissioner may excuse an inmate from work only for illness, physical disability, or to participate in an education or treatment program.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1994 c 636 art 6 s 34]

History: (10808) RL s 5445; 1907 c 206 s 1; 1927 c 232 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1963 c 753 art 2 s 3; 1967 c 398 s 4; 1978 c 723 art 1 s 19; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1980 c 417 s 10,16; 1986 c 444; 1989 c 290 art 2 s 4; 1993 c 326 art 9 s 1,2; 1994 c 636 art 6 s 9,10,33

243.19 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.20 DISCHARGE; CLOTHING; MONEY.

Upon the release by discharge or on parole of any inmate of an adult correctional facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections, the chief executive officer thereof, at the expense of the state, shall furnish each inmate released with one good, serviceable outfit of clothing, and, when released during the winter months between approximately October 1 and March 31 following, with a good, serviceable overcoat.

History: (10838) 1917 c 159 s 1; 1943 c 430 s 3; 1967 c 398 s 4; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1981 c 192 s 13

243.21 TRESPASSING UPON INSTITUTION GROUNDS; DETENTION.

Subdivision 1. No person shall trespass or loiter upon the grounds of any state correctional facility, upon any farm or camp or other establishments belonging to a state correctional facility, or upon the grounds of any other institution or facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections without the consent of the chief executive officer thereof; nor shall any person communicate or in any way assist in establishing communication with any inmate of a state correctional facility or other institution or facility except as permitted by law or authorized by the chief executive officer thereof. Whoever violates any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. Any person found to be trespassing or loitering upon the grounds of a state correctional facility in violation of subdivision 1 or who, being lawfully upon the grounds, introduces or attempts to introduce contraband prohibited by section 243.55

or anything usable in making an escape, or assaults or attempts to assault an officer or employee of the facility, may be taken into custody by the chief executive officer or a designated agent and detained for no more than two hours, pending surrender to any peace officer having the power of arrest.

History: 1959 c 394; 1967 c 398 s 4; 1971 c 10 s 1; 1979 c 102 s 3; 1986 c 444

243.211 UNAUTHORIZED COMMUNICATION WITH PRISONERS.

Every person who, not being authorized by law or by written permission from the commissioner of corrections, or by consent of the chief executive officer of a state correctional facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections, has any verbal communication with an inmate thereof, or brings into or conveys out of the facility any writing, clothing, food, tobacco, or other article whatsoever, to or from any inmate under sentence, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: (10049) RL s 4861; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1981 c 192 s 14

243.212 COPAYMENTS FOR HEALTH SERVICES.

Any inmate of an adult correctional facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections shall incur copayment obligations for health care services provided. The copayment will be paid from the inmate account of earnings and other funds, as provided in section 243.23, subdivision 3. The funds paid under this subdivision are appropriated to the commissioner of corrections for the delivery of health care services to inmates.

History: 1995 c 226 art 5 s 3; 1996 c 408 art 8 s 4

243.22 [Repealed, 1981 c 192 s 21]

243.23 COMPENSATION PAID TO INMATES.

Subdivision 1. **Compensation.** Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the commissioner of corrections may provide for the payment to inmates of correctional facilities under the commissioner's management and control any pecuniary compensation the commissioner deems proper, the amount of compensation to depend upon the quality and character of the work performed as determined by the commissioner of corrections and the chief executive officer. Inmates who because of illness or physical disability cannot work may be paid a minimal amount per day as determined by the commissioner. These earnings shall be paid out of the fund provided for the carrying on of the work in which the inmate is engaged when employed on state account, or from the current expense fund of the facility as the commissioner of corrections determines.

Subd. 2. **Inmate payment of board and room.** The commissioner may promulgate rules requiring the inmates of adult correctional facilities under the commissioner's control to pay all or a part of the cost of their board, room, clothing, medical, dental and other correctional services. These costs are payable from any earnings of the inmate, including earnings from private industry established at state correctional facilities pursuant to section 243.88. All sums of money received pursuant to the payments made for correctional services as authorized in this subdivision are available for use by the commissioner during the current and subsequent fiscal year, and are appropriated to the commissioner of corrections for the purposes of the fund from which the earnings were paid.

Subd. 3. **Exceptions.** Notwithstanding sections 241.26, subdivision 5, and 243.24, subdivision 1, the commissioner may make deductions from funds earned under subdivision 1, or other funds in an inmate account, and section 243.88, subdivision 2. The commissioner shall make deductions for the following expenses in the following order of priority:

- (1) federal and state taxes;
- (2) repayment of advances;

- (3) gate money as provided in section 243.24;
- (4) support of families and dependent relatives of the respective inmates;
- (5) payment of court-ordered restitution;
- (6) room and board or other costs of confinement;
- (7) medical expenses incurred under section 243.212;
- (8) payment of fees and costs in a civil action commenced by an inmate;
- (9) payment of fines, surcharges, or other fees assessed or ordered by a court;
- (10) contribution to the crime victims reparations board created under section 611A.55, provided that the contribution shall not be more than 20 percent of an inmate's gross wages;
- (11) the payment of restitution to the commissioner ordered by prison disciplinary hearing officers for damage to property caused by an inmate's conduct;
- (12) restitution to staff ordered by a prison disciplinary hearing officer for damage to property caused by an inmate's conduct;
- (13) restitution to another inmate ordered by a prison disciplinary hearing officer for personal injury to another caused by an inmate's conduct; and
- (14) discharge of any legal obligations arising out of litigation under this subdivision.

The commissioner may authorize the payment of court-ordered restitution from an inmate's wages when the restitution was ordered by the court as a sanction for the conviction of an offense which is not the offense of commitment, including offenses which occurred prior to the offense for which the inmate was committed to the commissioner. An inmate of an adult correctional facility under the control of the commissioner is subject to actions for the enforcement of support obligations and reimbursement of any public assistance rendered the dependent family and relatives. The commissioner may conditionally release an inmate who is a party to an action under this subdivision and provide for the inmate's detention in a local detention facility convenient to the place of the hearing when the inmate is not engaged in preparation and defense.

History: (10820) 1909 c 304 s 1; 1943 c 430 s 1; 1955 c 661 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1967 c 398 s 4; 1967 c 424 s 1; 1973 c 307 s 1; 1977 c 392 s 7; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1983 c 262 art 2 s 2; 1985 c 220 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 252 s 5; 1993 c 326 art 8 s 8; 1993 c 375 art 17 s 5; 1994 c 636 art 6 s 11; 1995 c 226 art 5 s 4; 1999 c 126 s 7

243.24 MONEY, HOW USED; FORFEITURE.

Subdivision 1. **Sole benefit of inmate.** Any money arising under section 243.23 shall be and remain under the control of the commissioner of corrections and shall be for the sole benefit of the inmate, unless by special order of the commissioner of corrections it shall be used as designated in section 243.23, subdivisions 2 and 3, or for rendering assistance to the inmate's family or dependent relatives, under such rules as to time, manner, and amount of disbursements as the commissioner of corrections may prescribe. Unless ordered disbursed as hereinbefore prescribed or for an urgency determined in each case by the chief executive officer of the facility, a portion of such earnings in an amount to be determined by the commissioner shall be set aside and kept by the facility in the public welfare fund of the state for the benefit of the inmate and for the purpose of assisting the inmate when leaving the facility and if released on parole said sum to be disbursed to the inmate in such amounts and at such times as the commissioner of corrections may authorize and on final discharge, if any portion remains undisbursed, it shall be transmitted to the inmate.

Subd. 2. **Chief executive officer to increase fund to \$100.** If the fund standing to the credit of the prisoner on the prisoner's leaving the facility by discharge or on parole be less than \$100, the warden or chief executive officer is directed to pay out of the

current expense fund of the facility sufficient funds to make the total of said earnings the sum of \$100.

Subd. 3. **Forfeiture of contraband money or property.** Money or property received by or in the possession of an inmate that is determined by the head of the institution after an institutional disciplinary hearing to be contraband within the meaning of rules adopted by the commissioner of corrections may be seized by the institution head or by the head's designee. Property seized under this subdivision may be sold or destroyed if the property is not claimed by its rightful owner within 30 days. Proceeds from a sale or money seized pursuant to this subdivision must be deposited in the inmate social welfare fund for the benefit of the inmates of the facility. The commissioner of corrections shall adopt rules consistent with this section. The state or an official, employee, or agent of the state is not liable for any damages due to the disposal of personal property or use of money in accordance with this section.

History: (10821) 1909 c 304 s 2; 1943 c 430 s 2; 1955 c 261 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 2,3; 1971 c 878 s 1; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1980 c 417 s 3; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 252 s 6,7; 1987 c 384 art 2 s 57; 1994 c 636 art 6 s 12

243.241 CIVIL ACTION MONEY DAMAGES.

Money damages recovered in a civil action by an inmate confined in a state correctional facility or released from a state correctional facility under section 244.065 or 244.07 shall be deposited in the inmate's inmate account and disbursed according to the priorities in section 243.23, subdivision 3.

History: 1995 c 226 art 6 s 4

243.25 [Repealed, 1981 c 192 s 21]

243.251 POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) "Veteran" means a person who served in the United States armed forces in a combat zone. "Civilian medical staff" means a nurse or other person with medical training who provided medical care and assistance in a combat zone to members of the United States armed forces.

(b) When an inmate who is a veteran or served as a civilian medical staff person is confined in an adult correctional institution under the control of the commissioner of corrections, the chief executive officer shall require the director of inmate classification to determine if the inmate's military duty or civilian medical service was unusually stressful. If the director determines that the inmate's military duty or civilian medical service was unusually stressful, the director shall consider that fact in developing a corrections plan for the inmate.

History: 1989 c 124 s 1

243.255 PRIVATE INSURANCE POLICIES; SUBROGATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** As used in this section:

- (a) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of corrections;
- (b) "Inmate" means a person who has been sentenced to incarceration in a state or local correctional facility, including persons committed in accordance with section 631.425 or released for employment under section 241.26; and
- (c) "Private insurance coverage" means coverage for medical care or services under any insurance plan regulated by chapter 62A, 62C, 62D, 64B, or 65B. Private insurance coverage also includes any self-insurance plan providing medical care or services.

Subd. 2. **Subrogation rights.** When the commissioner or a county agency provides medical care or services pursuant to section 241.021, subdivision 4, or any rule adopted under it to any inmate having private insurance coverage, the commissioner or county agency shall be subrogated, to the extent of the cost of services provided, to any rights

the inmate may have under the terms of any private insurance coverage. This provision supersedes any inconsistent policy provision.

Subd. 3. **Civil action.** The county attorney may institute a civil action against the carrier of the private insurance coverage to recover under this section on behalf of the county agency.

Subd. 4. **Policy exclusions prohibited.** The provisions of section 62A.044 apply to this section.

History: 1988 c 656 s 5

243.26 [Repealed, 1981 c 192 s 21]

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

243.40 THE MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY-STILLWATER.

There is established the Minnesota correctional facility-Stillwater at Stillwater, Minnesota, in which may be placed persons committed to the commissioner of corrections by the courts of this state who, in the opinion of the commissioner, may benefit from the programs available thereat. The general control and management of the facility shall be under the commissioner of corrections.

History: (10787) *RL s 5432; 1939 c 431 art 7 s 3; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1979 c 102 s 4*

243.41 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.42 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.43 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.44 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.45 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.46 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.465 DIVERSIFIED LABOR ACCOUNTS.

Money received in payment for the services of inmate labor employed in the industries carried on at any state correctional facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections is appropriated to the commissioner of corrections to be added to the revolving funds of these facilities. The commissioner of corrections may set aside a portion of the revolving fund of any correctional facility to be used as a diversified labor account for the introduction and encouragement of industries that in the commissioner's judgment may be beneficial to the inmates of the facilities.

History: 1977 c 410 s 18; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1981 c 192 s 15; 1986 c 444

243.47 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.48 VISITORS; STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES.

Subdivision 1. **General searches.** The commissioner of corrections, the governor, lieutenant governor, members of the legislature, state officers, and the corrections ombudsman, may visit the inmates at pleasure, but no other persons without permission of the chief executive officer of the facility, under rules prescribed by the commissioner. A moderate fee may be required of visitors, other than those allowed to visit at pleasure. All fees so collected shall be reported and remitted to the state treasurer under rules as the commissioner may deem proper, and when so remitted shall be placed to the credit of the general fund.

Subd. 2. **Legal assistance.** Duly licensed attorneys may visit at pleasure and have reasonable access to offender clients. Law students, paralegals and other agents working under the supervision of duly licensed attorneys, shall have reasonable access

to offenders during normal business hours for the purpose of providing legal services, provided they are properly identified as representing or being the agent of a duly licensed attorney.

History: (10795) *RL s 5434; 1909 c 241 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1979 c 102 s 5; 1990 c 594 art 3 s 9*

243.49 COMMITMENT PAPERS; DUTY OF COURT ADMINISTRATOR.

Upon a plea of guilty or finding of guilty after trial, the court administrator of every court which sentences a defendant for a felony or gross misdemeanor to the custody of the commissioner of corrections or to the superintendent of the work house or work farm, shall provide the officer or person having custody of the defendant a certified record for commitment, including (1) a copy of the indictment and plea, (2) a transcript of the sentencing proceedings, with the date thereof, together with the defendant's statement under oath, if obtained, as to the defendant's true name, residence, if any, the date and place of birth, the names and addresses of parents and other relatives and of employers and others who know the defendant well, social and other affiliations, past occupations and employments, former places of residence and the period of time and the dates the defendant has resided in each, citizenship, the number, dates, places and causes of any prior convictions, and (3) if the person pleaded guilty, a transcript of the sentencing proceedings. The record shall also include the trial judge's impressions of the defendant's mental and physical condition, general character, capacity, disposition, habits and special needs. The court reporter shall provide the required transcripts. The certified record for commitment may be used as evidence in any postconviction proceeding brought by the defendant. The court administrator shall also deliver to the sheriff or other officer or person conveying the defendant to the correctional facility, work house, or work farm designated by the commissioner of corrections or the judge a warrant of commitment together with a certified copy of the warrant directing the conveyer to deliver the person and the certified record for commitment to the principal officer in charge of the correctional facility, work house, or work farm. Upon the delivery of any person, the principal officer in charge of the correctional facility, work house, or work farm shall keep the certified copy of the warrant of commitment and endorse the principal officer's receipt upon the original, which shall be filed with the sentencing court. The court administrator shall retain one copy of the required transcripts, and a tape recording and the court reporter's notes of all other proceedings.

History: (10797) *RL s 5436; 1911 c 228 s 1; 1961 c 602 s 1; 1965 c 869 s 15; 1967 c 696 s 1; 1969 c 448 s 2; 1973 c 654 s 15; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1983 c 40 s 1; 1985 c 38 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82*

243.50 PAYMENT OF COURT REPORTER.

Such transcripts and tapes shall be furnished by the court reporter who shall be paid therefor by the state courts, on certificates duly certified to by the judge presiding at the sentence, the same fee per folio provided by statute for transcripts of testimony furnished to parties ordering the same in civil proceedings and for tapes on a costs basis.

History: (10798) *1911 c 228 s 2; 1965 c 869 s 16; 1986 c 444; 1999 c 216 art 7 s 18*

NOTE: Laws 1999, chapter 216, article 7, section 46, subdivision 2, provides a specific effective date for the state takeover of miscellaneous court reporter transcript and jury costs under this section, as amended by Laws 1999, chapter 216, article 7, section 18.

243.51 UNITED STATES PRISONERS; PRISONERS FROM OTHER STATES.

Subdivision 1. **Contracting with other states and federal government.** The commissioner of corrections is hereby authorized to contract with agencies and bureaus of the United States and with the proper officials of other states or a county of this state for the custody, care, subsistence, education, treatment and training of persons convicted of criminal offenses constituting felonies in the courts of this state, the United States, or other states of the United States. Such contracts shall provide for reimbursing the

state of Minnesota for all costs or other expenses involved. Any prisoner transferred to the state of Minnesota pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the prisoner's original sentence as if the prisoner were serving the same within the confines of the state in which the conviction and sentence was had or in the custody of the United States. Nothing herein shall deprive such inmate of the right to parole or the rights to legal process in the courts of this state.

Subd. 2. **Transfer of inmates to federal government.** The commissioner of corrections may transfer to the custody of the United States attorney general any inmate of the Minnesota correctional facility-Stillwater or the Minnesota correctional facility-Shakopee whose presence is seriously detrimental to the internal discipline and well-being of the facility, or whose personal safety cannot be reasonably secured therein or in any other state facility, provided the attorney general of the United States accept such transfer. Such transfer shall be accomplished in the manner prescribed by United States Code, title 18, section 5003 and acts amendatory thereof, and the commissioner of corrections may execute such contracts as therein provided. The reimbursement of the federal government for all costs and expenses incurred for the care, custody, subsistence, education, treatment and training of such transferee shall be paid from the appropriation for the operation of the Minnesota correctional facility-Stillwater or the Minnesota correctional facility-Shakopee.

The chief executive officer of the transferring facility shall attach to such contract a duly certified copy of the warrant of commitment under which such inmate is held, together with copies of such other commitment papers as are required by section 243.49, and such other data relating to the character and condition of such inmates as the officer may deem necessary or may be required by the federal prison authorities. Such copy of the warrant of commitment and accompanying papers shall constitute sufficient authority for the United States to hold such inmate on behalf of the state of Minnesota.

Any inmate so transferred under this subdivision shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the inmate's original sentence as if the inmate were serving the same within the confines of the facility from which transferred. Nothing herein contained shall deprive such inmate of the right to parole or the rights to legal process in the courts of this state.

Subd. 3. **Temporary detention.** The commissioner of corrections is authorized to contract with agencies and bureaus of the United States and with the appropriate officials of any other state or county of this state for the temporary detention of any person in custody pursuant to any process issued under the authority of the United States, other states of the United States, or the district courts of this state. The contract shall provide for reimbursement to the state of Minnesota for all costs and expenses involved.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1998 c 367 art 9 s 24]

Subd. 5. **Special revenue fund.** Money received under contracts authorized in subdivisions 1 and 3 shall be deposited in the state treasury in an inmate housing account in the special revenue fund. The money deposited in this account may be expended only as provided by law. The purpose of this fund is for correctional purposes, including housing inmates under this section, and capital improvements.

History: (10799) *RL s 5437; 1967 c 398 s 4; 1967 c 399 s 1; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1Sp1982 c 2 s 1; 1983 c 274 s 5; 1986 c 444; 1995 c 226 art 1 s 19,20; 1997 c 239 art 9 s 20-22; 1998 c 367 art 9 s 13-15*

243.515 TRANSFER UNDER TREATY; EXTRADITION UNDER TREATY.

Whenever a treaty is in force between the United States and a foreign country providing for the transfer or exchange of convicted offenders to the country of which they are citizens or nationals, and for the extradition of persons residing in the territory of the United States who have been charged with or convicted of crime committed within the territory of that foreign country, the governor may, on behalf of the state

and subject to the terms of the appropriate treaty, authorize the commissioner of corrections to: (a) consent to the transfer or exchange of offenders, and, (b) deliver any inmate of a state correctional facility for whom an extradition demand has been made pursuant to this section to the custody of the appropriate officials of the United States for surrender to the proper officials of that foreign country. The commissioner of corrections shall take any other action necessary to implement the participation of this state in the treaty.

The extradition of any convicted offender from the custody of the commissioner of corrections shall not diminish the effect of any sentence pursuant to which the offender was committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections. The sentence shall continue to run during the time that the offender is in the custody of the appropriate officials of the United States or the foreign country to which extradited. The offender shall not be subject to return to the territory of the United States and to the custody of the commissioner of corrections pursuant to this section unless there remains an unserved portion of the Minnesota sentence.

History: 1981 c 238 s 1; 1985 c 74 s 1

243.52 DISCIPLINE; PREVENTION OF ESCAPE.

If any inmate of any adult correctional facility either under the control of the commissioner of corrections or licensed by the commissioner of corrections under section 241.021 assaults any correctional officer or any other person or inmate, the assaulted person may use force in defense of the assault. If any inmate attempts to damage the buildings or appurtenances, resists the lawful authority of any correctional officer, refuses to obey the correctional officer's reasonable demands, or attempts to escape, the correctional officer may enforce obedience and discipline or prevent escape by the use of force. If any inmate resisting lawful authority is wounded or killed by the use of force by the correctional officer or assistants, that conduct is authorized under this section.

As used in this section, "use of force" means conduct which is defined by sections 609.06 to 609.066.

History: (10800) RL s 5438; 1983 c 264 s 6; 1985 c 220 s 4; 1986 c 444; 1994 c 636 art 6 s 33; 1995 c 70 s 1

243.53 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; OCCUPANCY LIMITS OF CELLS.

Subdivision 1. **Separate cells.** (a) When there are sufficient cells available, each inmate shall be confined in a separate cell. Each inmate shall be confined in a separate cell in institutions classified by the commissioner as custody level five and six institutions. This requirement does not apply to the following:

- (1) geriatric dormitory-type facilities;
- (2) honor dormitory-type facilities; and
- (3) any other multiple occupancy facility at a custody level five or six institution that confines inmates who could be confined in an institution at custody level four or lower.

(b) Correctional institutions classified by the commissioner as custody level one, two, three, or four institutions must permit multiple occupancy, except segregation units, to the greatest extent possible. The commissioner shall annually publish a list of the custody levels of all correctional institutions.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1997 c 238 s 6]

History: (10801) RL s 5439; 1992 c 571 art 11 s 2; 1997 c 238 s 2

243.54 [Repealed, 1979 c 102 s 14]

243.55 CONTRABAND ARTICLES; EXCEPTIONS; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. Any person who brings, sends, or in any manner causes to be introduced into any state correctional facility or state hospital, or within or upon the

grounds belonging to or land or controlled by any such facility or hospital, any controlled substance as defined in section 152.01, subdivision 4, or any firearms, weapons or explosives of any kind, without the consent of the chief executive officer thereof, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years. Any person who brings, sends, or in any manner causes to be introduced into any state correctional facility or within or upon the grounds belonging to or land controlled by the facility, any intoxicating or alcoholic liquor or malt beverage of any kind without the consent of the chief executive officer thereof, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. The provisions of this section shall not apply to physicians carrying drugs or introducing any of the above described liquors into such facilities for use in the practice of their profession; nor to sheriffs or other peace officers carrying revolvers or firearms as such officers in the discharge of duties.

Subd. 2. The chief executive officer of any state correctional facility may, under rules prescribed by the commissioner of corrections, provide for the search of all persons admitted into the facility or upon the grounds thereof. The head of any state hospital may, under rules prescribed by the commissioner of human services, provide for the search of all persons admitted into the hospital or upon the grounds thereof. Any contraband as described in subdivision 1 is subject to confiscation by the chief executive officer of a facility or the head of a hospital.

Subd. 3. As used in this section, "state hospital" or "hospital" means any state operated facility or hospital under the authority of the commissioner of human services for (a) persons with mental illness, mental retardation, or chemical dependency, (b) sex offenders, (c) persons with a sexual psychopathic personality, or (d) sexually dangerous person.

History: (10803) 1913 c 196 s 1; 1915 c 241 s 1; 1923 c 391 s 1; 1959 c 85 s 1; 1974 c 291 s 1; 1979 c 102 s 6; 1980 c 390 s 1; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 58; 1985 c 21 s 2; 1989 c 290 art 3 s 24; 1Sp1994 c 1 art 2 s 21

243.555 SMOKING BY INMATES PROHIBITED.

No inmate in a state correctional facility may possess or use tobacco or a tobacco-related device. For the purposes of this section, "tobacco" and "tobacco-related device" have the meanings given in section 609.685, subdivision 1. This section does not prohibit the possession or use of tobacco or a tobacco-related device by an adult as a part of a traditional Indian spiritual or cultural ceremony. For purposes of this section, an Indian is a person who is a member of an Indian tribe as defined in section 260.755, subdivision 12.

History: 1996 c 408 art 8 s 5; 1999 c 139 art 4 s 2

243.556 RESTRICTIONS ON INMATES' COMPUTER ACCESS.

Subdivision 1. **Restrictions to use of online services.** No adult inmate in a state correctional facility may use or have access to any Internet service or online service, except for work, educational, and vocational purposes approved by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. **Restrictions on computer use.** The commissioner shall restrict inmates' computer use to legitimate work, educational, and vocational purposes.

Subd. 3. **Monitoring of computer use.** The commissioner shall monitor all computer use by inmates and perform regular inspections of computer equipment.

History: 1997 c 239 art 9 s 23

243.56 COMMUNICATION WITH CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND COMMISSIONER.

Every inmate of a state correctional facility may communicate, in writing, with the chief executive officer of the facility and the commissioner of corrections, under rules prescribed by the commissioner for that purpose.

History: (10804) RL s 5441; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1979 c 102 s 7

243.57 CONTAGIOUS DISEASE; REMOVAL OF INMATES.

In case of an epidemic of any infectious or contagious disease in any state correctional facility under control of the commissioner of corrections, by which the health or lives of the inmates may be endangered, the chief executive officer thereof, with the approval of the commissioner of corrections may cause the inmates so affected to be removed to some other secure and suitable place or places for care and treatment; and, if the facility is destroyed, in whole or in part, by fire or other casualty and becomes unsuitable for proper detention and custody of the inmates, the chief executive officer, with the approval of the commissioner, may remove them, or any number of inmates, to another safe and appropriate place as may be provided.

History: (10805) *RL s 5442; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1981 c 192 s 16*

243.58 ESCAPED INMATES; WARRANT; REWARD.

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 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.

History: (10806) *RL s 5443; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1981 c 192 s 17; 1983 c 264 s 7*

243.59 COMMUNICATION WITH INMATES.

No person, without the consent of the chief executive officer, shall bring into or carry out of any state correctional facility any writing or any information to or from any inmate thereof. Every violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly. On discovery, such person may be arrested by any prison officer without warrant.

History: (10807) *RL s 5444; 1979 c 102 s 8*

243.60 [Repealed, 1963 c 753 art 2 s 17]**243.61 CONTRACT LABOR; TOOLS AND MACHINERY.**

No contracts for leasing the labor of prisoners confined in any such institution, at a certain rate per diem, giving the contractor full control of the labor of the prisoners, shall be made; but such prisoners shall be employed, under rules established by the commissioner of corrections, in such industries as shall, from time to time, be fixed upon by the officers in charge and the commissioner, or in the manufacture of articles by the piece, under the so-called "piece price system," by contracts with persons furnishing the materials. The chief officer, under the direction of the commissioner, shall purchase such tools, implements, and machinery as the officer shall deem necessary for the work.

History: (10810) *RL s 5447; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444*

243.62 SELLING OF LABOR OF INMATES PROHIBITED.

It is unlawful for the commissioner of corrections, or the chief executive officer of any state adult correctional facility, or any person exercising control of or supervision over any inmate sentenced to and confined in the facility to enter into any contract or agreement, or any arrangement, in which the labor or service of the inmate is either sold or leased or otherwise disposed of for hire to any person or to any party.

History: (10811) *1909 c 481 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1983 c 264 s 8*

243.63 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.64 SALE OF LAND ACQUIRED IN COLLECTION OF A DEBT FOR ARTICLES MANUFACTURED OR PROCESSED BY CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES.

When the state of Minnesota acquires title to any land in the course of legal proceedings for the collection of a debt arising out of the sale by the state of farm machinery, or other articles manufactured or improved at any state correctional facility, the land may be sold by the governor to persons and for a price as recommended by the chief executive officer of the state correctional facility, and the governor is hereby authorized to execute, in the name of the state and in its behalf, any deeds or conveyances necessary or desirable to convey the title and interest of the state to the purchaser, and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the appropriate correctional facility fund.

History: (10813) 1917 c 58 s 1; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1981 c 192 s 18

243.65 [Repealed, 1973 c 512 s 3]

243.66 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.67 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.68 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.69 [Repealed, 1973 c 512 s 3]

243.70 [Repealed, 1963 c 753 art 2 s 17]

243.75 THE MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY-ST. CLOUD.

There is established the Minnesota correctional facility-St. Cloud at St. Cloud, Minnesota, in which may be placed persons committed to the commissioner of corrections by the courts of this state who, in the opinion of the commissioner, may benefit from the programs available thereat. The general control and management of the facility shall be under the commissioner of corrections.

History: (10823) RL s 5453; 1945 c 565 s 4; 1947 c 80 s 1; 1949 c 127 s 1; 1951 c 292 s 1; 1953 c 255 s 1; 1955 c 244 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 2; 1961 c 750 s 14 subd 3; 1963 c 214 s 1; 1979 c 102 s 9

243.76 [Repealed, 1963 c 753 art 2 s 17]

243.77 [Repealed, 1963 c 753 art 2 s 17]

243.78 [Repealed, 1981 c 192 s 21]

243.79 [Repealed, 1965 c 45 s 73]

243.80 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.81 [Repealed, 1973 c 512 s 3]

243.82 [Repealed, 1973 c 512 s 3]

243.83 [Repealed, 1965 c 45 s 73]

243.84 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.85 [Repealed, 1979 c 129 s 4]

243.86 [Repealed, 1973 c 512 s 3]

243.87 GOODS MADE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Nothing in section 241.27 shall be construed to prevent the production or sale of any article for purposes of national defense during times of national emergency where

such production or sale is otherwise permitted by the laws of the United States or the state of Minnesota.

History: 1953 c 616 s 4; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 1 s 102

243.88 PRIVATE INDUSTRY ON GROUNDS OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, the commissioner of administration, with the approval of the governor, may lease one or more buildings or portions thereof on the grounds of any state adult correctional institution, together with the real estate needed for reasonable access to and egress from the leased buildings, for a term not to exceed 20 years, to a private corporation for the purpose of establishing and operating a factory for the manufacture and processing of goods, wares or merchandise, or any other business or commercial enterprise deemed by the commissioner of corrections to be consistent with the proper training and rehabilitation of inmates.

Subd. 2. Any corporation operating a factory or other business or commercial enterprise under this section may employ selected inmates of the correctional institution upon whose grounds it operates and persons conditionally released subject to the provisions of section 241.26. Persons conditionally released as provided in this subdivision shall be deemed to be parolees within the purview of United States Code, title 49, section 60.

Except as prohibited by applicable provisions of the United States Code, inmates of state correctional institutions may be employed in the manufacture and processing of goods, wares and merchandise for introduction into interstate commerce, provided that they are paid no less than the prevailing minimum wages for work of a similar nature performed by employees with similar skills in the locality in which the work is being performed.

Under rules prescribed by the commissioner of corrections a portion of the wages of each inmate employed as authorized by this subdivision, in an amount to be determined by the commissioner, shall be set aside and kept by the chief executive officer of the facility in the public welfare fund of the state for the benefit of the inmate and for the purpose of assisting the inmate when leaving the facility on conditional release or by final discharge. Any portion remaining undisbursed at the time of the inmate's final discharge shall be given to the inmate upon final discharge.

Subd. 3. Any factory established under the provisions of this section shall be deemed a private enterprise and subject to all the laws and rules of this state governing the operation of similar business enterprises elsewhere in this state.

Subd. 4. The authority of the commissioner of corrections over the institutions of the department of corrections and the inmates thereof shall not be diminished by this section.

Subd. 5. **Deductions.** Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, any compensation paid to inmates under this section is subject to section 243.23, subdivisions 2 and 3, and rules of the commissioner of corrections.

History: 1973 c 145 s 1; 1975 c 304 s 6,7; 1976 c 2 s 82; 1980 c 417 s 4; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444; 1995 c 226 art 5 s 5

243.90 THE MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY-SHAKOPEE.

There is established the Minnesota correctional facility-Shakopee at Shakopee, Minnesota, in which may be placed persons committed to the commissioner of corrections by the courts of this state who, in the opinion of the commissioner, may benefit from the programs thereat. The general control and management of the facility shall be under the commissioner.

History: (10839) 1915 c 324 s 1; 1921 c 29 s 1; 1937 c 75 s 1; 1955 c 261 s 1; 1959 c 263 s 3; 1967 c 398 s 1; 1979 c 102 s 10

243.91 TRANSFER OF FEMALE OFFENDERS.

When special circumstances warrant, or when the chief executive officer of any county jail, workhouse or workfarm shall determine that any female inmate of such facility over the age of 18 years cannot be safely maintained therein or whose presence is detrimental to the internal discipline and well-being of such institution or that such inmate can benefit from the treatment, care and training available at the Minnesota correctional facility-Shakopee, the officer may, with the consent of the commissioner of corrections and the sentencing court, transfer such female inmate to the facility for confinement, care, treatment and training therein according to the sentence imposed by the court. Such transfer shall be made in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner.

The commissioner of corrections may contract with the political subdivisions operating and maintaining the jails, workhouses or workfarms from which such selected female inmates are transferred to the state facility for reimbursement to the state for all costs and expenses incurred for the care, custody, subsistence, treatment, and training of such transferees.

The chief executive officer of the transferring institution shall send with such transferee a duly certified copy of the warrant or order of commitment under which such inmate is held, together with such other data as the commissioner of corrections may require, and such warrant or order of commitment shall constitute sufficient authority for the commissioner to hold such inmate on behalf of the sending institution.

History: (10835) 1919 c 106 s 1; 1967 c 398 s 2; 1979 c 102 s 13; 1986 c 444

243.92 [Repealed, 1979 c 102 s 14]**243.93 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY SITE SELECTION COMMITTEE.**

Subdivision 1. **Creation; membership.** (a) An advisory task force is created to coordinate the site selection process for state correctional facilities. The task force shall convene when the legislature authorizes the planning of a new correctional facility. The task force, to be known as the site selection committee, consists of the:

- (1) commissioner of corrections or the commissioner's designee;
- (2) deputy commissioner of corrections who has supervision and control over correctional facilities;
- (3) commissioner of transportation or the commissioner's designee;
- (4) commissioner of administration or the commissioner's designee;
- (5) chairs of the senate crime prevention committee and crime prevention finance division and the ranking members of that committee and division from the minority political caucus, or the chairs' and ranking members' designees; and
- (6) chairs of the house judiciary committee and judiciary finance division and the ranking members of that committee and division from the minority political caucus or the chairs' and ranking members' designees.

(b) The chairs of the senate crime prevention finance division and house judiciary finance division, or the chairs' designees, shall chair the committee.

Subd. 2. **Site selection process.** The committee shall develop a correctional site selection process that most effectively and efficiently utilizes state financial resources for construction of correctional facilities. The committee may include such other factors as the committee considers relevant as criteria for the site selection process.

Subd. 3. **Recommendations.** Before recommendation of an individual site for a correctional facility, the committee shall require that all costs associated with the facility and the site be identified and reported, including but not limited to construction costs, site improvement, infrastructure upgrades, and operating costs for that site. The commissioners of administration and corrections and any other agencies involved with site construction or land acquisition shall cooperate with the committee in supplying

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information described in this subdivision and any other information required for project budgets under section 16B.335.

Subd. 4. **Report.** The committee shall report its recommendations for the siting of correctional facilities to the legislature.

Subd. 5. **Legislative authorization of site.** Each site for a new state of Minnesota correctional facility shall be chosen in the law authorizing and providing funding for the facility.

Subd. 6. **Staffing.** The committee may utilize employees from the legislative and executive branch entities with membership on the committee. The department of administration shall provide administrative support.

History: 1997 c 239 art 9 s 24

243.94 MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY - RUSH CITY.

There is established the Minnesota correctional facility - Rush City at Rush City, Minnesota, in which may be placed persons committed to the commissioner of corrections by the courts of this state who, in the opinion of the commissioner, may benefit from the programs available in the facility. The general control and management of the facility shall be under the commissioner of corrections.

History: 1999 c 216 art 4 s 8