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

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- Subdivision 1. **Mandatory prison sentence.** (a) The court shall sentence a person who is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) under the circumstances described in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired) to imprisonment for not less than three years. In addition, the court may order the person to pay a fine of not more than \$14,000.
- (b) The court may stay execution of this mandatory sentence as provided in subdivision 2 (stay of mandatory sentence), but may not stay imposition or adjudication of the sentence or impose a sentence that has a duration of less than three years.
- (c) An offender committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections under this subdivision is not eligible for release as provided in section 241.26, 244.065, 244.12, or 244.17, unless the offender has successfully completed a chemical dependency treatment program while in prison treatment recommendations as determined by a comprehensive substance use disorder assessment while incarcerated.
- (d) Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence provided in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired), when the court commits a person to the custody of the commissioner of corrections under this subdivision, it shall provide that after the person has been released from prison the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release for five years. The commissioner shall impose any conditions of release that the commissioner deems appropriate including, but not limited to, successful completion of an intensive probation program as described in section 169A.74 (pilot programs of intensive probation for repeat DWI offenders). If the person fails to comply with any condition of release, the commissioner may revoke the person's conditional release and order the person to serve all or part of the remaining portion of the conditional release term in prison. The commissioner may not dismiss the person from supervision before the conditional release term expires. Except as otherwise provided in this section, conditional release is governed by provisions relating to supervised release. The failure of a court to direct the commissioner of corrections to place the person on conditional release, as required in this paragraph, does not affect the applicability of the conditional release provisions to the person.
- (e) The commissioner shall require persons placed on supervised or conditional release under this subdivision to pay as much of the costs of the supervision as possible. The commissioner shall develop appropriate standards for this.
- 2.27 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.021, is amended by adding a subdivision to 2.28 read:
- 2.29 Subd. 4e. Language access. The commissioner of corrections shall take reasonable steps
 to provide meaningful access to limited English proficient (LEP) individuals incarcerated,
 detained, or supervised by the Department of Corrections. The commissioner shall develop
 written policy and annual training to implement language access for LEP individuals.

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Senate Language S1819-1

13	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 169A.276, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
14	Subdivision 1. Mandatory prison sentence. (a) The court shall sentence a person who
15	is convicted of a violation of section 169A.20 (driving while impaired) under the
16	circumstances described in section 169A.24 (first-degree driving while impaired) to
17	imprisonment for not less than three years. In addition, the court may order the person to
18	pay a fine of not more than \$14,000.
19	(b) The court may stay execution of this mandatory sentence as provided in subdivision
20	2 (stay of mandatory sentence), but may not stay imposition or adjudication of the sentence
21	or impose a sentence that has a duration of less than three years.
22	(c) An offender committed to the custody of the commissioner of corrections under this
23	subdivision is not eligible for release as provided in section 241.26, 244.065, 244.12, or
24	244.17, unless the offender has successfully completed a chemical dependency treatment
25	program while in prison treatment recommendations as determined by a comprehensive
26	substance use disorder assessment while incarcerated.
1	(d) Notwithstanding the statutory maximum sentence provided in section 169A.24
2	(first-degree driving while impaired), when the court commits a person to the custody of
3	the commissioner of corrections under this subdivision, it shall provide that after the person
4	has been released from prison the commissioner shall place the person on conditional release
5	for five years. The commissioner shall impose any conditions of release that the commissioner
6	deems appropriate including, but not limited to, successful completion of an intensive
7	probation program as described in section 169A.74 (pilot programs of intensive probation
8	for repeat DWI offenders). If the person fails to comply with any condition of release, the
9	commissioner may revoke the person's conditional release and order the person to serve all
10	or part of the remaining portion of the conditional release term in prison. The commissioner
11	may not dismiss the person from supervision before the conditional release term expires.
12	Except as otherwise provided in this section, conditional release is governed by provisions
13	relating to supervised release. The failure of a court to direct the commissioner of corrections
14	to place the person on conditional release, as required in this paragraph, does not affect the
15	applicability of the conditional release provisions to the person.
16	(e) The commissioner shall require persons placed on supervised or conditional release
17	under this subdivision to pay as much of the costs of the supervision as possible. The
18	commissioner shall develop appropriate standards for this.
19	Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.021, is amended by adding a subdivision to
20	read:
21	Subd. 4e. Language access. The commissioner of corrections shall take reasonable steps
22	to provide meaningful access to limited English proficient (LEP) individuals incarcerated,
23	detained, or supervised by the Department of Corrections. The commissioner shall develop

written policy and annual training to implement language access for LEP individuals.

3.1	Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 242.18, is amended to read:
3.2	242.18 STUDY OF OFFENDER'S BACKGROUND; REHABILITATION.
3.3	(a) When a person has been committed to the commissioner of corrections, the
3.4	commissioner under rules shall forthwith cause the person to be examined and studied, and
3.5	investigate all of the pertinent circumstances of the person's life and the antecedents of the
3.6	crime or other delinquent conduct because of which the person has been committed to the
3.7	commissioner, and thereupon order the treatment the commissioner determines to be most
3.8 3.9	conducive to rehabilitation. Except as authorized in paragraph (b), persons convicted of crimes shall not be detained in institutions for adjudicated delinquents, nor shall delinquent
3.10	children be detained in institutions for persons convicted of crimes. The court and the
3.11	prosecuting and police authorities and other public officials shall make available to the
3.12	commissioner of corrections all pertinent data in their possession in respect to the case.
3.13 3.14	(b) Upon review of safety considerations and the treatment and programming needs of a juvenile convicted of a crime, the commissioner may commit the juvenile to the facility
3.15	that best meets rehabilitative needs.
3.16	Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 243.1606, is amended to read:
3.17	243.1606 ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERSTATE ADULT OFFENDER
3.18	SUPERVISION.
3.19	Subdivision 1. Membership. The Advisory Council on Interstate Adult Offender
3.20	Supervision eonsists shall be combined with the State Advisory Council for the Interstate
3.21	Compact for Juveniles established by section 260.515 and consist of the following individuals
3.22	or their designees:
3.23	(1) the governor;
3.24	(2) the chief justice of the supreme court;
3.25 3.26	(3) two senators, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the Subcommittee on Committees of the senate Committee on Rules and Administration;
3.27	(4) two representatives, one from the majority and the other from the minority party,
3.28	selected by the house speaker;
3.29	(5) the compact administrator, selected as provided in section 243.1607;
3.30	(6) a representative from the Department of Human Services regarding the Interstate
3.31	Compact for the Placement of Children;
4.1 4.2	(6) (7) the executive director of the Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Public Safety; and
4.3	(8) the deputy compact administrator as defined in section 260.515;

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3.27	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 242.18, is amended to read:
3.28	242.18 STUDY OF OFFENDER'S BACKGROUND; REHABILITATION.
3.29 3.30 3.31 3.32 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6	(a) When a person has been committed to the commissioner of corrections, the commissioner under rules shall forthwith cause the person to be examined and studied, and investigate all of the pertinent circumstances of the person's life and the antecedents of the crime or other delinquent conduct because of which the person has been committed to the commissioner, and thereupon order the treatment the commissioner determines to be most conducive to rehabilitation. Except as authorized in paragraph (b), persons convicted of crimes shall not be detained in institutions for adjudicated delinquents, nor shall delinquent children be detained in institutions for persons convicted of crimes. The court and the prosecuting and police authorities and other public officials shall make available to the commissioner of corrections all pertinent data in their possession in respect to the case.
4.7 4.8 4.9	(b) Upon review of safety considerations and the treatment and programming needs of a juvenile convicted of a crime, the commissioner may commit the juvenile to the facility that best meets rehabilitative needs.
4.10	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 243.1606, is amended to read:
4.11 4.12	243.1606 ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERSTATE ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION.
4.13 4.14 4.15 4.16	Subdivision 1. Membership. The Advisory Council on Interstate Adult Offender Supervision eonsists shall be combined with the State Advisory Council for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles established by section 260.515 and consist of the following individuals or their designees:
4.17	(1) the governor;
4.18	(2) the chief justice of the supreme court;
4.19 4.20	(3) two senators, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the Subcommittee on Committees of the senate Committee on Rules and Administration;
4.21 4.22	(4) two representatives, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the house speaker;
4.23	(5) the compact administrator, selected as provided in section 243.1607;
4.24 4.25	(6) a representative from the Department of Human Services regarding the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children;
4.26 4.27	$\frac{(6)}{(7)}$ the executive director of the Office of Justice Programs in the Department of Public Safety; and
4.28	(8) the deputy compact administrator as defined in section 260.515;

4.4	(9) a representative from the State Public Defender's Office;
4.5	(10) a representative from the Minnesota County Attorney's Association;
4.6	(11) a representative from the Minnesota Sheriff's Association;
4.7	(12) a representative from the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers;
4.8 4.9	(13) a representative from the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties;
4.10	(14) a representative from the community at large;
4.11 4.12	(15) a representative from a community organization working with victims of crimes; and
4.13	(7) (16) other members as appointed by the commissioner of corrections.
4.14	The council may elect a chair from among its members.
4.15 4.16 4.17 4.18 4.19	Subd. 2. Duties. The council shall oversee and administer the state's participation in the compact both compacts described in sections 243.1605 and 260.515. The council shall appoint the compact administrator as the state's commissioner. In addition to these duties, the council shall develop a model policy concerning the operations and procedures of the compact within the state.
4.20 4.21 4.22 4.23 4.24 4.25 4.26 4.27	Subd. 3. Annual report. By March 1 of each year, the council shall report to the governor and the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy on its activities along with providing a copy of the annual report published by the national commission that includes the activities of the interstate commission and executive committee as described in section 243.1605 for the preceding year. The council's annual report will also include information required of the State Advisory Council for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles as described in Article IV in section 260.515.
4.28	Subd. 4. Expiration; expenses. The provisions of section 15.059 apply to the council.
5.1	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 243.58, is amended to read:
5.2 5.3	243.58 ESCAPED INMATES; WARRANT; REWARD ISSUING WARRANT FOR ESCAPED INMATE OR CONVICTED DEFENDANT.
5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.9 5.10	If an inmate escapes from any state correctional facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections, the commissioner shall issue a warrant directed to any peace officer requiring that the fugitive be taken into immediate custody and returned to any state correctional facility designated by the commissioner. The commissioner may also issue such a warrant when a convicted defendant fails to report postsentencing to their county authority or to a state correctional facility. The chief executive officer of the facility from which the escape occurred shall use all proper means to apprehend and return the escapee,

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4.29	(9) a representative from the State Public Defender's Office;
4.30	(10) a representative from the Minnesota County Attorney's Association;
4.31	(11) a representative from the Minnesota Sheriff's Association;
5.1	(12) a representative from the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers;
5.2 5.3	(13) a representative from the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties;
5.4	(14) a representative from the community at large;
5.5 5.6	(15) a representative from a community organization working with victims of crimes; and
5.7	(7) (16) other members as appointed by the commissioner of corrections.
5.8	The council may elect a chair from among its members.
5.9 5.10 5.11 5.12 5.13	Subd. 2. Duties. The council shall oversee and administer the state's participation in the eompact both compacts described in sections 243.1605 and 260.515. The council shall appoint the compact administrator as the state's commissioner. In addition to these duties, the council shall develop a model policy concerning the operations and procedures of the compact within the state.
5.14 5.15 5.16 5.17 5.18 5.19 5.20 5.21	Subd. 3. Annual report. By March 1 of each year, the council shall report to the governor and the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy on its activities along with providing a copy of the annual report published by the national commission that includes the activities of the interstate commission and executive committee as described in section 243.1605 for the preceding year. The council's annual report must also include information required of the State Advisory Council for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles as described in Article IV in section 260.515.
5.22	Subd. 4. Expiration; expenses. The provisions of section 15.059 apply to the council.
5.23	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 243.58, is amended to read:
5.24 5.25	243.58 ESCAPED INMATES; WARRANT; REWARD ISSUING WARRANT FOR ESCAPED INMATE OR CONVICTED DEFENDANT.
5.26 5.27 5.28 5.29 5.30 5.31 5.32	If an inmate escapes from any state correctional facility under the control of the commissioner of corrections, the commissioner shall issue a warrant directed to any peace officer requiring that the fugitive be taken into immediate custody and returned to any state correctional facility designated by the commissioner. The commissioner may also issue such a warrant when a convicted defendant fails to report postsentencing to their county authority or to a state correctional facility. The chief executive officer of the facility from which the escape occurred shall use all proper means to apprehend and return the escapee,

5.11 5.12	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.
5.13	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.05, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
5.14 5.15	Subd. 6. Intensive supervised release. (a) The commissioner may order that an inmate be placed on intensive supervised release for:
5.16 5.17 5.18 5.19	(1) all or part of the inmate's supervised release or parole term if the commissioner determines that the action will further the goals described in section 244.14, subdivision 1, clauses (2), (3), and (4). In addition, the commissioner may order that an inmate be placed on intensive supervised release for; or
5.20	(2) all of the inmate's conditional or supervised release term if the inmate was:
5.21 5.22	(i) convicted of a sex offense under section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, or 609.3453; or
5.23	was (ii) sentenced under the provisions of section 609.3455, subdivision 3a.
5.24 5.25 5.26	(b) The commissioner shall must order that all level III predatory offenders be placed on intensive supervised release for the entire supervised release, conditional release, or parole term.
5.27 5.28	(b) (c) The commissioner may impose appropriate conditions of release on the an inmate including but not limited to:
5.29 5.30 5.31	(1) unannounced searches by an intensive supervision agent of the inmate's person, vehicle, premises, computer, or other electronic devices capable of accessing the Internet by an intensive supervision agent;
5.32	(2) compliance with court-ordered restitution, if any;
6.1	(3) random drug testing;
6.2	(4) house arrest;
6.3	(5) daily curfews;
6.4	(6) frequent face-to-face contacts with an assigned intensive supervision agent;
6.5	(7) work, education, or treatment requirements; and
6.6	(8) electronic surveillance.
6.7 6.8	In addition, any (d) \underline{A} sex offender placed on intensive supervised release may be ordered to participate in an appropriate sex offender program as a condition of release.
6.9	(e) If electronic surveillance is directed for an inmate on intensive supervised release.

the commissioner must require that until electronic surveillance is activated:

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6.2	treasury, for information leading to the arrest and return to custody of the escapee.
10.23	Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.05, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
10.24 10.25	Subd. 6. Intensive supervised release. (a) The commissioner may order that an inmate be placed on intensive supervised release for:
10.26 10.27 10.28 10.29	(1) all or part of the inmate's supervised release or parole term if the commissioner determines that the action will further the goals described in section 244.14, subdivision 1, elauses (2), (3), and (4). In addition, the commissioner may order that an inmate be placed on intensive supervised release for; or
10.30	(2) all of the inmate's conditional or supervised release term if the inmate was:
11.1 11.2	$\underline{\text{(i)}}$ convicted of a sex offense under section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, or 609.3453; or
11.3	was (ii) sentenced under the provisions of section 609.3455, subdivision 3a.
11.4 11.5 11.6	(b) The commissioner shall must order that all level III predatory offenders be placed on intensive supervised release for the entire supervised release, conditional release, or parole term.
11.7 11.8	$\frac{\text{(b)}\ (c)}{\text{C}}$ The commissioner may impose appropriate conditions of release on the <u>an</u> inmate, including but not limited to:
11.9 11.10 11.11	(1) unannounced searches by an intensive supervision agent of the inmate's person, vehicle, premises, computer, or other electronic devices capable of accessing the Internet by an intensive supervision agent;
11.12	(2) compliance with court-ordered restitution, if any;
11.13	(3) random drug testing;
11.14	(4) house arrest;
11.15	(5) daily curfews;
11.16	(6) frequent face-to-face contacts with an assigned intensive supervision agent;
11.17	(7) work, education, or treatment requirements; and
11.18	(8) electronic surveillance.
11.19 11.20	$\frac{\text{In addition, any (d) A}}{\text{sex offender placed on intensive supervised release may be ordered}} \ \text{to participate in an appropriate sex offender program as a condition of release.}$
11.21 11.22	(e) If electronic surveillance is directed for an inmate on intensive supervised release, the commissioner must require that until electronic surveillance is activated:

6.11	(1) the inmate be kept in custody; or
6.12 6.13	(2) the inmate's intensive supervision agent, or the agent's designee, directly supervise the inmate.
6.14 6.15	(f) Before being released from custody or the direct supervision of an intensive supervision agent, an inmate placed on electronic surveillance must ensure that:
6.16	(1) the inmate's residence is properly equipped to support electronic surveillance; and
6.17 6.18	(2) the inmate's telecommunications system is properly configured to support electronic surveillance.
6.19 6.20	(g) An inmate who fails to comply with paragraph (f) may be found in violation of the inmate's conditions of release after a revocation hearing.
6.21 6.22 6.23 6.24 6.25 6.26	(e) (h) As a condition of release for an inmate required to register under section 243.166 who is placed on intensive supervised release under this subdivision, the commissioner shall prohibit the inmate from accessing, creating, or maintaining a personal web page, profile, account, password, or user name username for: (1) a social networking website, or (2) an instant messaging or chat room program, any of which permits persons under the age of 18 to become a member or to create or maintain a personal web page.
6.27 6.28	(i) An intensive supervised release supervision agent may modify the prohibition described in this under paragraph (h) if doing so does:
6.29	(1) the modification would not jeopardize public safety; and
6.30	(2) the modification is specifically described and agreed to in advance by the agent.
7.1 7.2	(d) (j) If the an inmate violates the conditions of the intensive supervised release, the commissioner shall may impose sanctions as provided in subdivision 3 and section 609.3455
7.3	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.05, subdivision 8, is amended to read:
7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7	Subd. 8. Conditional medical <u>and epidemic</u> release. (a) Notwithstanding subdivisions 4 and 5, the commissioner may order that any offender an inmate be placed on conditional medical release before the offender's their scheduled supervised release date or target release date if:
7.8	(1) the offender inmate suffers from a grave illness or medical condition; and
7.9	(2) the release poses no threat to the public.
7.10 7.11 7.12 7.13	(b) If there is an epidemic of any potentially fatal infectious or contagious disease in the community or in a state correctional facility, the commissioner may also release an inmate to home confinement before their scheduled supervised release date or target release date if:

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1.23	(1) the inmate be kept in custody; or
1.24	(2) the inmate's intensive supervision agent, or the agent's designee, directly supervise the inmate.
1.26	(f) Before being released from custody or the direct supervision of an intensive supervision agent, an inmate placed on electronic surveillance must ensure that:
1.28	(1) the inmate's residence is properly equipped to support electronic surveillance; and
1.29	(2) the inmate's telecommunications system is properly configured to support electronic surveillance.
2.1	(g) An inmate who fails to comply with paragraph (f) may be found in violation of the inmate's conditions of release after a revocation hearing.
2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8	(e) (h) As a condition of release for an inmate required to register under section 243.166 who is placed on intensive supervised release under this subdivision, the commissioner shall prohibit the inmate from accessing, creating, or maintaining a personal web page, profile, account, password, or user name username for: (1) a social networking website, or (2) an instant messaging or chat room program, any of which permits persons under the age of 18 to become a member or to create or maintain a personal web page.
2.9 2.10	(i) An intensive supervised release supervision agent may modify the prohibition described in this under paragraph (h) if doing so does:
2.11	(1) the modification would not jeopardize public safety; and
2.12	(2) the modification is specifically described and agreed to in advance by the agent.
2.13	(d) (j) If the an inmate violates the conditions of the intensive supervised release, the commissioner shall may impose sanctions as provided in subdivision 3 and section 609.3455.
2.15	Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.05, subdivision 8, is amended to read:
2.16 2.17 2.18 2.19	Subd. 8. Conditional medical <u>and epidemic release. (a)</u> Notwithstanding subdivisions 4 and 5, the commissioner may order that <u>any offender an inmate</u> be placed on conditional medical release before <u>the offender's their</u> scheduled supervised release date or target release date if:
2.20	(1) the offender inmate suffers from a grave illness or medical condition; and
2.21	(2) the release poses no threat to the public.
2.22 2.23 2.24 2.25	(b) If there is an epidemic of any potentially fatal infectious or contagious disease in the community or in a state correctional facility, the commissioner may also release an inmate to home confinement before the inmate's scheduled supervised release date or target release date if:

7.14	(1) the inmate has a medical condition or state of health that would make them particularly vulnerable to the disease; and
7.15	·
7.16	(2) release to home confinement poses no threat to the public.
7.17 7.18	In making the decision to (c) When deciding whether to release an offender on this status inmate according to this subdivision, the commissioner must consider:
7.19 7.20	(1) the offender's inmate's age and medical condition, the health care needs of the offender, the offender's and custody classification and level of risk of violence;
7.21	(2) the appropriate level of community supervision; and
7.22	(3) alternative placements that may be available for the offender inmate.
7.23 7.24	(d) An inmate may not be released under this <u>provision subdivision</u> unless the commissioner has determined that the inmate's health costs are likely to be borne by:
7.25	(1) the inmate; or
7.26 7.27	(2) medical assistance, Medicaid, veteran's benefits, or by any other federal or state medical assistance programs or by the inmate.
7.28 7.29 7.30 8.1 8.2	Conditional medical release is governed by provisions relating to supervised release except that it may be reseinded (e) The commissioner may rescind conditional medical release without a hearing by the commissioner if the offender's commissioner considers that the inmate's medical condition improves has improved to the extent that the continuation of the conditional medical release presents a more serious risk to the public.:
8.3 8.4	(1) the illness or condition is no longer grave or can be managed by correctional health care options; or
8.5 8.6	(2) the epidemic that precipitated release has subsided or effective vaccines or other treatments have become available.
8.7 8.8	(f) Release under this subdivision may also be revoked in accordance with subdivisions 2 and 3 if the inmate violates any conditions of release imposed by the commissioner.
8.9	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.0513, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
8.10 8.11 8.12 8.13	Subd. 2. Conditional release of certain nonviolent controlled substance offenders. An offender who has been committed to the commissioner's custody may petition the commissioner for conditional release from prison before the offender's scheduled supervised release date or target release date if:
8.14 8.15	(1) the offender is serving a sentence for violating section 152.021, subdivision 2 or 2a; 152.022, subdivision 2; 152.023, subdivision 2; 152.024; or 152.025;
8.16 8.17	(2) the offender committed the crime as a result of a controlled substance addiction use disorder;

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2.26 2.27	(1) the inmate has a medical condition or state of health that would make the inmate particularly vulnerable to the disease; and
2.28	(2) release to home confinement poses no threat to the public.
2.29 2.30	In making the decision to (c) When deciding whether to release an offender on this status inmate according to this subdivision, the commissioner must consider:
3.1 3.2	(1) the offender's inmate's age and medical condition, the health care needs of the offender, the offender's and custody classification and level of risk of violence;
3.3	(2) the appropriate level of community supervision; and
3.4	(3) alternative placements that may be available for the offender inmate.
3.5 3.6	(d) An inmate may not be released under this provision subdivision unless the commissioner has determined that the inmate's health costs are likely to be borne by:
3.7	(1) the inmate; or
3.8 3.9	(2) medical assistance, Medicaid, veteran's benefits, or by any other federal or state medical assistance programs or by the inmate.
3.10 3.11 3.12 3.13 3.14	Conditional medical release is governed by provisions relating to supervised release except that it may be reseinded (e) The commissioner may rescind conditional medical release without a hearing by the commissioner if the offender's commissioner considers that the inmate's medical condition improves has improved to the extent that the continuation of the conditional medical release presents a more serious risk to the public.
3.15 3.16	(1) the illness or condition is no longer grave or can be managed by correctional health care options; or
3.17 3.18	(2) the epidemic that precipitated release has subsided or effective vaccines or other treatments have become available.
3.19 3.20	(f) Release under this subdivision may also be revoked in accordance with subdivisions 2 and 3 if the inmate violates any conditions of release imposed by the commissioner.
3.21	Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.0513, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
3.22 3.23 3.24 3.25	Subd. 2. Conditional release of certain nonviolent controlled substance offenders. A offender who has been committed to the commissioner's custody may petition the commissioner for conditional release from prison before the offender's scheduled supervised release date or target release date if:
3.26 3.27	(1) the offender is serving a sentence for violating section 152.021, subdivision 2 or 2a; 152.022, subdivision 2; 152.023, subdivision 2; 152.024; or 152.025;
3.28 3.29	(2) the offender committed the crime as a result of a controlled substance <u>addiction</u> use disorder;

8.18	(3) the offender has served at least:
8.19 8.20 8.21	(i) 18 months or one-half of the offender's term of imprisonment, whichever is less, if the offense for which the offender is seeking conditional release is a violation of section 152.024 or 152.025; or
8.22 8.23 8.24	(ii) 36 months or one-half of the offender's term of imprisonment, whichever is less, if the offense for which the offender is seeking conditional release is a violation of section 152.021, subdivision 2 or 2a, 152.022, subdivision 2, or 152.023, subdivision 2;
8.25 8.26 8.27	(4) the offender successfully completed a substance use disorder treatment program of the type described in this section while in prison treatment recommendations as determined by a comprehensive substance use disorder assessment while incarcerated;
8.28	(5) the offender has not previously been conditionally released under this section; and
8.29 8.30 8.31	(6) the offender has not within the past ten years been convicted or adjudicated delinquent for a violent crime as defined in section 609.1095 other than the current conviction for the controlled substance offense.
9.1	Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.0513, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
9.2 9.3	Subd. 4. Substance use disorder treatment program components. (a) The substance use disorder treatment program described in subdivisions 2 and 3 must:
9.4	(1) contain a highly structured daily schedule for the offender;
9.5 9.6 9.7 9.8 9.9	(2) contain individualized educational programs designed to improve the basic educational skills of the offender and to provide vocational training, if appropriate individual or group counseling or both to help the offender identify and address needs related to substance use and develop strategies to avoid harmful substance use after discharge and to help the offender obtain the services necessary to establish a lifestyle free of the harmful effects of substance use disorder;
9.11 9.12	(3) contain programs designed to promote the offender's self-worth and the offender's acceptance of responsibility for the consequences of the offender's own decisions;
9.13 9.14	(4) be licensed by the Department of Human Services and designed to serve the inmate population; and
9.15 9.16 9.17	(5) require that each offender submit to a <u>ehemical use assessment</u> substance use <u>disorder assessment</u> and that the offender receive the appropriate level of treatment as indicated by the assessment.
9.18 9.19	(b) The commissioner $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{may}}$ expel from the substance use disorder treatment program any offender who:
9.20	(1) commits a material violation of or repeatedly fails to follow the rules of the program;
9.21	(2) commits any criminal offense while in the program; or

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3.30	(3) the offender has served at least:
4.1 4.2 4.3	(i) 18 months or one-half of the offender's term of imprisonment, whichever is less, if the offense for which the offender is seeking conditional release is a violation of section 152.024 or 152.025; or
4.4 4.5 4.6	(ii) 36 months or one-half of the offender's term of imprisonment, whichever is less, if the offense for which the offender is seeking conditional release is a violation of section 152.021, subdivision 2 or 2a, 152.022, subdivision 2, or 152.023, subdivision 2;
4.7 4.8 4.9	(4) the offender successfully completed a substance use disorder treatment program of the type described in this section while in prison treatment recommendations as determined by a comprehensive substance use disorder assessment while incarcerated;
4.10	(5) the offender has not previously been conditionally released under this section; and
4.11 4.12 4.13	(6) the offender has not within the past ten years been convicted or adjudicated delinquent for a violent crime as defined in section 609.1095 other than the current conviction for the controlled substance offense.
4.14	Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.0513, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
4.15 4.16	Subd. 4. Substance use disorder treatment program components. (a) The substance use disorder treatment program described in subdivisions 2 and 3 must:
4.17	(1) contain a highly structured daily schedule for the offender;
4.18 4.19 4.20 4.21 4.22 4.23	(2) contain individualized educational programs designed to improve the basic educational skills of the offender and to provide vocational training, if appropriate individual or group counseling or both to help the offender identify and address needs related to substance use and develop strategies to avoid harmful substance use after discharge and to help the offender obtain the services necessary to establish a lifestyle free of the harmful effects of substance use disorder;
4.24 4.25	(3) contain programs designed to promote the offender's self-worth and the offender's acceptance of responsibility for the consequences of the offender's own decisions;
4.26 4.27	(4) be licensed by the Department of Human Services and designed to serve the inmate population; and
4.28 4.29 4.30	(5) require that each offender submit to a ehemical use assessment substance use disorder assessment and that the offender receive the appropriate level of treatment as indicated by the assessment.
4.31 4.32	(b) The commissioner $\underline{\text{shall}}\underline{\text{may}}$ expel from the substance use disorder treatment program any offender who:
5.1	(1) commits a material violation of or repeatedly fails to follow the rules of the program;
5.2	(2) commits any criminal offense while in the program; or

9.23	Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.171, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
9.24 9.25 9.26	Subd. 4. Sanctions. (a) The commissioner shall impose severe and meaningful sanctions for violating the conditions of the challenge incarceration program. The commissioner shall remove an offender from the challenge incarceration program if the offender:
9.27	(1) commits a material violation of or repeatedly fails to follow the rules of the program;
9.28	(2) commits any misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony offense; or
9.29 9.30 10.1 10.2	(3) presents a risk to the public, based on the offender's behavior, attitude, or abuse of alcohol or controlled substances. The removal of an offender from the challenge incarceration program is governed by the procedures in the commissioner's rules adopted under section 244.05, subdivision 2.
10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7	(b) An offender who is removed from the challenge incarceration program shall be imprisoned for a time period equal to the offender's term of imprisonment, minus earned good time if any, but in no case for longer than the time remaining in the offender's sentence. "Term of imprisonment" means a time period equal to two-thirds of the sentence originally executed by the sentencing court, minus jail credit, if any.
10.8 10.9 10.10 10.11 10.12	(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), an offender who has been removed from the challenge incarceration program but who remains otherwise eligible for acceptance into the program may be readmitted at the commissioner's discretion. An offender readmitted to the program under this paragraph must participate from the beginning and complete all of the program's phases.
10.13	Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.172, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
10.14 10.15 10.16 10.17 10.18 10.19 10.20	Subdivision 1. Phase I. Phase I of the program lasts at least six months. The offender must be confined at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Willow River/Moose Lake Θ , the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Togo, or the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee and must successfully participate in all intensive treatment, education, and work programs required by the commissioner. The offender must also submit on demand to random drug and alcohol testing at time intervals set by the commissioner. Throughout phase I, the commissioner must severely restrict the offender's telephone and visitor privileges.
10.21	Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.19, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
10.22 10.23 10.24 10.25 10.26 10.27 10.28	Subdivision 1. Appointment; joint services; state services. (a) If a county or group of counties has established a human services board pursuant to chapter 402, the district court may appoint one or more county probation officers as necessary to perform court services, and the human services board shall appoint persons as necessary to provide correctional services within the authority granted in chapter 402. In all counties of more than 200,000 population, which have not organized pursuant to chapter 402, the district court shall appoint one or more persons of good character to serve as county probation officers during the

(3) presents any risk to other inmates based on the offender's behavior or attitude.

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5.3	(3) presents any risk to other inmates based on the offender's behavior or attitude.
5.4	Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.171, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
5.5 5.6 5.7	Subd. 4. Sanctions. (a) The commissioner shall impose severe and meaningful sanctions for violating the conditions of the challenge incarceration program. The commissioner shall remove an offender from the challenge incarceration program if the offender:
5.8	(1) commits a material violation of or repeatedly fails to follow the rules of the program;
5.9	(2) commits any misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony offense; or
5.10 5.11 5.12 5.13	(3) presents a risk to the public, based on the offender's behavior, attitude, or abuse of alcohol or controlled substances. The removal of an offender from the challenge incarceration program is governed by the procedures in the commissioner's rules adopted under section 244.05, subdivision 2.
5.14 5.15 5.16 5.17 5.18	(b) An offender who is removed from the challenge incarceration program shall be imprisoned for a time period equal to the offender's term of imprisonment, minus earned good time if any, but in no case for longer than the time remaining in the offender's sentence. "Term of imprisonment" means a time period equal to two-thirds of the sentence originally executed by the sentencing court, minus jail credit, if any.
5.19 5.20 5.21 5.22 5.23	(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), an offender who has been removed from the challenge incarceration program but who remains otherwise eligible for acceptance into the program may be readmitted at the commissioner's discretion. An offender readmitted to the program under this paragraph must participate from the beginning and complete all of the program's phases. Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.172, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
5.25 5.26 5.27 5.28 5.29 5.30 5.31	Subdivision 1. Phase I. Phase I of the program lasts at least six months. The offender must be confined at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Willow River/Moose Lake effective Minnesota Correctional Facility - Togo, or the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee and must successfully participate in all intensive treatment, education, and work programs required by the commissioner. The offender must also submit on demand to random drug and alcohol testing at time intervals set by the commissioner. Throughout phase I, the commissioner must severely restrict the offender's telephone and visitor privileges.
6.1	Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.19, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6 6.7 6.8	Subdivision 1. Appointment; joint services; state services. (a) If a county or group of counties has established a human services board pursuant to chapter 402, the district court may appoint one or more county probation officers as necessary to perform court services, and the human services board shall appoint persons as necessary to provide correctional services within the authority granted in chapter 402. In all counties of more than 200,000 population, which have not organized pursuant to chapter 402, the district court shall appoint one or more persons of good character to serve as county probation officers during the

pleasure of the court. All other counties shall provide adult misdemeanant and juvenile probation services to district courts in one of the following ways:

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- (1) the court, with the approval of the county boards, may appoint one or more salaried county probation officers to serve during the pleasure of the court; 10.32
 - (2) when two or more counties offer probation services the district court through the county boards may appoint common salaried county probation officers to serve in the several counties:
 - (3) a county or a district court may request the commissioner of corrections to furnish probation services in accordance with the provisions of this section, and the commissioner of corrections shall furnish such services to any county or court that fails to provide its own probation officer by one of the two procedures listed above;
 - (4) if a county or district court providing probation services under clause (1) or (2) asks the commissioner of corrections or the legislative body for the state of Minnesota mandates the commissioner of corrections to furnish probation services to the district court, the probation officers and other employees displaced by the changeover shall be employed by the commissioner of corrections. The commissioner of corrections shall request an increase to the county probation officers reimbursement appropriation during the legislative session immediately following the transition of services, in an amount sufficient to pay the salaries of the employees who transferred from county employees to state employees. Reimbursement of funds received under subdivision 5 from a county that requested the commissioner of corrections to furnish probation services shall be appropriated to the commissioner of corrections for the provision of probation services until the county probation officers reimbursement appropriation is sufficiently increased by the legislature. Years of service in the county probation department are to be given full credit for future sick leave and vacation accrual purposes;
 - (5) all probation officers serving the juvenile courts on July 1, 1972, shall continue to serve in the county or counties they are now serving.
 - (b) The commissioner of management and budget shall place employees transferred to state service under paragraph (a), clause (4), in the proper classifications in the classified service. Each employee is appointed without examination at no loss in salary or accrued vacation or sick leave benefits, but no additional accrual of vacation or sick leave benefits may occur until the employee's total accrued vacation or sick leave benefits fall below the maximum permitted by the state for the employee's position. An employee appointed under paragraph (a), clause (4), shall serve a probationary period of six months. After exhausting labor contract remedies, a noncertified employee may appeal for a hearing within ten days to the commissioner of management and budget, who may uphold the decision, extend the probation period, or certify the employee. The decision of the commissioner of management and budget is final. The state shall negotiate with the exclusive representative for the bargaining unit to which the employees are transferred regarding their seniority. For purposes of computing seniority among those employees transferring from one county unit only, a

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pleasure of the court. All other counties shall provide adult misdemeanant and juvenile probation services to district courts in one of the following ways:

- (1) the court, with the approval of the county boards, may appoint one or more salaried 16.12 county probation officers to serve during the pleasure of the court;
- 16.13 (2) when two or more counties offer probation services the district court through the county boards may appoint common salaried county probation officers to serve in the several 16.15 counties:
- 16.16 (3) a county or a district court may request the commissioner of corrections to furnish probation services in accordance with the provisions of this section, and the commissioner of corrections shall furnish such services to any county or court that fails to provide its own probation officer by one of the two procedures listed above;
- 16.20 (4) if a county or district court providing probation services under clause (1) or (2) asks the commissioner of corrections or the legislative body for the state of Minnesota mandates the commissioner of corrections to furnish probation services to the district court, the probation officers and other employees displaced by the changeover shall be employed by the commissioner of corrections. The commissioner of corrections shall request an increase to the county probation officers reimbursement appropriation during the legislative session immediately following the transition of services, in an amount sufficient to pay the salaries of the employees who transferred from county employees to state employees. Reimbursement 16.27 of funds received under subdivision 5 from a county that requested the commissioner of corrections to furnish probation services shall be appropriated to the commissioner of corrections for the provision of probation services until the county probation officers reimbursement appropriation is sufficiently increased by the legislature. Years of service 16.31 in the county probation department are to be given full credit for future sick leave and vacation accrual purposes;
- 17.1 (5) all probation officers serving the juvenile courts on July 1, 1972, shall continue to serve in the county or counties they are now serving.
- (b) The commissioner of management and budget shall place employees transferred to 17.3 state service under paragraph (a), clause (4), in the proper classifications in the classified service. Each employee is appointed without examination at no loss in salary or accrued vacation or sick leave benefits, but no additional accrual of vacation or sick leave benefits may occur until the employee's total accrued vacation or sick leave benefits fall below the maximum permitted by the state for the employee's position. An employee appointed under paragraph (a), clause (4), shall serve a probationary period of six months. After exhausting labor contract remedies, a noncertified employee may appeal for a hearing within ten days to the commissioner of management and budget, who may uphold the decision, extend the probation period, or certify the employee. The decision of the commissioner of management and budget is final. The state shall negotiate with the exclusive representative for the bargaining unit to which the employees are transferred regarding their seniority. For purposes of computing seniority among those employees transferring from one county unit only, a

2.2	transferred employee retains the same seniority position as the employee had within that county's probation office.
2.4	Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.19, subdivision 5, is amended to read:
2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 2.10 2.11 2.12 2.13 2.14 2.15 2.16	Subd. 5. Compensation. In counties of more than 200,000 population, a majority of the judges of the district court may direct the payment of such salary to probation officers as may be approved by the county board, and in addition thereto shall be reimbursed for all necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. In all counties which obtain probation services from the commissioner of corrections the commissioner shall, out of appropriations provided therefor, pay probation officers the salary and all benefits fixed by the state law or applicable bargaining unit and all necessary expenses, including secretarial service, office equipment and supplies, postage, telephone and telegraph services, and travel and subsistence. Each county receiving probation services from the commissioner of corrections shall reimburse the department of corrections for the total cost and expenses of such services as incurred by the commissioner of corrections. Total annual costs for each county shall be that portion of the total costs and expenses for the services of one probation
2.17 2.18 2.19 2.20 2.21 2.22 2.23 2.24 2.25 2.26 2.27 2.28	officer represented by the ratio which the county's population bears to the total population served by one officer. For the purposes of this section, the population of any county shall be the most recent estimate made by the Department of Health. At least every six months the commissioner of corrections shall bill for the total cost and expenses incurred by the commissioner on behalf of each county which has received probation services. The commissioner of corrections shall notify each county of the cost and expenses and the county shall pay to the commissioner the amount due for reimbursement. All such reimbursements shall be deposited in the general fund except as provided in subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (4). Objections by a county to all allocation of such cost and expenses shall be presented to and determined by the commissioner of corrections. Each county providing probation services under this section is hereby authorized to use unexpended funds and to levy additional taxes for this purpose.
2.29 2.30 2.31 2.32	The county commissioners of any county of not more than 200,000 population shall, when requested to do so by the juvenile judge, provide probation officers with suitable offices, and may provide equipment, and secretarial help needed to render the required services.
3.1	Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 260.515, is amended to read:
3.2	260.515 INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES.
3.3	The Interstate Compact for Juveniles is enacted into law and entered into with all other states legally joining in it in substantially the following form:
3.5	ARTICLE I
3.6	PURPOSE

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7.16 7.17	transferred employee retains the same seniority position as the employee had within that county's probation office.
7.18	Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 244.19, subdivision 5, is amended to read:
7.19 7.20 7.21 7.22 7.23 7.24 7.25 7.26 7.27 7.30 7.31 7.32 7.34 7.35 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6 8.7	Subd. 5. Compensation. In counties of more than 200,000 population, a majority of the judges of the district court may direct the payment of such salary to probation officers as may be approved by the county board, and in addition thereto shall be reimbursed for all necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. In all counties which obtain probation services from the commissioner of corrections the commissioner shall, out of appropriations provided therefor, pay probation officers the salary and all benefits fixed by the state law or applicable bargaining unit and all necessary expenses, including secretarial service, office equipment and supplies, postage, telephone and telegraph services, and travel and subsistence. Each county receiving probation services from the commissioner of corrections shall reimburse the department of corrections for the total cost and expenses of such services as incurred by the commissioner of corrections. Total annual costs for each county shall be that portion of the total costs and expenses for the services of one probation officer represented by the ratio which the county's population bears to the total population served by one officer. For the purposes of this section, the population of any county shall be the most recent estimate made by the Department of Health. At least every six months the commissioner of corrections shall bill for the total cost and expenses incurred by the commissioner on behalf of each county which has received probation services. The commissioner of corrections shall notify each county of the cost and expenses and the county shall pay to the commissioner the amount due for reimbursement. All such reimbursements shall be deposited in the general fund except as provided in subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (4). Objections by a county to all allocation of such cost and expenses shall be presented to and determined by the commissioner of corrections. Each county providing probation services under this section is hereby authoriz
8.8 8.9 8.10 8.11	The county commissioners of any county of not more than 200,000 population shall, when requested to do so by the juvenile judge, provide probation officers with suitable offices, and may provide equipment, and secretarial help needed to render the required services.
8.12	Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 260.515, is amended to read:
8.13	260.515 INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES.
8.14 8.15	The Interstate Compact for Juveniles is enacted into law and entered into with all other states legally joining in it in substantially the following form:
8.16	ARTICLE I
8.17	PURPOSE

13.7 13.8 13.9 13.10 13.11 13.12	The compacting states to this Interstate Compact recognize that each state is responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents, and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who have absconded, escaped, or run away from supervision and control and in so doing have endangered their own safety and the safety of others. The compacting states also recognize that each state is responsible for the safe return of juveniles who have run away from home and in doing so have left their state of residence. The
13.13 13.14 13.15	compacting states also recognize that Congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, United States Code, title 4, section 112 (1965), has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.
13.16 13.17	It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states to:
13.18 13.19 13.20	(A) ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority in the sending state;
13.21 13.22	(B) ensure that the public safety interests of the citizens, including the victims of juvenile offenders, in both the sending and receiving states are adequately protected;
13.23 13.24	(C) return juveniles who have run away, absconded, or escaped from supervision or control or have been accused of an offense to the state requesting their return;
13.25 13.26	(D) make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services;
13.27	(E) provide for the effective tracking and supervision of juveniles;
13.28	(F) equitably allocate the costs, benefits, and obligations of the compact states;
13.29 13.30 13.31	(G) establish procedures to manage the movement between states of juvenile offenders released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, juvenile departments, or any other criminal or juvenile justice agency which has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders;
14.1 14.2	(H) insure immediate notice to jurisdictions where defined juvenile offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines;
14.3 14.4	(I) establish procedures to resolve pending charges (detainers) against juvenile offenders prior to transfer or release to the community under the terms of this compact;
14.5 14.6 14.7 14.8	(J) establish a system of uniform data collection on information pertaining to juveniles subject to this compact that allows access by authorized juvenile justice and criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of compact activities to heads of state; executive, judicial, and legislative branches; and juvenile criminal justice administrators;
14.9 14.10	(K) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance;

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18.18 18.19 18.20 18.21 18.22 18.23 18.24 18.25 18.26	The compacting states to this Interstate Compact recognize that each state is responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents, and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who have absconded, escaped, or run away from supervision and control and in so doing have endangered their own safety and the safety of others. The compacting states also recognize that each state is responsible for the safe return of juveniles who have run away from home and in doing so have left their state of residence. The compacting states also recognize that Congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, United States Code, title 4, section 112 (1965), has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.
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18.29 18.30 18.31	(A) ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority in the sending state;
18.32 18.33	(B) ensure that the public safety interests of the citizens, including the victims of juvenile offenders, in both the sending and receiving states are adequately protected;
19.1 19.2	(C) return juveniles who have run away, absconded, or escaped from supervision or control or have been accused of an offense to the state requesting their return;
19.3 19.4	(D) make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services;
19.5	(E) provide for the effective tracking and supervision of juveniles;
19.6	(F) equitably allocate the costs, benefits, and obligations of the compact states;
19.7 19.8 19.9	(G) establish procedures to manage the movement between states of juvenile offenders released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, juvenile departments, or any other criminal or juvenile justice agency which has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders;
19.10 19.11	(H) insure immediate notice to jurisdictions where defined juvenile offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines;
19.12 19.13	(I) establish procedures to resolve pending charges (detainers) against juvenile offenders prior to transfer or release to the community under the terms of this compact;
19.14 19.15 19.16 19.17	(J) establish a system of uniform data collection on information pertaining to juveniles subject to this compact that allows access by authorized juvenile justice and criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of compact activities to heads of state; executive, judicial, and legislative branches; and juvenile criminal justice administrators;
19.18 19.19	(K) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance;

4.11 4.12	(L) coordinate training and education regarding the regulation of interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity; and
4.13 4.14 4.15 4.16	(M) coordinate the implementation and operation of the compact with the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, and other compacts affecting juveniles particularly in those cases where concurrent or overlapping supervision issues arise.
4.17 4.18 4.19 4.20 4.21 4.22	It is the policy of the compacting states that the activities conducted by the Interstate Commission created herein are the information of public policies and therefore are public business. Furthermore, the compacting states shall cooperate and observe their individual and collective duties and responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purpose and policies of the compact.
4.23	ARTICLE II
4.24	DEFINITIONS
4.25	As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:
4.26 4.27	A. "Bylaws" means those bylaws established by the commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct.
4.28 4.29 4.30 4.31 4.32	B. "Compact administrator" means the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and policies adopted by the state council under this compact.
5.1	C. "Compacting state" means any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
5.3 5.4	D. "Commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this compact.
5.5 5.6	E. "Court" means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, or depender children.
5.7 5.8 5.9 5.10 5.11	F. "Deputy compact administrator" means the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a compact administrator pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and policies adopted by the state council under this compact.
5.12	G. "Interstate Commission" means the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created by Article III of this compact.

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9.20 9.21	(L) coordinate training and education regarding the regulation of interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity; and
9.22 9.23 9.24 9.25	(M) coordinate the implementation and operation of the compact with the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, and other compacts affecting juveniles particularly in those cases where concurrent or overlapping supervision issues arise.
9.26 9.27 9.28 9.29 9.30 9.31	It is the policy of the compacting states that the activities conducted by the Interstate Commission created herein are the information of public policies and therefore are public business. Furthermore, the compacting states shall cooperate and observe their individual and collective duties and responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purpose and policies of the compact.
9.32	ARTICLE II
20.1	DEFINITIONS
20.2	As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:
20.3	A. "Bylaws" means those bylaws established by the commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct.
20.5 20.6 20.7 20.8 20.9	B. "Compact administrator" means the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and policies adopted by the state council under this compact.
20.10	C. "Compacting state" means any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
20.12	D. "Commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this compact.
20.14	E. "Court" means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, or dependent children.
20.16 20.17 20.18 20.19 20.20	F. "Deputy compact administrator" means the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a compact administrator pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and policies adopted by the state council under this compact.
20.21	G. "Interstate Commission" means the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created by Article III of this compact.

15.14 15.15	H. "Juvenile" means any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, including:
15.16 15.17	(1) accused delinquent - a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
15.18 15.19	(2) adjudicated delinquent - a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
15.20 15.21	(3) accused status offender - a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;
15.22 15.23	(4) adjudicated status offender - a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult; and
15.24 15.25	(5) nonoffender - a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated a status offender or delinquent.
15.26 15.27	I. "Noncompacting state" means any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
15.28 15.29	J. "Probation" or "parole" means any kind of supervision or conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states.
15.30 15.31 15.32 16.1 16.2	K. "Rule" means a written statement by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to Article VI of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a compacting state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.
16.3 16.4 16.5	L. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas.
16.6	ARTICLE III
16.7	INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES
16.8 16.9 16.10 16.11 16.12	A. The compacting states hereby create the "Interstate Commission for Juveniles." The commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.
16.13 16.14 16.15 16.16 16.17	B. The Interstate Commission shall consist of commissioners appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each state pursuant to the rules and requirements of each compacting state and in consultation with the State Advisory Council for Interstate Supervision of Juvenile Offenders and Runaways created hereunder. The commissioner shall be the compact administrator. The commissioner of corrections or the commissioner's designee shall serve

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0.23 0.24	H. "Juvenile" means any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, including:
0.25 0.26	(1) accused delinquent - a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
0.27 0.28	(2) adjudicated delinquent - a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
0.29 0.30	(3) accused status offender - a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;
0.31 0.32	(4) adjudicated status offender - a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult; and
1.1 1.2	(5) nonoffender - a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated a status offender or delinquent.
1.3 1.4	I. "Noncompacting state" means any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
1.5 1.6	J. "Probation" or "parole" means any kind of supervision or conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states.
1.7 1.8 1.9 1.10 1.11	K. "Rule" means a written statement by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to Article VI of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a compacting state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.
1.12 1.13 1.14	L. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas.
1.15	ARTICLE III
1.16	INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES
1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21	A. The compacting states hereby create the "Interstate Commission for Juveniles." The commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.
1.22 1.23 1.24 1.25	B. The Interstate Commission shall consist of commissioners appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each state pursuant to the rules and requirements of each compacting state and in consultation with the State Advisory Council for Interstate Supervision of Juvenile Offenders and Runaways created hereunder. The commissioner shall be the compact administrator. The commissioner of corrections or the commissioner's designee shall serve

as the compact administrator, who shall serve on the Interstate Commission in such capacity under or pursuant to the applicable law of the compacting state.

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- C. In addition to the commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the Interstate Commission shall include individuals who are not commissioners but who are members of interested organizations. Such noncommissioner members must include a member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials, and crime victims. All noncommissioner members of the Interstate Commission shall be ex-officio (nonvoting) members. The Interstate Commission may provide in its bylaws for such additional ex-officio (nonvoting) members, including members of other national organizations, in such numbers as shall be determined by the commission.
- D. Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.
- E. The commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chair may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the compacting states, shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and meetings shall be open to the public.
- F. The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee, which shall include commission officers, members, and others as determined by the bylaws. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session, with the exception of rulemaking and/or amendment to the compact. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact managed by an executive director and Interstate Commission staff; administer enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws, and rules; and perform such other duties as directed by the Interstate Commission or set forth in the bylaws.
- G. Each member of the Interstate Commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission. A member shall vote in person and shall not delegate a vote to another compacting state. However, a commissioner, in consultation with the state council, shall appoint another authorized representative, in the absence of the commissioner from that state, to cast a vote on behalf of the compacting state at a specified meeting. The bylaws may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication.
- H. The Interstate Commission's bylaws shall establish conditions and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from

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21.27 as the compact administrator, who shall serve on the Interstate Commission in such capacity under or pursuant to the applicable law of the compacting state.

C. In addition to the commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the
Interstate Commission shall include individuals who are not commissioners but who are
members of interested organizations. Such noncommissioner members must include a
member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys
general, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Interstate Compact on the
Placement of Children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials, and crime victims.
All noncommissioner members of the Interstate Commission shall be ex-officio (nonvoting)
members. The Interstate Commission may provide in its bylaws for such additional ex-officio
(nonvoting) members, including members of other national organizations, in such numbers
as shall be determined by the commission.

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

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

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

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

22.30 H. The Interstate Commission's bylaws shall establish conditions and procedures under 22.31 which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available 22.32 to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from

17.23 17.24	disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.
17.25 17.26 17.27 17.28	I. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The Interstate Commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:
17.29	1. relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
17.30	2. disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
17.31 17.32	3. disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
17.33	4. involve accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;
18.1 18.2	5. disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
18.3	6. disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
18.4 18.5 18.6 18.7	7. disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of or for the use of, the Interstate Commission with respect to a regulated person or entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such person or entity;
18.8 18.9	8. disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the stability of a regulated person or entity;
18.10 18.11	9. specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's issuance of a subpoena or its participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.
18.12 18.13 18.14 18.15 18.16 18.17 18.18 18.19	J. For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel shall publicly certify that, in the legal counsel's opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public, and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of any actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any roll call vote (reflected in the vote of each member on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such minutes.
18.20 18.21	K. The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of juveniles as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be

collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall insofar as is reasonably possible

conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate its information functions with the

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appropriate repository of records.

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22.33 22.34	disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.
23.1 23.2 23.3 23.4	I. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The Interstate Commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:
23.5	1. relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
23.6	2. disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
23.7 23.8	3. disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
23.9	4. involve accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;
23.10 23.11	5. disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
23.12	6. disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
23.13 23.14 23.15 23.16	7. disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of or for the use of, the Interstate Commission with respect to a regulated person or entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such person or entity;
23.17 23.18	8. disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the stability of a regulated person or entity;
23.19 23.20	9. specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's issuance of a subpoena or its participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.
23.21 23.22 23.23 23.24 23.25 23.26 23.27 23.28	J. For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel shall publicly certify that, in the legal counsel's opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public, and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of any actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any roll call vote (reflected in the vote of each member on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such minutes.
23.29 23.30 23.31 23.32 24.1 24.2	K. The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of juveniles as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall insofar as is reasonably possible conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate repository of records.

18.26	ARTICLE IV
18.27	POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
18.28	The commission shall have the following powers and duties:
18.29	1. To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states.
18.30 18.31 18.32	2. To promulgate rules to affect the purposes and obligations as enumerated in this compact, which shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compact states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.
19.1 19.2 19.3	3. To oversee, supervise, and coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact and any bylaws adopted and rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission.
19.4 19.5 19.6	4. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process.
19.7 19.8	5. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the compacting states.
19.9	6. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.
19.10	7. To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of personnel.
19.11 19.12 19.13 19.14	8. To establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article III, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder.
19.15 19.16 19.17 19.18	9. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, inter alia, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.
19.19 19.20	10. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it.
19.21 19.22	11. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.
19.23 19.24	12. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.
19.25 19.26	13. To establish a budget, make expenditures, and levy dues as provided in Article VIII of this compact.
19.27	14. To sue and be sued.

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24.3	ARTICLE IV
24.4	POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
24.5	The commission shall have the following powers and duties:
24.6	1. To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states.
24.7 24.8 24.9	2. To promulgate rules to affect the purposes and obligations as enumerated in this compact, which shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compact states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.
24.10 24.11 24.12	3. To oversee, supervise, and coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact and any bylaws adopted and rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission.
24.13 24.14 24.15	4. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process.
24.16 24.17	5. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the compacting states.
24.18	6. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.
24.19	7. To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of personnel.
24.20 24.21 24.22 24.23	8. To establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article III, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder.
24.24 24.25 24.26 24.27	9. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, inter alia, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.
24.28 24.29	10. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it.
24.30 24.31	11. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.
25.1 25.2	12. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.
25.3 25.4	13. To establish a budget, make expenditures, and levy dues as provided in Article VIII of this compact.
25.5	14. To sue and be sued.

19.28 19.29	15. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.
19.30 19.31	16. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.
20.1 20.2 20.3 20.4	17. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the compacting states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.
20.5 20.6	18. To coordinate education, training, and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity.
20.7	19. To establish uniform standards of the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data.
20.8 20.9	20. The Interstate Commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws.
20.10	ARTICLE V
20.11 20.12	ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
20.13	Section A. Bylaws.
20.14 20.15 20.16 20.17	1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within 12 months after the first Interstate Commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including, but not limited to:
20.18	a. establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate Commission;
20.19	b. establishing an executive committee and such other committees as may be necessary;
20.20 20.21	c. provide: (i) for the establishment of committees, and (ii) governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Interstate Commission;
20.22 20.23	d. providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Interstate Commission and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;
20.24	e. establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the Interstate Commission;
20.25 20.26 20.27	f. providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the Interstate Commission and the return of any surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment and/or reserving of all of its debts and obligations;
20.28	g. providing "start-up" rules for initial administration of the compact;
20.29 20.30	h. establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the compact.

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25.6 25.7	15. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.
25.8 25.9	16. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.
25.10 25.11 25.12 25.13	17. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the compacting states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.
25.14 25.15	18. To coordinate education, training, and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity.
25.16	19. To establish uniform standards of the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data.
25.17 25.18	20. The Interstate Commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws.
25.19	ARTICLE V
25.20 25.21	ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
25.22	Section A. Bylaws.
25.23 25.24 25.25 25.26	1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within 12 months after the first Interstate Commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including, but not limited to:
25.27	a. establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate Commission;
25.28	b. establishing an executive committee and such other committees as may be necessary;
25.29 25.30	c. provide: (i) for the establishment of committees, and (ii) governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Interstate Commission;
25.31 25.32	d. providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Interstate Commission and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;
26.1	e. establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the Interstate Commission;
26.2 26.3 26.4	f. providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the Interstate Commission and the return of any surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment and/or reserving of all of its debts and obligations;
26.5	g. providing "start-up" rules for initial administration of the compact;
26.6 26.7	h. establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the compact.

Section B. Officers and staff. 20.31

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- 1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chair and a vice-chair, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chair or, in the chair's absence or disability, the vice-chair shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budget funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.
- 2. The Interstate Commission shall, through its executive committee, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the Interstate Commission, but shall not be a member and shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.

21.14 Section C. Qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification.

- 1. The commission's executive director and employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that any such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.
- 2. The liability of any commissioner, or the employee or agent of a commissioner, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.
- 3. The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive director or the employees or 21.30 representatives of the Interstate Commission and, subject to the approval of the attorney general of the state represented by any commissioner of a compacting state, shall defend such commissioner or the commissioner's representatives or employees in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant has a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

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Section B. Officers and staff.

- 1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from 26.9 26.10 among its members a chair and a vice-chair, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chair or, in the chair's absence or disability, the vice-chair shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budget funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.
- 2. The Interstate Commission shall, through its executive committee, appoint or retain 26.17 an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the Interstate Commission, but shall not be a member and shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.

26.22 Section C. Qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification.

- 26.23 1. The commission's executive director and employees shall be immune from suit and 26.24 liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that any such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.
 - 2. The liability of any commissioner, or the employee or agent of a commissioner, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.
- 3. The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive director or the employees or 27.5 representatives of the Interstate Commission and, subject to the approval of the attorney general of the state represented by any commissioner of a compacting state, shall defend such commissioner or the commissioner's representatives or employees in any civil action 27.8 seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities. or that the defendant has a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 2.10 2.11 2.12 2.13 2.14	4. The Interstate Commission shall indemnify and hold the commissioner of a compacting state, or the commissioner's representatives or employees, or the Interstate Commission's representatives or employees, harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such persons arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.
2.15	ARTICLE VI
2.16	RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
2.17 2.18	1. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate and publish rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact.
2.19 2.20 2.21 2.22 2.23 2.24 2.25 2.26	2. Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the bylaws and rules adopted pursuant thereto. Such rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the "Model State Administrative Procedures Act," 1981 Act, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, page 1 (2000), or such other administrative procedures act, as the Interstate Commission deems appropriate consistent with due process requirements under the United States Constitution as now or hereafter interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule as approved by the commission.
2.27	3. When promulgating a rule, the Interstate Commission shall, at a minimum:
2.28	a. publish the proposed rule's entire text stating the reasons for that proposed rule;
2.29 2.30	b. allow and invite any and all persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which information shall be added to the record, and be made publicly available;
2.31 2.32	c. provide an opportunity for an informal hearing if petitioned by ten or more persons; and
3.1 3.2	d. promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials, or interested parties.
3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 3.10	4. The Interstate Commission shall allow, not later than 60 days after a rule is promulgated, any interested person to file a petition in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or in the federal District Court where the Interstate Commission's principal office is located for judicial review of such rule. If the court finds that the Interstate Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside. For purposes of this subsection, evidence is substantial if it would be considered substantial evidence under the Model (State) Administrative Procedures Act.

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7.15	4. The Interstate Commission shall indemnify and hold the commissioner of a compacting
7.16	state, or the commissioner's representatives or employees, or the Interstate Commission's
7.17	representatives or employees, harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained
7.18	against such persons arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred
7.19	within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that
7.20	such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate
7.21	Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act,
7.22	error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the
7.23	part of such persons.
7.24	ARTICLE VI
7.25	RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
7.26 7.27	1. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate and publish rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact.
7.28 7.29 7.30 7.31 7.32 7.33 8.1 8.2	2. Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the bylaws and rules adopted pursuant thereto. Such rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the "Model State Administrative Procedures Act," 1981 Act, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, page 1 (2000), or such other administrative procedures act, as the Interstate Commission deems appropriate consistent with due process requirements under the United States Constitution as now or hereafter interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule as approved by the commission.
8.3	3. When promulgating a rule, the Interstate Commission shall, at a minimum:
8.4	a. publish the proposed rule's entire text stating the reasons for that proposed rule;
8.5 8.6	b. allow and invite any and all persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which information shall be added to the record, and be made publicly available;
8.7 8.8	c. provide an opportunity for an informal hearing if petitioned by ten or more persons; and
8.9 8.10	d. promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials, or interested parties.
8.11	4. The Interstate Commission shall allow, not later than 60 days after a rule is
8.12	promulgated, any interested person to file a petition in the United States District Court for
8.13	the District of Columbia or in the federal District Court where the Interstate Commission's
8.14	principal office is located for judicial review of such rule. If the court finds that the Interstate
8.15	Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the
8.16	court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside. For purposes of this subsection, evidence
8.17	is substantial if it would be considered substantial evidence under the Model (State)
8.18	Administrative Procedures Act.

23.11 23.12 23.13	5. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule, those states may, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, cause that such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.
23.14 23.15 23.16	6. The existing rules governing the operation of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles superceded by this act shall be null and void 12 months after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission created hereunder.
23.17 23.18 23.19 23.20 23.21	7. Upon determination by the Interstate Commission that a state of emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule which shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided hereunder shall be retroactively applied to said rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 90 days after the effective date of the emergency rule.
23.22	ARTICLE VII
23.23 23.24	OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION BY THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
23.25	Section A. Oversight.
23.26 23.27 23.28 23.29	1. The Interstate Commission shall oversee the administration and operations of the interstate movement of juveniles subject to this compact in the compacting states and shall monitor such activities being administered in noncompacting states which may significantly affect compacting states.
23.30 23.31 23.32 23.33 23.34 24.1 24.2 24.3 24.4 24.5	2. The courts and executive agencies in each compacting state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall be received by all the judges, public officers, commissions, and departments of the state government as evidence of the authorized statute and administrative rules. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules. In any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compacting state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the Interstate Commission, it shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.
24.6 24.7 24.8	3. The compact administrator shall assess and collect fines, fees, and costs from any state or local entity deemed responsible by the compact administrator for a default as determined by the Interstate Commission under Article XI.
24.9	Section B. Dispute resolution.
24.10 24.11 24.12	1. The compacting states shall report to the Interstate Commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with the provisions of the compact and its bylaws and rules.

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8.19 8.20 8.21	5. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule, those states may, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, cause that such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.
8.22 8.23 8.24	6. The existing rules governing the operation of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles superceded by this act shall be null and void 12 months after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission created hereunder.
8.25 8.26 8.27 8.28 8.29	7. Upon determination by the Interstate Commission that a state of emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule which shall become effective immediately upon adoption provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided hereunder shall be retroactively applied to said rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 90 days after the effective date of the emergency rule.
8.30	ARTICLE VII
8.31 8.32	OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION BY THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
8.33	Section A. Oversight.
9.1 9.2 9.3 9.4	1. The Interstate Commission shall oversee the administration and operations of the interstate movement of juveniles subject to this compact in the compacting states and shall monitor such activities being administered in noncompacting states which may significantly affect compacting states.
9.5 9.6 9.7 9.8 9.9 9.10 9.11 9.12 9.13 9.14	2. The courts and executive agencies in each compacting state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall be received by all the judges, public officers, commissions, and departments of the state government as evidence of the authorized statute and administrative rules. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules. In any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compacting state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the Interstate Commission, it shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.
9.15 9.16 9.17	3. The compact administrator shall assess and collect fines, fees, and costs from any state or local entity deemed responsible by the compact administrator for a default as determined by the Interstate Commission under Article XI.
9.18	Section B. Dispute resolution.
9.19 9.20 9.21	1. The compacting states shall report to the Interstate Commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with the provisions of the compact and its bylaws and rules.

24.13 24.14 24.15 24.16 24.17	2. The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues which are subject to the compact and which may arise among compacting states and between compacting and noncompacting states. The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.
24.18 24.19 24.20	3. The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact using any or all means set forth in Article XI of this compact.
24.21	ARTICLE VIII
24.22	FINANCE
24.23	1. The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.
24.25 24.26 24.27 24.28 24.29 24.30 24.31 24.32	2. The Interstate Commission shall levy on and collect an annual assessment from each compacting state to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, taking into consideration the population of each compacting state and the volume of interstate movement of juveniles in each compacting state, and shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compacting states which governs said assessment.
25.1 25.2 25.3	3. The Interstate Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.
25.4 25.5 25.6 25.7 25.8 25.9	4. The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.
25.10 25.11 25.12 25.13 25.14 25.15 25.16	5. Minnesota's annual assessment shall not exceed \$30,000. The Interstate Compact for Juveniles fund is established as a special fund in the Department of Corrections. The fund consists of money appropriated for the purpose of meeting financial obligations imposed on the state as a result of Minnesota's participation in this compact. An assessment levied or any other financial obligation imposed under this compact is effective against the state only to the extent that money to pay the assessment or meet the financial obligation has been appropriated and deposited in the fund established in this paragraph.
25.17	ARTICLE IX
25.18	THE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

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29.22 29.23 29.24 29.25 29.26	2. The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues which are subject to the compact and which may arise among compacting states and between compacting and noncompacting states. The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.
29.27 29.28 29.29	3. The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact using any or all means set forth in Article XI of this compact.
29.30	ARTICLE VIII
29.31	FINANCE
29.32 29.33	1. The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.
30.1 30.2 30.3 30.4 30.5 30.6 30.7 30.8	2. The Interstate Commission shall levy on and collect an annual assessment from each compacting state to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, taking into consideration the population of each compacting state and the volume of interstate movement of juveniles in each compacting state, and shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compacting states which governs said assessment.
30.9 30.10 30.11	3. The Interstate Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.
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30.18 30.19 30.20 30.21 30.22 30.23 30.24	5. Minnesota's annual assessment shall not exceed \$30,000. The Interstate Compact for Juveniles fund is established as a special fund in the Department of Corrections. The fund consists of money appropriated for the purpose of meeting financial obligations imposed on the state as a result of Minnesota's participation in this compact. An assessment levied or any other financial obligation imposed under this compact is effective against the state only to the extent that money to pay the assessment or meet the financial obligation has been appropriated and deposited in the fund established in this paragraph.
30.25	ARTICLE IX
30.26	THE STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL

25.19 25.20 25.21 25.22	Each member state shall create a State Advisory Council for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. The Advisory Council on the Interstate Compact for Juveniles eonsists shall be combined with the Advisory Council on Interstate Adult Offender Supervision established by section 243.1606 and consist of the following individuals or their designees:
25.23	(1) the governor;
25.24	(2) the chief justice of the Supreme Court;
25.25 25.26	(3) two senators, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the Subcommittee on Committees of the senate Committee on Rules and Administration;
25.27 25.28	(4) two representatives, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the house speaker;
25.29 25.30	(5) a representative from the Department of Human Services regarding the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children;
25.31	(6) the compact administrator, selected as provided in Article III;
25.32	(7) the executive director of the Office of Justice Programs or designee;
26.1	(8) the deputy compact administrator; and
26.2	(9) a representative from the State Public Defender's Office;
26.3	(10) a representative from the Minnesota County Attorney's Association;
26.4	(11) a representative from the Minnesota Sheriff's Association;
26.5	(12) a representative from the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers;
26.6 26.7	(13) a representative from the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties;
26.8	(14) a representative from the community at large;
26.9 26.10	(15) a representative from a community organization working with victims of crimes; and
26.11	(9) (16) other members as appointed by the commissioner of corrections.
26.12	The council may elect a chair from among its members.
26.13 26.14 26.15	The council shall oversee and administer the state's participation in the compact as described in Article III. The council shall appoint the compact administrator as the state's commissioner.
26.16 26.17	The state advisory council will advise and exercise advocacy concerning that state's participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as may be determined by

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0.31	(1) the governor;
0.32	(2) the chief justice of the Supreme Court;
1.1 1.2	(3) two senators, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the Subcommittee on Committees of the senate Committee on Rules and Administration
1.3 1.4	(4) two representatives, one from the majority and the other from the minority party, selected by the house speaker;
1.5 1.6	(5) a representative from the Department of Human Services regarding the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children;
1.7	(6) the compact administrator, selected as provided in Article III;
1.8	(7) the executive director of the Office of Justice Programs or designee;
1.9	(8) the deputy compact administrator; and
1.10	(9) a representative from the State Public Defender's Office;
1.11	(10) a representative from the Minnesota County Attorney's Association;
1.12	(11) a representative from the Minnesota Sheriff's Association;
1.13	(12) a representative from the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers;
1.14 1.15	(13) a representative from the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties;
1.16	(14) a representative from the community at large;
1.17 1.18	$\underline{\text{(15)}}$ a representative from a community organization working with victims of crimes; $\underline{\text{and}}$
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1.21 1.22 1.23	The council shall oversee and administer the state's participation in the compact as described in Article III. The council shall appoint the compact administrator as the state's commissioner.
1.24 1.25	The state advisory council will advise and exercise advocacy concerning that state's participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as may be determined by

26.18 26.19	that state, including, but not limited to, development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.
26.20 26.21	Expiration; expenses. The provisions of section 15.059 apply to the council except that it does not expire.
26.22	ARTICLE X
26.23 26.24	COMPACTING STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT
26.25 26.26 26.27	1. Any state, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands as defined in Article II of this compact is eligible to become a compacting state.
26.28 26.29 26.30 26.31 26.32 27.1 27.2	2. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than 35 of the states. The initial effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2004, or upon enactment into law by the 35th jurisdiction. Thereafter, it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states and territories of the United States.
27.3 27.4 27.5 27.6	3. The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the compacting states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the compacting states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.
27.7	ARTICLE XI
27.8 27.9	WITHDRAWAL, DEFAULT, TERMINATION, AND JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT
27.10	Section A. Withdrawal.
27.11 27.12 27.13	1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state; provided that a compacting state may withdraw from the compact specifically repealing the statute, which enacted the compact into law.
27.14	2. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.
27.15 27.16 27.17 27.18	3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chair of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate Commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days of its receipt thereof.
27.19 27.20 27.21	4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

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31.26 31.27	that state, including, but not limited to, development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.
31.28 31.29	Expiration; expenses. The provisions of section 15.059 apply to the council except that it does not expire.
31.30	ARTICLE X
32.1 32.2	COMPACTING STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT
32.3 32.4 32.5	1. Any state, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands as defined in Article II of this compact is eligible to become a compacting state.
32.6 32.7 32.8 32.9 32.10 32.11 32.12	2. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than 35 of the states. The initial effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2004, or upon enactment into law by the 35th jurisdiction. Thereafter, it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states and territories of the United States.
32.13 32.14 32.15 32.16	3. The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the compacting states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the compacting states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.
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32.24	2. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.
32.25 32.26 32.27 32.28	3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chair of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate Commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days of its receipt thereof.
32.29 32.30 32.31	4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

- 5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.
 - Section B. Technical assistance, fines, suspension, termination, and default.
 - 1. If the Interstate Commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or duly promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:
- 27.30 a. remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Interstate Commission;
- 27.31 b. alternative dispute resolution;

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- 28.1 c. fines, fees, and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the 28.2 Interstate Commission;
 - d. suspension or termination of membership in the compact, which shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the bylaws and rules have been exhausted and the Interstate Commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the governor, the chief justice, or the chief judicial officer of the state; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature; and the state council. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this compact, the bylaws, or duly promulgated rules and any other grounds designated in commission bylaws and rules. The Interstate Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the penalty imposed by the Interstate Commission and of the default pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the commission, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.
- 28.20 2. Within 60 days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the commission shall notify the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council of such termination.
- 28.23 3. The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.
- 28.26 4. The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state 28.27 unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and 28.28 the defaulting state.

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32.32

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5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the

32.33 32.34	withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.
33.1	Section B. Technical assistance, fines, suspension, termination, and default.
33.2 33.3 33.4 33.5	1. If the Interstate Commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or duly promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:
33.6	a. remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Interstate Commission;
33.7	b. alternative dispute resolution;
33.8 33.9	c. fines, fees, and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Interstate Commission;
33.10 33.11 33.12 33.13 33.14 33.15 33.16 33.17 33.18 33.20 33.21 33.22 33.23 33.24 33.25 33.26	d. suspension or termination of membership in the compact, which shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the bylaws and rules have been exhausted and the Interstate Commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the governor, the chief justice, or the chief judicial officer of the state; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature; and the state council. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this compact, the bylaws, or duly promulgated rules and any other grounds designated in commission bylaws and rules. The Interstate Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the penalty imposed by the Interstate Commission and of the default pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the commission, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.
33.27 33.28 33.29	2. Within 60 days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the commission shall notify the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council of such termination.
33.30 33.31 33.32	3. The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.
34.1 34.2 34.3	4. The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state.

28.29 28.30 28.31	5. Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Interstate Commission pursuant to the rules.
28.32	Section C. Judicial enforcement.
28.33 28.34 29.1 29.2 29.3 29.4 29.5	The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its duly promulgated rules and bylaws, against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.
9.6	Section D. Dissolution of compact.
.9.7 .9.8	1. The compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state, which reduces membership in the compact to one compacting state.
9.9 9.10 9.11	2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.
9.12	ARTICLE XII
9.13	SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION
9.14 9.15 9.16	1. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this compact shall be enforceable.
9.17	2. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally constructed to effectuate its purposes.
9.18	ARTICLE XIII
9.19	BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS
9.20	Section A. Other laws.
29.21 29.22	1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state that is not inconsistent with this compact.
29.23 29.24	2. All compacting states' laws other than state constitutions and other interstate compacts conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
9.25	Section B. Binding effect of the compact.
9.26	1. All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws

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34.4 34.5 34.6	5. Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Interstate Commission pursuant to the rules.
34.7	Section C. Judicial enforcement.
34.8 34.9 34.10 34.11 34.12 34.13 34.14	The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its duly promulgated rules and bylaws, against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.
34.15	Section D. Dissolution of compact.
34.16 34.17	1. The compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state, which reduces membership in the compact to one compacting state.
34.18 34.19 34.20	2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.
34.21	ARTICLE XII
34.22	SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION
34.23 34.24 34.25	1. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this compact shall be enforceable.
34.26	2. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally constructed to effectuate its purposes.
34.27	ARTICLE XIII
34.28	BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS
34.29	Section A. Other laws.
34.30 34.31	1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state that is not inconsistent with this compact.
35.1 35.2	2. All compacting states' laws other than state constitutions and other interstate compacts conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
35.3	Section B. Binding effect of the compact.
35.4 35.5	1. All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the compacting state.

29.28 29.29	2. All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.
0.1 0.2 0.3	3. Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of Interstate Commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the Interstate Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding such meaning of interpretation.
60.4 60.5 60.6 60.7 60.8 60.9	4. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by such provision upon the Interstate Commission shall be ineffective and such obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which such obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.
0.10	Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 299A.41, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
0.11	Subd. 4. Public safety officer. "Public safety officer" includes:
0.12	(1) a peace officer defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c) or (d);
0.13 0.14	(2) a correction officer employed at a correctional facility and charged with maintaining the safety, security, discipline, and custody of inmates at the facility;
30.15 30.16 30.17	(3) a corrections staff working in a public agency and supervising offenders in the community as defined in sections 243.05, subdivision 6; 244.19, subdivision 1; and 401.01, subdivision 2;
0.18 0.19	$\frac{(3)}{(4)}$ an individual employed on a full-time basis by the state or by a fire department of a governmental subdivision of the state, who is engaged in any of the following duties:
0.20	(i) firefighting;
0.21	(ii) emergency motor vehicle operation;
0.22	(iii) investigation into the cause and origin of fires;
0.23	(iv) the provision of emergency medical services; or
0.24	(v) hazardous material responder;
0.25 0.26	(4) (5) a legally enrolled member of a volunteer fire department or member of an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation who is engaged in the hazards of firefighting;
0.27 0.28	(5) (6) a good samaritan while complying with the request or direction of a public safety officer to assist the officer;
0.29 0.30	$\frac{(6)}{(7)}$ a reserve police officer or a reserve deputy sheriff while acting under the supervision and authority of a political subdivision;
1.1	(7) (8) a driver or attendant with a licensed basic or advanced life-support transportation service who is engaged in providing emergency care;

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35.6 35.7	2. All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.
35.8 35.9 35.10	3. Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of Interstate Commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the Interstate Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding such meaning of interpretation.
35.11 35.12 35.13 35.14 35.15 35.16	4. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by such provision upon the Interstate Commission shall be ineffective and such obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which such obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.
36.11	Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 299A.41, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
36.12	Subd. 4. Public safety officer. "Public safety officer" includes:
36.13	(1) a peace officer defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c) or (d);
36.14 36.15	(2) a correction officer employed at a correctional facility and charged with maintaining the safety, security, discipline, and custody of inmates at the facility;
36.16 36.17 36.18	(3) a corrections staff person working in a public agency and supervising offenders in the community as defined in sections 243.05, subdivision 6; 244.19, subdivision 1; and 401.01, subdivision 2;
36.19 36.20	$\frac{3}{4}$ an individual employed on a full-time basis by the state or by a fire department of a governmental subdivision of the state, who is engaged in any of the following duties:
36.21	(i) firefighting;
36.22	(ii) emergency motor vehicle operation;
36.23	(iii) investigation into the cause and origin of fires;
36.24	(iv) the provision of emergency medical services; or
36.25	(v) hazardous material responder;
36.26 36.27	(4) (5) a legally enrolled member of a volunteer fire department or member of an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation who is engaged in the hazards of firefighting;
36.28 36.29	$\frac{(5)}{(6)}$ a good samaritan while complying with the request or direction of a public safety officer to assist the officer;
37.1 37.2	$\frac{(6)}{(7)}$ a reserve police officer or a reserve deputy sheriff while acting under the supervision and authority of a political subdivision;
37.3 37.4	(7) (8) a driver or attendant with a licensed basic or advanced life-support transportation service who is engaged in providing emergency care;

1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7	(8) (9) a first responder who is certified by the emergency medical services regulatory board to perform basic emergency skills before the arrival of a licensed ambulance service and who is a member of an organized service recognized by a local political subdivision to respond to medical emergencies to provide initial medical care before the arrival of an ambulance; and
1.8 1.9 1.10	(9) (10) a person, other than a state trooper, employed by the commissioner of public safety and assigned to the State Patrol, whose primary employment duty is either Capitol security or the enforcement of commercial motor vehicle laws and regulations.
1.11	Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 629.292, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
1.12 1.13 1.14	Subd. 2. Procedure on receipt of request. The request shall be delivered to the commissioner of corrections or other official designated by the commissioner having custody of the prisoner, who shall forthwith:
1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18	$\frac{\text{(a)}(1)}{\text{(b)}}$ certify the term of commitment under which the prisoner is being held, the time already served on the sentence, the time remaining to be served, the good time earned, the time of parole eligibility of the prisoner, and any decisions of the commissioner of corrections relating to the prisoner; and
1.19 1.20 1.21	(b) (2) send by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, one copy of the request and certificate to the court and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed-; and
1.22 1.23	(3) send by e-filing and e-serving the paperwork, one copy of the request to the court and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed.
1.24	Sec. 17. REPEALER.
1.25	Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 244.14; and 244.15, are repealed.

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37.5 37.6 37.7 37.8 37.9	(8) (9) a first responder who is certified by the emergency medical services regulatory board to perform basic emergency skills before the arrival of a licensed ambulance service and who is a member of an organized service recognized by a local political subdivision to respond to medical emergencies to provide initial medical care before the arrival of an ambulance; and
37.10 37.11 37.12	(9) (10) a person, other than a state trooper, employed by the commissioner of public safety and assigned to the State Patrol, whose primary employment duty is either Capitol security or the enforcement of commercial motor vehicle laws and regulations.
37.13	Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 629.292, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
37.14 37.15 37.16	Subd. 2. Procedure on receipt of request. The request shall be delivered to the commissioner of corrections or other official designated by the commissioner having custody of the prisoner, who shall forthwith:
37.17 37.18 37.19 37.20	(a) (1) certify the term of commitment under which the prisoner is being held, the time already served on the sentence, the time remaining to be served, the good time earned, the time of parole eligibility of the prisoner, and any decisions of the commissioner of corrections relating to the prisoner; and
37.21 37.22 37.23	(b) (2) send by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, one copy of the request and certificate to the court and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed.; and
37.24 37.25	(3) send by e-filing and e-serving the paperwork, one copy of the request to the court and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed.
39.1	Sec. 27. REPEALER.
39.2	Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 244.14; and 244.15, are repealed.