

This Document can be made available in alternative formats upon request

State of Minnesota  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-NINTH SESSION

H. F. No. 2682

03/08/2016 Authored by Lesch; Johnson, S.; Fischer; Hausman; Schultz and others

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance

1.1 A bill for an act  
1.2 relating to state government; modifying data practices provisions relating to  
1.3 disclosure of government employee disciplinary action; requiring a study of the  
1.4 grand jury process; appropriating money for crisis intervention team training;  
1.5 amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.43, subdivision 2.

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

1.7 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.43, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

1.8 Subd. 2. **Public data.** (a) Except for employees described in subdivision 5 and  
1.9 subject to the limitations described in subdivision 5a, the following personnel data on  
1.10 current and former employees, volunteers, and independent contractors of a government  
1.11 entity is public:

1.12 (1) name; employee identification number, which must not be the employee's Social  
1.13 Security number; actual gross salary; salary range; terms and conditions of employment  
1.14 relationship; contract fees; actual gross pension; the value and nature of employer paid  
1.15 fringe benefits; and the basis for and the amount of any added remuneration, including  
1.16 expense reimbursement, in addition to salary;

1.17 (2) job title and bargaining unit; job description; education and training background;  
1.18 and previous work experience;

1.19 (3) date of first and last employment;

1.20 (4) the existence and status of any complaints or charges against the employee,  
1.21 regardless of whether the complaint or charge resulted in a disciplinary action;

1.22 (5) confirmation or denial of whether the government entity has imposed disciplinary  
1.23 action, and whether the employee has appealed or grieved the discipline, and the final  
1.24 disposition of any disciplinary action together with the specific reasons for the final action

2.1 and data documenting the basis of the final action, excluding data that would identify  
2.2 confidential sources who are employees of the public body;

2.3 (6) the complete terms of any agreement settling any dispute arising out of an  
2.4 employment relationship, including a buyout agreement as defined in section 123B.143,  
2.5 subdivision 2, paragraph (a); except that the agreement must include specific reasons for  
2.6 the agreement if it involves the payment of more than \$10,000 of public money;

2.7 (7) work location; a work telephone number; badge number; work-related continuing  
2.8 education; and honors and awards received; and

2.9 (8) payroll time sheets or other comparable data that are only used to account for  
2.10 employee's work time for payroll purposes, except to the extent that release of time sheet  
2.11 data would reveal the employee's reasons for the use of sick or other medical leave  
2.12 or other not public data.

2.13 (b) For purposes of this subdivision, a final disposition occurs when the government  
2.14 entity makes its final decision about the disciplinary action, regardless of the possibility of  
2.15 any later proceedings or court proceedings. Final disposition includes a resignation by an  
2.16 individual when the resignation occurs after the final decision of the government entity,  
2.17 or arbitrator. In the case of arbitration proceedings arising under collective bargaining  
2.18 agreements, a final disposition occurs at the conclusion of the arbitration proceedings,  
2.19 or upon the failure of the employee to elect arbitration within the time provided by the  
2.20 collective bargaining agreement. A disciplinary action does not become public data if an  
2.21 arbitrator sustains a grievance and reverses all aspects of any disciplinary action.

2.22 (c) The government entity may display a photograph of a current or former employee  
2.23 to a prospective witness as part of the government entity's investigation of any complaint  
2.24 or charge against the employee.

2.25 (d) A complainant has access to a statement provided by the complainant to a  
2.26 government entity in connection with a complaint or charge against an employee.

2.27 (e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), clause (5), and subject to paragraph (f), upon  
2.28 completion of an investigation of a complaint or charge against a public official, or if a  
2.29 public official resigns or is terminated from employment while the complaint or charge is  
2.30 pending, all data relating to the complaint or charge are public, unless access to the data  
2.31 would jeopardize an active investigation or reveal confidential sources. For purposes  
2.32 of this paragraph, "public official" means:

2.33 (1) the head of a state agency and deputy and assistant state agency heads;

2.34 (2) members of boards or commissions required by law to be appointed by the  
2.35 governor or other elective officers;

3.1 (3) executive or administrative heads of departments, bureaus, divisions, or  
 3.2 institutions within state government; and

3.3 (4) the following employees:

3.4 (i) the chief administrative officer, or the individual acting in an equivalent position,  
 3.5 in all political subdivisions;

3.6 (ii) individuals required to be identified by a political subdivision pursuant to section  
 3.7 471.701;

3.8 (iii) in a city with a population of more than 7,500 or a county with a population of  
 3.9 more than 5,000: managers; chiefs; heads or directors of departments, divisions, bureaus,  
 3.10 or boards; and any equivalent position; and

3.11 (iv) in a school district: business managers; human resource directors; athletic  
 3.12 directors whose duties include at least 50 percent of their time spent in administration,  
 3.13 personnel, supervision, and evaluation; chief financial officers; directors; individuals  
 3.14 defined as superintendents and principals under Minnesota Rules, part 3512.0100; and in a  
 3.15 charter school, individuals employed in comparable positions.

3.16 (f) Data relating to a complaint or charge against an employee identified under  
 3.17 paragraph (e), clause (4), are public only if:

3.18 (1) the complaint or charge results in disciplinary action or the employee resigns or  
 3.19 is terminated from employment while the complaint or charge is pending; or

3.20 (2) potential legal claims arising out of the conduct that is the subject of the  
 3.21 complaint or charge are released as part of a settlement agreement.

3.22 This paragraph and paragraph (e) do not authorize the release of data that are made  
 3.23 not public under other law.

3.24 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

3.25 **Sec. 2. GRAND JURY PROCESS STUDY.**

3.26 The Legislative Audit Commission shall direct the legislative auditor to conduct  
 3.27 a study of the grand jury process for officer-involved critical incidents. The study shall  
 3.28 include review of the grand jury process in Minnesota and across the country, and options  
 3.29 to update the grand jury process if the findings indicate changes are warranted. The  
 3.30 auditor shall report findings to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and  
 3.31 house of representatives judiciary committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice  
 3.32 policy and funding by July 1, 2017.

3.33 **Sec. 3. APPROPRIATION; CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAM TRAINING.**

4.1 \$..... in fiscal year 2017 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner  
4.2 of public safety to fund grants to train peace officers in the 40-hour crisis intervention  
4.3 team training. Crisis intervention team training provides law enforcement-based crisis  
4.4 intervention training to assist individuals with a mental illness, and improves the safety  
4.5 of patrol officers, consumers, family members, and citizens in the community. Training  
4.6 reduces both stigma and the need for further involvement with the criminal justice system.