

## CHAPTER 626

TRAINING; INVESTIGATION, APPREHENSION;  
REPORTS

626.553	Gunshot wounds; peace officers, discharging firearms; investigations, reports.	626.856	School of law enforcement.
626.556	Reporting of maltreatment of minors.	626.857	Advisory council.
626.5562	Toxicology tests required.	626.86	Repealed.
626.557	Reporting of maltreatment of vulnerable adults.	626.861	Levy and collection of penalty assessments.
626.84	Definitions and scope.	626.89	Peace officer discipline procedures act.
626.8452	Deadly force and firearms use; policies and instruction required.	626.90	Law enforcement authority; tribal peace officers.

**626.553 GUNSHOT WOUNDS; PEACE OFFICERS, DISCHARGING FIREARMS; INVESTIGATIONS, REPORTS.**

*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 2. Whenever a peace officer discharges a firearm in the course of duty, other than for training purposes or the killing of an animal that is sick, injured, or dangerous, notification shall be filed within 30 days of the incident by the officer's department head with the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner of public safety shall forward a copy of the filing to the board of peace officer standards and training. The notification shall contain information concerning the reason for and circumstances surrounding discharge of the firearm. The commissioner of public safety shall file a report with the legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year containing summary information concerning use of firearms by peace officers.

*History: 1991 c 141 s 1*

**626.556 REPORTING OF MALTREATMENT OF MINORS.**

*[For text of subds 1 to 4, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 4a. **Retaliation prohibited.** (a) An employer of any person required to make reports under subdivision 3 shall not retaliate against the person for reporting in good faith abuse or neglect pursuant to this section, or against a child with respect to whom a report is made, because of the report.

(b) The employer of any person required to report under subdivision 3 who retaliates against the person because of a report of abuse or neglect is liable to that person for actual damages and, in addition, a penalty up to \$10,000.

(c) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any adverse action within 90 days of a report is retaliatory. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "adverse action" refers to action taken by an employer of a person required to report under subdivision 3 which is involved in a report against the person making the report or the child with respect to whom the report was made because of the report, and includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) discharge, suspension, termination, or transfer from the facility, institution, school, or agency;
- (2) discharge from or termination of employment;
- (3) demotion or reduction in remuneration for services; or
- (4) restriction or prohibition of access to the facility, institution, school, agency, or persons affiliated with it.

*[For text of subds 5 to 10g, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 10h. Child abuse data; release to family court services.** The responsible authority or its designee of a local welfare agency may release private or confidential data on an active case involving assessment or investigation of actions that are defined as sexual abuse, physical abuse, or neglect under this section to a court services agency if:

(1) the court services agency has an active case involving a common client or clients who are the subject of the data; and

(2) the data are necessary for the court services agency to effectively process the court services' case, including investigating or performing other duties relating to the case required by law.

The data disclosed under this subdivision may be used only for purposes of the active court services case described in clause (1) and may not be further disclosed to any other person or agency, except as authorized by law.

*[For text of subds 11 to 11b, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 11c. Welfare, court services agency, and school records maintained.** Notwithstanding sections 138.163 and 138.17, records maintained or records derived from reports of abuse by local welfare agencies, court services agencies, or schools under this section shall be destroyed as provided in paragraphs (a) to (d) by the responsible authority.

(a) If upon assessment or investigation there is no determination of maltreatment or the need for child protective services, the records may be maintained for a period of four years. After the individual alleged to have maltreated a child is notified under subdivision 10f of the determinations at the conclusion of the assessment or investigation, upon that individual's request, records shall be destroyed within 30 days.

(b) All records relating to reports which, upon assessment or investigation, indicate either maltreatment or a need for child protective services shall be destroyed seven years after the date of the final entry in the case record.

(c) All records regarding a report of maltreatment, including any notification of intent to interview which was received by a school under subdivision 10, paragraph (d), shall be destroyed by the school when ordered to do so by the agency conducting the assessment or investigation. The agency shall order the destruction of the notification when other records relating to the report under investigation or assessment are destroyed under this subdivision.

(d) Private or confidential data released to a court services agency under subdivision 10h must be destroyed by the court services agency when ordered to do so by the local welfare agency that released the data. The local welfare agency shall order destruction of the data when other records relating to the assessment or investigation are destroyed under this subdivision.

*[For text of subd 12, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 181 s 1; 1991 c 319 s 24,25

## **626.5562 TOXICOLOGY TESTS REQUIRED.**

*[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 3. Report to department of health.** Physicians shall report to the department of health the results of tests performed under subdivisions 1 and 2. A report shall be made on the certificate of live birth medical supplement or the report of fetal death medical supplement filed on or after February 1, 1991. The reports are medical data under section 13.42.

*[For text of subd 4, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 5. Reliability of tests.** A positive test result reported under this section must be obtained from a confirmatory test performed by a drug testing laboratory which

meets the requirements of section 181.953, and must be performed according to the requirements for performance of confirmatory tests imposed by the licensing, accreditation, or certification program listed in section 181.953, subdivision 1, in which the laboratory participates.

*History: 1991 c 36 s 4; 1991 c 60 s 10*

#### **626.557 REPORTING OF MALTREATMENT OF VULNERABLE ADULTS.**

*[For text of subds 1 to 16, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 17. Retaliation prohibited.** (a) A facility or person shall not retaliate against any person who reports in good faith suspected abuse or neglect pursuant to this section, or against a vulnerable adult with respect to whom a report is made, because of the report.

(b) Any facility or person which retaliates against any person because of a report of suspected abuse or neglect is liable to that person for actual damages and, in addition, a penalty up to \$10,000.

(c) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any adverse action, as defined below, within 90 days of a report, is retaliatory. For purposes of this clause, the term "adverse action" refers to action taken by a facility or person involved in a report against the person making the report or the person with respect to whom the report was made because of the report, and includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Discharge or transfer from the facility;
- (2) Discharge from or termination of employment;
- (3) Demotion or reduction in remuneration for services;
- (4) Restriction or prohibition of access to the facility or its residents; or
- (5) Any restriction of rights set forth in section 144.651.

*[For text of subds 18 and 19, see M.S.1990]*

*History: 1991 c 181 s 2*

#### **626.84 DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE.**

**Subdivision 1. Definitions.** For purposes of sections 626.84 to 626.863, the following terms have the meanings given them:

- (a) "Board" means the board of peace officer standards and training.
- (b) "Director" means the executive director of the board.

(c) "Peace officer" means an employee or an elected or appointed official of a political subdivision or law enforcement agency who is licensed by the board, charged with the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state and who has the full power of arrest, and shall also include the Minnesota state patrol, agents of the division of gambling enforcement, and state conservation officers.

(d) "Constable" has the meaning assigned to it in section 367.40.

(e) "Deputy constable" has the meaning assigned to it in section 367.40.

(f) "Part-time peace officer" means an individual licensed by the board whose services are utilized by law enforcement agencies no more than an average of 20 hours per week, not including time spent on call when no call to active duty is received, calculated on an annual basis, who has either full powers of arrest or authorization to carry a firearm while on active duty. The term shall apply even though the individual receives no compensation for time spent on active duty, and shall apply irrespective of the title conferred upon the individual by any law enforcement agency. The limitation on the average number of hours in which the services of a part-time peace officer may be utilized shall not apply to a part-time peace officer who has formally notified the board pursuant to rules adopted by the board of the part-time peace officer's intention to pursue the specialized training for part-time peace officers who desire to become peace officers pur-

suant to sections 626.843, subdivision 1, clause (g), and 626.845, subdivision 1, clause (g).

(g) "Reserve officer" means an individual whose services are utilized by a law enforcement agency to provide supplementary assistance at special events, traffic or crowd control, and administrative or clerical assistance. A reserve officer's duties do not include enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state, and the officer does not have full powers of arrest or authorization to carry a firearm on duty.

(h) "Law enforcement agency" means a unit of state or local government that is authorized by law to grant full powers of arrest and to charge a person with the duties of preventing and detecting crime and enforcing the general criminal laws of the state.

(i) "Professional peace officer education" means a post-secondary degree program, or a nondegree program for persons who already have a college degree, that is offered by a college or university in Minnesota, designed for persons seeking licensure as a peace officer, and approved by the board.

*[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 356 art 6 s 1

#### **626.8452 DEADLY FORCE AND FIREARMS USE; POLICIES AND INSTRUCTION REQUIRED.**

Subdivision 1. **Deadly force policy.** By January 1, 1992, the head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall establish and enforce a written policy governing the use of force, including deadly force, as defined in section 609.066, by peace officers and part-time peace officers employed by the agency. The policy must be consistent with the provisions of section 609.066, subdivision 2, and may not prohibit the use of deadly force under circumstances in which that force is justified under section 609.066, subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Deadly force and firearms use; initial instruction.** Beginning January 1, 1992, the head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall provide instruction on the use of force, deadly force, and the use of firearms to every peace officer and part-time peace officer newly appointed by or beginning employment with the agency. This instruction must occur before the agency head issues a firearm to the officer or otherwise authorizes the officer to carry a firearm in the course of employment. The instruction must be based on the agency's written policy required in subdivision 1 and on the instructional materials required by the board for peace officer and part-time peace officer licensure.

Subd. 3. **Deadly force and firearms use; continuing instruction.** Beginning January 1, 1992, the head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall provide the instruction described in subdivision 2 to every peace officer and part-time peace officer currently employed by the agency. This instruction must be provided at least once a year.

Subd. 4. **Record keeping required.** The head of every local and state law enforcement agency shall maintain written records of the agency's compliance with the requirements of subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 5. **Licensing sanctions; injunctive relief.** The board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief under section 214.11 for failure to comply with the requirements of this section.

**History:** 1991 c 141 s 2

#### **626.856 SCHOOL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.**

By July 1, 1992, the state university system shall develop a school of law enforcement in the metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2, whose mission is to advance the profession of law enforcement. The school may offer professional peace officer education, graduate degree programs, and peace officer continuing education programs, and may conduct applied research.

**History:** 1991 c 356 art 6 s 2

**626.857 ADVISORY COUNCIL.**

An advisory council of no more than 12 members is established consisting of law enforcement faculty and administrators, peace officers, police chiefs, sheriffs, and citizens. The state university board, the community college board, and the technical college board shall each appoint four members. The advisory council shall meet at least once each year to advise the post-secondary systems regarding professional peace officer education. The advisory council shall include women and members of minority groups. The advisory council shall expire on June 30, 1993.

*History: 1991 c 356 art 6 s 3*

**626.86** [Repealed, 1991 c 356 art 6 s 5]

**626.861 LEVY AND COLLECTION OF PENALTY ASSESSMENTS.**

**Subdivision 1. Levy of assessment.** There is levied a penalty assessment of 12 percent on each fine imposed and collected by the courts of this state for traffic offenses in violation of chapters 168 to 173 or equivalent local ordinances, other than a fine or forfeiture for a violation of a local ordinance or other law relating to the parking of a vehicle. In cases where the defendant is convicted but a fine is not imposed, or execution of the fine is stayed, the court shall impose a penalty assessment of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 when the conviction is for a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor, and shall impose a penalty assessment of not less than \$10 but not more than \$50 when the conviction is for a gross misdemeanor or felony. Where multiple offenses are involved, the penalty assessment shall be assessed separately on each offense for which the defendant is sentenced. If imposition or execution of sentence is stayed for all of the multiple offenses, the penalty assessment shall be based upon the most serious offense of which the defendant was convicted. Where the court suspends a portion of a fine, the suspended portion shall not be counted in determining the amount of the penalty assessment unless the offender is ordered to pay the suspended portion of the fine. Suspension of an entire fine shall be treated as a stay of execution for purposes of computing the amount of the penalty assessment.

*[For text of subs 2 and 3, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 4. Peace officers training account.** Receipts from penalty assessments must be credited to the general fund. The peace officers standards and training board may allocate from funds appropriated as follows:

(a) Up to 30 percent may be provided for reimbursement to board approved skills courses.

(b) Up to 15 percent may be used for the school of law enforcement.

(c) The balance may be used to pay each local unit of government an amount in proportion to the number of licensed peace officers and constables employed, at a rate to be determined by the board. The disbursed amount must be used exclusively for reimbursement of the cost of in-service training required under this chapter and chapter 214.

*History: 1991 c 233 s 107,108*

**PEACE OFFICER DISCIPLINE PROCEDURES****626.89 PEACE OFFICER DISCIPLINE PROCEDURES ACT.**

**Subdivision 1. Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

(a) "Administrative hearing" means a nonjudicial hearing or arbitration authorized to recommend, approve, or order discipline.

(b) "Formal statement" means the questioning of an officer in the course of obtaining a recorded, stenographic, or signed statement to be used as evidence in a disciplinary proceeding against the officer.

(c) "Officer" means a licensed peace officer or part-time peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraphs (c) and (f), who is employed by a unit of government.

**Subd. 2. Applicability.** The procedures and provisions of this section apply to law enforcement agencies and government units. The procedures and provisions of this section do not apply to:

(1) investigations and proceedings of the Minneapolis civilian police review authority; or

(2) investigations of criminal charges against an officer.

**Subd. 3. Governing formal statement procedures.** The formal statement of an officer must be taken in accordance with subdivisions 4 to 10.

**Subd. 4. Place of formal statement.** The formal statement must be taken at a facility of the employing or investigating agency or at a place agreed to by the investigating individual and the investigated officer.

**Subd. 5. Complaint.** An officer's formal statement may not be taken unless there is filed with the employing or investigating agency a written complaint signed by the complainant stating the complainant's knowledge, and the officer has been given a summary of the allegations. Complaints stating the signer's knowledge also may be filed by members of the law enforcement agency. Before an administrative hearing is begun, the officer must be given a copy of the signed complaint.

**Subd. 6. Witnesses; investigative reports.** Upon request, the investigating agency or the officer shall provide the other party with a list of witnesses that the agency or officer expects to testify at the administrative hearing and the substance of the testimony. A party is entitled to copies of any witness statements in the possession of the other party and an officer is entitled to a copy of the investigating agency's investigative report, provided that any references in a witness statement or investigative report that would reveal the identity of confidential informants need not be disclosed except upon order of the person presiding over the administrative hearing for good cause shown.

**Subd. 7. Sessions.** Sessions at which a formal statement is taken must be of reasonable duration and must give the officer reasonable periods for rest and personal necessities. When practicable, sessions must be held during the officer's regularly scheduled work shift. If the session is not held during the officer's regularly scheduled work shift, the officer must be paid by the employing agency at the officer's current compensation rate for time spent attending the session.

**Subd. 8. Record.** A complete record of sessions at which a formal statement is taken must be made by electronic recording or otherwise. Upon written request of the officer whose statement is taken, a complete copy or transcript must be made available to the officer without charge or undue delay. The session may be tape recorded by the investigating officer and by the officer under investigation.

**Subd. 9. Presence of attorney or union representative.** The officer whose formal statement is taken has the right to have an attorney or union representative of the officer's choosing present during the session. The officer may request the presence of an attorney or union representative at any time before or during the session. When a request under this subdivision is made, no formal statement may be taken until a reasonable opportunity is provided for the officer to obtain the presence of the attorney or union representative.

**Subd. 10. Admissions.** Before an officer's formal statement is taken, the officer shall be advised in writing or on the record that admissions made in the course of the formal statement may be used as evidence of misconduct or as a basis for discipline.

**Subd. 11. Disclosure of financial records.** No employer may require an officer to produce or disclose the officer's personal financial records except pursuant to a valid search warrant or subpoena.

**Subd. 12. Release of photographs.** No law enforcement agency or governmental unit may publicly release photographs of an officer without the written permission of the officer, except that the agency or unit may display a photograph of an officer to a

prospective witness as part of an agency or unit investigation, and the agency or unit may provide a photograph of an officer to the civilian police review authority for it to display to a prospective witness as part of the authority's investigation.

Subd. 13. **Disciplinary letter.** No disciplinary letter or reprimand may be included in an officer's personnel record unless the officer has been given a copy of the letter or reprimand.

Subd. 14. **Retaliatory action prohibited.** No officer may be discharged, disciplined, or threatened with discharge or discipline as retaliation for or solely by reason of the officer's exercise of the rights provided by this section.

Subd. 15. **Rights not reduced.** The rights of officers provided by this section are in addition to and do not diminish the rights and privileges of officers that are provided under an applicable collective bargaining agreement or any other applicable law.

Subd. 16. **Action for damages.** Notwithstanding section 3.736 or 466.03, a political subdivision or state agency that violates this section is liable to the officer for actual damages resulting from the violation, plus costs and reasonable attorney fees. The political subdivision or the state is deemed to have waived any immunity to a cause of action brought under this subdivision, except that the monetary limits on liability under section 3.736, subdivision 4, or 466.04 apply.

**History:** 1991 c 334 s 1

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY OF MILLE LACS BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

### 626.90 LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY; TRIBAL PEACE OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** As used in this section, "band" means the federally recognized Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians.

Subd. 2. **Law enforcement agency.** (a) The band has the powers of a law enforcement agency, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (h), if all of the requirements of clauses (1) to (4) are met:

(1) the band agrees to be subject to liability for its torts and those of its officers, employees, and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties arising out of a law enforcement agency function conferred by this section, to the same extent as a municipality under chapter 466, and the band further agrees, notwithstanding section 16B.06, subdivision 6, to waive its sovereign immunity for purposes of claims of this liability;

(2) the band files with the board of peace officer standards and training a bond or certificate of insurance for liability coverage for the maximum amounts set forth in section 466.04;

(3) the band files with the board of peace officer standards and training a certificate of insurance for liability of its law enforcement officers, employees, and agents for lawsuits under the United States Constitution; and

(4) the band agrees to be subject to section 13.82 and any other laws of the state relating to data practices of law enforcement agencies.

(b) The band shall enter into mutual aid/cooperative agreements with the Mille Lacs county sheriff under section 471.59 to define and regulate the provision of law enforcement services under this section. The agreements must define the trust property involved in the joint powers agreement.

(c) The band shall have concurrent jurisdictional authority under this section with the Mille Lacs county sheriff's department only if the requirements of paragraph (a) are met and under the following circumstances:

(1) over all persons in the geographical boundaries of the property held by the United States in trust for the Mille Lacs band or the Minnesota Chippewa tribe;

(2) over all Minnesota Chippewa tribal members within the boundaries of the Treaty of February 22, 1855, 10 Stat. 1165, in Mille Lacs county, Minnesota; and

(3) concurrent jurisdiction over any person who commits or attempts to commit a crime in the presence of an appointed band peace officer within the boundaries of the Treaty of February 22, 1855, 10 Stat. 1165, in Mille Lacs county, Minnesota.

**Subd. 3. Peace officers.** If the band complies with the requirements set forth in subdivision 2, the band is authorized to appoint peace officers, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), who have the same powers as peace officers employed by local units of government.

**Subd. 4. County jail.** The sheriff of the county in which the violation occurred is responsible for receiving persons arrested by peace officers appointed under subdivision 3 and acting under the authority conferred by this section.

**Subd. 5. Prosecuting authority.** The Mille Lacs county attorney is responsible to prosecute or initiate petitions for any person arrested, investigated, or detained by peace officers appointed under subdivision 3 and acting under the authority conferred by this section.

**Subd. 6. Effect on federal law.** Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict the band's authority under federal law.

**Subd. 7. Construction.** This section is limited to law enforcement authority only, and nothing in this section shall affect any other jurisdictional relationships or disputes involving the band or current reservation boundaries or entitle the band as a municipality or subdivision of government to any fine or penalty revenue allocation under section 487.33.

**History:** 1991 c 189 s 1