

CHAPTER 626

TRAINING; INVESTIGATION, APPREHENSION;
REPORTS

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SEARCH WARRANTS

626.01 [Repealed, 1963 c 849 s 17]

626.02 [Repealed, 1963 c 849 s 17]

626.03 [Repealed, 1963 c 849 s 17]

626.04 PROPERTY; SEIZURE, KEEPING, AND DISPOSAL.

When any officer seizes, with or without warrant, any property or thing, it shall be safely kept by direction of the court as long as necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial. After the trial the property or thing shall, unless otherwise subject to lawful detention, be returned to its owner or any other person entitled to possess it. Any property or thing seized may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the court. Any money found in gambling devices when seized shall be paid into the county treasury. If the gambling devices are seized by a police officer of a municipality, the money shall be paid into the treasury of the municipality.

History: (10540) *RL s 5199; 1929 c 177; 1963 c 849 s 16; 1983 c 359 s 111*

626.05 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Search warrant.** A search warrant is an order in writing, in the name of the state, signed by a court other than a probate court, directed to a peace officer, commanding the peace officer to make a search as authorized by law and hold any item seized, subject to the order of a court.

Subd. 2. The term "peace officer" as used in sections 626.04 to 626.17 means a sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer, constable, conservation officer, agent of the bureau of criminal apprehension, agent of the division of gambling enforcement, or University of Minnesota peace officer.

Subd. 3. **Crime.** The term "crime" as used in sections 626.04 to 626.17 includes (1) those offenses defined as crimes in section 609.02, subdivision 1, and (2) all violations of municipal ordinances for which a misdemeanor sentence may be imposed.

History: *1963 c 849 s 3; 1976 c 2 s 154; 1977 c 82 s 4; 1979 c 258 s 21; 1983 c 359 s 112; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 447 s 1; 1989 c 334 art 6 s 11; 1990 c 502 s 7*

626.06 JURISDICTION TO ISSUE.

Search warrants may be issued by any court, other than a probate court, having jurisdiction in the area where the place to be searched is located.

History: *1963 c 849 s 4; 1983 c 359 s 113*

626.07 GROUNDS FOR ISSUANCE.

A search warrant may be issued upon any of the following grounds:

- (1) The property or things were stolen or embezzled;
- (2) The property or things were used as the means of committing a crime;
- (3) The possession of the property or things constitutes a crime;
- (4) The property or things are in the possession of any person with the intent to use them as a means of committing a crime, or the property or things so intended to be used are in the possession of another to whom they have been delivered for the purpose of concealing them or preventing their being discovered;
- (5) The property or things to be seized consist of any item or constitute any evidence which tends to show a crime has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a crime.

The property or things described in this section may be taken pursuant to the warrant from any place, or from any person in whose possession they may be.

History: *1963 c 849 s 5*

626.08 PROBABLE CAUSE.

A search warrant cannot be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person, and particularly describing the property or thing to be seized, and particularly describing the place to be searched.

History: 1963 c 849 s 6

626.09 EXAMINATION OF PARTIES MAKING REQUEST.

The court may, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath the person seeking the warrant and any witnesses the person may produce. It shall take the affidavits in writing, and cause them to be subscribed to by the party or parties making them.

History: 1963 c 849 s 7; 1983 c 359 s 114; 1986 c 444

626.10 AFFIDAVIT, CONTENT.

The affidavit or affidavits must set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the application, or probable cause for believing that they exist.

History: 1963 c 849 s 8

626.11 ISSUANCE OF WARRANT.

If the judge is satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, the judge must issue a signed search warrant, naming the judge's judicial office, to a peace officer in the judge's county or to an agent of the bureau of criminal apprehension. The warrant shall direct the officer or agent to search the person or place named for the property or things specified, and to retain the property or things in the officer's or agent's custody subject to order of the court issuing the warrant.

History: 1963 c 849 s 9; 1979 c 258 s 22; 1983 c 359 s 115; 1986 c 444

626.12 APPLICANTS, NAMES ON WARRANT.

The warrant, in addition, shall contain the names of the persons presenting affidavits in support of the application, and the grounds for its issuance.

History: 1963 c 849 s 10

626.13 SERVICE; PERSONS MAKING.

A search warrant may in all cases be served by any of the officers mentioned in its directions, but by no other person, except in aid of the officer on the officer's requiring it, the officer being present and acting in its execution. If the warrant is to be served by an agent of the bureau of criminal apprehension, an agent of the division of gambling enforcement, or a conservation officer, the agent or conservation officer shall notify the chief of police of an organized full-time police department of the municipality or, if there is no such local chief of police, the sheriff or a deputy sheriff of the county in which service is to be made prior to execution.

History: 1963 c 849 s 11; 1979 c 258 s 23; 1986 c 444; 1989 c 334 art 6 s 12; 1990 c 502 s 8

626.14 TIME OF SERVICE.

A search warrant may be served only between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. unless the court determines on the basis of facts stated in the affidavits that a nighttime search outside those hours is necessary to prevent the loss, destruction, or removal of the objects of the search or to protect the searchers or the public. The search warrant shall state that it may be served only between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. unless a nighttime search outside those hours is authorized.

History: 1963 c 849 s 12; 1983 c 359 s 116; 1992 c 569 s 29

626.15 EXECUTION AND RETURN OF WARRANT, TIME.

A search warrant must be executed and returned to the court which issued it within ten days after its date. After the expiration of this time, the warrant is void unless previously executed.

History: 1963 c 849 s 13; 1983 c 359 s 117

626.16 DELIVERY OF COPY OF WARRANT AND RECEIPT.

When the officer conducts the search the officer must give a copy of the warrant and, when property or things are taken, a receipt therefor (specifying it in detail) to the person in whose possession the premises or the property or things taken were found; or, in the absence of any person, the officer must leave such copy of the warrant and receipt in the place where the property or things were found. Such delivery of a copy of the warrant shall constitute service.

History: 1963 c 849 s 14; 1986 c 444

626.17 RETURN AND INVENTORY.

The officer must immediately return the warrant to the court and deliver to it a written inventory of the property or things taken, verified by the certificate of the officer at the foot of the inventory.

History: 1963 c 849 s 15; 1983 c 359 s 118

UNLAWFUL SEARCHES AND SEIZURES**626.21 RETURN OF PROPERTY AND SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE.**

A person aggrieved by an unlawful search and seizure may move the district court for the district in which the property was seized or the municipal court having jurisdiction of the substantive offense for the return of the property and to suppress the use, as evidence, of anything so obtained on the ground that (1) the property was illegally seized, or (2) the property was illegally seized without warrant, or (3) the warrant is insufficient on its face, or (4) the property seized is not that described in the warrant, or (5) there was not probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, or (6) the warrant was illegally executed, or (7) the warrant was improvidently issued. The judge shall receive evidence on any issue of fact necessary to the decision of the motion. If the motion is granted the property shall be restored unless otherwise subject to lawful detention, and it shall not be admissible in evidence at any hearing or trial. The motion to suppress evidence may also be made in the district where the trial is to be had. The motion shall be made before trial or hearing unless opportunity therefor did not exist or the defendant was not aware of the grounds for the motion, but the court in its discretion may entertain the motion at the trial or hearing.

History: 1963 c 850 s 1

626.22 MALICIOUSLY PROCURING SEARCH WARRANT; MISCONDUCT IN USE.

Every person who shall maliciously and without probable cause procure a search warrant to be issued and executed, and every officer who, in executing a search warrant, shall willfully exceed the officer's authority, or exercise it with unnecessary severity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: (10031) RL s 4846; 1986 c 444

626.311 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]

626.312 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]

626.313 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]

626.314 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]

- 626.315 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]
- 626.316 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]
- 626.317 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]
- 626.318 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]
- 626.319 [Repealed, 1969 c 177 s 1]
- 626.32 [Obsolete]
- 626.33 [Renumbered 299C.03]
- 626.34 [Renumbered 299C.04]
- 626.35 [Renumbered 299C.05]
- 626.36 [Renumbered 299C.06]
- 626.365 [Renumbered 299C.07]
- 626.37 [Renumbered 299C.08]
- 626.38 [Renumbered 299C.09]
- 626.39 [Renumbered 299C.10]
- 626.40 [Renumbered 299C.11]
- 626.41 [Renumbered 299C.12]
- 626.42 [Renumbered 299C.13]
- 626.43 [Renumbered 299C.14]
- 626.44 [Renumbered 299C.15]
- 626.45 [Renumbered 299C.16]
- 626.46 [Repealed, Ex1959 c 34 s 12]
- 626.461 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.462 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.463 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.464 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.465 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.466 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.467 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.468 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.469 [Repealed, 1967 c 870 s 15]
- 626.47 [Renumbered 299C.17]
- 626.48 [Renumbered 299C.18]
- 626.49 [Renumbered 299C.19]
- 626.50 [Renumbered 299C.20]
- 626.51 [Renumbered 299C.21]

REPORTS

626.52 REPORTING OF SUSPICIOUS WOUNDS BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

Subdivision 1. **Definition.** As used in this section, "health professional" means a physician, surgeon, person authorized to engage in the practice of healing, superintendent or manager of a hospital, nurse, or pharmacist.

Subd. 2. **Health professionals required to report.** A health professional shall immediately report, as provided under section 626.53, to the local police department or county sheriff all bullet wounds, gunshot wounds, powder burns, or any other injury arising from, or caused by the discharge of any gun, pistol, or any other firearm, which wound the health professional is called upon to treat, dress, or bandage.

A health professional shall report to the proper police authorities any wound that the reporter has reasonable cause to believe has been inflicted on a perpetrator of a

crime by a dangerous weapon other than a firearm as defined under section 609.02, subdivision 6.

Subd. 3. Reporting burns. A health professional shall file a written report with the state fire marshal within 72 hours after being notified of a burn injury or wound that the professional is called upon to treat, dress, or bandage, if the victim has sustained second- or third-degree burns to five percent or more of the body, the victim has sustained burns to the upper respiratory tract or sustained laryngeal edema from inhaling superheated air, or the victim has sustained a burn injury or wound that may result in the victim's death. The state fire marshal shall provide the form for the report.

History: (9950-22a) 1935 c 165 s 1; 1963 c 489 s 1; 1965 c 759 s 1; 1985 c 288 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 548 s 1,2; 1989 c 290 art 8 s 3

626.53 REPORT BY TELEPHONE AND LETTER.

The report required by section 626.52, subdivision 2, shall be made forthwith by telephone or in person, and shall be promptly supplemented by letter, enclosed in a securely sealed, postpaid envelope, addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the wound is examined, dressed, or otherwise treated; except that, if the place in which the patient is treated for such injury or the patient's wound dressed or bandaged be in a city of the first, second, or third class, such report shall be made and transmitted as herein provided to the chief of police of such city instead of the sheriff. The office of any such sheriff and of any such chief of police shall keep the report as a confidential communication and shall not disclose the name of the person making the same, and the party making the report shall not by reason thereof be subpoenaed, examined, or forced to testify in court as a consequence of having made such a report.

History: (9950-23) 1935 c 165 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 548 s 3

626.54 APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 626.52 TO 626.55.

The requirements of sections 626.52 to 626.55 shall not apply to a nurse employed in a hospital nor to a nurse regularly employed by a physician, surgeon, or other person practicing healing, where the employer has made a proper report in compliance therewith.

History: (9950-24) 1935 c 165 s 3

626.55 PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. Any person who violates any provision of sections 626.52 to 626.55, other than section 626.52, subdivision 3, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 2. Any person reporting in good faith and exercising due care shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might result by reason of the person's actions pursuant to this section. No cause of action may be brought against any person for not making a report pursuant to this section.

History: (9950-25) 1935 c 165 s 4; 1985 c 288 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 548 s 4

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

Subdivision 1. Upon receipt of the report required in sections 626.52 and 626.53, the sheriff or chief of police receiving the report shall determine the general cause of the wound, and upon determining that the wound was caused by an action connected with the occupation or sport of hunting or shooting the sheriff or chief of police shall immediately conduct a detailed investigation into the facts surrounding the incident or occurrence which occasioned the injury or death reported. The investigating officer shall report the findings of the investigation to the commissioner of natural resources on forms provided by the commissioner for this purpose.

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: 1957 c 407 s 1; 1969 c 1129 art 10 s 2; 1977 c 455 s 89; 1983 c 293 s 108; 1986 c 444; 1991 c 141 s 1

626.5531 REPORTING OF CRIMES MOTIVATED BY BIAS.

Subdivision 1. Reports required. A peace officer must report to the head of the officer's department every violation of chapter 609 or a local criminal ordinance if the officer has reason to believe, or if the victim alleges, that the offender was motivated to commit the act by the victim's race, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or characteristics identified as sexual orientation. The superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension shall adopt a reporting form to be used by law enforcement agencies in making the reports required under this section. The reports must include for each incident all of the following:

- (1) the date of the offense;
- (2) the location of the offense;
- (3) whether the target of the incident is a person, private property, or public property;
- (4) the crime committed;
- (5) the type of bias and information about the offender and the victim that is relevant to that bias;
- (6) any organized group involved in the incident;
- (7) the disposition of the case;
- (8) whether the determination that the offense was motivated by bias was based on the officer's reasonable belief or on the victim's allegation; and
- (9) any additional information the superintendent deems necessary for the acquisition of accurate and relevant data.

Subd. 2. Use of information collected. The head of a local law enforcement agency or state law enforcement department that employs peace officers licensed under section 626.843 must file a monthly report describing crimes reported under this section with the department of public safety, bureau of criminal apprehension. The commissioner of public safety must summarize and analyze the information received and file an annual report with the department of human rights and the legislature. The commissioner may include information in the annual report concerning any additional criminal activity motivated by bias that is not covered by this section.

History: 1988 c 643 s 1; 1989 c 261 s 9; 1992 c 571 art 15 s 12

626.5532 PURSUIT OF FLEEING SUSPECTS BY PEACE OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. Reports. If a peace officer pursues a fleeing suspect, the officer's department head must file a notice of the incident with the commissioner of public safety within 30 days following the pursuit. A pursuit must be reported under this section if it is a pursuit by a peace officer of a motor vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487. The notice must contain information concerning the reason for and circumstances surrounding the pursuit, including the alleged offense, the length of the pursuit in distance and time, the outcome of the pursuit, any charges filed against the suspect as a result of the pursuit, injuries and property damage resulting from the pursuit, and other information deemed relevant by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. Local governments to adopt procedures and training requirements. Each political subdivision and state law enforcement agency that employs persons licensed

by the peace officer standards and training board under section 626.845 must establish written procedures to govern the conduct of peace officers who are in pursuit of a vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487, and requirements for the training of peace officers in conducting pursuits. The procedures must state how peace officers will provide assistance to a person injured during the course of a pursuit. A political subdivision or agency that does not establish procedures and requirements by October 1, 1989, is subject to licensing sanctions of the peace officer standards and training board.

History: 1988 c 712 s 17

626.554 [Repealed, 1975 c 221 s 2]

626.555 [Repealed, 1980 c 542 s 2]

626.556 REPORTING OF MALTREATMENT OF MINORS.

Subdivision 1. Public policy. The legislature hereby declares that the public policy of this state is to protect children whose health or welfare may be jeopardized through physical abuse, neglect, or sexual abuse. In furtherance of this public policy, it is the intent of the legislature under this section to strengthen the family and make the home, school, and community safe for children by promoting responsible child care in all settings; and to provide, when necessary, a safe temporary or permanent home environment for physically or sexually abused or neglected children.

In addition, it is the policy of this state to require the reporting of neglect, physical or sexual abuse of children in the home, school, and community settings; to provide for the voluntary reporting of abuse or neglect of children; to require the assessment and investigation of the reports; and to provide protective and counseling services in appropriate cases.

Subd. 2. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them unless the specific content indicates otherwise:

(a) "Sexual abuse" means the subjection of a child by a person responsible for the child's care, or by a person in a position of authority, as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 10, to any act which constitutes a violation of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345. Sexual abuse also includes any act which involves a minor which constitutes a violation of sections 609.321 to 609.324 or 617.246. Sexual abuse includes threatened sexual abuse.

(b) "Person responsible for the child's care" means (1) an individual functioning within the family unit and having responsibilities for the care of the child such as a parent, guardian, or other person having similar care responsibilities, or (2) an individual functioning outside the family unit and having responsibilities for the care of the child such as a teacher, school administrator, or other lawful custodian of a child having either full-time or short-term care responsibilities including, but not limited to, day care, babysitting whether paid or unpaid, counseling, teaching, and coaching.

(c) "Neglect" means failure by a person responsible for a child's care to supply a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical care when reasonably able to do so or failure to protect a child from conditions or actions which imminently and seriously endanger the child's physical or mental health when reasonably able to do so. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that a child is neglected solely because the child's parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child's care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child in lieu of medical care; except that there is a duty to report if a lack of medical care may cause imminent and serious danger to the child's health. This section does not impose upon persons, not otherwise legally responsible for providing a child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical care, a duty to provide that care. Neglect includes prenatal exposure to a controlled substance, as defined in section 253B.02, subdivision 2, used by the mother for a nonmedical purpose, as evidenced by withdrawal symptoms in the child at birth, results of a toxicology

test performed on the mother at delivery or the child at birth, or medical effects or developmental delays during the child's first year of life that medically indicate prenatal exposure to a controlled substance. Neglect also means "medical neglect" as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 2a, clause (5).

(d) "Physical abuse" means any physical or mental injury, or threatened injury, inflicted by a person responsible for the child's care on a child other than by accidental means, or any physical or mental injury that cannot reasonably be explained by the child's history of injuries, or any aversive and deprivation procedures that have not been authorized under section 245.825.

(e) "Report" means any report received by the local welfare agency, police department, or county sheriff pursuant to this section.

(f) "Facility" means a day care facility, residential facility, agency, hospital, sanitarium, or other facility or institution required to be licensed pursuant to sections 144.50 to 144.58, 241.021, or 245A.01 to 245A.16.

(g) "Operator" means an operator or agency as defined in section 245A.02.

(h) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of human services.

(i) "Assessment" includes authority to interview the child, the person or persons responsible for the child's care, the alleged perpetrator, and any other person with knowledge of the abuse or neglect for the purpose of gathering the facts, assessing the risk to the child, and formulating a plan.

(j) "Practice of social services," for the purposes of subdivision 3, includes but is not limited to employee assistance counseling and the provision of guardian ad litem services.

(k) "Mental injury" means an injury to the psychological capacity or emotional stability of a child as evidenced by an observable or substantial impairment in the child's ability to function within a normal range of performance and behavior with due regard to the child's culture.

(l) "Threatened injury" means a statement, overt act, condition, or status that represents a substantial risk of physical or sexual abuse or mental injury.

Subd. 3. Persons mandated to report. (a) A person who knows or has reason to believe a child is being neglected or physically or sexually abused, as defined in subdivision 2, or has been neglected or physically or sexually abused within the preceding three years, shall immediately report the information to the local welfare agency, police department, or the county sheriff if the person is:

(1) a professional or professional's delegate who is engaged in the practice of the healing arts, social services, hospital administration, psychological or psychiatric treatment, child care, education, or law enforcement; or

(2) employed as a member of the clergy and received the information while engaged in ministerial duties, provided that a member of the clergy is not required by this subdivision to report information that is otherwise privileged under section 595.02, subdivision 1, paragraph (c).

The police department or the county sheriff, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local welfare agency orally and in writing. The local welfare agency, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local police department or the county sheriff orally and in writing. The county sheriff and the head of every local welfare agency and police department shall each designate a person within their agency, department, or office who is responsible for ensuring that the notification duties of this paragraph and paragraph (b) are carried out. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require more than one report from any institution, facility, school, or agency.

(b) Any person may voluntarily report to the local welfare agency, police department, or the county sheriff if the person knows, has reason to believe, or suspects a child is being or has been neglected or subjected to physical or sexual abuse. The police department or the county sheriff, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local welfare agency orally and in writing. The local welfare agency, upon receiving a

report, shall immediately notify the local police department or the county sheriff orally and in writing.

(c) A person mandated to report physical or sexual child abuse or neglect occurring within a licensed facility shall report the information to the agency responsible for licensing the facility. A health or corrections agency receiving a report may request the local welfare agency to provide assistance pursuant to subdivisions 10, 10a, and 10b.

(d) Any person mandated to report shall, upon request to the local welfare agency, receive a summary of the disposition of any report made by that reporter, unless release would be detrimental to the best interests of the child. Any person who is not mandated to report shall, upon request to the local welfare agency, receive a concise summary of the disposition of any report made by that reporter, unless release would be detrimental to the best interests of the child.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, "immediately" means as soon as possible but in no event longer than 24 hours.

Subd. 3a. Report of deprivation of parental rights. A person mandated to report under subdivision 3, who knows or has reason to know of a violation of section 609.26, shall report the information to the local police department or the county sheriff. Receipt by a local welfare agency of a report or notification of a report of a violation of section 609.26 shall not be construed to invoke the duties of subdivision 10, 10a, or 10b.

Subd. 4. Immunity from liability. (a) The following persons are immune from any civil or criminal liability that otherwise might result from their actions, if they are acting in good faith:

(1) any person making a voluntary or mandated report under subdivision 3 or under section 626.5561 or assisting in an assessment under this section or under section 626.5561;

(2) any social worker or supervisor employed by a local welfare agency complying with subdivision 10d or the provisions of section 626.5561; and

(3) any public or private school, facility as defined in subdivision 2, or the employee of any public or private school or facility who permits access by a local welfare agency or local law enforcement agency and assists in an investigation or assessment pursuant to subdivision 10 or under section 626.5561.

(b) A person who is a supervisor or social worker employed by a local welfare agency complying with subdivisions 10 and 11 or any related rule or provision of law is immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise result from the person's actions, if the person is acting in good faith and exercising due care.

(c) This subdivision does not provide immunity to any person for failure to make a required report or for committing neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a child.

(d) If a person who makes a voluntary or mandatory report under subdivision 3 prevails in a civil action from which the person has been granted immunity under this subdivision, the court may award the person attorney fees and costs.

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.

Subd. 5. Malicious and reckless reports. Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false report under the provisions of this section shall be liable in a civil suit for any actual damages suffered by the person or persons so reported and for any punitive damages set by the court or jury.

Subd. 6. Failure to report. A person mandated by this section to report who knows or has reason to believe that a child is neglected or physically or sexually abused, as defined in subdivision 2, or has been neglected or physically or sexually abused within the preceding three years, and fails to report is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subd. 6a. Failure to notify. If a local welfare agency receives a report under subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (b) and fails to notify the local police department or county sheriff as required by subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (b), the person within the agency who is responsible for ensuring that notification is made shall be subject to disciplinary action in keeping with the agency's existing policy or collective bargaining agreement on discipline of employees. If a local police department or a county sheriff receives a report under subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (b) and fails to notify the local welfare agency as required by subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (b), the person within the police department or county sheriff's office who is responsible for ensuring that notification is made shall be subject to disciplinary action in keeping with the agency's existing policy or collective bargaining agreement on discipline of employees.

Subd. 7. Report. An oral report shall be made immediately by telephone or otherwise. An oral report made by a person required under subdivision 3 to report shall be followed within 72 hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, by a report in writing to the appropriate police department, the county sheriff or local welfare agency. Any report shall be of sufficient content to identify the child, any person believed to be responsible for the abuse or neglect of the child if the person is known, the nature and extent of the abuse or neglect and the name and address of the reporter. Written reports received by a police department or the county sheriff shall be forwarded immediately to the local welfare agency. The police department or the county sheriff may keep copies of reports received by them. Copies of written reports received by a local welfare department shall be forwarded immediately to the local police department or the county sheriff.

A written copy of a report maintained by personnel of agencies, other than welfare or law enforcement agencies, which are subject to chapter 13 shall be confidential. An individual subject of the report may obtain access to the original report as provided by subdivision 11.

Subd. 8. Evidence not privileged. No evidence relating to the neglect or abuse of a child or to any prior incidents of neglect or abuse involving any of the same persons accused of neglect or abuse shall be excluded in any proceeding arising out of the alleged neglect or physical or sexual abuse on the grounds of privilege set forth in section 595.02, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), (d), or (g).

Subd. 9. Mandatory reporting to a medical examiner or coroner. When a person required to report under the provisions of subdivision 3 knows or has reason to believe a child has died as a result of neglect or physical or sexual abuse, the person shall report that information to the appropriate medical examiner or coroner instead of the local welfare agency, police department, or county sheriff. Medical examiners or coroners shall notify the local welfare agency or police department or county sheriff in instances in which they believe that the child has died as a result of neglect or physical or sexual abuse. The medical examiner or coroner shall complete an investigation as soon as feasible and report the findings to the police department or county sheriff and the local welfare agency. If the child was receiving services or treatment for mental illness, mental retardation or a related condition, chemical dependency, or emotional disturbance

from an agency, facility, or program as defined in section 245.91, the medical examiner or coroner shall also notify and report findings to the ombudsman established under sections 245.91 to 245.97.

Subd. 10. Duties of local welfare agency and local law enforcement agency upon receipt of a report. (a) If the report alleges neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse by a parent, guardian, or individual functioning within the family unit as a person responsible for the child's care, the local welfare agency shall immediately conduct an assessment and offer protective social services for purposes of preventing further abuses, safeguarding and enhancing the welfare of the abused or neglected minor, and preserving family life whenever possible. If the report alleges a violation of a criminal statute involving sexual abuse or physical abuse, the local law enforcement agency and local welfare agency shall coordinate the planning and execution of their respective investigation and assessment efforts to avoid a duplication of fact-finding efforts and multiple interviews. Each agency shall prepare a separate report of the results of its investigation. When necessary the local welfare agency shall seek authority to remove the child from the custody of a parent, guardian, or adult with whom the child is living. In performing any of these duties, the local welfare agency shall maintain appropriate records.

(b) When a local agency receives a report or otherwise has information indicating that a child who is a client, as defined in section 245.91, has been the subject of physical abuse or neglect at an agency, facility, or program as defined in section 245.91, it shall, in addition to its other duties under this section, immediately inform the ombudsman established under sections 245.91 to 245.97.

(c) Authority of the local welfare agency responsible for assessing the child abuse report and of the local law enforcement agency for investigating the alleged abuse includes, but is not limited to, authority to interview, without parental consent, the alleged victim and any other minors who currently reside with or who have resided with the alleged perpetrator. The interview may take place at school or at any facility or other place where the alleged victim or other minors might be found and may take place outside the presence of the perpetrator or parent, legal custodian, guardian, or school official. Except as provided in this paragraph, the parent, legal custodian, or guardian shall be notified by the responsible local welfare or law enforcement agency no later than the conclusion of the investigation or assessment that this interview has occurred. Notwithstanding rule 49.02 of the Minnesota rules of procedure for juvenile courts, the juvenile court may, after hearing on an ex parte motion by the local welfare agency, order that, where reasonable cause exists, the agency withhold notification of this interview from the parent, legal custodian, or guardian. If the interview took place or is to take place on school property, the order shall specify that school officials may not disclose to the parent, legal custodian, or guardian the contents of the notification of intent to interview the child on school property, as provided under this paragraph, and any other related information regarding the interview that may be a part of the child's school record. A copy of the order shall be sent by the local welfare or law enforcement agency to the appropriate school official.

(d) When the local welfare or local law enforcement agency determines that an interview should take place on school property, written notification of intent to interview the child on school property must be received by school officials prior to the interview. The notification shall include the name of the child to be interviewed, the purpose of the interview, and a reference to the statutory authority to conduct an interview on school property. For interviews conducted by the local welfare agency, the notification shall be signed by the chair of the county welfare board or the chair's designee. The notification shall be private data on individuals subject to the provisions of this paragraph. School officials may not disclose to the parent, legal custodian, or guardian the contents of the notification or any other related information regarding the interview until notified in writing by the local welfare or law enforcement agency that the investigation or assessment has been concluded. Until that time, the local welfare or law enforcement agency shall be solely responsible for any disclosures regarding the nature of the assessment or investigation.

Except where the alleged perpetrator is believed to be a school official or employee, the time and place, and manner of the interview on school premises shall be within the discretion of school officials, but the local welfare or law enforcement agency shall have the exclusive authority to determine who may attend the interview. The conditions as to time, place, and manner of the interview set by the school officials shall be reasonable and the interview shall be conducted not more than 24 hours after the receipt of the notification unless another time is considered necessary by agreement between the school officials and the local welfare or law enforcement agency. Where the school fails to comply with the provisions of this paragraph, the juvenile court may order the school to comply. Every effort must be made to reduce the disruption of the educational program of the child, other students, or school staff when an interview is conducted on school premises.

(e) Where the perpetrator or a person responsible for the care of the alleged victim or other minor prevents access to the victim or other minor by the local welfare agency, the juvenile court may order the parents, legal custodian, or guardian to produce the alleged victim or other minor for questioning by the local welfare agency or the local law enforcement agency outside the presence of the perpetrator or any person responsible for the child's care at reasonable places and times as specified by court order.

(f) Before making an order under paragraph (d), the court shall issue an order to show cause, either upon its own motion or upon a verified petition, specifying the basis for the requested interviews and fixing the time and place of the hearing. The order to show cause shall be served personally and shall be heard in the same manner as provided in other cases in the juvenile court. The court shall consider the need for appointment of a guardian ad litem to protect the best interests of the child. If appointed, the guardian ad litem shall be present at the hearing on the order to show cause.

(g) The commissioner, the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation, the local welfare agencies responsible for investigating reports, and the local law enforcement agencies have the right to enter facilities as defined in subdivision 2 and to inspect and copy the facility's records, including medical records, as part of the investigation. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 13, they also have the right to inform the facility under investigation that they are conducting an investigation, to disclose to the facility the names of the individuals under investigation for abusing or neglecting a child, and to provide the facility with a copy of the report and the investigative findings.

Subd. 10a. Abuse outside the family unit. If the report alleges neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse by a person responsible for the child's care functioning outside the family unit in a setting other than a facility as defined in subdivision 2, the local welfare agency shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency, which shall conduct an investigation of the alleged abuse or neglect. The local welfare agency shall offer appropriate social services for the purpose of safeguarding and enhancing the welfare of the abused or neglected minor.

Subd. 10b. Duties of commissioner; neglect or abuse in a facility. (a) The commissioner shall immediately investigate if the report alleges that:

(1) a child who is in the care of a facility as defined in subdivision 2 is neglected, physically abused, or sexually abused by an individual in that facility, or has been so neglected or abused by an individual in that facility within the three years preceding the report; or

(2) a child was neglected, physically abused, or sexually abused by an individual in a facility defined in subdivision 2, while in the care of that facility within the three years preceding the report.

The commissioner shall arrange for the transmittal to the commissioner of reports received by local agencies and may delegate to a local welfare agency the duty to investigate reports. In conducting an investigation under this section, the commissioner has the powers and duties specified for local welfare agencies under this section. The commissioner or local welfare agency may interview any children who are or have been in the care of a facility under investigation and their parents, guardians, or legal custodians.

(b) Prior to any interview, the commissioner or local welfare agency shall notify the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a child who will be interviewed in the manner provided for in subdivision 10d, paragraph (a). If reasonable efforts to reach the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a child in an out-of-home placement have failed, the child may be interviewed if there is reason to believe the interview is necessary to protect the child or other children in the facility. The commissioner or local agency must provide the information required in this subdivision to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a child interviewed without parental notification as soon as possible after the interview. When the investigation is completed, any parent, guardian, or legal custodian notified under this subdivision shall receive the written memorandum provided for in subdivision 10d, paragraph (c).

Subd. 10c. Duties of the local social service agency upon receipt of a report of medical neglect. If the report alleges medical neglect as defined in section 260.015, subdivision 2a, clause (5), the local welfare agency shall, in addition to its other duties under this section, immediately consult with designated hospital staff and with the parents of the infant to verify that appropriate nutrition, hydration, and medication are being provided; and shall immediately secure an independent medical review of the infant's medical charts and records and, if necessary, seek a court order for an independent medical examination of the infant. If the review or examination leads to a conclusion of medical neglect, the agency shall intervene on behalf of the infant by initiating legal proceedings under section 260.131 and by filing an expedited motion to prevent the withholding of medically indicated treatment.

Subd. 10d. Notification of neglect or abuse in a facility. (a) When a report is received that alleges neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a child while in the care of a facility required to be licensed pursuant to sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, the commissioner or local welfare agency investigating the report shall provide the following information to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a child alleged to have been neglected, physically abused, or sexually abused: the name of the facility; the fact that a report alleging neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a child in the facility has been received; the nature of the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse; that the agency is conducting an investigation; any protective or corrective measures being taken pending the outcome of the investigation; and that a written memorandum will be provided when the investigation is completed.

(b) The commissioner or local welfare agency may also provide the information in paragraph (a) to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of any other child in the facility if the investigative agency knows or has reason to believe the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse has occurred. In determining whether to exercise this authority, the commissioner or local welfare agency shall consider the seriousness of the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse; the number of children allegedly neglected, physically abused, or sexually abused; the number of alleged perpetrators; and the length of the investigation. The facility shall be notified whenever this discretion is exercised.

(c) When the commissioner or local welfare agency has completed its investigation, every parent, guardian, or legal custodian notified of the investigation by the commissioner or local welfare agency shall be provided with the following information in a written memorandum: the name of the facility investigated; the nature of the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse; the investigator's name; a summary of the investigation findings; a statement whether maltreatment was found; and the protective or corrective measures that are being or will be taken. The memorandum shall be written in a manner that protects the identity of the reporter and the child and shall not contain the name, or to the extent possible, reveal the identity of the alleged perpetrator or of those interviewed during the investigation. The commissioner or local welfare agency shall also provide the written memorandum to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of each child in the facility if maltreatment is determined to exist.

Subd. 10e. Determinations. Upon the conclusion of every assessment or investigation it conducts, the local welfare agency shall make two determinations: first, whether maltreatment has occurred; and second, whether child protective services are needed.

(a) For the purposes of this subdivision, "maltreatment" means any of the following acts or omissions committed by a person responsible for the child's care:

- (1) physical abuse as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (d);
- (2) neglect as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (c);
- (3) sexual abuse as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (a); or
- (4) mental injury as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (k).

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, a determination that child protective services are needed means that the local welfare agency has documented conditions during the assessment or investigation sufficient to cause a child protection worker, as defined in section 626.559, subdivision 1, to conclude that a child is at significant risk of maltreatment if protective intervention is not provided and that the individuals responsible for the child's care have not taken or are not likely to take actions to protect the child from maltreatment or risk of maltreatment.

(c) This subdivision does not mean that maltreatment has occurred solely because the child's parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the child's care in good faith selects and depends upon spiritual means or prayer for treatment or care of disease or remedial care of the child, in lieu of medical care. However, if lack of medical care may result in imminent and serious danger to the child's health, the local welfare agency may ensure that necessary medical services are provided to the child.

Subd. 10f. Notice of determinations. Within ten working days of the conclusion of an assessment the local welfare agency shall notify the parent or guardian of the child of the determinations. Within ten working days of completing an investigation of a licensed facility, the local welfare agency shall notify the person alleged to be maltreating the child, the director of the facility, and the parent or guardian of the child of the determinations. In addition to the determinations, the notice shall include the length of time that the records will be kept under subdivision 11c. When there is no determination of either maltreatment or a need for services, the notice shall also include the alleged perpetrator's right to have the records destroyed.

Subd. 10g. Interstate data exchange. All reports and records created, collected, or maintained under this section by a local social service agency or law enforcement agency may be disclosed to a local social service or other child welfare agency of another state when the agency certifies that:

(1) the reports and records are necessary in order to conduct an investigation of actions that would qualify as sexual abuse, physical abuse, or neglect under this section; and

(2) the reports and records will be used only for purposes of a child protection assessment or investigation and will not be further disclosed to any other person or agency.

The local social service agency or law enforcement agency in this state shall keep a record of all records or reports disclosed pursuant to this subdivision and of any agency to which the records or reports are disclosed. If in any case records or reports are disclosed before a determination is made under subdivision 10e, or a disposition of any criminal proceedings is reached, the local social service agency or law enforcement agency in this state shall forward the determination or disposition to any agency that has received any report or record under this subdivision.

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.

Subd. 11. Records. Except as provided in subdivisions 10b, 10d, 10g, and 11b, all records concerning individuals maintained by a local welfare agency under this section, including any written reports filed under subdivision 7, shall be private data on individuals, except insofar as copies of reports are required by subdivision 7 to be sent to the local police department or the county sheriff. Reports maintained by any police department or the county sheriff shall be private data on individuals except the reports shall be made available to the investigating, petitioning, or prosecuting authority. Section 13.82, subdivisions 5, 5a, and 5b, apply to law enforcement data other than the reports. The welfare board shall make available to the investigating, petitioning, or prosecuting authority any records which contain information relating to a specific incident of neglect or abuse which is under investigation, petition, or prosecution and information relating to any prior incidents of neglect or abuse involving any of the same persons. The records shall be collected and maintained in accordance with the provisions of chapter 13. In conducting investigations and assessments pursuant to this section, the notice required by section 13.04, subdivision 2, need not be provided to a minor under the age of ten who is the alleged victim of abuse or neglect. An individual subject of a record shall have access to the record in accordance with those sections, except that the name of the reporter shall be confidential while the report is under assessment or investigation except as otherwise permitted by this subdivision. Any person conducting an investigation or assessment under this section who intentionally discloses the identity of a reporter prior to the completion of the investigation or assessment is guilty of a misdemeanor. After the assessment or investigation is completed, the name of the reporter shall be confidential. The subject of the report may compel disclosure of the name of the reporter only with the consent of the reporter or upon a written finding by the court that the report was false and that there is evidence that the report was made in bad faith. This subdivision does not alter disclosure responsibilities or obligations under the rules of criminal procedure.

Subd. 11a. Disclosure of information not required in certain cases. When interviewing a minor under subdivision 10, an individual does not include the parent or guardian of the minor for purposes of section 13.04, subdivision 2, when the parent or guardian is the alleged perpetrator of the abuse or neglect.

Subd. 11b. Data received from law enforcement. Active law enforcement investigative data received by a local welfare agency under this section are confidential data on individuals. When this data become inactive in the law enforcement agency, the data are private data on individuals.

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.

Subd. 12. Duties of facility operators. Any operator, employee, or volunteer worker at any facility who intentionally neglects, physically abuses, or sexually abuses any child in the care of that facility may be charged with a violation of section 609.255, 609.377, or 609.378. Any operator of a facility who knowingly permits conditions to exist which result in neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a child in the care of that facility may be charged with a violation of section 609.23 or 609.378.

Subd. 13. [Repealed, 1988 c 625 s 9]

History: 1975 c 221 s 1; 1977 c 130 s 9; 1977 c 212 s 2,3; 1978 c 755 s 1-9; 1979 c 143 s 1; 1979 c 255 s 7; 1980 c 509 s 50,181; 1981 c 240 s 2; 1981 c 273 s 12; 1981 c 311 s 39; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 1 s 15; 1982 c 393 s 1,2; 1982 c 545 s 24; 1982 c 636 s 1-4; 1983 c 217 s 8; 1983 c 229 s 1,2; 1983 c 345 s 13-19; 1984 c 484 s 3; 1984 c 573 s 10; 1984 c 577 s 1-6; 1984 c 588 s 12; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 58; 1984 c 655 art 2 s 14 subd 1; 1985 c 266 s 5-15; 1985 c 283 s 2-4; 1985 c 286 s 19,20; 1985 c 293 s 3-5; 1986 c 351 s 19,20; 1986 c 380 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1986 c 469 s 2; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 77; 1987 c 91 s 1-3; 1987 c 110 s 2; 1987 c 135 s 1-3; 1987 c 211 s 1; 1987 c 333 s 22; 1987 c 352 s 9,10; 1988 c 543 s 11,12; 1988 c 625 s 2-8; 1988 c 662 s 4; 1989 c 177 s 2,3; 1989 c 209 art 2 s 1; 1989 c 282 art 2 s 200,201; 1989 c 290 art 5 s 4; 1990 c 426 art 1 s 55; 1990 c 542 s 20-26; 1991 c 181 s 1; 1991 c 319 s 24,25

626.5561 REPORTING OF PRENATAL EXPOSURE TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Subdivision 1. Reports required. A person mandated to report under section 626.556, subdivision 3, shall immediately report to the local welfare agency if the person knows or has reason to believe that a woman is pregnant and has used a controlled substance for a nonmedical purpose during the pregnancy. Any person may make a voluntary report if the person knows or has reason to believe that a woman is pregnant and has used a controlled substance for a nonmedical purpose during the pregnancy. An oral report shall be made immediately by telephone or otherwise. An oral report made by a person required to report shall be followed within 72 hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, by a report in writing to the local welfare agency. Any report shall be of sufficient content to identify the pregnant woman, the nature and extent of the use, if known, and the name and address of the reporter.

Subd. 2. Local welfare agency. If the report alleges a pregnant woman's use of a controlled substance for a nonmedical purpose, the local welfare agency shall immediately conduct an appropriate assessment and offer services indicated under the circumstances. Services offered may include, but are not limited to, a referral for chemical dependency assessment, a referral for chemical dependency treatment if recommended, and a referral for prenatal care. The local welfare agency may also take any appropriate action under chapter 253B, including seeking an emergency admission under section 253B.05. The local welfare agency shall seek an emergency admission under section 253B.05 if the pregnant woman refuses recommended voluntary services or fails recommended treatment.

Subd. 3. Related provisions. Reports under this section are governed by section 626.556, subdivisions 4, 4a, 5, 6, 8, and 11.

Subd. 4. Controlled substances. For purposes of this section and section 626.5562, "controlled substance" means a controlled substance listed in section 253B.02, subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. Immunity. (a) A person making a voluntary or mandated report under subdivision 1 or assisting in an assessment under subdivision 2 is immune from any civil or criminal liability that otherwise might result from the person's actions, if the person is acting in good faith.

(b) This subdivision does not provide immunity to any person for failure to make a required report or for committing neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a child.

History: 1989 c 290 art 5 s 5; 1990 c 542 s 27-30

626.5562 TOXICOLOGY TESTS REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. Test; report. A physician shall administer a toxicology test to a pregnant woman under the physician's care or to a woman under the physician's care within eight hours after delivery to determine whether there is evidence that she has ingested a controlled substance, if the woman has obstetrical complications that are a medical indication of possible use of a controlled substance for a nonmedical purpose. If the test results are positive, the physician shall report the results under section 626.5561. A negative test result does not eliminate the obligation to report under section 626.5561, if other evidence gives the physician reason to believe the patient has used a controlled substance for a nonmedical purpose.

Subd. 2. Newborns. A physician shall administer to each newborn infant born under the physician's care a toxicology test to determine whether there is evidence of prenatal exposure to a controlled substance, if the physician has reason to believe based on a medical assessment of the mother or the infant that the mother used a controlled substance for a nonmedical purpose during the pregnancy. If the test results are positive, the physician shall report the results as neglect under section 626.556. A negative test result does not eliminate the obligation to report under section 626.556 if other medical evidence of prenatal exposure to a controlled substance is present.

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.

Subd. 4. Immunity from liability. Any physician or other medical personnel administering a toxicology test to determine the presence of a controlled substance in a pregnant woman, in a woman within eight hours after delivery, or in a child at birth or during the first month of life is immune from civil or criminal liability arising from administration of the test, if the physician ordering the test believes in good faith that the test is required under this section and the test is administered in accordance with an established protocol and reasonable medical practice.

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: 1989 c 290 art 5 s 6; 1990 c 542 s 31-33; 1991 c 36 s 4; 1991 c 60 s 10

626.557 REPORTING OF MALTREATMENT OF VULNERABLE ADULTS.

Subdivision 1. Public policy. The legislature declares that the public policy of this state is to protect adults who, because of physical or mental disability or dependency on institutional services, are particularly vulnerable to abuse or neglect; to provide safe institutional or residential services or living environments for vulnerable adults who have been abused or neglected; and to assist persons charged with the care of vulnerable adults to provide safe environments.

In addition, it is the policy of this state to require the reporting of suspected abuse or neglect of vulnerable adults, to provide for the voluntary reporting of abuse or neglect of vulnerable adults, to require the investigation of the reports, and to provide protective and counseling services in appropriate cases.

Subd. 2. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given them unless the specific context indicates otherwise.

(a) "Facility" means a hospital or other entity required to be licensed pursuant to sections 144.50 to 144.58; a nursing home required to be licensed to serve adults pursuant to section 144A.02; an agency, day care facility, or residential facility required to be licensed to serve adults pursuant to sections 245A.01 to 245A.16; or a home care provider licensed under section 144A.46.

(b) "Vulnerable adult" means any person 18 years of age or older:

(1) who is a resident or inpatient of a facility;

(2) who receives services at or from a facility required to be licensed to serve adults pursuant to sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, except a person receiving outpatient services for treatment of chemical dependency or mental illness;

(3) who receives services from a home care provider licensed under section 144A.46; or

(4) who, regardless of residence or type of service received, is unable or unlikely to report abuse or neglect without assistance because of impairment of mental or physical function or emotional status.

(c) "Caretaker" means an individual or facility who has responsibility for the care of a vulnerable adult as a result of a family relationship, or who has assumed responsibility for all or a portion of the care of a vulnerable adult voluntarily, by contract, or by agreement.

(d) "Abuse" means:

(1) any act which constitutes a violation under sections 609.221 to 609.223, 609.23 to 609.235, 609.322, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345;

(2) nontherapeutic conduct which produces or could reasonably be expected to produce pain or injury and is not accidental, or any repeated conduct which produces or could reasonably be expected to produce mental or emotional distress;

(3) any sexual contact between a facility staff person and a resident or client of that facility;

(4) the illegal use of a vulnerable adult's person or property for another person's profit or advantage, or the breach of a fiduciary relationship through the use of a person or a person's property for any purpose not in the proper and lawful execution of a trust, including but not limited to situations where a person obtains money, property, or services from a vulnerable adult through the use of undue influence, harassment, duress, deception, or fraud; or

(5) any aversive and deprivation procedures that have not been authorized under section 245.825.

(e) "Neglect" means:

(1) failure by a caretaker to supply a vulnerable adult with necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care or supervision;

(2) the absence or likelihood of absence of necessary food, clothing, shelter, health care, or supervision for a vulnerable adult; or

(3) the absence or likelihood of absence of necessary financial management to protect a vulnerable adult against abuse as defined in paragraph (d), clause (4). Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a health care facility to provide financial management or supervise financial management for a vulnerable adult except as otherwise required by law.

(f) "Report" means any report received by a local welfare agency, police department, county sheriff, or licensing agency pursuant to this section.

(g) "Licensing agency" means:

(1) the commissioner of health, for facilities as defined in clause (a) which are required to be licensed or certified by the department of health;

(2) the commissioner of human services, for facilities required by sections 245A.01 to 245A.16 to be licensed;

(3) any licensing board which regulates persons pursuant to section 214.01, subdivision 2; and

(4) any agency responsible for credentialing human services occupations.

Subd. 3. Persons mandated to report. A professional or the professional's delegate who is engaged in the care of vulnerable adults, education, social services, law enforcement, or any of the regulated occupations referenced in subdivision 2, clause (g)(3) and (4), or an employee of a rehabilitation facility certified by the commissioner of jobs and training for vocational rehabilitation, or an employee of or person providing services in a facility who has knowledge of the abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult, has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been abused or neglected, or who has knowledge that a vulnerable adult has sustained a physical injury which is not reasonably explained by the history of injuries provided by the caretaker or caretakers of the vulnerable adult shall immediately report the information to the local police department, county sheriff, local welfare agency, or appropriate licensing or certifying agency. The police department or the county sheriff, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local welfare agency. The local welfare agency, upon receiving a report, shall immediately notify the local police department or the county sheriff and the appropriate licensing agency or agencies.

A person not required to report under the provisions of this subdivision may voluntarily report as described above. Medical examiners or coroners shall notify the police department or county sheriff and the local welfare department in instances in which they believe that a vulnerable adult has died as a result of abuse or neglect.

Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to require the reporting or transmittal of information regarding an incident of abuse or neglect or suspected abuse or neglect if the incident has been reported or transmitted to the appropriate person or entity.

Subd. 3a. Report not required. (a) Where federal law specifically prohibits a person from disclosing patient identifying information in connection with a report of suspected abuse or neglect under Laws 1983, chapter 273, section 3, that person need not make a required report unless the vulnerable adult, or the vulnerable adult's guardian, conservator, or legal representative, has consented to disclosure in a manner which conforms to federal requirements. Facilities whose patients or residents are covered by such a federal law shall seek consent to the disclosure of suspected abuse or neglect from each patient or resident, or a guardian, conservator, or legal representative, upon the patient's or resident's admission to the facility. Persons who are prohibited by federal law from reporting an incident of suspected abuse or neglect shall promptly seek consent to make a report.

(b) Except as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (d), clause (1), verbal or physical aggression occurring between patients, residents, or clients of a facility, or self-abusive behavior of these persons does not constitute "abuse" for the purposes of subdivision 3 unless it causes serious harm. The operator of the facility or a designee shall record incidents of aggression and self-abusive behavior in a manner that facilitates periodic review by licensing agencies and county and local welfare agencies.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a report of abuse, as defined in subdivision 2, paragraph (d), clause (4), solely on the basis of the transfer of money or property by gift or as compensation for services rendered.

Subd. 4. Report. A person required to report under subdivision 3 shall make an oral report immediately by telephone or otherwise. A person required to report under subdivision 3 shall also make a report as soon as possible in writing to the appropriate police department, the county sheriff, local welfare agency, or appropriate licensing agency. The written report shall be of sufficient content to identify the vulnerable adult, the caretaker, the nature and extent of the suspected abuse or neglect, any evidence of previous abuse or neglect, name and address of the reporter, and any other information that the reporter believes might be helpful in investigating the suspected abuse or neglect. Written reports received by a police department or a county sheriff shall be forwarded immediately to the local welfare agency. The police department or the county sheriff may keep copies of reports received by them. Copies of written reports received by a local welfare department shall be forwarded immediately to the local police department or the county sheriff and the appropriate licensing agency or agencies.

Subd. 5. Immunity from liability. (a) A person making a voluntary or mandated report under subdivision 3 or participating in an investigation under this section is immune from any civil or criminal liability that otherwise might result from the person's actions, if the person is acting in good faith.

(b) A person employed by a local welfare agency or a state licensing agency who is conducting or supervising an investigation or enforcing the law in compliance with subdivision 10, 11, or 12 or any related rule or provision of law is immune from any civil or criminal liability that might otherwise result from the person's actions, if the person is acting in good faith and exercising due care.

Subd. 6. Falsified reports. A person who intentionally makes a false report under the provisions of this section shall be liable in a civil suit for any actual damages suffered by the person or persons so reported and for any punitive damages set by the court or jury.

Subd. 7. Failure to report. (a) A person required to report by this section who intentionally fails to report is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) A person required by this section to report who negligently or intentionally fails to report is liable for damages caused by the failure.

Subd. 8. Evidence not privileged. No evidence regarding the abuse or neglect of the vulnerable adult shall be excluded in any proceeding arising out of the alleged abuse or neglect on the grounds of lack of competency under section 595.02.

Subd. 9. Mandatory reporting to a medical examiner or coroner. A person required to report under the provisions of subdivision 3 who has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult has died as a direct or indirect result of abuse or neglect shall report that information to the appropriate medical examiner or coroner in addition to the local welfare agency, police department, or county sheriff or appropriate licensing agency or agencies. The medical examiner or coroner shall complete an investigation as soon as feasible and report the findings to the police department or county sheriff, the local welfare agency, and, if applicable, each licensing agency. A person or agency that receives a report under this subdivision concerning a vulnerable adult who was receiving services or treatment for mental illness, mental retardation or a related condition, chemical dependency, or emotional disturbance from an agency, facility, or program as defined in section 245.91, shall also report the information and findings to the ombudsman established under sections 245.91 to 245.97.

Subd. 10. Duties of local welfare agency upon a receipt of a report. (a) The local welfare agency shall immediately investigate and offer emergency and continuing protective social services for purposes of preventing further abuse or neglect and for safeguarding and enhancing the welfare of the abused or neglected vulnerable adult. Local welfare agencies may enter facilities and inspect and copy records as part of investigations. In cases of suspected sexual abuse, the local welfare agency shall immediately arrange for and make available to the victim appropriate medical examination and treatment. The investigation shall not be limited to the written records of the facility, but shall include every other available source of information. When necessary in order to protect the vulnerable adult from further harm, the local welfare agency shall seek authority to remove the vulnerable adult from the situation in which the neglect or abuse occurred. The local welfare agency shall also investigate to determine whether the conditions which resulted in the reported abuse or neglect place other vulnerable adults in jeopardy of being abused or neglected and offer protective social services that are called for by its determination. In performing any of these duties, the local welfare agency shall maintain appropriate records.

(b) If the report indicates, or if the local welfare agency finds that the suspected abuse or neglect occurred at a facility, or while the vulnerable adult was or should have been under the care of or receiving services from a facility, or that the suspected abuse or neglect involved a person licensed by a licensing agency to provide care or services, the local welfare agency shall immediately notify each appropriate licensing agency, and provide each licensing agency with a copy of the report and of its investigative findings.

(c) When necessary in order to protect a vulnerable adult from serious harm, the local agency shall immediately intervene on behalf of that adult to help the family, victim, or other interested person by seeking any of the following:

(1) a restraining order or a court order for removal of the perpetrator from the residence of the vulnerable adult pursuant to section 518B.01;

(2) the appointment of a guardian or conservator pursuant to sections 525.539 to 525.6198, or guardianship or conservatorship pursuant to chapter 252A;

(3) replacement of an abusive or neglectful guardian or conservator and appointment of a suitable person as guardian or conservator, pursuant to sections 525.539 to 525.6198; or

(4) a referral to the prosecuting attorney for possible criminal prosecution of the perpetrator under chapter 609.

The expenses of legal intervention must be paid by the county in the case of indigent persons, under section 525.703 and chapter 563.

In proceedings under sections 525.539 to 525.6198, if a suitable relative or other person is not available to petition for guardianship or conservatorship, a county employee shall present the petition with representation by the county attorney. The county shall contract with or arrange for a suitable person or nonprofit organization to provide ongoing guardianship services. If the county presents evidence to the probate court that it has made a diligent effort and no other suitable person can be found, a county employee may serve as guardian or conservator. The county shall not retaliate against the employee for any action taken on behalf of the ward or conservatee even if the action is adverse to the county's interest. Any person retaliated against in violation of this subdivision shall have a cause of action against the county and shall be entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs of the action if the action is upheld by the court.

Subd. 10a. Notification of neglect or abuse in a facility. (a) When a report is received that alleges neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult while in the care of a facility required to be licensed under section 144A.02 or sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, the local welfare agency investigating the report shall notify the guardian or conservator of the person of a vulnerable adult under guardianship or conservatorship of the person who is alleged to have been abused or neglected. The local welfare agency shall notify the person, if any, designated to be notified in case of an emergency by a vulnerable adult not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person who is alleged to have been abused or neglected, unless consent is denied by the vulnerable adult. The notice shall contain the following information: the name of the facility; the fact that a report of alleged abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult in the facility has been received; the nature of the alleged abuse or neglect; that the agency is conducting an investigation; any protective or corrective measures being taken pending the outcome of the investigation; and that a written memorandum will be provided when the investigation is completed.

(b) In a case of alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult while in the care of a facility required to be licensed under sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, the local welfare agency may also provide the information in paragraph (a) to the guardian or conservator of the person of any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, to any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, and to the person, if any, designated to be notified in case of an emergency by any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, unless consent is denied by the vulnerable adult, if the investigative agency knows or has reason to believe the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse has occurred.

(c) When the investigation required under subdivision 10 is completed, the local welfare agency shall provide a written memorandum containing the following information to every guardian or conservator of the person or other person notified by the agency of the investigation under paragraph (a) or (b): the name of the facility investi-

gated; the nature of the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse; the investigator's name; a summary of the investigative findings; a statement of whether the report was found to be substantiated, inconclusive, or false; and the protective or corrective measures that are being or will be taken. The memorandum shall be written in a manner that protects the identity of the reporter and the alleged victim and shall not contain the name or, to the extent possible, reveal the identity of the alleged perpetrator or of those interviewed during the investigation.

(d) In a case of neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult while in the care of a facility required to be licensed under sections 245A.01 to 245A.16, the local welfare agency may also provide the written memorandum to the guardian or conservator of the person of any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, to any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, and to the person, if any, designated to be notified in case of an emergency by any other vulnerable adult in the facility who is not under guardianship or conservatorship of the person, unless consent is denied by the vulnerable adult, if the report is substantiated or if the investigation is inconclusive and the report is a second or subsequent report of neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult while in the care of the facility.

(e) In determining whether to exercise the discretionary authority granted under paragraphs (b) and (d), the local welfare agency shall consider the seriousness and extent of the alleged neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse and the impact of notification on the residents of the facility. The facility shall be notified whenever this discretion is exercised.

(f) Where federal law specifically prohibits the disclosure of patient identifying information, the local welfare agency shall not provide any notice under paragraph (a) or (b) or any memorandum under paragraph (c) or (d) unless the vulnerable adult has consented to disclosure in a manner which conforms to federal requirements.

Subd. 11. Duties of licensing agencies upon receipt of report. Whenever a licensing agency receives a report, or otherwise has information indicating that a vulnerable adult may have been abused or neglected at a facility it has licensed, or that a person it has licensed or credentialed to provide care or services may be involved in the abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult, or that such a facility or person has failed to comply with the requirements of this section, it shall immediately investigate. Subject to the provisions of chapter 13, the licensing agency shall have the right to enter facilities and inspect and copy records as part of investigations. The investigation shall not be limited to the written records of the facility, but shall include every other available source of information. The licensing agency shall issue orders and take actions with respect to the license of the facility or person that are designed to prevent further abuse or neglect of vulnerable adults.

Subd. 11a. Duties of prosecuting authorities. Upon receipt of a report from a social service or licensing agency, the prosecuting authority shall immediately investigate, prosecute when warranted, and transmit its findings and disposition to the referring agency.

Subd. 12. Records. (a) Each licensing agency shall maintain summary records of reports of alleged abuse or neglect and alleged violations of the requirements of this section with respect to facilities or persons licensed or credentialed by that agency. As part of these records, the agency shall prepare an investigation memorandum. Notwithstanding section 13.46, subdivision 3, the investigation memorandum shall be accessible to the public pursuant to section 13.03 and a copy shall be provided to any public agency which referred the matter to the licensing agency for investigation. It shall contain a complete review of the agency's investigation, including but not limited to: the name of any facility investigated; a statement of the nature of the alleged abuse or neglect or other violation of the requirements of this section; pertinent information obtained from medical or other records reviewed; the investigator's name; a summary of the investigation's findings; a statement of whether the report was found to be substantiated, inconclusive, or false; and a statement of any action taken by the agency.

The investigation memorandum shall be written in a manner which protects the identity of the reporter and of the vulnerable adult and may not contain the name or, to the extent possible, the identity of the alleged perpetrator or of those interviewed during the investigation. During the licensing agency's investigation, all data collected pursuant to this section shall be classified as investigative data pursuant to section 13.39. After the licensing agency's investigation is complete, the data on individuals collected and maintained shall be private data on individuals. All data collected pursuant to this section shall be made available to prosecuting authorities and law enforcement officials, local welfare agencies, and licensing agencies investigating the alleged abuse or neglect. The subject of the report may compel disclosure of the name of the reporter only with the consent of the reporter or upon a written finding by the court that the report was false and that there is evidence that the report was made in bad faith. This subdivision does not alter disclosure responsibilities or obligations under the rules of criminal procedure.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 138.163:

(1) all data maintained by licensing agencies, treatment facilities, or other public agencies which relate to reports which, upon investigation, are found to be false may be destroyed two years after the finding was made;

(2) all data maintained by licensing agencies, treatment facilities, or other public agencies which relate to reports which, upon investigation, are found to be inconclusive may be destroyed four years after the finding was made;

(3) all data maintained by licensing agencies, treatment facilities, or other public agencies which relate to reports which, upon investigation, are found to be substantiated may be destroyed seven years after the finding was made.

Subd. 12a. [Repealed, 1983 c 273 s 8]

Subd. 13. **Coordination.** (a) Any police department or county sheriff, upon receiving a report shall notify the local welfare agency pursuant to subdivision 3. A local welfare agency or licensing agency which receives a report pursuant to that subdivision shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement, local welfare, and licensing agencies.

(b) Investigating agencies, including the police department, county sheriff, local welfare agency, or appropriate licensing agency shall cooperate in coordinating their investigatory activities. Each licensing agency which regulates facilities shall develop and disseminate procedures to coordinate its activities with (i) investigations by police and county sheriffs, and (ii) provision of protective services by local welfare agencies.

Subd. 14. **Abuse prevention plans.** (a) Each facility, except home health agencies, shall establish and enforce an ongoing written abuse prevention plan. The plan shall contain an assessment of the physical plant, its environment, and its population identifying factors which may encourage or permit abuse, and a statement of specific measures to be taken to minimize the risk of abuse. The plan shall comply with any rules governing the plan promulgated by the licensing agency.

(b) Each facility shall develop an individual abuse prevention plan for each vulnerable adult residing there. Facilities designated in subdivision 2, clause (b)(2) or clause (b)(3) shall develop plans for any vulnerable adults receiving services from them. The plan shall contain an individualized assessment of the person's susceptibility to abuse, and a statement of the specific measures to be taken to minimize the risk of abuse to that person. For the purposes of this clause, the term "abuse" includes self-abuse.

Subd. 15. **Internal reporting of abuse and neglect.** Each facility shall establish and enforce an ongoing written procedure in compliance with the licensing agencies' rules for insuring that all cases of suspected abuse or neglect are reported promptly to a person required by this section to report abuse and neglect and are promptly investigated.

Subd. 16. **Enforcement.** (a) A facility that has not complied with this section within 60 days of the effective date of passage of emergency rules is ineligible for renewal of its license. A person required by subdivision 3 to report and who is licensed or credentialed to practice an occupation by a licensing agency who willfully fails to comply with this section shall be disciplined after a hearing by the appropriate licensing agency.

(b) Licensing agencies shall as soon as possible promulgate rules necessary to implement the requirements of subdivisions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, clause (a). Agencies may promulgate emergency rules pursuant to sections 14.29 to 14.36.

(c) The commissioner of human services shall promulgate rules as necessary to implement the requirements of subdivision 10.

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.

Subd. 18. Outreach. The commissioner of human services shall establish an aggressive program to educate those required to report, as well as the general public, about the requirements of this section using a variety of media.

Subd. 19. Penalty. Any caretaker, as defined in subdivision 2, or operator or employee thereof, or volunteer worker thereat, who intentionally abuses or neglects a vulnerable adult, or being a caretaker, knowingly permits conditions to exist which result in the abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

History: 1980 c 542 s 1; 1981 c 311 s 39; 1982 c 393 s 3,4; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1982 c 545 s 24; 1982 c 636 s 5,6; 1983 c 273 s 1-7; 1984 c 640 s 32; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 58; 1985 c 150 s 1-6; 1985 c 293 s 6,7; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 9 s 75; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 110 s 3; 1987 c 211 s 2; 1987 c 352 s 11; 1987 c 378 s 17; 1987 c 384 art 2 s 1; 1988 c 543 s 13; 1989 c 209 art 2 s 1; 1991 c 181 s 2

626.5571 MULTIDISCIPLINARY ADULT PROTECTION TEAM.

Subdivision 1. Establishment of the team. A county may establish a multidisciplinary adult protection team comprised of the director of the local welfare agency or designees, the county attorney or designees, the county sheriff or designees, and representatives of health care. In addition, representatives of mental health or other appropriate human service agencies and adult advocate groups may be added to the adult protection team.

Subd. 2. Duties of team. A multidisciplinary adult protection team may provide public and professional education, develop resources for prevention, intervention, and treatment, and provide case consultation to the local welfare agency to better enable the agency to carry out its adult protection functions under section 626.557 and the community social services act, and to meet the community's needs for adult protection services. Case consultation may be performed by a committee of the team composed of the team members representing social services, law enforcement, the county attorney, health care, and persons directly involved in an individual case as determined by the case consultation committee. Case consultation is a case review process that results in recommendations about services to be provided to the identified adult and family.

Subd. 3. Information sharing. The local welfare agency may make available to members of the team for case consultation all records collected and maintained by the

agency under section 626.557 and in connection with case consultation. Any member of the case consultation committee may share data, acquired in the member's professional capacity, with the committee to assist the committee in its function. Members prohibited from disclosing patient identifying information because of federal or state law shall seek consent from each patient or resident, or a guardian, conservator or legal representative, for the disclosure of appropriate data to the case consultation committee.

History: 1988 c 575 s 1

626.558 MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHILD PROTECTION TEAM.

Subdivision 1. Establishment of the team. A county shall establish a multidisciplinary child protection team that may include, but not be limited to, the director of the local welfare agency or designees, the county attorney or designees, the county sheriff or designees, representatives of health and education, representatives of mental health or other appropriate human service agencies, and parent groups.

Subd. 2. Duties of team. A multidisciplinary child protection team may provide public and professional education, develop resources for prevention, intervention, and treatment, and provide case consultation to the local welfare agency to better enable the agency to carry out its child protection functions under section 626.556 and the community social services act. As used in this section, "case consultation" means a case review process in which recommendations are made concerning services to be provided to the identified children and family. Case consultation may be performed by a committee or subcommittee of members representing human services, including mental health and chemical dependency; law enforcement, including probation and parole; the county attorney; health care; education; and other necessary agencies; and persons directly involved in an individual case as designated by other members performing case consultation.

Subd. 2a. Juvenile prostitution outreach program. A multidisciplinary child protection team may assist the local welfare agency, local law enforcement agency, or an appropriate private organization in developing a program of outreach services for juveniles who are engaging in prostitution. For the purposes of this subdivision, at least one representative of a youth intervention program or, where this type of program is unavailable, one representative of a nonprofit agency serving youth in crisis, shall be appointed to and serve on the multidisciplinary child protection team in addition to the standing members of the team. These services may include counseling, medical care, short-term shelter, alternative living arrangements, and drop-in centers. The county may finance these services by means of the penalty assessment authorized by section 609.3241. A juvenile's receipt of intervention services under this subdivision may not be conditioned upon the juvenile providing any evidence or testimony.

Subd. 3. Information sharing. (a) The local welfare agency may make available to the case consultation committee or subcommittee, all records collected and maintained by the agency under section 626.556 and in connection with case consultation. A case consultation committee or subcommittee member may share information acquired in the member's professional capacity with the committee or subcommittee to assist in case consultation.

(b) Case consultation committee or subcommittee members must annually sign a data sharing agreement, approved by the commissioner of human services, assuring compliance with chapter 13. Not public data, as defined by section 13.02, subdivision 8a, may be shared with members appointed to the committee or subcommittee in connection with an individual case when the members have signed the data sharing agreement.

(c) All data acquired by the case consultation committee or subcommittee in exercising case consultation duties, are confidential as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 3, and shall not be disclosed except to the extent necessary to perform case consultation, and shall not be subject to subpoena or discovery.

(d) No members of a case consultation committee or subcommittee meeting shall disclose what transpired at a case consultation meeting, except to the extent necessary to carry out the case consultation plan. The proceedings and records of the case consultation meeting are not subject to discovery, and may not be introduced into evidence in any civil or criminal action against a professional or local welfare agency arising out of the matter or matters which are the subject of consideration of the case consultation meeting. Information, documents, or records otherwise available from original sources are not immune from discovery or use in any civil or criminal action merely because they were presented during a case consultation meeting. Any person who presented information before the consultation committee or subcommittee or who is a member shall not be prevented from testifying as to matters within the person's knowledge. However, in a civil or criminal proceeding a person shall not be questioned about the person's presentation of information before the case consultation committee or subcommittee or about opinions formed as a result of the case consultation meetings.

A person who violates this subdivision is subject to the civil remedies and penalties provided under chapter 13.

History: 1981 c 150 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1986 c 448 s 8; 1987 c 135 s 4-6; 1989 c 282 art 2 s 202; 1990 c 542 s 34

626.559 SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND EDUCATION REQUIRED.

Subdivision 1. Job classification; continuing education. The commissioner of human services, for employees subject to the Minnesota merit system, and directors of county personnel systems, for counties not subject to the Minnesota merit system, shall establish a job classification consisting exclusively of persons with the specialized knowledge, skills, and experience required to satisfactorily perform child protection duties pursuant to section 626.556, subdivisions 10, 10a, and 10b.

All child protection workers or social services staff having responsibility for child protective duties under section 626.556, subdivisions 10, 10a, and 10b, shall receive 15 hours of continuing education or in-service training each year. The local social service agency shall submit an annual plan for the provision of these hours of education and training to the commissioner of human services for approval.

Subd. 1a. Child protection worker preservice education. Any individual who seeks employment as a child protection worker after the commissioner of human services has implemented the preservice training program developed under section 626.5591, subdivision 2, must complete preservice training in order to be eligible for employment as a child protection worker.

Subd. 2. Joint training. The commissioners of human services and public safety shall cooperate in the development of a joint program for training child abuse services professionals in the appropriate techniques for child abuse assessment and investigation. The program shall include but need not be limited to the following areas:

(1) the public policy goals of the state as set forth in section 260.011 and the role of the assessment or investigation in meeting these goals;

(2) the special duties of child protection workers and law enforcement officers under section 626.556;

(3) the appropriate methods for directing and managing affiliated professionals who may be utilized in providing protective services and strengthening family ties;

(4) the appropriate methods for interviewing alleged victims of child abuse and other minors in the course of performing an assessment or an investigation;

(5) the dynamics of child abuse and neglect within family systems and the appropriate methods for interviewing parents in the course of the assessment or investigation, including training in recognizing cases in which one of the parents is a victim of domestic abuse and in need of special legal or medical services;

(6) the legal, evidentiary considerations that may be relevant to the conduct of an assessment or an investigation;

(7) the circumstances under which it is appropriate to remove the alleged abuser or the alleged victim from the home;

(8) the protective social services that are available to protect alleged victims from further abuse, to prevent child abuse and domestic abuse, and to preserve the family unit, and training in the preparation of case plans to coordinate services for the alleged child abuse victim with services for any parents who are victims of domestic abuse; and

(9) the methods by which child protection workers and law enforcement workers cooperate in conducting assessments and investigations in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

Subd. 3. Priority training. The commissioners of human services and public safety shall provide the program courses described in subdivision 2 at convenient times and locations in the state. The commissioners shall give training priority in the program areas cited in subdivision 2 to persons currently performing assessments and investigations pursuant to section 626.556, subdivisions 10, 10a, and 10b.

Subd. 4. Report. By February 1, 1986, the commissioners of human services and public safety shall report to the legislature on the implementation of the joint training program established under subdivision 2. The report may include legislative recommendations on the establishment of a multidisciplinary training program for child abuse services professionals.

History: 1985 c 275 s 1; 1988 c 630 s 1; 1990 c 542 s 35

626.5591 CHILD PROTECTION WORKERS; TRAINING; ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the meaning given unless the specific context indicates otherwise:

(a) "Child protection agency" means an agency authorized to receive reports, conduct assessments and investigations, and make determinations pursuant to section 626.556, subdivision 10.

(b) "Child protection services" means the receipt and assessment of reports of child maltreatment and the provision of services to families and children when maltreatment has occurred or when there is risk of maltreatment. These services include: (1) the assessment of risk to a child alleged to have been abused or neglected; (2) interviews of any person alleged to have abused or neglected a child and the child or children involved in the report, and interviews with persons having facts or knowledge necessary to assess the level of risk to a child and the need for protective intervention; (3) the gathering of written or evidentiary materials; (4) the recording of case findings and determinations; and (5) other actions required by section 626.556, administrative rule, or agency policy, but excluding administrative practices necessary solely for the collection of data.

(c) "Competency-based training" means a course of instruction that provides both information and skills practice, which is based upon clearly stated and measurable instructional objectives, and which requires demonstration of the achievement of a particular standard of skills and knowledge for satisfactory completion.

(d) "Preservice training" means training provided to local child protection workers before they perform official job duties in a local child protection agency.

(e) "Probationary training" means training provided to a local child protection worker after the person has begun to perform child protection duties, but before the expiration of six months of employment as a child protection worker. This probationary training must occur during the performance of job duties and must include an evaluation of the employee's application of skills and knowledge.

(f) "In-service training" means training provided to a local child protection worker after the person has performed an initial six months of employment as a child protection worker.

Subd. 2. Training program; development. The commissioner of human services

shall develop a program of competency-based preservice and probationary training for child protection workers if funds are appropriated to the commissioner for this purpose.

History: 1988 c 630 s 2

626.5592 STEERING COMMITTEE.

Subdivision 1. Appointment. The commissioner of human services shall appoint a steering committee to assist in the development of the training program under section 626.5591.

Subd. 2. Membership. The steering committee consists of the following members:

- (1) two individuals who are in a supervisory capacity in a local child protection agency;
- (2) two individuals who are child protection workers with significant experience;
- (3) one individual who has expertise in training and development;
- (4) one law enforcement officer;
- (5) three individuals who have particular expertise in any aspect of child protection services described in section 626.5591; and
- (6) three individuals from among the general public.

Subd. 3. Duties. The steering committee shall advise the commissioner regarding the format and content of the training program developed under section 626.5591. The steering committee shall also:

- (1) review and approve a two-year plan for the implementation of section 626.5591;
- (2) make recommendations as to the staffing and operation of section 626.5591;
- (3) make recommendations to the legislature on the implementation of section 626.5591; and
- (4) review implementation steps on a regular basis, and recommend necessary changes in department or public policy.

Subd. 4. Compensation. The steering committee shall serve without compensation.

History: 1988 c 630 s 3

626.5593 PEER REVIEW OF LOCAL AGENCY RESPONSE.

Subdivision 1. Establishment. By January 1, 1991, the commissioner of human services shall establish a pilot program for peer review of local agency responses to child maltreatment reports made under section 626.556. The peer review program shall examine agency assessments of maltreatment reports and delivery of child protection services in at least two counties. The commissioner shall designate the local agencies to be reviewed, and shall appoint a peer review panel composed of child protection workers, as defined in section 626.559, and law enforcement personnel who are responsible for investigating reports of child maltreatment under section 626.556, subdivision 10, within the designated counties.

Subd. 2. Duties. The peer review panel shall meet at least quarterly to review case files representative of child maltreatment reports that were investigated or assessed by the local agency. These cases shall be selected randomly from local welfare agency files by the commissioner. Not public data, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 8, may be shared with panel members in connection with a case review.

The panel shall review each case for compliance with relevant laws, rules, agency policies, appropriateness of agency actions, and case determinations. The panel shall issue a report to the designated agencies after each meeting which includes findings regarding the agency's compliance with relevant laws, rules, policies, case practice, and any recommendations to be considered by the agency. The panel shall also issue a semi-annual report concerning its activities. This semiannual report shall be available to the public, but may not include any information that is classified as not public data.

Subd. 3. **Report to legislature.** By January 1, 1992, the commissioner shall report to the legislature regarding the activities of the peer review panel, compliance findings, barriers to the effective delivery of child protection services, and recommendations for the establishment of a permanent peer review system for child protection services.

Subd. 4. **Funds.** The commissioner may use funds allocated for child protection services, training, and grants to pay administrative expenses associated with the peer review panel pilot program created by this section.

History: 1989 c 282 art 2 s 203

626.56 [Renumbered 299C.30]

626.561 INTERVIEWS WITH CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS.

Subdivision 1. **Policy.** It is the policy of this state to encourage adequate and accurate documentation of the number and content of interviews conducted with alleged child abuse victims during the course of a child abuse assessment, criminal investigation, or prosecution, and to discourage interviews that are unnecessary, duplicative, or otherwise not in the best interests of the child.

Subd. 2. **Definitions.** As used in this section:

(a) "child abuse" means physical or sexual abuse as defined in section 626.556, subdivision 2;

(b) "government employee" means an employee of a state or local agency, and any person acting as an agent of a state or local agency;

(c) "interview" means a statement of an alleged child abuse victim which is given or made to a government employee during the course of a child abuse assessment, criminal investigation, or prosecution; and

(d) "record" means an audio or videotape recording of an interview, or a written record of an interview.

Subd. 3. **Record required.** Whenever an interview is conducted, the interviewer must make a record of the interview. The record must contain the following information:

- (1) the date, time, place, and duration of the interview;
- (2) the identity of the persons present at the interview; and
- (3) if the record is in writing, a summary of the information obtained during the interview.

The records shall be maintained by the interviewer in accordance with applicable provisions of section 626.556, subdivision 11 and chapter 13.

Subd. 4. **Guidelines on tape recording of interviews.** Every county attorney's office shall be responsible for developing written guidelines on the tape recording of interviews by government employees who conduct child abuse assessments, criminal investigations, or prosecutions. The guidelines are public data as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 14.

History: 1985 c 286 s 21

626.562 CHILD ABUSE PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATION TELEPHONE LINE.

Subdivision 1. **Establishment of telephone line.** The commissioner of public safety shall contract for at least one statewide toll-free 24-hour telephone line for the purpose of providing consultative and training services for physicians, therapists, child protection workers, and other professionals involved in child protection. Services provided must include emergency and longer term consultation on individual child protection cases.

Subd. 2. **Contract authority.** The commissioner shall contract to establish the telephone service described in subdivision 1. The commissioner shall contract only with agencies that agree to match through cash or in-kind donations 30 percent of the con-

tract amount. The commissioner shall require that these agencies submit periodic reports describing the manner in which they have performed services specified in this section.

Subd. 3. **Child abuse reporting.** A communication by telephone line established under this section by a person mandated to report abuse or neglect under section 626.556 does not satisfy the obligation to report under that section.

History: 1987 c 358 s 128

626.563 APPOINTMENT OF CHILD INTERMEDIARY IN CERTAIN CHILD ABUSE CASES; PILOT PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

(a) "Child abuse" means any act which involves a minor victim and which constitutes a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.255, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.377, or 609.378.

(b) "Significant relationship" means a relationship as defined by section 609.341, subdivision 15.

(c) "Child" means a person under the age of 18 who is the alleged victim of child abuse perpetrated by an adult who has a significant relationship with the child victim.

Subd. 2. **Establishment of pilot program.** Until July 1, 1989, a county board may establish a three-year pilot project authorizing the appointment of a child intermediary under this section and setting forth criteria for selecting and training the intermediary and monitoring the program. The intermediaries may be paid or may be volunteers, but shall function independently of the county human services agency, the county attorney's office, local law enforcement agencies, and the public defender's office.

By January 1, 1991, a county participating in the program must report to the legislature the interim results of its pilot program. The county must submit a final report of the results of the program to the legislature by January 1, 1993.

Subd. 3. **Appointment by court.** In a county with a pilot program established under subdivision 2, a child intermediary may be appointed by the district court at the time a criminal charge is filed alleging child abuse against a child by an adult who has a significant relationship with that child. In making the appointment, the court shall consider the person's background in and familiarity with the judicial process, social service programs, and child abuse. If a guardian ad litem or other representative has been appointed to represent the child in concurrent judicial proceedings, the district court shall appoint the same individual to be the child intermediary if possible and if qualifications are met. The court must not appoint as a child intermediary a person who is likely to be a witness in any proceeding associated with the alleged child abuse.

Subd. 4. **Duties.** A child intermediary's duties include the following:

(1) protecting the child from unnecessary further trauma by marshaling and coordinating the delivery of available resources and special services to the child and the child's family;

(2) advising the court as to the child's special needs with regard to pretrial interviews, deposition or trial testimony, and the expediting of proceedings, and with respect to the child's ability to understand the process;

(3) advising the prosecuting attorney as to a child's ability to cooperate with the prosecution, and the potential effects of the proceedings on the child; and

(4) guaranteeing that the rights established for victims in section 611A.037 are extended to the child or to the child intermediary on the child's behalf.

Subd. 5. **Powers.** A child intermediary has the power to:

(1) gain access to all reports, evaluations, and records necessary to perform the intermediary's functions, but not including attorneys' work product; and

(2) make motions or objections to motions and petition the court for the appointment of an attorney for the intermediary if necessary to adequately protect the best interests of the child.

The intermediary may not introduce evidence or examine or cross-examine witnesses in the presence of the jury.

Subd. 6. **Witness privilege.** Notwithstanding section 595.02, subdivision 1, child intermediaries appointed in child abuse cases under this section may not be compelled to testify in any court action or proceeding about any opinion or information received from or about the child victim in the course of serving as an intermediary.

History: 1988 c 630 s 4

- 626.57 [Renumbered 299C.31]
- 626.58 [Renumbered 299C.32]
- 626.59 [Renumbered 299C.33]
- 626.60 [Renumbered 299C.34]
- 626.61 [Renumbered 299C.35]
- 626.62 [Renumbered 299C.36]
- 626.63 Subdivision 1. [Renumbered 299C.37, subdivision 1]
 - Subd. 2. [Renumbered 299C.37, subd 2]
 - Subd. 3. [Renumbered 299C.37, subd 3]
 - Subd. 4. [Renumbered 299C.37, subd 4]
- 626.64 [Renumbered 299C.38]

UNIFORM LAW ON FRESH PURSUIT

626.65 UNIFORM LAW ON FRESH PURSUIT; RECIPROCAL.

Any member of a duly organized state, county, or municipal peace unit of another state of the United States who enters this state in fresh pursuit, and continues within this state in such fresh pursuit, of a person in order to arrest the person on the ground that the person is believed to have committed a felony in such other state, shall have the same authority to arrest and hold such person in custody, as has any member of any duly organized state, county, or municipal peace unit of this state, to arrest and hold in custody a person on the ground that the person is believed to have committed a felony in this state; provided, the rights extended by this section shall be extended only to those states granting these same rights to peace officers of this state who may be in fresh pursuit of suspected criminals in such reciprocating states.

History: (10547-1) 1939 c 64 s 1; 1986 c 444

626.66 ARREST; HEARING.

If an arrest is made in this state by an officer of another state in accordance with the provisions of section 626.65, the officer shall, without unnecessary delay, take the person arrested before a judge of the county in which the arrest was made. The judge shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the arrest. If the judge determines that the arrest was lawful, the judge shall commit the person arrested to await for a reasonable time the issuance of an extradition warrant by the governor of this state, or admit the person arrested to bail for such purpose. If the judge determines that the arrest was unlawful, the judge shall discharge the person arrested.

History: (10547-2) 1939 c 64 s 2; 1983 c 359 s 119; 1986 c 444

626.67 CONSTRUCTION OF SECTION 626.65.

Section 626.65 shall not be construed so as to make unlawful any arrest in this state which would otherwise be lawful.

History: (10547-3) 1939 c 64 s 3

626.68 STATE INCLUDES DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For the purpose of sections 626.65 to 626.69, the word "state" includes the District of Columbia.

History: (10547-4) 1939 c 64 s 4

626.69 FRESH PURSUIT.

The term "fresh pursuit," as used in sections 626.65 to 626.69, includes fresh pursuit as defined by the common law, and also the pursuit of a person who has committed a felony or who is reasonably suspected of having committed a felony. It shall also include the pursuit of a person suspected of having committed a supposed felony, though no felony has actually been committed, if there is reasonable ground for believing that a felony has been committed. Fresh pursuit, as used therein, shall not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay.

History: (10547-5) 1939 c 64 s 5

626.70 CITATION, UNIFORM ACT ON FRESH PURSUIT.

Sections 626.65 to 626.70 may be cited as the uniform act on fresh pursuit.

History: (10547-8) 1939 c 64 s 8

626.71 FRESH PURSUIT IN NONFELONY SITUATIONS.

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

(1) "Fresh pursuit" means fresh pursuit as defined by the common law and includes the pursuit of a person who has committed or is reasonably believed to have committed a violation in the presence of the peace officer. Fresh pursuit does not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay;

(2) "Peace officer" means a member of a duly organized state, county, or municipal law enforcement unit; and

(3) "Violation" includes gross misdemeanors, misdemeanors, and traffic violations.

Subd. 2. **Fresh pursuit authority.** A peace officer of another state who enters this state while on duty and in fresh pursuit, and who continues in fresh pursuit, of a person in order to arrest the person for a violation committed in the peace officer's presence, has the same authority to arrest and hold the person in custody as has any peace officer of this state if reciprocal fresh pursuit authority for that type of violation is extended to Minnesota peace officers by the pursuing officer's state.

History: 1990 c 449 s 2

626.72 PEACE OFFICERS; TRANSPORTATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.

A peace officer, as defined in section 609.487, subdivision 2, clause (2), who enters this state to perform an assigned duty of transporting persons in legal custody for law enforcement purposes has the same authority to transport persons in legal custody as any member of any duly organized state, county, or municipal law enforcement unit of this state if a reciprocal right to transport persons in legal custody is extended to Minnesota peace officers by the peace officer's state or local jurisdiction.

History: 1990 c 449 s 3

**PEACE OFFICERS;
ASSISTING OTHER OFFICERS**

626.76 RULES AND REGULATIONS; AIDING OTHER OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. Any appointive or elective agency or office of peace officers as defined in subdivision 3 may establish rules or regulations for assisting other peace officers in the line of their duty and within the course of their employment.

Subd. 2. When a peace officer gives assistance to another peace officer within the scope of the rules or regulations of the peace officer's appointive or elected agency or office, any such assistance shall be within the line of duty and course of employment of the officer rendering the assistance.

Subd. 3. For the purposes of this section the term "peace officer" means any member of a police department, state patrol, game warden service, sheriff's office, or any other law enforcement agency, the members of which have, by law, the power of arrest.

Subd. 4. This section shall in no way be construed as extending or enlarging the duties or authority of any peace officer or any other law enforcement agent as defined in subdivision 3 except as provided in this section.

History: 1959 c 374 s 1; 1981 c 37 s 2; 1986 c 444

626.80 [Renumbered 299C.45]

626.81 [Renumbered 299C.46]

626.82 [Renumbered 299C.47]

626.83 [Renumbered 299C.48]

PEACE OFFICER TRAINING

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 pursuant 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.

Subd. 2. **Scope.** Notwithstanding sections 12.03, subdivision 4, 12.25, or any other

law to the contrary, no individual employed or acting as an agent of any political subdivision shall be authorized to carry a firearm when on duty unless the individual has been licensed under sections 626.84 to 626.863. Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring licensure of a security guard as that term is defined in section 626.88, subdivision 1, clause (c).

History: 1977 c 433 s 1; 1978 c 681 s 8; 1979 c 282 s 1; 1980 c 578 s 2; 1981 c 37 s 2; 1981 c 310 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 334 s 4; 1989 c 334 art 6 s 13; 1991 c 356 art 6 s 1

626.841 BOARD; MEMBERS.

The board of peace officer standards and training shall be composed of the following 15 members:

(a) Two members to be appointed by the governor from among the county sheriffs in Minnesota;

(b) Four members to be appointed by the governor from among peace officers in Minnesota municipalities, at least two of whom shall be chiefs of police;

(c) Two members to be appointed by the governor from among peace officers, at least one of whom shall be a member of the Minnesota state patrol association;

(d) The superintendent of the Minnesota bureau of criminal apprehension or a designee;

(e) Two members appointed by the governor experienced in law enforcement at a local, state, or federal level who are not currently employed as peace officers;

(f) Two members to be appointed by the governor from among the elected city officials in statutory or home rule charter cities of under 5,000 population outside the metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2;

(g) Two members appointed by the governor from among the general public.

A chair shall be appointed by the governor from among the members. In making appointments the governor shall strive to achieve representation from among the geographic areas of the state.

History: 1967 c 870 s 1; 1969 c 108 s 1; 1977 c 433 s 2; 1979 c 282 s 2; 1981 c 310 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 358 s 129

626.842 TERMS; MEETINGS; COMPENSATION; REMOVAL; VACANCIES.

Subdivision 1. Meetings shall be called at the request of the chair or upon the written request of a majority of the members of the board.

Membership on the board shall not constitute the holding of a public office, and members of the board shall not be required to take and file oaths of office or submit a public official's bond before serving on the board.

No member of the board shall be disqualified from holding any public office or employment, by reason of appointment to the board, nor shall the member forfeit any such office or employment notwithstanding any general, special, or local restriction, or ordinance, or city charter to the contrary.

Subd. 2. The membership terms, compensation, removal of members and the filling of vacancies for members appointed pursuant to section 626.841, clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e) on the board; the provision of staff, administrative services and office space; the review and processing of complaints; the setting of fees; and other matters relating to board operations shall be as provided in chapter 214.

History: 1967 c 870 s 2; 1969 c 108 s 2; 1971 c 24 s 55; 1976 c 134 s 76; 1977 c 433 s 3; 1986 c 444

626.843 RULES, STANDARDS; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

Subdivision 1. **Rules required.** The board shall adopt rules with respect to:

(a) The certification of peace officer training schools, programs, or courses includ-

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ing training schools for the Minnesota state patrol. Such schools, programs and courses shall include those administered by the state, county, school district, municipality, or joint or contractual combinations thereof, and shall include preparatory instruction in law enforcement and minimum basic training courses;

(b) Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements, and equipment and facilities to be required at each certified peace officers training school located within the state;

(c) Minimum qualifications for instructors at certified peace officer training schools located within this state;

(d) Minimum standards of physical, mental, and educational fitness which shall govern the recruitment and licensing of peace officers within the state, by any state, county, municipality, or joint or contractual combination thereof, including members of the Minnesota state patrol;

(e) Minimum standards of conduct which would affect the individual's performance of duties as a peace officer;

These standards shall be established and published on or before July 1, 1979.

(f) Minimum basic training which peace officers appointed to temporary or probationary terms shall complete before being eligible for permanent appointment, and the time within which such basic training must be completed following any such appointment to a temporary or probationary term;

(g) Minimum specialized training which part-time peace officers shall complete in order to be eligible for continued employment as a part-time peace officer or permanent employment as a peace officer, and the time within which the specialized training must be completed;

(h) Content of minimum basic training courses required of graduates of certified law enforcement training schools or programs. Such courses shall not duplicate the content of certified academic or general background courses completed by a student but shall concentrate on practical skills deemed essential for a peace officer. Successful completion of such a course shall be deemed satisfaction of the minimum basic training requirement;

(i) Grading, reporting, attendance and other records, and certificates of attendance or accomplishment;

(j) The procedures to be followed by a part-time peace officer for notifying the board of intent to pursue the specialized training for part-time peace officers who desire to become peace officers pursuant to clause (g), and section 626.845, subdivision 1, clause (g);

(k) The establishment and use by any political subdivision or state law enforcement agency which employs persons licensed by the board of procedures for investigation and resolution of allegations of misconduct by persons licensed by the board. The procedures shall be in writing and shall be established on or before October 1, 1984;

(l) The issues that must be considered by each political subdivision and state law enforcement agency that employs persons licensed by the board in establishing procedures under section 626.5532 to govern the conduct of peace officers who are in pursuit of a vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487, and requirements for the training of peace officers in conducting pursuits. The adoption of specific procedures and requirements is within the authority of the political subdivision or agency;

(m) Supervision of part-time peace officers and requirements for documentation of hours worked by a part-time peace officer who is on active duty. These rules shall be adopted by December 31, 1993; and

(n) Such other matters as may be necessary consistent with sections 626.84 to 626.855. Rules promulgated by the attorney general with respect to these matters may be continued in force by resolution of the board if the board finds the rules to be consistent with sections 626.84 to 626.855.

Subd. 1a. [Repealed, 1988 c 563 s 8]

Subd. 2. An executive director shall be appointed by and serve in the unclassified service at the pleasure of the board. The executive director shall perform such duties, on behalf of the board, as the board shall prescribe. The board shall appoint such employees, agents and consultants as deemed necessary, prescribe their duties, and provide for reimbursement of their expenses. Such employees shall be in the classified service.

Subd. 3. The board may, in addition:

(a) Recommend studies, surveys, and reports to be made by the executive director regarding the carrying out of the objectives and purposes of sections 626.841 to 626.855;

(b) Visit and inspect any peace officer training school approved by the executive director or for which application for such approval has been made;

(c) Make recommendations, from time to time, to the executive director, attorney general, governor, and the legislature regarding the carrying out of the objectives and purposes of sections 626.841 to 626.855;

(d) Perform such other acts as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the powers and duties of the board as set forth in sections 626.841 to 626.855;

(e) Cooperate with and receive financial assistance from and join in projects or enter into contracts with the federal government or its agencies for the furtherance of the purposes of Laws 1977, chapter 433.

Subd. 4. The board shall report to the attorney general, from time to time, and to the governor and the legislature at least biennially concerning the activities of the board.

History: 1967 c 870 s 3; 1973 c 507 s 45; 1974 c 478 s 1; 1977 c 433 s 4-6; 1978 c 681 s 9-11; 1981 c 37 s 2; 1981 c 310 s 3; 1983 c 269 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 712 s 18; 1989 c 209 art 2 s 1; 1992 c 571 art 15 s 13

626.844 [Repealed, 1977 c 433 s 16]

626.845 POWERS AND DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. **Powers and duties.** The board shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To certify peace officers' training schools or programs administered by state, county and municipalities located within this state in whole or in part no later than 90 days after receipt of an application for certification. The reasons for noncertification of any school or program or part thereof shall be transmitted to the school within 90 days and shall contain a detailed explanation of the reasons for which the school or program was disapproved and an explanation of what supporting material or other requirements are necessary for the board to reconsider. Disapproval of a school or program shall not preclude the reapplication for certification of the school or program;

(b) To issue certificates to schools, and to revoke such certification when necessary to maintain the objectives and purposes of sections 626.841 to 626.855;

(c) To certify, as qualified, instructors at peace officer training schools, and to issue appropriate certificates to such instructors;

(d) To license peace officers who have satisfactorily completed certified basic training programs, and passed examinations as required by the board;

(e) To cause studies and surveys to be made relating to the establishment, operation, and approval of state, county, and municipal peace officer training schools;

(f) To consult and cooperate with state, county, and municipal peace officer training schools for the development of in-service training programs for peace officers;

(g) To consult and cooperate with universities, colleges, and technical colleges for the development of specialized courses of instruction and study in the state for peace officers and part-time peace officers in police science and police administration;

(h) To consult and cooperate with other departments and agencies of the state and federal government concerned with peace officer standards and training;

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(i) To perform such other acts as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the powers and duties as set forth in the provisions of sections 626.841 to 626.855;

(j) To coordinate the provision, on a regional basis, of skills oriented basic training courses to graduates of certified law enforcement training schools or programs;

(k) To obtain criminal conviction data for persons seeking a license to be issued or possessing a license issued by the board. The board shall have authority to obtain criminal conviction data to the full extent that any other law enforcement agency, as that term is defined by state or federal law, has to obtain the data;

(l) To prepare and transmit annually to the governor and the legislature a report of its activities with respect to allocation of moneys appropriated to it for peace officers training, including the name and address of each recipient of money for that purpose, the amount awarded, and the purpose of the award;

(m) To assist and cooperate with any political subdivision or state law enforcement agency which employs persons licensed by the board to establish written procedures for the investigation and resolution of allegations of misconduct of persons licensed by the board, and to enforce licensing sanctions for failure to implement such procedures; and

(n) To assist and cooperate with political subdivisions and state law enforcement agencies that employ persons licensed by the board in establishing written procedures to govern the conduct of peace officers who are in pursuit of a vehicle in violation of section 609.487, and requirements for the training of peace officers in conducting pursuits. The board may impose licensing sanctions for failure to establish pursuit procedures and training requirements by October 1, 1989.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1988 c 563 s 8]

History: 1967 c 870 s 5; 1977 c 433 s 7; 1978 c 681 s 12; 1981 c 310 s 4; 1981 c 341 s 4; 1983 c 269 s 4; 1987 c 258 s 12; 1988 c 712 s 19; 1989 c 246 s 2

626.8451 TRAINING IN IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO CERTAIN CRIMES.

Subdivision 1. Training course; crimes motivated by bias. The board must prepare a training course to assist peace officers in identifying and responding to crimes motivated by the victim's race, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or characteristics identified as sexual orientation. The course must include material to help officers distinguish bias crimes from other crimes, to help officers in understanding and assisting victims of these crimes, and to ensure that bias crimes will be accurately reported as required under section 626.5531. The course must be updated periodically as the board considers appropriate.

Subd. 1a. Training course; crimes of violence. In consultation with the crime victim and witness advisory council and the school of law enforcement, the board shall prepare a training course to assist peace officers in responding to crimes of violence and to enhance peace officer sensitivity in interacting with and assisting crime victims. The course must include information about:

(1) the needs of victims of these crimes and the most effective and sensitive way to meet those needs or arrange for them to be met;

(2) the extent and causes of crimes of violence, including physical and sexual abuse, physical violence, and neglect;

(3) the identification of crimes of violence and patterns of violent behavior; and

(4) culturally responsive approaches to dealing with victims and perpetrators of violence.

Subd. 2. Preservice training requirement. An individual may not be licensed as a peace officer unless the individual has received the training described in subdivision 1. An individual is not eligible to take the peace officer licensing examination after August 1, 1994, unless the individual has received the training described in subdivision 1a.

Subd. 3. In-service training; board requirements. The board must provide to chief law enforcement officers instructional materials patterned after the materials developed by the board under subdivisions 1 and 1a. These materials must meet board requirements for continuing education credit and be updated periodically as the board considers appropriate. The board must also seek funding for an educational conference to inform and sensitize chief law enforcement officers and other interested persons to the law enforcement issues associated with bias crimes and crimes of violence. If funding is obtained, the board may sponsor the educational conference on its own or with other public or private entities.

Subd. 4. In-service training; chief law enforcement officer requirements. A chief law enforcement officer must inform all peace officers within the officer's agency of (1) the requirements of section 626.5531, (2) the availability of the instructional materials provided by the board under subdivision 3, and (3) the availability of continuing education credit for the completion of these materials. The chief law enforcement officer must also encourage these peace officers to review or complete the materials.

History: 1988 c 643 s 2; 1992 c 571 art 15 s 14

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

626.8453 QUALIFIED FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; SPECIAL STATE AND FEDERAL TASK FORCES; PEACE OFFICER AUTHORITY.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. The terms defined in this subdivision apply to this section.

(a) "Duly authorized executive officer" means the law enforcement officer headquartered in Minnesota who is in charge of the activities of a federal law enforcement agency in this state.

(b) "Memorandum of understanding" is a written agreement between the governing bodies of the participating units of local government and the commissioners of the state agencies authorized to have a law enforcement agency as defined by section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (h), the sheriffs of the participating counties, and the duly authorized executive officers of the participating federal law enforcement agencies that specifies the mission of the parties, the agreement's purpose, the exchange of powers, required training, the duration of the agreement, and other rights and responsibilities of the parties.

(c) "Qualified federal law enforcement officer" means an employee of the United States charged with the enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States who has successfully completed professionally recognized peace officer preemployment education which the board has found comparable to Minnesota peace officer preemployment education.

(d) "Special purpose task force" is a coalition of city, county, state, and federal law enforcement officers directed to accomplish specific state and federal law enforcement objectives.

Subd. 2. Powers of federal law enforcement officers. A qualified federal law enforcement officer assigned to a special purpose task force created under a memorandum of understanding that has been filed with the board who is acting within the scope of the memorandum of understanding shall possess the authority of the peace officers participating in the special purpose task force under the memorandum of understanding.

Subd. 3. Federal authority preserved. This section is not intended to limit the existing authority possessed by federal law enforcement officers.

History: 1992 c 449 s 1

626.846 ATTENDANCE, FORFEITURE OF POSITION.

Subdivision 1. Notwithstanding any general or local law or charter to the contrary, any peace officer or part-time peace officer employed or elected on or after July 1, 1979, by any state, county, municipality or joint or contractual combination thereof of the state of Minnesota shall not be eligible for permanent appointment without being licensed by the board pursuant to sections 626.84 to 626.855.

Subd. 1a. [Repealed, 1980 c 578 s 12]

Subd. 2. Every peace officer or part-time peace officer who shall be appointed by any state, county, municipality or joint or contractual combination thereof of the state of Minnesota on a temporary basis or for a probationary term, shall forfeit the officer's position unless the officer has been licensed by the board pursuant to sections 626.841 to 626.855. Any other peace officer or part-time peace officer employed or elected by any state, county, municipality or joint or contractual combination thereof, may attend peace officer training courses and be licensed by the board pursuant to sections 626.84 to 626.855.

Subd. 3. A peace officer who has received a permanent appointment prior to July 1, 1978, shall be licensed by the board if the officer has met the requirements of sections 626.841 to 626.855 in effect on June 30, 1977 and if the officer has requested licensing by the board.

Subd. 3a. [Repealed, 1980 c 578 s 12]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1980 c 578 s 12]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1980 c 578 s 12]

Subd. 6. A person seeking election or appointment to the office of sheriff after June 30, 1987, must be licensed or eligible to be licensed as a peace officer. The person shall submit proof of peace officer licensure or eligibility as part of the application for office.

History: 1967 c 870 s 6; 1977 c 433 s 8; 1977 c 455 s 90; 1978 c 681 s 13-18; 1980 c 578 s 3,4; 1981 c 310 s 5,6; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 358 s 130

626.8461 PART-TIME PEACE OFFICERS; POLICY.

The legislature finds and declares that it is necessary to establish minimum training requirements for part-time peace officers in certain specified areas to maximize protection of the rights and safety of the public and to minimize liability on the part of Minnesota counties and municipalities. The legislature further finds that part-time peace officers are most effectively utilized as a supplement to regular, fully trained and licensed, peace officers and does not encourage the use of part-time peace officers when needs for service would otherwise justify the use of peace officers.

History: 1979 c 282 s 3; 1981 c 310 s 7

626.8462 COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS.

Part-time peace officer licensing examinations shall be designed to insure competency in the following areas reasonably achievable in courses within a total hourly maximum of 54 hours:

- (a) Law of arrest, including probable cause;
- (b) Law of search and seizure;
- (c) Confessions and interrogations, oral and written;
- (d) Law and rules of evidence;
- (e) Minnesota criminal code;
- (f) Juvenile law;
- (g) General principles of criminal investigations;
- (h) Crime scene search and investigation;
- (i) Preservation and collection of crime scene evidence;
- (j) Traffic enforcement, including accident investigation.

Upon request, the board shall provide to any sheriff or chief of police lesson plans and instructional materials reasonably necessary to conduct classes in the required areas of study. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a requirement for more comprehensive training imposed by a local law enforcement agency.

History: 1979 c 282 s 5; 1981 c 310 s 8

626.8463 PART-TIME PEACE OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. **Appointment requirements.** Any individual appointed or employed as a part-time peace officer shall provide proof to the board that the individual has:

- (1) satisfied the selection standards of the board then in effect;
- (2) successfully completed board recognized courses in first aid and firearms training, including legal limitations on the justifiable use of deadly force; and
- (3) successfully passed a board part-time peace officer licensing examination.

Subd. 2. **Quota.** A law enforcement agency may have no more than two part-time peace officer positions, except that the agency may have up to the number of part-time peace officer positions recognized by the board as of January 1, 1985.

History: 1979 c 282 s 6; 1980 c 578 s 5; 1981 c 310 s 9; 1985 c 13 s 1

626.8464 NEW PART-TIME PEACE OFFICER POSITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in section 626.8463, any individual appointed or employed as a part-time peace officer to a position which was not filled by a part-time officer between January 1, 1978 and May 31, 1979 shall meet the training and licensing requirements of the board then in effect for full-time peace officers.

History: 1979 c 282 s 7; 1980 c 578 s 7; 1981 c 310 s 10

626.8465 PART-TIME OFFICERS; LIMITATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Supervision of powers and duties.** No law enforcement agency shall utilize the services of a part-time peace officer unless the part-time peace officer exer-

cises the part-time peace officer's powers and duties under the supervision of a licensed peace officer designated by the chief law enforcement officer. Supervision also may be via radio communications. With the consent of the county sheriff, the designated supervising officer may be a member of the county sheriff's department.

Subd. 2. Part-time peace officer license, restriction. Any individual licensed by the board as a part-time peace officer shall be eligible for appointment or employment anywhere in the state as a part-time peace officer but not as a peace officer unless the individual meets board training and licensing requirements then in effect for peace officers.

Subd. 3. Emergency appointment. Upon application of a law enforcement agency the board shall exempt from the provisions of Laws 1979, Chapter 282 the number of individuals necessary to secure and maintain the public safety in the case of an emergency arising from a natural disaster, civil disorder, fire, explosion, or similar catastrophic event; provided that no exemption shall be valid for a period exceeding 30 days. In the event the emergency requires an exemption immediately, the director or in case of the director's absence, the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality or township, or the sheriff of the county in which the emergency has arisen, shall grant an exemption which shall be valid only until the board has met and approved or rejected the application, but in no event shall an exemption granted by the director, the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality or township, or a county sheriff, be valid for a period exceeding seven days.

History: 1979 c 282 s 8; 1981 c 310 s 11,12; 1986 c 444; 1992 c 571 art 15 s 15

626.8466 RESERVE OFFICERS.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or rule of the board to the contrary, no reserve officer shall be subject to mandatory training, licensing, or continuing education requirements except as may be established by the agency utilizing the services of the reserve officer.

History: 1979 c 282 s 9

626.8467 [Repealed, 1980 c 578 s 12]

626.847 COMPULSORY PROGRAM; EXEMPTIONS.

Nothing contained in sections 626.841 to 626.855, shall be construed to exempt any peace officer from the provisions of sections 626.841 to 626.855, or to exempt a peace officer having received the peace officer's last permanent appointment as a peace officer prior to July 1, 1967.

History: 1967 c 870 s 7; 1977 c 433 s 9; 1978 c 681 s 19; 1986 c 444

626.848 TRAINING COURSES, LOCATIONS.

Subject to board rules, the superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension shall provide courses at convenient locations in the state, for training peace officers and constables in their powers and duties, and in the use of approved equipment and the latest technique for detection, identification and apprehension of criminals. For this purpose, the superintendent may use the services and employees of the bureau.

The superintendent shall provide training to deputy constables in the limitations on their powers and duties, the conduct of inspections, and such other matters as the board may direct. Nothing herein shall be construed as establishing a mandatory training requirement for deputy constables.

History: 1967 c 870 s 8; 1977 c 433 s 10; 1978 c 681 s 20

626.849 [Repealed, 1987 c 358 s 132]

626.85 INSTRUCTORS; DONATIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS.

Subdivision 1. In addition to the bureau employees assigned to police training, full time or part time, the superintendent is authorized to engage such part-time instructors

as the superintendent deems proper and necessary to furnish the best possible instruction in police sciences, subject to board rules and to the limitation of funds as appropriated and available for expenditure. Laws 1981, chapter 210, sections 1 to 48 shall not apply to such part-time employees.

Subd. 2. Any donations, contributions, grants or gifts which may be received shall be accepted without recourse to the donor, and shall become the property of the state. All cash receipts shall be deposited with the state treasurer, and are hereby appropriated to the bureau in the quarter in which they were so deposited.

Subd. 3. Any peace officer who has been designated to serve as an instructor, researcher or member of a special project for the peace officer training board may in the discretion of the appointing authority be given up to a 12 month leave of absence with pay from the police department or agency by which employed for the purpose of serving as such instructor, researcher or member of a special project. While serving in such capacity peace officers shall continue to maintain the civil service status they have attained or accrued pursuant to chapters 43A, 44 and 419. The state treasurer shall reimburse solely from federal funds available for this purpose the respective law enforcement employers of such peace officers for all salaries and contributions such employers make during said leave of absence towards accrual of their civil service benefits, pension fund and hospitalization benefits.

History: 1967 c 870 s 10; 1971 c 615 s 1; 1977 c 433 s 11; 1981 c 210 s 54; 1986 c 444

626.851 ELIGIBILITY OF OFFICERS.

Subdivision 1. Any peace officer or part-time peace officer employed or elected by any county or municipality of the state of Minnesota shall be eligible to attend training courses as herein provided in accordance with the rules of the board.

Subd. 2. Any student successfully completing a program of law enforcement instruction in a post secondary educational institution, which program has been certified by the board, and which institution has been approved by the Minnesota state department of education or an accredited institution of higher learning shall be eligible to attend a skills oriented basic training course as established under section 626.843. Nothing contained in sections 626.84 to 626.855 shall be construed to preclude the provision of skills oriented basic training courses by certified law enforcement schools providing such course has been certified by the board.

History: 1967 c 870 s 11; 1973 c 565 s 1; 1976 c 52 s 1; 1977 c 433 s 12; 1978 c 681 s 21; 1980 c 578 s 6; 1981 c 310 s 13

626.852 TUITION; SALARY AND EXPENSES.

Each officer when assigned to the bureau of criminal apprehension continuing education courses pursuant to rules of the board shall receive the officer's regular salary and shall be reimbursed by the governing body of the governmental unit or combination of governmental units from which elected or by which employed for the cost of meals, travel, and lodgings while in attendance at the bureau of criminal apprehension courses, not to exceed similar allowance for state employees.

History: 1967 c 870 s 12; 1980 c 578 s 8; 1981 c 310 s 14; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 358 s 131

626.853 [Repealed, 1978 c 681 s 22]

626.854 [Repealed, 1977 c 433 s 16]

626.855 UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PEACE OFFICERS.

A University of Minnesota peace officer appointed and employed on or after July 1, 1977 by the regents of the University of Minnesota who has not previously attended a peace officers training course shall attend a peace officers training course within 12 months of the officer's appointment or of August 1, 1977.

History: 1977 c 82 s 5; 1986 c 444

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 15 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.

Subd. 2. Payment guidelines. The sentencing court may, upon a showing of indigency or undue hardship upon the convicted person or the convicted person's immediate family, authorize payment of the penalty assessment in installments. If the convicted person is sentenced and committed to imprisonment, the chief executive officer of the institution in which the person is confined may collect the assessment from any earnings the inmate shall accrue for work performed in the institution or while on conditional release therefrom under the provisions of section 241.26 or 631.425 and forward same to the court administrator in which the convicted person was sentenced, for transmittal to the state treasurer in the manner provided in subdivision 3.

The court may decline to impose a penalty assessment or may forgive payment of a penalty assessment previously imposed, in cases where undue hardship cannot otherwise be avoided.

Subd. 3. Collection by court. After a determination by the court of the amount of the fine or penalty assessment due, the court administrator shall collect the appropriate penalty assessment and transmit it to the county treasurer separately with designation of its origin as a penalty assessment, but with the same frequency as fines are transmitted. Amounts collected under this subdivision shall then be transmitted to the state

treasurer for deposit for peace officers training, in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county. The state treasurer shall identify and report to the commissioner of finance all amounts deposited in the general fund under this section.

Subd. 4. **Peace officers training account.** Receipts from penalty assessments must be credited to a peace officer training account in the special revenue fund. For fiscal years 1993 and 1994, the peace officers standards and training board shall, and after fiscal year 1994 may, allocate from appropriated funds, net of operating expenses, as follows:

- (1) at least 25 percent for reimbursement to board approved skills courses; and
- (2) at least 13.5 percent for the school of law enforcement.

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: 1981 c 341 s 2; 1Sp1985 c 10 s 117; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 369; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82; 1987 c 149 art 2 s 11; 1987 c 404 s 190; 1989 c 335 art 4 s 102,103; 1990 c 553 s 12; 1991 c 233 s 107,108; 1992 c 513 art 3 s 74-76

626.862 POWERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

Except as specifically provided by statute, only a peace officer, constable, and part-time peace officer may:

- (1) issue a citation in lieu of arrest or continued detention unless specifically authorized by ordinance;
 - (2) ask a person receiving a citation to give a written promise to appear in court;
- or
- (3) take a person into custody as permitted by section 629.34.

History: 1987 c 334 s 5

626.863 UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE.

(a) A person who is not a peace officer, constable, or part-time peace officer is guilty of a misdemeanor if the person: (1) makes a representation of being a peace officer, constable, or part-time peace officer, or (2) performs or attempts to perform an act, duty, or responsibility reserved by law for licensed peace officers, constables, and part-time peace officers.

(b) The board shall designate the appropriate law enforcement agency to investigate violations of this section. The attorney general shall prosecute violations of this section.

History: 1987 c 334 s 6

UNIFORM COLORS FOR PEACE OFFICERS AND SECURITY GUARDS

626.88 UNIFORMS; PEACE OFFICERS, SECURITY GUARDS; COLOR.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.

(b) "Peace officer" means an employee of a political subdivision or state law enforcement agency who is licensed pursuant to sections 626.84 to 626.855 charged with the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state and who has full power of arrest, and shall also include Minnesota state troopers, state conservation officers, park police, constables, and University of Minnesota police officers.

(c) "Security guard" means any person who is paid a fee, wage or salary to perform one or more of the following functions:

(1) Prevention or detection of intrusion, unauthorized entry or activity, vandalism or trespass on private property;

(2) Prevention or detection of theft, loss, embezzlement, misappropriation, or concealment of merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, notes, or other valuable documents or papers;

(3) Control, regulation, or direction of the flow or movements of the public, whether by vehicle or otherwise, to assure protection of private property;

(4) Protection of individuals from bodily harm; or

(5) Enforcement of policies and rules of the security guard's employer related to crime reduction insofar as such enforcement falls within the scope of security guard's duties.

The term "security guard" does not include: (i) auditors, accountants, and accounting personnel performing audits or accounting functions; (ii) employees of a firm licensed pursuant to section 326.3381 whose duties are primarily administrative or clerical in nature; (iii) unarmed security personnel; (iv) personnel temporarily employed pursuant to statute or ordinance by political subdivisions to provide protective services at social functions; (v) employees of air or rail carriers.

Subd. 2. Uniforms. Uniforms for peace officers shall be of uniform colors throughout the state as provided herein. Uniforms for:

(a) Municipal peace officers, including University of Minnesota peace officers, constables, and peace officers assigned to patrol duties in parks, shall be blue, brown or green;

(b) Peace officers who are members of the county sheriffs' office shall be blue, brown or green;

(c) State troopers shall be maroon;

(d) Conservation officers shall be green.

The uniforms of security guards may be any color other than those specified for peace officers.

This subdivision shall apply to uniforms purchased subsequent to January 1, 1981.

Subd. 3. Exception. Security guards employed by the capitol complex security division of the department of public safety are not required to comply with subdivision 2.

History: 1980 c 578 s 9; 1981 c 37 s 2; 1981 c 310 s 16; 1983 c 293 s 109; 1Sp1985 c 10 s 118; 1986 c 444; 1989 c 209 art 2 s 1

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.

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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