

73.26

ARTICLE 4

1.16

ARTICLE 1

73.27

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1.17

APPROPRIATIONS

73.28 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 171.20, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

73.29 Subd. 4. **Reinstatement fee.** (a) Before the license is reinstated, (1) an individual whose
73.30 driver's license has been suspended under section 171.16, subdivisions 2 and 3; 171.175;
74.1 171.18; or 171.182, or who has been disqualified from holding a commercial driver's license
74.2 under section 171.165, and (2) an individual whose driver's license has been suspended
74.3 under section 171.186 and who is not exempt from such a fee, must pay a fee of \$20.

74.4 (b) Before the license is reinstated, an individual whose license has been suspended
74.5 under sections 169.791 to 169.798 must pay a \$20 reinstatement fee.

74.6 (c) When fees are collected by a licensing agent appointed under section 171.061, a
74.7 handling charge is imposed in the amount specified under section 171.061, subdivision 4.
74.8 The reinstatement fee and surcharge must be deposited in an approved state depository as
74.9 directed under section 171.061, subdivision 4.

74.10 ~~(d) Reinstatement fees collected under paragraph (a) for suspensions under sections~~
74.11 ~~171.16, subdivision 3, and 171.18, subdivision 1, clause (10), must be deposited in the~~
74.12 ~~special revenue fund and are appropriated to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board~~
74.13 ~~for peace officer training reimbursement to local units of government.~~

74.14 ~~(e)~~ (d) A suspension may be rescinded without fee for good cause.

74.15 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 171.26, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

74.16 Subdivision 1. **Driver services operating account.** All money received under this
74.17 chapter must be paid into the state treasury and credited to the driver services operating
74.18 account in the special revenue fund specified under sections 299A.705, except as provided
74.19 in subdivision 2; 171.06, subdivision 2a; 171.07, subdivision 11, paragraph (g); ~~171.20;~~
74.20 ~~subdivision 4, paragraph (d); and 171.29, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).~~

SECTION 357.021, SUBDIVISION 7, IN HOUSE SECTION 3 AND SENATE ARTICLE 1, SECTION 18, ARE SHOWN IN ARTICLE 1/17

75.14 Sec. 4. **[611A.95] CERTIFICATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF CRIMES.**

75.15 Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following terms have the
75.16 meanings given:

75.17 (1) "certifying entity" means a state or local law enforcement agency;

75.18 (2) "criminal activity" means qualifying criminal activity pursuant to section
75.19 101(a)(15)(U)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and includes the attempt,
75.20 conspiracy, or solicitation to commit such crimes; and

75.21 (3) "certification" means any certification or statement required by federal immigration
75.22 law including, but not limited to, the information required by United States Code, title 8,

75.23 section 1184(p), and United States Code, title 8, section 1184(o), including current United
 75.24 States Citizenship and Immigration Services Form I-918, Supplement B, and United States
 75.25 Citizenship and Immigration Services Form I-914, Supplement B, and any successor forms.

75.26 Subd. 2. **Certification process.** (a) A certifying entity shall process a certification
 75.27 requested by a victim of criminal activity or a representative of the victim, including but
 75.28 not limited to the victim's attorney, family member, or domestic violence or sexual assault
 75.29 violence advocate, within the time period prescribed in paragraph (b).

75.30 (b) A certifying entity shall process the certification within 60 days of request, unless
 75.31 the victim is in removal proceedings, in which case the certification shall be processed
 76.1 within 14 days of request. Requests for expedited certification must be affirmatively raised
 76.2 at the time of the request.

76.3 (c) An active investigation, the filing of charges, or a prosecution or conviction are not
 76.4 required for the victim of criminal activity to request and obtain the certification.

76.5 Subd. 3. **Certifying entity; designate agent.** (a) The head of a certifying entity shall
 76.6 designate an agent to perform the following responsibilities:

76.7 (1) timely process requests for certification;

76.8 (2) provide outreach to victims of criminal activity to inform them of the entity's
 76.9 certification process; and

76.10 (3) keep a written or electronic record of all certification requests and responses.

76.11 (b) All certifying entities shall implement a language access protocol for
 76.12 non-English-speaking victims of criminal activity.

76.13 Subd. 4. **Disclosure prohibited; data classification.** (a) A certifying entity is prohibited
 76.14 from disclosing the immigration status of a victim of criminal activity or representative
 76.15 requesting the certification, except to comply with federal law or legal process, or if
 76.16 authorized by the victim of criminal activity or representative requesting the certification.

76.17 (b) Data provided to a certifying entity under this section is classified as private data
 76.18 pursuant to section 13.02, subdivision 12.

76.19 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Subdivisions 1, 2, and 4 are effective the day following final
 76.20 enactment. Subdivision 3 is effective July 1, 2019.

76.21 Sec. 5. **[626.19] USE OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES.**

76.22 Subdivision 1. **Application; definitions.** (a) This section applies to law enforcement
 76.23 agencies that maintain, use, or plan to use an unmanned aerial vehicle in investigations, for
 76.24 training, or in response to emergencies, incidents, and requests for service.

76.25 (b) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given:

- 76.26 (1) "law enforcement agency" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1;
76.27 and
- 76.28 (2) "unmanned aerial vehicle" or "UAV" means an aircraft that is operated without the
76.29 possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft.
- 77.1 Subd. 2. **Use of unmanned aerial vehicles limited.** Except as provided in subdivision
77.2 3, a law enforcement agency may not operate a UAV without a search warrant issued under
77.3 this chapter.
- 77.4 Subd. 3. **Authorized use.** (a) A law enforcement agency may use a UAV during or
77.5 immediately after an emergency situation that involves the risk of death or serious physical
77.6 harm to a person.
- 77.7 (b) A law enforcement agency may use a UAV over a public event where there is a
77.8 substantial risk to the safety of participants or bystanders. If a law enforcement agency
77.9 collects information under this paragraph, it must document each use, connect each
77.10 deployment to a unique case number, and provide a description of the facts giving rise to a
77.11 substantial risk.
- 77.12 (c) A law enforcement agency may operate a UAV to counter a high risk of a terrorist
77.13 attack by a specific individual or organization if the agency determines that credible
77.14 intelligence indicates this risk.
- 77.15 (d) A law enforcement agency may use a UAV to prevent the loss of life and property
77.16 in natural or man-made disasters and to facilitate the operational planning, rescue, and
77.17 recovery operations in the aftermath of these disasters.
- 77.18 (e) A law enforcement agency may use a UAV for officer training purposes.
- 77.19 (f) A law enforcement agency may operate a UAV for a non-law-enforcement purpose
77.20 at the request of a government entity, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 7a, provided
77.21 that the government entity makes the request in writing and specifies the reason for the
77.22 request and proposed period of use.
- 77.23 Subd. 4. **Limitations on use.** (a) A law enforcement agency operating a UAV must fully
77.24 comply with all Federal Aviation Administration requirements and guidelines.
- 77.25 (b) The governing body overseeing the law enforcement agency must approve the
77.26 agency's acquisition of a UAV.
- 77.27 (c) Unless specifically authorized in a warrant, a law enforcement agency must use a
77.28 UAV to collect data only on a clearly and narrowly defined target and avoid data collection
77.29 on individuals, homes, or areas other than the defined target.
- 77.30 (d) A law enforcement agency may not deploy a UAV with facial recognition or other
77.31 biometric-matching technology unless expressly authorized by a warrant.

77.32 (e) A law enforcement agency may not equip a UAV with weapons.

78.1 (f) A law enforcement agency may not use a UAV to collect data on public protests or
78.2 demonstrations unless expressly authorized by a warrant or an exception applies under
78.3 subdivision 3. A law enforcement agency must document which exception applies or whether
78.4 a warrant was obtained.

78.5 Subd. 5. **Access by data subjects.** An individual who is the subject of data collected
78.6 through use of a UAV has access to the data. If the individual requests a copy of the
78.7 recording, data on other individuals who do not consent to its release must be redacted from
78.8 the copy.

78.9 Subd. 6. **Data classification; retention.** (a) Data collected by a UAV are private data
78.10 on individuals or nonpublic data, subject to the following:

78.11 (1) UAV data may be disclosed as necessary in an emergency situation under subdivision
78.12 3, paragraph (a);

78.13 (2) UAV data may be disclosed to the government entity making a request for UAV use
78.14 under subdivision 3, paragraph (f);

78.15 (3) UAV data that are criminal investigative data are governed by section 13.82,
78.16 subdivision 7; and

78.17 (4) UAV data that are not public data under other provisions of chapter 13 retain that
78.18 classification.

78.19 (b) Section 13.04, subdivision 2, does not apply to data collected by a UAV.

78.20 (c) Notwithstanding section 138.17, the data must be deleted by a UAV as soon as
78.21 possible, and in no event later than seven days after collection unless the data is part of an
78.22 active criminal investigation.

78.23 Subd. 7. **Evidence.** Information obtained or collected by a law enforcement agency in
78.24 violation of this section is not admissible as evidence in a criminal, administrative, or civil
78.25 proceeding against the data subject.

78.26 Subd. 8. **Remedies.** An aggrieved party may initiate a civil action against a law
78.27 enforcement agency to obtain all appropriate relief to prevent or remedy a violation of this
78.28 section, including remedies available under chapter 13.

78.29 Subd. 9. **Written policies required.** The chief officer of every state and local law
78.30 enforcement agency that uses or plans to use a UAV must establish and enforce a written
78.31 policy governing UAV use. The agency must post the written policy on its website if the
78.32 agency has a website.

79.1 Subd. 10. **Notice; disclosure of warrant.** (a) Within a reasonable time but not later than
79.2 90 days after the court unseals a warrant under this subdivision, the issuing or denying judge

79.3 shall cause to be served on the persons named in the warrant and the application an inventory
79.4 that shall include notice of:

79.5 (1) the fact of the issuance of the warrant or the application;

79.6 (2) the date of the issuance and the period of authorized, approved, or disapproved
79.7 collection of information, or the denial of the application; and

79.8 (3) the fact that during the period information was or was not collected.

79.9 (b) A warrant authorizing collection of information with a UAV must direct that:

79.10 (1) the warrant be sealed for a period of 90 days or until the objective of the warrant has
79.11 been accomplished, whichever is shorter; and

79.12 (2) the warrant be filed with the court administrator within ten days of the expiration of
79.13 the warrant.

79.14 (c) The prosecutor may request that the warrant, supporting affidavits, and any order
79.15 granting the request not be filed. An order must be issued granting the request in whole or
79.16 in part if, from affidavits, sworn testimony, or other evidence, the court finds reasonable
79.17 grounds exist to believe that filing the warrant may cause the search or a related search to
79.18 be unsuccessful, create a substantial risk of injury to an innocent person, or severely hamper
79.19 an ongoing investigation.

79.20 (d) The warrant must direct that following the commencement of any criminal proceeding
79.21 using evidence obtained in or as a result of the search, the supporting application or affidavit
79.22 must be filed either immediately or at any other time as the court directs. Until such filing,
79.23 the documents and materials ordered withheld from filing must be retained by the judge or
79.24 the judge's designee.

79.25 Subd. 11. **Reporting.** (a) By January 15 of each year, each law enforcement agency that
79.26 deploys a UAV shall report to the commissioner of public safety the following information
79.27 for the preceding calendar year:

79.28 (1) the number of times a UAV was deployed, organized by the types of incidents and
79.29 the types of justification for deployment;

79.30 (2) the number of criminal investigations aided by the deployment of UAVs;

79.31 (3) the number of deployments of UAVs for reasons other than criminal investigations;

79.32 and

80.1 (4) the total cost of the agency's UAV program.

80.2 (b) By June 15 of each year, the commissioner of public safety shall compile a full and
80.3 complete report summarizing the information submitted to the commissioner under paragraph
80.4 (a), and submit the report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and

80.5 house of representatives committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public
 80.6 safety issues and make the report public on the department's website.

80.7 (c) By January 15 of each year, any judge who has issued a warrant under this section
 80.8 that expired during the preceding year, or who has denied approval during that year, shall
 80.9 report to the state court administrator:

80.10 (1) the fact that a warrant or extension was applied for;

80.11 (2) the kind of warrant or extension applied for;

80.12 (3) the fact that the warrant or extension was granted as applied for, was modified, or
 80.13 was denied;

80.14 (4) the period of UAV use authorized by the warrant and the number and duration of
 80.15 any extensions of the warrant;

80.16 (5) the offense specified in the warrant or application or extension of a warrant; and

80.17 (6) the identity of the law enforcement agency making the application and the person
 80.18 authorizing the application.

80.19 (d) By June 15 of each year, the state court administrator shall transmit to the chairs and
 80.20 ranking minority members of the senate and house of representatives committees having
 80.21 jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety issues and post on the supreme court's
 80.22 website a full and complete report concerning the number of applications for warrants
 80.23 authorizing or approving operation of UAVs or disclosure of information from the operation
 80.24 of UAVs under this section and the number of warrants and extensions granted or denied
 80.25 under this section during the preceding calendar year. The report must include a summary
 80.26 and analysis of the data required to be filed with the state court administrator by paragraph
 80.27 (c).

80.28 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 626.841, is amended to read:

80.29 **626.841 BOARD; MEMBERS.**

80.30 The Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training shall be composed of the following
 80.31 ~~15~~ 17 members:

81.1 (1) two members to be appointed by the governor from among the county sheriffs in
 81.2 Minnesota;

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

81.5 (3) two members to be appointed by the governor from among peace officers, at least
 81.6 one of whom shall be a member of the Minnesota State Patrol Association;

81.7 (4) the superintendent of the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension or a designee;

81.8 (5) two members appointed by the governor from among peace officers, or former peace
81.9 officers, who are currently employed on a full-time basis in a professional peace officer
81.10 education program;

81.11 (6) two members to be appointed by the governor, one member to be appointed from
81.12 among administrators of Minnesota colleges or universities that offer professional peace
81.13 officer education, and one member to be appointed from among the elected city officials in
81.14 statutory or home rule charter cities of under 5,000 population outside the metropolitan
81.15 area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2; and

81.16 (7) ~~two~~ four members appointed by the governor from among the general public, of
81.17 which at least one member must be a representative of a statewide crime victim coalition
81.18 and at least two members must be residents of a county other than a metropolitan county
81.19 as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 4.

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

81.23 Sec. 7. **[626.8433] EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION POLICIES REQUIRED.**

81.24 Subdivision 1. Statewide model policy required. By November 1, 2019, the board, in
81.25 consultation with stakeholders, shall develop a model policy that articulates best practices
81.26 for eyewitness identification and promotes uniform practices statewide. The board shall
81.27 distribute this model policy to all chief law enforcement officers. At a minimum, the policy
81.28 must require that:

81.29 (1) a person administering a lineup be unaware of the suspect's identity, or, if that is not
81.30 practical, the person be shielded so as to prevent the person from seeing which lineup
81.31 member is being viewed by the eyewitness;

82.1 (2) before the procedure, the eyewitness be instructed that the perpetrator may or may
82.2 not be in the lineup;

82.3 (3) nonsuspect "fillers" used in the lineup match the eyewitness's description of the
82.4 perpetrator; and

82.5 (4) immediately after an identification is made, the eyewitness provide a statement in
82.6 the eyewitness's own words that articulates the level of the eyewitness's confidence in the
82.7 identification.

82.8 Subd. 2. Agency policies required. By February 1, 2020, the chief law enforcement
82.9 officers of every state and local law enforcement agency shall adopt and implement a written
82.10 policy on eyewitness identification practices that is identical or substantially similar to the
82.11 model policy developed under subdivision 1.

- 82.12 Sec. 8. **[626.8435] PEACE OFFICER COMMUNITY POLICING EXCELLENCE**
82.13 **DATA.**
- 82.14 Subdivision 1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this section is:
- 82.15 (1) to create data profiles for stakeholders to conduct needs assessments and make
82.16 appropriate recommendations to drive improvements in police effectiveness, efficiency,
82.17 training, supervision, procedural justice, accountability, and community relations;
- 82.18 (2) for police departments to more effectively manage their risks and improve
82.19 transparency; and
- 82.20 (3) for community members and advocates, as well as policy-makers, decision-makers,
82.21 and funders to have access to accurate relevant information to help improve policing practices
82.22 in Minnesota.
- 82.23 Subd. 2. **Annual data; submission.** (a) Beginning January 15, 2020, and annually
82.24 thereafter, the chief law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency that receives
82.25 grants from the Peace Officers Standards and Training Board for peace officer training
82.26 assistance under article 1, section 4, subdivision 4, shall submit the following data regarding
82.27 peace officers employed by the law enforcement agency in the previous calendar year to
82.28 the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension:
- 82.29 (1) the unique identifier of an employed peace officer;
- 82.30 (2) the existence and status of a complaint made against an employed peace officer
82.31 including:
- 82.32 (i) the peace officer's unique identifier;
- 83.1 (ii) the nature of the complaint;
- 83.2 (iii) whether the complaint was filed by a member of the public, a law enforcement
83.3 agency, or another source;
- 83.4 (iv) whether the complaint resulted in disciplinary action;
- 83.5 (v) the final disposition of a complaint when disciplinary action was taken including:
- 83.6 (A) the specific reason for the action taken; and
- 83.7 (B) data documenting the basis of the action taken, except that data that would identify
83.8 confidential sources who are employees of the public body shall not be disclosed; and
- 83.9 (vi) the final disposition of any complaint:
- 83.10 (A) determined to be unfounded or otherwise not sustained;
- 83.11 (B) for which a peace officer was later exonerated; or

- 83.12 (C) which resulted in a nondisciplinary resolution including, but not limited to, employee
83.13 counseling;
- 83.14 (3) the unique identifier of any peace officer pending criminal prosecution, excluding
83.15 traffic violations;
- 83.16 (4) the unique identifier of any peace officer who was terminated due to substantiated
83.17 findings of officer misconduct and a summary of the basis for that termination; and
- 83.18 (5) the unique identifier of any peace officer, other than one terminated for performance
83.19 issues during a probationary period, whose employment was terminated by resignation in
83.20 lieu of termination as a result of officer misconduct, and a summary of the basis for the
83.21 action.
- 83.22 (b) For purposes of this section "complaint" means all allegations involving:
- 83.23 (1) public-reported misconduct;
- 83.24 (2) excessive force;
- 83.25 (3) the integrity or truthfulness of an officer;
- 83.26 (4) violations of the law; and
- 83.27 (5) sexual misconduct or harassment.
- 83.28 (c) The reporting requirements in paragraph (a) are in addition to any other officer
83.29 discipline reporting requirements established in law.
- 84.1 Subd. 3. **Data storage and access.** (a) The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension may store
84.2 the data collected under this section on the agency's servers.
- 84.3 (b) The Peace Officers Standards and Training Board must have direct access to the data
84.4 collected under this section.
- 84.5 Subd. 4. **Updated data.** Within 30 days of final disposition of a complaint, as defined
84.6 in section 13.43, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), the chief law enforcement officer of the law
84.7 enforcement agency that employs the officer shall submit a supplemental report containing
84.8 the information identified in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (5).
- 84.9 Subd. 5. **Confidentiality agreement prohibited.** Law enforcement agencies and political
84.10 subdivisions are prohibited from entering into a confidentiality agreement that would prevent
84.11 disclosure of the data identified in subdivision 2 to the board. Any such confidentiality
84.12 agreement is void as to the requirements of this section.
- 84.13 Subd. 6. **Data classification.** Data received by the board pursuant to subdivisions 2 and
84.14 3 is private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12. This classification
84.15 does not restrict the board's authority to publish summary data as defined in section 13.02,
84.16 subdivision 19.

84.17 Subd. 7. **Penalty for noncompliance.** For agencies that receive peace officer training
 84.18 reimbursements from the Police Officer Standards and Training Board under article 1,
 84.19 section 4, subdivision 4, substantial noncompliance with the reporting requirements of
 84.20 subdivisions 2 and 3 shall serve as a bar to further reimbursements under article 1, section
 84.21 4, subdivision 4, , and the board may require the agency to refund the state for grants received
 84.22 during the period of noncompliance. For purposes of this section, "substantial
 84.23 noncompliance" means a failure to (1) meet the deadlines established in subdivisions 2 and
 84.24 3, and (2) respond to two subsequent requests from the board.

84.25 Subd. 8. **Board report.** At least annually, the board shall publish a summary of data
 84.26 submitted pursuant to subdivisions 1 and 2. The summary shall be available on the board's
 84.27 website and shall be included in any written publication reporting board activities. The
 84.28 summary shall exclude peace officers' names and license numbers and any other not public
 84.29 data as defined by section 13.02, subdivision 8a.

84.30 Sec. 9. **[626.8474] INVESTIGATING SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES; POLICIES**
 84.31 **REQUIRED.**

84.32 (a) By January 1, 2020, the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law
 84.33 enforcement agency must develop, adopt, and implement a written policy governing the
 85.1 investigation of sexual assault cases within the agency. In the development of a policy, each
 85.2 law enforcement agency shall consult with local sexual assault counselors, domestic abuse
 85.3 advocates, community organizations, and other law enforcement agencies with expertise
 85.4 in the recognition and handling of sexual assault cases. A law enforcement agency may
 85.5 adopt the model policy created by the board in lieu of developing its own policy under this
 85.6 provision. At a minimum, a law enforcement policy must address each of the procedures
 85.7 covered in the board's model policy. The chief law enforcement officer must ensure that
 85.8 each peace officer investigating a sexual assault case follows the agency's policy.

85.9 (b) Every state and local law enforcement agency must certify to the board by January
 85.10 1, 2020, that it has adopted a written policy in compliance with this subdivision.

85.11 (c) The board must assist the chief law enforcement officer of each state and local law
 85.12 enforcement agency in developing and implementing policies under this subdivision.

85.13 (d) The board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief under section
 85.14 214.11 for failure to adopt a policy in compliance with the requirements of this section.

85.15 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 626.93, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

85.16 Subd. 3. **Concurrent jurisdiction.** If the requirements of subdivision 2 are met ~~and the~~
 85.17 ~~tribe enters into a cooperative agreement pursuant to subdivision 4, the tribe shall have~~ ~~has~~
 85.18 concurrent jurisdictional authority under this section with the local county sheriff within
 85.19 the geographical boundaries of the tribe's reservation to enforce state criminal law.

85.20 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 626.93, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

85.21 Subd. 4. **Cooperative agreements.** In order to coordinate, define, and regulate the
85.22 provision of law enforcement services and to provide for mutual aid and cooperation,
85.23 governmental units and the tribe ~~shall~~ may enter into agreements under section 471.59. For
85.24 the purposes of entering into these agreements, the tribe ~~shall be~~ is considered a
85.25 "governmental unit" as that term is defined in section 471.59, subdivision 1.

85.26 Sec. 12. **PEACE OFFICER EXCELLENCE TASK FORCE.**

85.27 Subdivision 1. **Establishment; purpose.** There is established a Peace Officer Excellence
85.28 Task Force. The purpose of the task force is to study the laws, rules, contracts, and policies
85.29 that govern the employer-employee relationship between political subdivisions and peace
85.30 officers.

85.31 Subd. 2. **Members.** (a) The task force must consist of:

86.1 (1) two members of the house of representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the
86.2 house and one appointed by the minority leader;

86.3 (2) two members of the senate, one appointed by the majority leader and one appointed
86.4 by the minority leader;

86.5 (3) the attorney general, or a designee;

86.6 (4) the executive director of the Minnesota Peace Officer Standards and Training Board,
86.7 or a designee;

86.8 (5) the commissioner of public safety, or a designee;

86.9 (6) the commissioner of the Minnesota Bureau of Mediation Services;

86.10 (7) one representative from the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association;

86.11 (8) one representative from the Minnesota Sheriffs Association;

86.12 (9) two representatives from the Minnesota Peace and Police Officers Association, one
86.13 of whom must be employed by a law enforcement agency located outside of the seven-county
86.14 metropolitan area;

86.15 (10) one representative from the League of Minnesota Cities;

86.16 (11) one representative from the Association of Minnesota Counties;

86.17 (12) two representatives from organized labor, including at least one representative of
86.18 an organization comprised of peace officers; and

86.19 (13) two members of the public appointed by the governor.

86.20 (b) Unless otherwise specified, members will be appointed by the commissioner of
86.21 public safety. Appointments must be made no later than July 1, 2019. Members of the task

86.22 force shall not be compensated or receive reimbursement for expenses, except for
86.23 compensation or expense reimbursements received in the member's ordinary scope of
86.24 employment.

86.25 (c) Vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority consistent with the requirements
86.26 of the position that becomes open.

86.27 Subd. 3. **Organization.** (a) The executive director of the Peace Officer Standards and
86.28 Training Board shall convene the first meeting of the task force no later than August 1,
86.29 2019.

86.30 (b) The members of the task force may elect a chair and other officers as the members
86.31 deem necessary.

87.1 (c) The task force shall meet at least monthly, with one meeting devoted to collecting
87.2 input from the public and local units of government that employ peace officers.

87.3 Subd. 4. **Staff.** The executive director of the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board
87.4 shall provide support staff, office space, and administrative services for the task force.

87.5 Subd. 5. **Open meetings.** Except as otherwise provided in this section, the task force is
87.6 subject to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13D. A meeting of the task force occurs when a
87.7 quorum is present and the members receive information, discuss, or take action on any
87.8 matter relating to the duties of the task force. The task force may conduct meetings as
87.9 provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.015 or 13D.02. The task force may conduct
87.10 meetings at any location in the state that is appropriate for the purposes of the task force as
87.11 long as the location is open and accessible to the public. For legislative members of the task
87.12 force, enforcement of this subdivision is governed by Minnesota Statutes, section 3.055,
87.13 subdivision 2. For nonlegislative members of the task force, enforcement of this subdivision
87.14 is governed by Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.06, subdivisions 1 and 2.

87.15 Subd. 6. **Duties of task force.** The task force must review, assess, and make
87.16 recommendations for reforms to the laws, rules, contracts, and policies that govern the
87.17 employer-employee relationship between political subdivisions and peace officers. In
87.18 formulating recommendations, the task force must seek to balance the employment rights
87.19 of peace officers and the need for chief law enforcement officers and political subdivisions
87.20 to maintain the integrity and excellence of peace officers they employ.

87.21 Subd. 7. **Report and recommendations.** By January 15, 2020, the task force shall
87.22 prepare and submit to the chairs and ranking minority members of the committees and
87.23 divisions of the house of representatives and senate with jurisdiction over public safety and
87.24 labor and employment a report that summarizes the activities of the task force, issues
87.25 identified by the task force, reform recommendations to address the issues, and
87.26 recommendations for legislative action, if needed.

- 87.27 Subd. 8. **Expiration.** The task force expires upon submission of the report required by
87.28 subdivision 6.
- 87.29 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.