

**Subject** Public Safety Supplemental Appropriations

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**Date** April 22, 2026

## Overview

This is the Public Safety Finance and Policy supplemental appropriations bill.

## Article 1: Public Safety Appropriations

This article appropriates money to the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Corrections, transfers money into the Minnesota victims of crime account, increases the appropriation for the Philando Castile Memorial Training Fund, and adjusts the deadline to use money appropriated in 2025.

### Section Description – Article 1: Public Safety Appropriations

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- 1 Appropriations.**  
Establishes the parameters for appropriations made in this article.
- 2 Public safety.**  
Appropriates \$1,314,000 in fiscal year 2027 to the commissioner of public safety for a clearance grant program, Task Force on Improving Responses to Domestic Violence Crimes, and Task Force on Standardized Identification for Emergency Responders.
- 3 Corrections.**  
Appropriates \$13,000 in fiscal year 2027 to the commissioner of corrections for increased incarceration and prerelease services due to increased penalties.  
Establishes a base appropriation of \$61,000 in fiscal year 2028 and \$98,000 in fiscal year 2029.
- 4 Minnesota victims of crime account; transfer.**  
Transfers \$12,000,000 in fiscal year 2027 from the general fund to the Minnesota victims of crime account. [H.F. 1082]

**Section Description – Article 1: Public Safety Appropriations**

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**5 Office of Justice Programs.**

Authorizes the Office of Justice Programs to use an appropriation made in fiscal year 2023 until December 15, 2026.

**6 Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board.**

Appropriates an additional \$1,058,000 in fiscal years 2026 and 2027 to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board for the Philando Castile Memorial Training Fund. This increases the total appropriation to \$6,000,000 each year. [H.F. 4700]

**7 Office of Higher Education.**

Authorizes the Office of Higher Education to use an appropriation made in fiscal year 2026 until the end of fiscal year 2027. [H.F. 3440]

## **Article 2: Public Safety**

This article sets requirements to remove identifying insignia and equipment before a law enforcement vehicle is sold or transferred to the general public, creates a Task Force on Improving Responses to Domestic Violence Crimes, and creates a Task Force on Standardized Identification for Emergency Responders.

**Section Description – Article 2: Public Safety**

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**1 Sale or transfer of law enforcement vehicle.**

Sets limitations on sale or transfer of a law enforcement vehicle and provides for violations.

**Subd. 1. Definition.** Defines “law enforcement vehicle” for the section.

**Subd. 2. Prohibition.** Prohibits sale or transfer of a law enforcement vehicle that is equipped with emergency or public safety equipment and insignia that could misleadingly identify it as a law enforcement vehicle.

**Subd. 3. Certificate of compliance.** Requires a certificate of compliance accompanying sale or transfer of a law enforcement vehicle. Directs the Department of Public Safety to design the certificate and make it available online without charge.

**Subd. 4. Violations.** Establishes liability and civil penalties for sale or transfer of a law enforcement vehicle in violation of the marking and equipment limitations.

**Section Description – Article 2: Public Safety**

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**Subd. 5. Enforcement.** Provides explicit authority for county and city attorneys to bring a civil lawsuit for a violation of this section.

**Subd. 6. Exemption.** Creates an exemption for vehicles registered as a collector's item.

[H.F. 3356]

**2 Task Force on Improving Responses to Domestic Violence Crimes.**

Establishes a Task Force on Improving Responses to Domestic Violence Crimes to review current responses to those offenses and make policy and funding recommendations. Establishes that the commissioner of public safety must invite representatives from law enforcement, prosecution offices, the Board of Public Defense, the Minnesota Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Tribal governments, the Office for Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives, the Office for Missing and Murdered Black Women and Girls, and other interested parties to participate in the task force. Establishes that the first responsibility for the task force is to develop a model policy on the use of lethality assessments by peace officers. Establishes other duties for the task force including reviewing current practices, identifying barriers to investigating and prosecuting domestic violence offenses, and making recommendations for policy changes and funding levels. Requires the task force to submit reports. [H.F. 3946]

**3 Task Force on Standardized Identification for Emergency Responders.**

Creates a Task Force on Standardized Identification for Emergency Responders.

**Subd. 1. Establishments.** Establishes the task force and identifies its general charge.

**Subd. 2. Membership.** Specifies task force membership, including from various executive branch agencies and public safety associations. Requires appointments by July 15, 2026, and serving without compensation.

**Subd. 3. Officers; meetings.** Sets requirements on task force meetings and selection of a chair.

**Subd. 4. Duties.** Identifies task force duties and scope of direction, which includes:

- direction to design standard identification for emergency responders, with specified elements;
- authorization to require other identifying information;
- consideration of who should act as the identification issuing entity; and

**Section Description – Article 2: Public Safety**

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- requirements on planning to implement mandatory use of the identification.

**Subd. 5. Report.** Requires a legislative report by January 15, 2027, on the work of the task force.

**Subd. 6. Expiration.** Makes the task force expire the day after submission of the legislative report.

[H.F. 3695]

**4 Minnesota clearance grant program.**

Establishes a grant program within the Department of Public Safety to issue grants to law enforcement agencies. Money must be used to increase the solve rate of crimes that involve a nonfatal shooting. Directs the commissioner of public safety to prioritize applicants with a plan to work with other entities to improve the clearance rate, and a detailed process for evaluating the use of grant funds. Half of the funds must be reserved for applicants from outside the metropolitan area. Requires grant recipients to report on the use of funds and the impact of the program. [H.F. 2742]

## **Article 3: Corrections**

[H.F. 4031]

**Section Description – Article 3: Corrections**

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**1 Definition.**

Adds a definition of “private business” to the MINNCOR statute.

**2 Reports and financial statements.**

Para (a). Requires the commissioner to disclose a calculation of the profitability of each contract MINNCOR has with a private business.

Para (b). Requires the commissioner to post on the agency’s website the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP) wage for each region of the state where MINNCOR is contracting with a private business. (See section 3 for details on PIECP wage.)

**3 Interaction with private business.**

Para (a). Requires MINNCOR to participate in the United States Bureau of Justice Assistance’s PIECP. Specifically, MINNCOR must:

**Section Description – Article 3: Corrections**

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- calculate and set the PIECP wage (i.e., the prevailing wage rate in a geographic region) for each region of the state based on DEED’s wage survey;
- separately track wages paid to inmates at either the PIECP wage or the non-PIECP wage which is a wage rate that is exempt from the PIECP's prevailing wage requirement;
- not use a blended wage rate that combines PIECP wages and non-PIECP wages when assessing and evaluating contract costs, profitability, and potential partnerships with private businesses; and
- classify and document each inmate's MINNCOR position as either a PIECP wage position or a non-PIECP wage position.

Para (b). Prohibits MINNCOR from subsidizing private businesses.

Para (c). Requires MINNCOR to account for all labor, manufacturing, general, and administrative costs when establishing standard contract rates.

Para (d). Requires MINNCOR to recapture the fair market value for use of Department of Corrections floor space and storage that is dedicated to a private business.

Para (e). Requires MINNCOR to use the prevailing wage rate for the industry in which the inmates are working as determined by DEED, when entering a contract with a private business.

Para (f). Requires private businesses that contract with MINNCOR to regularly provide the commissioner with the total number of full-time equivalent employees employed by the business. Prohibits MINNCOR from contracting with a private business if the inmate labor provided under the contract will exceed four incarcerated persons for every full-time equivalent employee of the business.

**4 Displacement of private sector workers; verification.**

Requires the commissioner of DEED to verify that each contract MINNCOR enters will not result in the displacement of employed private sector workers.

**5 Effective date.**

Establishes July 1, 2026, as the effective date for the policy changes contained in this article.

## Article 4: General Criminal Provisions

This article establishes new criminal penalties and increases the penalty for certain offenses.

### Section Description – Article 4: General Criminal Provisions

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**1 Firefighters and medical personnel.**

Increases the penalty for assaulting security officers providing services in a hospital or clinic. Establishes a gross misdemeanor penalty for a physical assault and a felony penalty with a maximum sentence of imprisonment of three years for an assault that inflicts demonstrable bodily harm. [H.F. 3504]

**2 Definitions.**

- Defines the term “pattern” as “two or more instances of conduct” for purposes of section 609.352 (Solicitation of Children to Engage in Sexual Conduct; Communication of Sexually Explicit Materials to Children). “Pattern” is a term used in the proposed grooming offense in section 9.
- Defines the term “current or recent position of authority” for purposes of section 609.352. The term is used in section 10.

[H.F. 3489]

**3 Grooming.**

Establishes a separate offense of grooming a child under the age of 16. Imposes a felony penalty for a person 18 years of age or older who knowingly engages in a pattern of conduct that seduces, solicits, lures, or entices, or attempts to seduce, solicit, lure, or entice, a child to engage or participate in unlawful sexual conduct that is for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim, the accused, or another individual.

The existing offenses in section 609.352 prohibit in-person (subdivision 2) and electronic solicitation (subdivision 2a) of a child to engage in sexual conduct. The proposed grooming offense attempts to criminalize behavior that may not meet the definition of “solicit” in section 609.352 and would apply to both in-person and electronic grooming. [H.F. 3489]

**4 School violations.**

Creates a separate offense for school employees and contractors who solicit or groom a student when they are in a position of authority over the student. This offense covers children up to the age of 18. The perpetrator must be at least 36 months older than the victimized student. [H.F. 3489]

**Section Description – Article 4: General Criminal Provisions**

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**5 Penalty.**

Subjects a person found guilty of grooming to incarceration for up to 5 years and a fine of not more than \$10,000. [H.F. 3489]

**6 Impersonating a peace officer.**

**Subd. 1. Intent to mislead.** Increases the penalty for impersonating a peace officer from a misdemeanor to a felony with a maximum prison sentence of two years. This penalty applies when a person impersonates an officer with the intent to mislead another, but does not take further action.

**Subd. 2. Buildings; vehicles.** Increases the penalty for impersonating a peace officer from a gross misdemeanor to a felony with a maximum prison sentence of five years if the person also commits certain acts. Acts that result in the increased penalty are gaining access to certain buildings, directing someone to take a certain action or refrain from acting, violating the provisions related to vehicle lights and sirens, and operating a vehicle marked with “police” or a similar marking indicating the vehicle is a law enforcement vehicle. Expands the enhancement for operating certain vehicles while impersonating an officer to include operating a vehicle that does not include “police” or a similar marking, but displays equipment that is commonly associated with law enforcement vehicles.

**Subd. 3. Previous violation; possession of a firearm.** Increases the penalty for impersonating a peace officer within five years of a previous conviction from a felony with a maximum prison sentence of two years to a maximum prison sentence of ten years. Establishes a new penalty with a maximum prison sentence of ten years for a person who possesses a firearm while impersonating an officer.

**Subd. 4. Crime committed while impersonating an officer; enhanced penalties.** Creates a penalty enhancement for a person who commits another crime while impersonating an officer. Establishes that a misdemeanor offense becomes a gross misdemeanor, a gross misdemeanor offense becomes a felony with a maximum prison sentence of three years, and the maximum prison sentence for a felony increases by five years. Establishes that a person can be convicted of the crime of impersonating an officer and be subject to the enhanced penalty for committing another offense while impersonating an officer.

**Subd. 5. Duty to identify.** Requires a peace officer licensed in Minnesota, a Tribal officer, an officer from a neighboring state exercising authority under Minnesota law allowing neighboring officers to take certain actions, or an officer from another state exercising authority under a mutual aid agreement to identify the person’s employer, provide the person’s name, and provide the person’s

**Section Description – Article 4: General Criminal Provisions**

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identification number. Establishes that an officer in uniform that displays the person's employer, name, and identification number satisfies this requirement. States that an officer wearing certain protective gear only needs to display the person's employer and identification number. Permits a person to provide the required information orally or by giving a person a card. Asserts that a violation of the requirement does not make an arrest unlawful and cannot be the basis to suppress any evidence seized following an arrest.

[H.F. 3404]

**7 Enhanced penalties; risk of harm; vulnerable adult.**

Establishes enhanced penalties for theft when the offender knows or has reason to know that the victim is a vulnerable adult. Establishes that a misdemeanor offense becomes a gross misdemeanor, a gross misdemeanor offense becomes a felony with a maximum sentence of two years of imprisonment, and the maximum penalty for a felony offense must increase by 25 percent. [H.F. 3465]

## **Article 5: Domestic Violence Policy**

This article makes changes to domestic violence laws. [H.F. 3946]

**Section Description – Article 5: Domestic Violence Policy**

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**1 Reporting.**

Amends the reporting requirement for the independent Use of Force Investigations Unit in the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to require information about the number of incidents that began with a law enforcement response to suspected or alleged domestic abuse.

**2 Definitions.**

Amends the definition of "domestic abuse case" in the statute that requires prosecutors to establish plans and procedures for handling domestic abuse cases. The amendment adds harassment and stalking committed against a family or household member, a violation of a harassment restraining order committed against a family or household member, and a violation of a domestic abuse no contact order to the list of cases that qualify as domestic abuse cases.

**3 Domestic abuse reporting.**

Requires the head of a law enforcement agency to report to the Department of Public Safety on incidents that a responding peace officer believes involved domestic violence. Requires that the report include specific information about each incident,

**Section Description – Article 5: Domestic Violence Policy**

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- including the date, time, and location of the incident; whether the officer arrested a person; whether the alleged offender possessed a firearm at the time of the offense; and whether the incident was referred for prosecution. Requires the commissioner of public safety to summarize and analyze the information from the agencies and submit a report to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over public safety.
- 4     **Arrest; referral for prosecution.**  
Amends the limitation on when an officer can make an arrest for an alleged nonfelony domestic abuse offense that occurred outside the presence of the law enforcement officer from within 72 hours of the incident to within 14 days of the incident. Directs officers to seek an arrest warrant without undue delay when there is probable cause to believe that a person committed an act that constitutes an offense involving domestic abuse or related conduct. Specifies that a warrant issued under this section is not subject to the limitations on when a nonfelony warrant can be used to arrest a person who is not in public. Those limitations prohibit arrests on Sunday or between 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.
- 5     **Report required.**  
Requires peace officers to make a written report and share the report with the alleged victim, that person’s attorney, and designated agencies that provide services to victims of domestic abuse when the officer investigates an offense against a family or household member that is a qualified domestic violence-related offense. Current law requires sharing reports of nonfelony offenses.
- 6     **Detention in lieu of citation; arrest.**  
Clarifies the existing requirements that a person arrested under suspicion of violating an order for protection (OFP) or a domestic abuse no contact order (DANCO) must be held until the person’s first court appearance. Directs an officer in charge of a police station or jail to consider specific factors when determining whether to release a person on a citation.
- 7     **Judicial review; release; bail.**  
Requires prosecutors to present certain information to a judge when the judge is considering the terms of release for a person charged with an offense related to domestic abuse. Authorizes the prosecutor to submit the information and a bail recommendation through the court’s electronic filing system. Requires a judge to make certain findings, including whether the person has any history of committing domestic abuse, when establishing conditions for a person’s release.

**Section Description – Article 5: Domestic Violence Policy**

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**8 Repealer.**

Repeals section 629.72, subdivision 3. This is a conforming change related to the requirement that a person arrested for certain domestic abuse offenses be held in custody until the person's first court appearance.



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