

ARTICLE 11**POLICING AND PRIVATE SECURITY**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 13.825, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Data classification; court-authorized disclosure.** (a) Data collected by a portable recording system are private data on individuals or nonpublic data, subject to the following:

(1) data that record, describe, or otherwise document actions and circumstances surrounding either the discharge of a firearm by a peace officer in the course of duty, if a notice is required under section 626.553, subdivision 2, or the use of force by a peace officer that results in substantial bodily harm, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 7a, are public;

(2) data are public if a subject of the data requests it be made accessible to the public, except that, if practicable, (i) data on a subject who is not a peace officer and who does not consent to the release must be redacted, and (ii) data on a peace officer whose identity is protected under section 13.82, subdivision 17, clause (a), must be redacted;

(3) subject to paragraphs (b) to (d), portable recording system data that are active criminal investigative data are governed by section 13.82, subdivision 7, and portable recording system data that are inactive criminal investigative data are governed by this section;

(4) portable recording system data that are public personnel data under section 13.43, subdivision 2, clause (5), are public; and

(5) data that are not public data under other provisions of this chapter retain that classification.

(b) Notwithstanding section 13.82, subdivision 7, when an individual dies as a result of a use of force by a peace officer, an involved officer's law enforcement agency must allow the following individuals, upon their request, to inspect all portable recording system data, redacted no more than what is required by law, documenting the incident within five days of the request, subject to paragraphs (c) and (d):

(1) the deceased individual's next of kin;

(2) the legal representative of the deceased individual's next of kin; and

(3) the other parent of the deceased individual's child.

(c) A law enforcement agency may deny a request to inspect portable recording system data under paragraph (b) if the agency determines that there is a compelling reason that

2.1 inspection would interfere with an active investigation. If the agency denies access under
2.2 this paragraph, the chief law enforcement officer must provide a prompt, written denial to
2.3 the individual in paragraph (b) who requested the data with a short description of the
2.4 compelling reason access was denied and must provide notice that relief may be sought
2.5 from the district court pursuant to section 13.82, subdivision 7.

2.6 (d) When an individual dies as a result of a use of force by a peace officer, an involved
2.7 officer's law enforcement agency shall release all portable recording system data, redacted
2.8 no more than what is required by law, documenting the incident no later than 14 days after
2.9 the incident, unless the chief law enforcement officer asserts in writing that the public
2.10 classification would interfere with an ongoing investigation, in which case the data remain
2.11 classified by section 13.82, subdivision 7.

2.12 ~~(b)~~ (e) A law enforcement agency may redact or withhold access to portions of data that
2.13 are public under this subdivision if those portions of data are clearly offensive to common
2.14 sensibilities.

2.15 ~~(e)~~ (f) Section 13.04, subdivision 2, does not apply to collection of data classified by
2.16 this subdivision.

2.17 ~~(d)~~ (g) Any person may bring an action in the district court located in the county where
2.18 portable recording system data are being maintained to authorize disclosure of data that are
2.19 private or nonpublic under this section or to challenge a determination under paragraph (b)
2.20 to redact or withhold access to portions of data because the data are clearly offensive to
2.21 common sensibilities. The person bringing the action must give notice of the action to the
2.22 law enforcement agency and subjects of the data, if known. The law enforcement agency
2.23 must give notice to other subjects of the data, if known, who did not receive the notice from
2.24 the person bringing the action. The court may order that all or part of the data be released
2.25 to the public or to the person bringing the action. In making this determination, the court
2.26 shall consider whether the benefit to the person bringing the action or to the public outweighs
2.27 any harm to the public, to the law enforcement agency, or to a subject of the data and, if
2.28 the action is challenging a determination under paragraph (b), whether the data are clearly
2.29 offensive to common sensibilities. The data in dispute must be examined by the court in
2.30 camera. This paragraph does not affect the right of a defendant in a criminal proceeding to
2.31 obtain access to portable recording system data under the Rules of Criminal Procedure.

2.32 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 13.825, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

2.33 Subd. 3. **Retention of data.** (a) Portable recording system data that are not active or
2.34 inactive criminal investigative data and are not described in paragraph (b) or (c) must be

3.1 maintained for at least 90 days and destroyed according to the agency's records retention
3.2 schedule approved pursuant to section 138.17.

3.3 (b) Portable recording system data must be maintained for at least one year and destroyed
3.4 according to the agency's records retention schedule approved pursuant to section 138.17
3.5 if:

3.6 (1) the data document (i) the discharge of a firearm by a peace officer in the course of
3.7 duty if a notice is required under section 626.553, subdivision 2, or (ii) the use of force by
3.8 a peace officer that results in substantial bodily harm; or

3.9 (2) a formal complaint is made against a peace officer related to the incident.

3.10 (c) Portable recording system data that document a peace officer's use of deadly force
3.11 must be maintained indefinitely.

3.12 (d) If a subject of the data submits a written request to the law enforcement agency to
3.13 retain the recording beyond the applicable retention period for possible evidentiary or
3.14 exculpatory use related to the circumstances under which the data were collected, the law
3.15 enforcement agency shall retain the recording for an additional time period requested by
3.16 the subject of up to 180 days and notify the requester that the recording will then be destroyed
3.17 unless a new request is made under this paragraph.

3.18 ~~(d)~~ (e) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) ~~or~~ (c), or (d), a government entity may retain a
3.19 recording for as long as reasonably necessary for possible evidentiary or exculpatory use
3.20 related to the incident with respect to which the data were collected.

3.21 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 214.10, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

3.22 Subd. 10. **Board of Peace Officers Standards and Training; receipt of**
3.23 **complaint.** Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 to the contrary, when the
3.24 executive director or any member of the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training
3.25 produces or receives a written statement or complaint that alleges a violation of a statute or
3.26 rule that the board is empowered to enforce, the executive director shall designate the
3.27 appropriate law enforcement agency to investigate the complaint and ~~shall~~ may order it to
3.28 conduct an inquiry into the complaint's allegations. The investigating agency must complete
3.29 the inquiry and submit a written summary of it to the executive director within 30 days of
3.30 the order for inquiry.

4.1 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 326.3311, is amended to read:

4.2 **326.3311 POWERS AND DUTIES.**

4.3 The board has the following powers and duties:

4.4 (1) to receive and review all applications for private detective and protective agent
4.5 licenses;

4.6 (2) to approve applications for private detective and protective agent licenses and issue,
4.7 or reissue licenses as provided in sections 326.32 to 326.339;

4.8 (3) to deny applications for private detective and protective agent licenses if the applicants
4.9 do not meet the requirements of sections 326.32 to 326.339; upon denial of a license
4.10 application, the board shall notify the applicant of the denial and the facts and circumstances
4.11 that constitute the denial; the board shall advise the applicant of the right to a contested case
4.12 hearing under chapter 14;

4.13 (4) to enforce all laws and rules governing private detectives and protective agents; ~~and~~

4.14 (5) to suspend or revoke the license of a license holder or impose a civil penalty on a
4.15 license holder for violations of any provision of sections 326.32 to 326.339 or the rules of
4.16 the board;

4.17 (6) to investigate and refer for prosecution all criminal violations by individuals and
4.18 entities; and

4.19 (7) to investigate and refer for prosecution any individuals and entities operating as
4.20 private detectives or protective agents without a license.

4.21 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 326.336, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

4.22 Subd. 2. **Identification card.** An identification card must be issued by the license holder
4.23 to each employee. The card must be in the possession of the employee to whom it is issued
4.24 at all times. The identification card must contain the license holder's name, logo (if any),
4.25 address or Minnesota office address, and the employee's photograph and physical description.
4.26 The card must be signed by the employee and by the license holder, qualified representative,
4.27 or Minnesota office manager. The card must be presented upon request.

4.28 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 326.3361, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

4.29 Subd. 2. **Required contents.** The rules adopted by the board must require:

5.1 (1) 12 hours of preassignment or on-the-job certified training within the first 21 days of
5.2 employment, or evidence that the employee has successfully completed equivalent training
5.3 before the start of employment. Notwithstanding any statute or rule to the contrary, this
5.4 clause is satisfied if the employee provides a prospective employer with a certificate or a
5.5 copy of a certificate demonstrating that the employee successfully completed this training
5.6 prior to employment with a different Minnesota licensee and completed this training within
5.7 three previous calendar years, or successfully completed this training with a Minnesota
5.8 licensee while previously employed with a Minnesota licensee. The certificate or a copy of
5.9 the certificate is the property of the employee who completed the training, regardless of
5.10 who paid for the training or how training was provided. Upon a current or former employee's
5.11 request, a current or former licensed employer must provide a copy of a certificate
5.12 demonstrating the employee's successful completion of training to the current or former
5.13 employee. The current or former licensed employer must not charge the employee a fee for
5.14 a copy of the certificate. The employee who completed the training is entitled to access a
5.15 copy of the certificate at no charge according to sections 181.960 to 181.966. A current or
5.16 former employer must comply with sections 181.960 to 181.966;

5.17 (2) certification by the board of completion of certified training for a license holder,
5.18 qualified representative, Minnesota manager, partner, and employee to carry or use a firearm,
5.19 a weapon other than a firearm, or an immobilizing or restraint technique; and

5.20 (3) six hours a year of certified continuing training for all license holders, qualified
5.21 representatives, Minnesota managers, partners, and employees, and an additional six hours
5.22 a year for individuals who are armed with firearms or armed with weapons, which must
5.23 include annual certification of the individual.

5.24 An individual may not carry or use a weapon while undergoing on-the-job training under
5.25 this subdivision.

5.26 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 326.3387, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

5.27 Subdivision 1. **Basis for action.** The board may revoke or suspend or refuse to issue or
5.28 reissue a private detective or protective agent license if:

5.29 (1) the license holder violates a provision of sections 326.32 to 326.339 or a rule adopted
5.30 under those sections;

5.31 (2) the license holder has engaged in fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation while in the
5.32 business of private detective or protective agent;

- 6.1 (3) the license holder has made a false statement in an application submitted to the board
 6.2 or in a document required to be submitted to the board; ~~or~~
- 6.3 (4) the license holder violates an order of the board; or
- 6.4 (5) the individual or entity previously operated without a license.

6.5 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 609.066, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

6.6 Subd. 2. **Use of deadly force.** (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 609.06 or
 6.7 609.065, the use of deadly force by a peace officer in the line of duty is justified only if an
 6.8 objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality of the circumstances
 6.9 known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight, that such force is
 6.10 necessary:

6.11 (1) to protect the peace officer or another from death or great bodily harm, provided that
 6.12 the threat:

6.13 (i) can be articulated with specificity ~~by the law enforcement officer;~~

6.14 (ii) is reasonably likely to occur absent action by the law enforcement officer; and

6.15 (iii) must be addressed through the use of deadly force without unreasonable delay; or

6.16 (2) to effect the arrest or capture, or prevent the escape, of a person whom the peace
 6.17 officer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or attempted to commit
 6.18 a felony and the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or great bodily
 6.19 harm to another person under the threat criteria in clause (1), items (i) to (iii), unless
 6.20 immediately apprehended.

6.21 (b) A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger the
 6.22 person poses to self if an objectively reasonable officer would believe, based on the totality
 6.23 of the circumstances known to the officer at the time and without the benefit of hindsight,
 6.24 that the person does not pose a threat of death or great bodily harm to the peace officer or
 6.25 to another under the threat criteria in paragraph (a), clause (1), items (i) to (iii).

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

6.27 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.5531, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

6.28 Subdivision 1. **Reports required.** A peace officer must report to the head of the officer's
 6.29 department every violation of chapter 609 or a local criminal ordinance if the officer has
 6.30 reason to believe, or if the victim alleges, that the ~~offender was motivated to commit the~~
 6.31 act by was committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's actual or

7.1 perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, ~~national origin~~, sex, gender, sexual orientation,
 7.2 gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section
 7.3 363A.03, or ~~characteristics identified as sexual orientation~~ because of the victim's actual or
 7.4 perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual or perceived race,
 7.5 color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression,
 7.6 age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03. The superintendent of the
 7.7 Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall adopt a reporting form to be used by law enforcement
 7.8 agencies in making the reports required under this section. The reports must include for
 7.9 each incident all of the following:

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

7.22 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.843, is amended by adding a subdivision
 7.23 to read:

7.24 Subd. 1c. **Rules governing certain misconduct.** No later than January 1, 2024, the
 7.25 board must adopt rules under chapter 14 that permit the board to take disciplinary action
 7.26 on a licensee for a violation of a standard of conduct in Minnesota Rules, chapter 6700,
 7.27 whether or not criminal charges have been filed and in accordance with the evidentiary
 7.28 standards and civil processes for boards under chapter 214.

8.1 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8432, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

8.2 Subdivision 1. **Grounds for revocation, suspension, or denial.** (a) The board may
8.3 refuse to issue, refuse to renew, refuse to reinstate, suspend, revoke eligibility for licensure,
8.4 or revoke a peace officer or part-time peace officer license for any of the following causes:

8.5 (1) fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining a license;

8.6 (2) failure to meet licensure requirements; ~~or~~

8.7 (3) a violation of section 626.8436, subdivision 1; or

8.8 (4) a violation of the standards of conduct set forth in Minnesota Rules, chapter 6700.

8.9 (b) Unless otherwise provided by the board, a revocation or suspension applies to each
8.10 license, renewal, or reinstatement privilege held by the individual at the time final action
8.11 is taken by the board. A person whose license or renewal privilege has been suspended or
8.12 revoked shall be ineligible to be issued any other license by the board during the pendency
8.13 of the suspension or revocation.

8.14 Sec. 12. **[626.8436] HATE OR EXTREMIST GROUPS.**

8.15 Subdivision 1. **Prohibition.** (a) A peace officer may not join, support, advocate for,
8.16 maintain membership, or participate in the activities of:

8.17 (1) a hate or extremist group; or

8.18 (2) a criminal gang as defined in section 609.229, subdivision 1.

8.19 (b) This section does not apply when the conduct is sanctioned by the law enforcement
8.20 agency as part of the officer's official duties.

8.21 Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (a) "Hate or extremist group" means a group that, as demonstrated
8.22 by its official statements or principles, the statements of its leaders or members, or its
8.23 activities:

8.24 (1) promotes the use of threats, force, violence, or criminal activity:

8.25 (i) against a local, state, or federal entity, or the officials of such an entity;

8.26 (ii) to deprive, or attempt to deprive, individuals of their civil rights under the Minnesota
8.27 or United States Constitution; or

8.28 (iii) to achieve goals that are political, religious, discriminatory, or ideological in nature;

8.29 (2) promotes seditious activities; or

9.1 (3) advocates for differences in the right to vote, speak, assemble, travel, or maintain
 9.2 citizenship based on a person's perceived race, color, creed, religion, national origin,
 9.3 disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, public assistance status, or any protected
 9.4 class as defined in Minnesota Statutes or federal law.

9.5 (b) For the purposes of this section, advocacy, membership, or participation in a hate or
 9.6 extremist group or criminal gang is demonstrated by:

9.7 (1) dissemination of material that promotes:

9.8 (i) the use of threats, force, violence, or criminal activity;

9.9 (ii) seditious activities; or

9.10 (iii) the objectives described in paragraph (a), clause (3);

9.11 (2) engagement in cyber or social media posts, chats, forums, and other forms of
 9.12 promotion of the group's activities;

9.13 (3) display or use of insignia, colors, tattoos, hand signs, slogans, or codes associated
 9.14 with the group;

9.15 (4) direct financial or in-kind contributions to the group;

9.16 (5) a physical or cyber presence in the group's events; or

9.17 (6) other conduct that could reasonably be considered support, advocacy, or participation
 9.18 in the group's activities.

9.19 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8451, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

9.20 Subdivision 1. **Training course; crimes motivated by bias.** (a) The board must prepare
 9.21 a ~~approve a list of~~ training course courses to assist peace officers in identifying and,
 9.22 responding to, and reporting crimes motivated by committed in whole or in substantial part
 9.23 because of the victim's or another's actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion,
 9.24 national origin, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age,
 9.25 national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or characteristics identified as
 9.26 sexual orientation because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person
 9.27 or group of a certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual
 9.28 orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined
 9.29 in section 363A.03. The course must include material to help officers distinguish bias crimes
 9.30 from other crimes, to help officers in understanding and assisting victims of these crimes,
 9.31 and to ensure that bias crimes will be accurately reported as required under section 626.5531.
 9.32 The ~~course must be updated periodically~~ board must review the approved courses every

10.1 three years and update the list of approved courses as the board, in consultation with
10.2 communities most targeted by hate crimes because of their characteristics as described
10.3 above, organizations with expertise in providing training on hate crimes, and the statewide
10.4 coalition of organizations representing communities impacted by hate crimes , considers
10.5 appropriate.

10.6 (b) In updating the list of approved training courses described in paragraph (a), the board
10.7 must consult and significantly incorporate input from communities most targeted by hate
10.8 crimes because of their characteristics as described in paragraph (a), organizations with
10.9 expertise in providing training on hate crimes, and the statewide coalition of organizations
10.10 representing communities impacted by hate crimes.

10.11 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8452, is amended by adding a subdivision
10.12 to read:

10.13 Subd. 1b. **Prohibition against retaliation; employers.** (a) A law enforcement agency
10.14 shall not discharge, discipline, threaten, retaliate, otherwise discriminate against, or penalize
10.15 a peace officer regarding the officer's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges
10.16 of employment because the officer interceded or made a report in compliance with section
10.17 626.8475 or a policy adopted under subdivision 1a regarding another employee or peace
10.18 officer who used excessive force.

10.19 (b) A court may order the law enforcement agency to pay back wages and offer job
10.20 reinstatement to any officer discharged from employment in violation of paragraph (a).

10.21 (c) In addition to any remedies otherwise provided by law, a peace officer injured by a
10.22 violation of paragraph (a) may bring a civil action for recovery of damages together with
10.23 costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorney fees, and may receive injunctive
10.24 and other equitable relief, including reinstatement, as determined by the court.

10.25 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2023, and applies to causes
10.26 of action occurring on or after that date.

10.27 Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8452, is amended by adding a subdivision
10.28 to read:

10.29 Subd. 1c. **Prohibition against retaliation; fellow officers.** (a) A peace officer or
10.30 employee of a law enforcement agency may not threaten, harass, retaliate, or otherwise
10.31 discriminate against a peace officer because the officer interceded or made a report in

11.1 compliance with section 626.8475 or a policy adopted under subdivision 1a regarding
11.2 another employee or peace officer who used excessive force.

11.3 (b) A person who violates paragraph (a) is subject to disciplinary action as determined
11.4 by the chief law enforcement officer of the agency employing the person.

11.5 (c) A peace officer who is the victim of conduct prohibited in paragraph (a) may bring
11.6 a civil action for recovery of damages together with costs and disbursements, including
11.7 reasonable attorney fees, and may receive injunctive and other equitable relief as determined
11.8 by the court.

11.9 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective August 1, 2023, and applies to causes
11.10 of action occurring on or after that date.

11.11 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8457, is amended by adding a subdivision
11.12 to read:

11.13 Subd. 4. **Data to be shared with board.** (a) Upon receiving written notice that the board
11.14 is investigating any allegation of misconduct within its regulatory authority, a chief law
11.15 enforcement officer, city, county, or public official must cooperate with the board's
11.16 investigation and any data request from the board.

11.17 (b) Upon written request from the board that a matter alleging misconduct within its
11.18 regulatory authority has occurred regarding a licensed peace officer, a chief law enforcement
11.19 officer, city, county, or public official shall provide the board with all requested public and
11.20 private data about the alleged misconduct involving the licensed peace officer, including
11.21 any pending or final disciplinary or arbitration proceeding, any settlement or compromise,
11.22 and any investigative files including but not limited to body worn camera or other audio or
11.23 video files. Confidential data must only be disclosed when the board specifies that the
11.24 particular identified data is necessary to fulfill its investigatory obligation concerning an
11.25 allegation of misconduct within its regulatory authority.

11.26 (c) If a licensed peace officer is discharged or resigns from employment after engaging
11.27 in any conduct that initiates and results in an investigation of alleged misconduct within the
11.28 board's regulatory authority, regardless of whether the licensee was criminally charged or
11.29 an administrative or internal affairs investigation was commenced or completed, a chief
11.30 law enforcement officer must report the conduct to the board and provide the board with
11.31 all public and not public data requested under paragraph (b). If the conduct involves the
11.32 chief law enforcement officer, the overseeing city, county, or public official must report

12.1 the conduct to the board and provide the board with all public and not public data requested
 12.2 under paragraph (b).

12.3 (d) Data obtained by the board shall be classified and governed as articulated in sections
 12.4 13.03, subdivision 4, and 13.09, as applicable.

12.5 (e) A chief law enforcement officer, or city, county, or public official is not required to
 12.6 comply with this subdivision when:

12.7 (1) there is an active criminal investigation or active criminal proceeding regarding the
 12.8 same incident or misconduct that is being investigated by the board; or

12.9 (2) an active internal investigation exists regarding the same incident or misconduct that
 12.10 is being investigated by the board during 45 days from the time the request was made by
 12.11 the board. The chief law enforcement officer, or city, county, or public official must comply
 12.12 with this subdivision upon completion of the internal investigation or once 45 days has
 12.13 passed, whichever occurs first.

12.14 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8457, is amended by adding a subdivision
 12.15 to read:

12.16 Subd. 5. **Immunity from liability.** A chief law enforcement officer, city, county, or
 12.17 public official and employees of the law enforcement agency are immune from civil or
 12.18 criminal liability, including any liability under chapter 13, for reporting or releasing public
 12.19 or not public data to the board under subdivisions 3 and 4, unless the chief law enforcement
 12.20 officer, city, county, or public official or employees of the law enforcement agency presented
 12.21 false information to the board with the intention of causing reputational harm to the peace
 12.22 officer.

12.23 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8469, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

12.24 Subdivision 1. **In-service training required.** (a) Beginning July 1, 2018, the chief law
 12.25 enforcement officer of every state and local law enforcement agency shall provide in-service
 12.26 training in crisis intervention and mental illness crises; conflict management and mediation;
 12.27 ~~and~~ recognizing and valuing community diversity and cultural differences to include implicit
 12.28 bias training; and training to assist peace officers in identifying, responding to, and reporting
 12.29 incidents committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's actual or perceived
 12.30 race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender
 12.31 expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or because of
 12.32 the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a certain actual

13.1 or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity,
13.2 gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, to every
13.3 peace officer and part-time peace officer employed by the agency. The training shall comply
13.4 with learning objectives developed and approved by the board and shall meet board
13.5 requirements for board-approved continuing education credit. Every three years the board
13.6 shall review the learning objectives and must consult and collaborate with communities
13.7 most targeted by hate crimes because of their characteristics as described above, organizations
13.8 with expertise in providing training on hate crimes, and the statewide coalition of
13.9 organizations representing communities impacted by hate crimes in identifying appropriate
13.10 objectives and training courses related to identifying, responding to, and reporting incidents
13.11 committed in whole or in substantial part because of the victim's or another's actual or
13.12 perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity,
13.13 gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section 363A.03, or
13.14 because of the victim's actual or perceived association with another person or group of a
13.15 certain actual or perceived race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation,
13.16 gender identity, gender expression, age, national origin, or disability as defined in section
13.17 363A.03. The training shall consist of at least 16 continuing education credits within an
13.18 officer's three-year licensing cycle. Each peace officer with a license renewal date after June
13.19 30, 2018, is not required to complete this training until the officer's next full three-year
13.20 licensing cycle.

13.21 (b) Beginning July 1, 2021, the training mandated under paragraph (a) must be provided
13.22 by an approved entity. The board shall create a list of approved entities and training courses
13.23 and make the list available to the chief law enforcement officer of every state and local law
13.24 enforcement agency. Each peace officer (1) with a license renewal date before June 30,
13.25 2022, and (2) who received the training mandated under paragraph (a) before July 1, 2021,
13.26 is not required to receive this training by an approved entity until the officer's next full
13.27 three-year licensing cycle.

13.28 (c) For every peace officer and part-time peace officer with a license renewal date of
13.29 June 30, 2022, or later, the training mandated under paragraph (a) must:

13.30 (1) include a minimum of six hours for crisis intervention and mental illness crisis
13.31 training that meets the standards established in subdivision 1a; and

13.32 (2) include a minimum of four hours to ensure safer interactions between peace officers
13.33 and persons with autism in compliance with section 626.8474.

14.1 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8473, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

14.2 Subd. 3. **Written policies and procedures required.** (a) The chief officer of every state
14.3 and local law enforcement agency that uses or proposes to use a portable recording system
14.4 must establish and enforce a written policy governing its use. In developing and adopting
14.5 the policy, the law enforcement agency must provide for public comment and input as
14.6 provided in subdivision 2. Use of a portable recording system without adoption of a written
14.7 policy meeting the requirements of this section is prohibited. The written policy must be
14.8 posted on the agency's website, if the agency has a website.

14.9 (b) At a minimum, the written policy must incorporate and require compliance with the
14.10 following:

14.11 (1) the requirements of section 13.825 and other data classifications, access procedures,
14.12 retention policies, and data security safeguards that, at a minimum, meet the requirements
14.13 of chapter 13 and other applicable law. The policy must prohibit altering, erasing, or
14.14 destroying any recording made with a peace officer's portable recording system or data and
14.15 metadata related to the recording prior to the expiration of the applicable retention period
14.16 under section 13.825, subdivision 3, except that the full, unedited, and unredacted recording
14.17 of a peace officer using deadly force must be maintained indefinitely;

14.18 (2) mandate that a portable recording system be worn at or above the mid-line of the
14.19 waist in a position that maximizes the recording system's capacity to record video footage
14.20 of the officer's activities;

14.21 (3) mandate that officers assigned a portable recording system wear and operate the
14.22 system in compliance with the agency's policy adopted under this section while performing
14.23 law enforcement activities under the command and control of another chief law enforcement
14.24 officer or federal law enforcement official;

14.25 (4) mandate that, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, when an individual dies as a
14.26 result of a use of force by a peace officer, an involved officer's law enforcement agency
14.27 must allow the following individuals, upon their request, to inspect all portable recording
14.28 system data, redacted no more than what is required by law, documenting the incident within
14.29 five days of the request, except as otherwise provided in this clause and clause (5):

14.30 (i) the deceased individual's next of kin;

14.31 (ii) the legal representative of the deceased individual's next of kin; and

14.32 (iii) the other parent of the deceased individual's child.

15.1 A law enforcement agency may deny a request if the agency determines that there is a
15.2 compelling reason that inspection would interfere with an active investigation. If the agency
15.3 denies access, the chief law enforcement officer must provide a prompt, written denial to
15.4 the individual who requested the data with a short description of the compelling reason
15.5 access was denied and must provide notice that relief may be sought from the district court
15.6 pursuant to section 13.82, subdivision 7;

15.7 (5) mandate that, when an individual dies as a result of a use of force by a peace officer,
15.8 an involved officer's law enforcement agency shall release all portable recording system
15.9 data, redacted no more than what is required by law, documenting the incident no later than
15.10 14 days after the incident, unless the chief law enforcement officer asserts in writing that
15.11 the public classification would interfere with an ongoing investigation, in which case the
15.12 data remain classified by section 13.82, subdivision 7;

15.13 (6) procedures for testing the portable recording system to ensure adequate functioning;

15.14 ~~(3)~~ (7) procedures to address a system malfunction or failure, including requirements
15.15 for documentation by the officer using the system at the time of a malfunction or failure;

15.16 ~~(4)~~ (8) circumstances under which recording is mandatory, prohibited, or at the discretion
15.17 of the officer using the system;

15.18 ~~(5)~~ (9) circumstances under which a data subject must be given notice of a recording;

15.19 ~~(6)~~ (10) circumstances under which a recording may be ended while an investigation,
15.20 response, or incident is ongoing;

15.21 ~~(7)~~ (11) procedures for the secure storage of portable recording system data and the
15.22 creation of backup copies of the data; and

15.23 ~~(8)~~ (12) procedures to ensure compliance and address violations of the policy, which
15.24 must include, at a minimum, supervisory or internal audits and reviews, and the employee
15.25 discipline standards for unauthorized access to data contained in section 13.09.

15.26 (c) The board has authority to inspect state and local law enforcement agency policies
15.27 to ensure compliance with this section. The board may conduct this inspection based upon
15.28 a complaint it receives about a particular agency or through a random selection process.
15.29 The board may impose licensing sanctions and seek injunctive relief under section 214.11
15.30 for an agency's or licensee's failure to comply with this section.

16.1 Sec. 20. **[626.8516] INTENSIVE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE OFFICER**
16.2 **EDUCATION TRAINING PROGRAM.**

16.3 Subdivision 1. **Establishment; title.** A program is established within the Department
16.4 of Public Safety to fund the intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and training
16.5 of two- and four-year college graduates. The program shall be known as the intensive
16.6 comprehensive peace officer education and training program.

16.7 Subd. 2. **Purpose.** The program is intended to address the critical shortage of peace
16.8 officers in the state. The program shall provide a grant to law enforcement agencies that
16.9 have developed a plan to recruit, educate, and train highly qualified two- and four-year
16.10 college graduates to become license-eligible peace officers in the state.

16.11 Subd. 3. **Eligibility for grant; grant cap.** (a) The chief law enforcement officer of a
16.12 law enforcement agency may apply to the commissioner for a grant for the cost of educating,
16.13 training, and paying an eligible peace officer candidate until the candidate is licensed by
16.14 the board as a peace officer.

16.15 (b) The commissioner must consider all eligible expenses proposed by the chief law
16.16 enforcement officer in order to issue a grant to the agency for the actual cost of educating,
16.17 training, and paying an eligible candidate up to \$50,000.

16.18 (c) The commissioner shall consider geographic diversity in grant distribution based on
16.19 grant applications received.

16.20 Subd. 4. **Forms.** The commissioner must prepare the necessary grant application forms
16.21 and make the forms available on the agency's public website no later than December 31,
16.22 2023.

16.23 Subd. 5. **Intensive education and skills training program.** No later than December
16.24 31, 2023, the commissioner, in consultation with the executive director of the board and
16.25 the institutions designated as education providers under subdivision 6, shall develop an
16.26 intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and skills training curriculum that will
16.27 provide eligible peace officer candidates with the law enforcement education and skills
16.28 training needed to be licensed as a peace officer. The curriculum must be designed to be
16.29 completed in eight months or less and shall be offered at the institutions designated under
16.30 subdivision 6. The curriculum may overlap, coincide with, or draw upon existing law
16.31 enforcement education and training programs at institutions designated as education providers
16.32 under subdivision 6. The executive director of the board may designate existing law
16.33 enforcement education and training programs that are designed to be completed in eight

17.1 months or less as intensive comprehensive law enforcement education and skills training
17.2 programs for the purposes of this section.

17.3 Subd. 6. **Education providers; sites.** (a) No later than October 1, 2023, the Board of
17.4 Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities shall designate at least two
17.5 regionally diverse system campuses to provide the required intensive comprehensive law
17.6 enforcement education and skills training to eligible peace officer candidates.

17.7 (b) In addition to the campuses designated under paragraph (a), the commissioner may
17.8 designate private, nonprofit postsecondary institutions to provide the required intensive
17.9 comprehensive law enforcement education and skills training to eligible peace officer
17.10 candidates.

17.11 Subd. 7. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the
17.12 meanings given.

17.13 (b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety.

17.14 (c) "Eligible peace officer candidate" means a person who:

17.15 (1) has met all of the hiring requirements to become a peace officer in the state, except
17.16 for (i) completing a professional peace officer education program, and (ii) passing the
17.17 licensing exam; and

17.18 (2) a chief law enforcement officer has agreed to hire upon completing the training
17.19 required under this chapter and passing the licensing exam.

17.20 (d) "Law enforcement agency" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1,
17.21 paragraph (f), clause (1).

17.22 (e) "Program" means the intensive comprehensive peace officer education and training
17.23 program.

17.24 Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.87, is amended by adding a subdivision to
17.25 read:

17.26 Subd. 1a. **Background checks.** (a) The law enforcement agency must request a criminal
17.27 history background check from the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
17.28 on an applicant for employment as a licensed peace officer or an applicant for a position
17.29 leading to employment as a licensed peace officer within the state of Minnesota to determine
17.30 eligibility for licensing. Applicants must provide, for submission to the superintendent of
17.31 the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension:

18.1 (1) an executed criminal history consent form, authorizing the dissemination of state
 18.2 and federal records to the law enforcement agency and the Board of Peace Officer Standards
 18.3 and Training and fingerprints; and

18.4 (2) a money order or cashier's check payable to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
 18.5 for the fee for conducting the criminal history background check.

18.6 (b) The superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall perform the
 18.7 background check required under paragraph (a) by retrieving criminal history data as defined
 18.8 in section 13.87 and shall also conduct a search of the national criminal records repository.
 18.9 The superintendent is authorized to exchange the applicant's fingerprints with the Federal
 18.10 Bureau of Investigation to obtain their national criminal history record information. The
 18.11 superintendent must return the results of the Minnesota and federal criminal history records
 18.12 checks to the law enforcement agency who is authorized to share with the Board of Peace
 18.13 Officer Standards and Training to determine if the individual is eligible for licensing under
 18.14 Minnesota Rules, chapter 6700.

18.15 Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.87, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

18.16 Subd. 2. **Disclosure of employment information.** Upon request of a law enforcement
 18.17 agency, an employer shall disclose or otherwise make available for inspection employment
 18.18 information of an employee or former employee who is the subject of an investigation under
 18.19 subdivision 1 or who is a candidate for employment with a law enforcement agency in any
 18.20 other capacity. The request for disclosure of employment information must be in writing,
 18.21 must be accompanied by an ~~original~~ authorization and release signed by the employee or
 18.22 former employee, and must be signed by a ~~sworn peace officer or other~~ an authorized
 18.23 representative of the law enforcement agency conducting the background investigation.

18.24 Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.87, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

18.25 Subd. 3. **Refusal to disclose a personnel record.** If an employer refuses to disclose
 18.26 employment information in accordance with this section, upon request the district court
 18.27 may issue an ex parte order directing the disclosure of the employment information. The
 18.28 request must be made by a ~~sworn peace officer~~ an authorized representative from the law
 18.29 enforcement agency conducting the background investigation and must include a copy of
 18.30 the ~~original~~ request for disclosure made upon the employer or former employer and the
 18.31 authorization and release signed by the employee or former employee. The request must be
 18.32 signed by the ~~peace officer~~ person requesting the order and an attorney representing the
 18.33 state or the political subdivision on whose behalf the background investigation is being

19.1 conducted. It is not necessary for the request or the order to be filed with the court
 19.2 administrator. Failure to comply with the court order subjects the person or entity who fails
 19.3 to comply to civil or criminal contempt of court.

19.4 Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.87, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

19.5 Subd. 5. **Notice of investigation.** Upon initiation of a background investigation ~~under~~
 19.6 ~~this section~~ for a person described in subdivision 1, the law enforcement agency shall give
 19.7 written notice to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board of:

19.8 (1) the candidate's full name and date of birth; and

19.9 (2) the candidate's peace officer license number, if known.

19.10 The initiation of a background investigation does not include the submission of an
 19.11 application for employment. Initiation of a background investigation occurs when the law
 19.12 enforcement agency begins its determination of whether an applicant meets the agency's
 19.13 standards for employment as a law enforcement employee.

19.14 Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.89, subdivision 17, is amended to read:

19.15 Subd. 17. **Civilian review.** (a) As used in this subdivision, the following terms have the
 19.16 meanings given:

19.17 (1) "civilian oversight council" means a civilian review board, commission, or other
 19.18 oversight body established by a local unit of government to provide civilian oversight of a
 19.19 law enforcement agency and officers employed by the agency; and

19.20 (2) "misconduct" means a violation of law, standards promulgated by the Peace Officer
 19.21 Standards and Training Board, or agency policy.

19.22 (b) A local unit of government may establish a civilian review board, commission, or
 19.23 other oversight body shall not have council and grant the council the authority to make a
 19.24 finding of fact or determination regarding a complaint against an officer or impose and
 19.25 recommend discipline on for an officer. A civilian review board, commission, or other
 19.26 oversight body may make a recommendation regarding the merits of a complaint, however,
 19.27 the recommendation shall be advisory only and shall not be binding on nor limit the authority
 19.28 of the chief law enforcement officer of any unit of government.

19.29 (c) At the conclusion of any criminal investigation or prosecution, if any, a civilian
 19.30 oversight council may conduct an investigation into allegations of peace officer misconduct
 19.31 and retain an investigator to facilitate an investigation. Subject to other applicable law, a

20.1 council may subpoena or compel testimony and documents in an investigation. Upon
20.2 completion of an investigation, a council may make a finding of misconduct and recommend
20.3 appropriate discipline against peace officers employed by the agency. A council must submit
20.4 investigation reports that contain findings of peace officer misconduct to the chief law
20.5 enforcement officer and the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board's complaint
20.6 committee. A council may also make policy recommendations to the chief law enforcement
20.7 officer and the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board.

20.8 (d) The chief law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency under the jurisdiction
20.9 of a civilian oversight council shall cooperate with the council and facilitate the council's
20.10 achievement of its goals. However, the officer is under no obligation to agree with individual
20.11 recommendations of the council and may oppose a recommendation. If the officer elects to
20.12 not implement a recommendation that is within the officer's authority, the officer shall
20.13 inform the council of the decision along with the officer's underlying reasons.

20.14 (e) Data collected, created, received, maintained, or disseminated by a civilian oversight
20.15 council related to an investigation of a peace officer are personnel data as defined by section
20.16 13.43, subdivision 1, and are governed by that section.

20.17 Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.90, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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

20.21 (1) the band agrees to be subject to liability for its torts and those of its officers,
20.22 employees, and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties arising out of
20.23 a law enforcement agency function conferred by this section, to the same extent as a
20.24 municipality under chapter 466, and the band further agrees, notwithstanding section 16C.05,
20.25 subdivision 7, to waive its sovereign immunity for purposes of claims of this liability;

20.26 (2) the band files with the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training a bond or
20.27 certificate of insurance for liability coverage with the maximum single occurrence amounts
20.28 set forth in section 466.04 and an annual cap for all occurrences within a year of three times
20.29 the single occurrence amount;

20.30 (3) the band files with the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training a certificate
20.31 of insurance for liability of its law enforcement officers, employees, and agents for lawsuits
20.32 under the United States Constitution; and

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

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

21.7 (c) Only if the requirements of paragraph (a) are met, the band shall have concurrent
21.8 jurisdictional authority under this section with the Mille Lacs County Sheriff's Department
21.9 ~~only if the requirements of paragraph (a) are met and under the following circumstances:~~

21.10 (1) ~~over all persons in the geographical boundaries of the property held by the United~~
21.11 ~~States in trust for the Mille Laes Band or the Minnesota Chippewa tribe;~~

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

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

21.17 Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.91, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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

21.21 (1) the community agrees to be subject to liability for its torts and those of its officers,
21.22 employees, and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties arising out of
21.23 the law enforcement agency powers conferred by this section to the same extent as a
21.24 municipality under chapter 466, and the community further agrees, notwithstanding section
21.25 16C.05, subdivision 7, to waive its sovereign immunity with respect to claims arising from
21.26 this liability;

21.27 (2) the community files with the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training a bond
21.28 or certificate of insurance for liability coverage with the maximum single occurrence amounts
21.29 set forth in section 466.04 and an annual cap for all occurrences within a year of three times
21.30 the single occurrence amount;

22.1 (3) the community files with the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training a
22.2 certificate of insurance for liability of its law enforcement officers, employees, and agents
22.3 for lawsuits under the United States Constitution; and

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

22.6 (b) The community ~~shall~~ may enter into an agreement under section 471.59 with the
22.7 Redwood County sheriff to define and regulate the provision of law enforcement services
22.8 under this section and to provide for mutual aid and cooperation. If entered, the agreement
22.9 must identify and describe the trust property involved in the agreement. For purposes of
22.10 entering into this agreement, the community shall be considered a "governmental unit" as
22.11 that term is defined in section 471.59, subdivision 1.

22.12 Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.91, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

22.13 Subd. 4. **Peace officers.** If the community complies with the requirements set forth in
22.14 subdivision 2, paragraph (a), the community is authorized to appoint peace officers, as
22.15 defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), who have the same powers as peace
22.16 officers employed by the Redwood County sheriff over the persons and the geographic
22.17 areas described in subdivision 3.

22.18 Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.92, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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

22.22 (1) the band agrees to be subject to liability for its torts and those of its officers,
22.23 employees, and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties arising out of
22.24 the law enforcement agency powers conferred by this section to the same extent as a
22.25 municipality under chapter 466, and the band further agrees, notwithstanding section 16C.05,
22.26 subdivision 7, to waive its sovereign immunity for purposes of claims arising out of this
22.27 liability;

22.28 (2) the band files with the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training a bond or
22.29 certificate of insurance for liability coverage with the maximum single occurrence amounts
22.30 set forth in section 466.04 and an annual cap for all occurrences within a year of three times
22.31 the single occurrence amount or establishes that liability coverage exists under the Federal
22.32 Torts Claims Act, United States Code, title 28, section 1346(b), et al., as extended to the

23.1 band pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975,
 23.2 United States Code, title 25, section 450f(c);

23.3 (3) the band files with the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training a certificate
 23.4 of insurance for liability of its law enforcement officers, employees, and agents for lawsuits
 23.5 under the United States Constitution or establishes that liability coverage exists under the
 23.6 Federal Torts Claims Act, United States Code, title 28, section 1346(b) et al., as extended
 23.7 to the band pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of
 23.8 1975, United States Code, title 25, section 450F(c); and

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

23.11 (b) ~~By July 1, 1998,~~ The band ~~shall~~ may enter into written mutual aid or cooperative
 23.12 agreements with the Carlton County sheriff, the St. Louis County sheriff, and the city of
 23.13 Cloquet under section 471.59 to define and regulate the provision of law enforcement
 23.14 services under this section. If entered, the agreements must define the following:

23.15 (1) the trust property involved in the joint powers agreement;

23.16 (2) the responsibilities of the county sheriffs;

23.17 (3) the responsibilities of the county attorneys; and

23.18 (4) the responsibilities of the city of Cloquet city attorney and police department.

23.19 Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.92, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

23.20 Subd. 3. **Concurrent jurisdiction.** The band shall have concurrent jurisdictional authority
 23.21 under this section with the Carlton County and St. Louis County Sheriffs' Departments over
 23.22 crimes committed within the boundaries of the Fond du Lac Reservation ~~as indicated by~~
 23.23 ~~the mutual aid or cooperative agreements entered into under subdivision 2, paragraph (b),~~
 23.24 ~~and any exhibits or attachments to those agreements~~ if the requirements of subdivision 2,
 23.25 paragraph (a), are met, regardless of whether a cooperative agreement pursuant to subdivision
 23.26 2, paragraph (b), is entered into.

23.27 Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.93, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

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

24.1 Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.93, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

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

24.7 Sec. 33. Laws 1961, chapter 108, section 1, as amended by Laws 1969, chapter 604,
24.8 section 1, and Laws 1978, chapter 580, section 1, is amended to read:

24.9 Sec. 1. **MINNEAPOLIS, CITY OF; POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

24.10 Notwithstanding any provisions of the Minneapolis city charter, veterans' preference,
24.11 or civil service law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, the superintendent of police of the
24.12 city of Minneapolis shall after the effective date of this act have the title and be designated
24.13 as chief of police of the city of Minneapolis and may appoint ~~three~~ deputy chiefs of police,
24.14 ~~five~~ inspectors of police, the supervisor of the morals and narcotics section, the supervisor
24.15 of the internal affairs unit, and the supervisor of license inspection, such personnel to be
24.16 appointed from among the members of the Minneapolis police department holding at least
24.17 the rank of ~~patrolman~~ patrol officer.

24.18 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day after the governing body of the
24.19 city of Minneapolis and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section
24.20 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

24.21 Sec. 34. **REPEALER.**

24.22 Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.93, subdivision 7, is repealed.