

CHAPTER 259—S.F.No. 1279

An act relating to privacy; providing for the classification of and access to government data; clarifying data provisions; recodifying statutes on crime of domestic assault; providing for an information policy training program; indexing statutes that restrict data access and are located outside chapter 13; prescribing penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 13.03, subdivision 6; 13.06, subdivision 7; 13.072, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; 13.10, subdivision 5; 13.31, subdivision 1; 13.32, subdivision 2; 13.43, subdivisions 2, 5, and by adding a subdivision; 13.46, subdivisions 1, 2, and 10; 13.49; 13.50, subdivision 2; 13.551; 13.79; 13.793; 13.82, subdivisions 3a, 5, 6, 10, and by adding subdivisions; 13.83, subdivision 2; 13.89, subdivision 1; 13.90; 13.99, subdivisions 1, 12, 20, 21a, 42a, 54, 55, 64, 78, 79, 112, and by adding subdivisions; 41B.211; 128C.17; 144.0721, subdivision 2; 144.218, subdivision 4; 144.225, by adding a subdivision; 144.335, subdivisions 2, and 3a; 144.3351; 148B.68, subdivision 1; 171.07, subdivision 1a; 171.12, subdivision 3; 253B.02, subdivision 4a; 259.10; 260.015, subdivision 28; 260.161, subdivision 1b; 268.0122, by adding a subdivision; 268.0124; 270B.02, subdivision 3; 270B.03, subdivision 1; 270B.12, subdivision 2; 270B.14, subdivisions 1, as amended, and 11; 299C.11; 299C.61, subdivision 4; 336.9-407; 336.9-411; 363.061, subdivision 2; 383B.225, subdivision 6; 388.24, subdivision 4; 401.065, subdivision 3a; 518B.01, subdivision 14; 609.101, subdivision 2; 609.131, subdivision 2; 609.135, subdivisions 2 and 5a; 609.1352, subdivision 3; 609.185; 609.224, subdivisions 2 and 3; 609.268, subdivision 1; 609.748, subdivision 6; 609.749, subdivisions 4 and 5; 611A.031; 624.713, subdivision 1; 626.563, subdivision 1; 629.471, subdivision 3; 629.74; 630.36, subdivision 2; and 631.046, subdivision 1; Laws 1993, chapter 192, section 110; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 13; 13B; 181; 270B; 609; and 611A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 13.06, subdivision 6; 13.38, subdivision 4; 13.69, subdivision 2; 13.71, subdivisions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17; and 13B.04; Laws 1990, chapter 566, section 9, as amended; and Laws 1994, chapter 618, article 1, section 47.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

ARTICLE 1

DATA PRACTICES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.06, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION OF TEMPORARY CLASSIFICATIONS; EXPIRATION.** On or before January 15 of each year, the commissioner shall submit all temporary classifications in effect on January 1 in bill form to the legislature. The temporary classification expires June 1 of the year following its submission to the legislature.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.072, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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Subdivision 1. **OPINION; WHEN REQUIRED.** (a) Upon request of a state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision, the commissioner may give a written opinion on any question relating to public access to government data, rights of subjects of data, or classification of data under this chapter or other Minnesota statutes governing government data practices. Upon request of any person who disagrees with a determination regarding data practices made by a state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision, the commissioner may give a written opinion regarding the person's rights as a subject of government data or right to have access to government data. If the commissioner determines that no opinion will be issued, the commissioner shall give the state agency, statewide system, political subdivision, or person requesting the opinion notice of the decision not to issue the opinion within five days of receipt of the request. If this notice is not given, the commissioner shall issue an opinion within 20 days of receipt of the request. For good cause and upon written notice to the person requesting the opinion, the commissioner may extend this deadline for one additional 30-day period. The notice must state the reason for extending the deadline. The state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision must be provided a reasonable opportunity to explain the reasons for its decision regarding the data. The commissioner or the state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision may choose to give notice to the subject of the data concerning the dispute regarding the data.

(b) ~~This section does not apply to a question involving the exercise of a discretionary power specifically granted by statute to a responsible authority to withhold or grant access to government data in a manner different than the data's general statutory classification determination made by the commissioner of health under section 13.38, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), or 144.6581.~~

(c) A written opinion issued by the attorney general shall take precedence over an opinion issued by the commissioner under this section.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.072, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. DATA SUBMITTED TO COMMISSIONER. A state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision may submit not public data to the commissioner for the purpose of requesting or responding to a person's request for an opinion. Government data submitted to the commissioner by a state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision or copies of government data submitted by other persons have the same classification as the data have when held by the state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision. If the nature of the opinion is such that the release of the opinion would reveal not public data, the commissioner may issue an opinion using pseudonyms for individuals. Data maintained by the commissioner, in the record of an opinion issued using pseudonyms that would reveal the identities of individuals protected by the use of the pseudonyms, are private data on individuals.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.10, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

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Subd. 5. **ADOPTION RECORDS.** Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, adoption records shall be treated as provided in sections ~~259.24~~ 259.53, 259.61, 259.79, and 259.83 to 259.89.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.31, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITION.** As used in this section, "benefit data" means data on individuals collected or created because an individual seeks information about becoming, is, or was an applicant for or a recipient of benefits or services provided under various housing, home ownership, ~~and~~ rehabilitation and community action agency, head start, and food assistance programs administered by state agencies, political subdivisions, or statewide systems. Benefit data does not include welfare data which shall be administered in accordance with section 13.46.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.32, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **STUDENT HEALTH AND CENSUS DATA.** (a) Health data concerning students, including but not limited to, data concerning immunizations, notations of special physical or mental problems and records of school nurses; ~~and pupil census data, including but not limited to, emergency information, family information and data concerning parents shall be considered~~ are educational data. Access by parents to student health data shall be pursuant to section 13.02, subdivision 8.

(b) Pupil census data, including emergency information, family information, and data concerning parents are educational data.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.43, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PUBLIC DATA.** (a) Except for employees described in subdivision 5, the following personnel data on current and former employees, volunteers, and independent contractors of a state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision and members of advisory boards or commissions is public:

(1) name; actual gross salary; salary range; contract fees; actual gross pension; the value and nature of employer paid fringe benefits; and the basis for and the amount of any added remuneration, including expense reimbursement, in addition to salary;

(2) job title; job description; education and training background; and previous work experience;

(3) date of first and last employment;

(4) the existence and status of any complaints or charges against the employee, ~~whether or not~~ regardless of whether the complaint or charge resulted in a disciplinary action;

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(5) the final disposition of any disciplinary action together with the specific reasons for the action and data documenting the basis of the action, excluding data that would identify confidential sources who are employees of the public body;

(6) the terms of any agreement settling any dispute arising out of the employment relationship;

(7) work location; a work telephone number; badge number; and honors and awards received; and

(8) payroll time sheets or other comparable data that are only used to account for employee's work time for payroll purposes, except to the extent that release of time sheet data would reveal the employee's reasons for the use of sick or other medical leave or other not public data; and city and county of residence.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, a final disposition occurs when the state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision makes its final decision about the disciplinary action, regardless of the possibility of any later proceedings or court proceedings. In the case of arbitration proceedings arising under collective bargaining agreements, a final disposition occurs at the conclusion of the arbitration proceedings, or upon the failure of the employee to elect arbitration within the time provided by the collective bargaining agreement. Final disposition includes a resignation by an individual when the resignation occurs after the final decision of the state agency, statewide system, political subdivision, or arbitrator.

(c) The state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision may display a photograph of a current or former employee to a prospective witness as part of the state agency's, statewide system's, or political subdivision's investigation of any complaint or charge against the employee.

(d) A complainant has access to a statement provided by the complainant to a state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision in connection with a complaint or charge against an employee.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), clause (5), upon completion of an investigation of a complaint or charge against a public official, or if a public official resigns or is terminated from employment while the complaint or charge is pending, all data relating to the complaint or charge are public, unless access to the data would jeopardize an active investigation or reveal confidential sources. For purposes of this paragraph, "public official" means the head of a state agency and deputy and assistant state agency heads.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.43, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **UNDERCOVER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.** All person-

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nel data maintained by any state agency, statewide system or political subdivision relating to an individual employed as or an applicant for employment as an undercover law enforcement officer ~~is~~ are private data on individuals. When the individual is no longer assigned to an undercover position, the data described in subdivisions 2 and 3 become public unless the law enforcement agency determines that revealing the data would threaten the personal safety of the officer or jeopardize an active investigation.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.43, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. PEER COUNSELING DEBRIEFING DATA. (a) Data acquired by a peer group member in a public safety peer counseling debriefing is private data on the person being debriefed.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "public safety peer counseling debriefing" means a group process oriented debriefing session held for peace officers, firefighters, medical emergency persons, dispatchers, or other persons involved with public safety emergency services, that is established by any agency providing public safety emergency services and is designed to help a person who has suffered an occupation-related traumatic event begin the process of healing and effectively dealing with posttraumatic stress.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.46, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(a) "Individual" means an individual pursuant to section 13.02, subdivision 8, but does not include a vendor of services.

(b) "Program" includes all programs for which authority is vested in a component of the welfare system pursuant to statute or federal law, including, but not limited to, aid to families with dependent children, medical assistance, general assistance, work readiness, ~~and~~ general assistance medical care, and child support collections.

(c) "Welfare system" includes the department of human services, local social services agencies, county welfare agencies, the public authority responsible for child support enforcement, human services boards, community mental health center boards, state hospitals, state nursing homes, the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation, and persons, agencies, institutions, organizations, and other entities under contract to any of the above agencies to the extent specified in the contract.

(d) "Mental health data" means data on individual clients and patients of community mental health centers, established under section 245.62, mental health divisions of counties and other providers under contract to deliver mental health services, or the ombudsman for mental health and mental retardation.

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(e) "Fugitive felon" means a person who has been convicted of a felony and who has escaped from confinement or violated the terms of probation or parole for that offense.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.46, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **GENERAL.** (a) Unless the data is summary data or a statute specifically provides a different classification, data on individuals collected, maintained, used, or disseminated by the welfare system is private data on individuals, and shall not be disclosed except:

- (1) pursuant to section 13.05;
- (2) pursuant to court order;
- (3) pursuant to a statute specifically authorizing access to the private data;
- (4) to an agent of the welfare system, including a law enforcement person, attorney, or investigator acting for it in the investigation or prosecution of a criminal or civil proceeding relating to the administration of a program;
- (5) to personnel of the welfare system who require the data to determine eligibility, amount of assistance, and the need to provide services of additional programs to the individual;
- (6) to administer federal funds or programs;
- (7) between personnel of the welfare system working in the same program;
- (8) the amounts of cash public assistance and relief paid to welfare recipients in this state, including their names and social security numbers, upon request by the department of revenue to administer the property tax refund law, supplemental housing allowance, and the income tax;
- (9) to the Minnesota department of economic security for the purpose of monitoring the eligibility of the data subject for reemployment insurance, for any employment or training program administered, supervised, or certified by that agency, or for the purpose of administering any rehabilitation program, whether alone or in conjunction with the welfare system, and to verify receipt of energy assistance for the telephone assistance plan;
- (10) to appropriate parties in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the individual or other individuals or persons;
- (11) data maintained by residential facilities programs as defined in section 245A.02 may be disclosed to the protection and advocacy system established in this state pursuant to Part C of Public Law Number 98-527 to protect the legal and human rights of persons with mental retardation or other related conditions

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who live in residential facilities for these persons if the protection and advocacy system receives a complaint by or on behalf of that person and the person does not have a legal guardian or the state or a designee of the state is the legal guardian of the person;

(12) to the county medical examiner or the county coroner for identifying or locating relatives or friends of a deceased person;

(13) data on a child support obligor who makes payments to the public agency may be disclosed to the higher education coordinating board to the extent necessary to determine eligibility under section 136A.121, subdivision 2, clause (5);

(14) participant social security numbers and names collected by the telephone assistance program may be disclosed to the department of revenue to conduct an electronic data match with the property tax refund database to determine eligibility under section 237.70, subdivision 4a;

(15) the current address of a recipient of aid to families with dependent children may be disclosed to law enforcement officers who provide the name and social security number of the recipient and satisfactorily demonstrate that: (i) the recipient is a fugitive felon, including the grounds for this determination; (ii) the location or apprehension of the felon is within the law enforcement officer's official duties; and (iii) the request is made in writing and in the proper exercise of those duties;

(16) the current address of a recipient of general assistance, work readiness, or general assistance medical care may be disclosed to probation officers and corrections agents who are supervising the recipient, and to law enforcement officers who are investigating the recipient in connection with a felony level offense;

(17) information obtained from food stamp applicant or recipient households may be disclosed to local, state, or federal law enforcement officials, upon their written request, for the purpose of investigating an alleged violation of the food stamp act, in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 7, section 272.1(c); ~~or~~

(18) data on a child support obligor who is in arrears may be disclosed for purposes of publishing the data pursuant to section 518.575; or

(19) data on child support payments made by a child support obligor may be disclosed to the obligee.

(b) Information on persons who have been treated for drug or alcohol abuse may only be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.1 to 2.67.

(c) Data provided to law enforcement agencies under paragraph (a), clause (15), (16), or (17), or paragraph (b), are investigative data and are confidential or

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protected nonpublic while the investigation is active. The data are private after the investigation becomes inactive under section 13.82, subdivision 5, paragraph (a) or (b).

(d) Mental health data shall be treated as provided in subdivisions 7, 8, and 9, but is not subject to the access provisions of subdivision 10, paragraph (b).

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.46, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY.** (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, the responsible authority for each component of the welfare system listed in subdivision 1, clause (c), shall be as follows:

(1) the responsible authority for the department of human services, state hospitals, and nursing homes is the commissioner of the department of human services;

(2) the responsible authority of a county welfare agency is the director of the county welfare agency;

(3) the responsible authority for a local social services agency, human services board, or community mental health center board is the chair of the board; ~~and~~

(4) the responsible authority of any person, agency, institution, organization, or other entity under contract to any of the components of the welfare system listed in subdivision 1, clause (c), is the person specified in the contract; and

(5) the responsible authority of the public authority for child support enforcement is the head of the public authority for child support enforcement.

(b) A responsible authority shall allow another responsible authority in the welfare system access to data classified as not public data when access is necessary for the administration and management of programs, or as authorized or required by statute or federal law.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.49, is amended to read:

13.49 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS.

Subdivision 1. GENERAL. The social security numbers of individuals collected or maintained by a state agency, statewide system, or political subdivision are private data on individuals, except to the extent that access to the social security number is specifically authorized by law.

Subd. 2. COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTRAR OF TITLES. Subdivision 1 does not apply to social security numbers that appear in documents or records filed or recorded with the county recorder or registrar of titles, other than documents filed under section 600.23.

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Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.50, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PUBLIC DATA.** The data made confidential or protected non-public by the provisions of subdivision 1 shall become public upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) The negotiating parties exchange appraisals;
- (b) The data are submitted to a court appointed condemnation commissioner;
- (c) The data are presented in court in condemnation proceedings; or
- (d) The negotiating parties enter into an agreement for the purchase and sale of the property.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.551, is amended to read:

13.551 ~~CLASSIFICATION OF SAINT PAUL PORT AUTHORITY DATA.~~

Subdivision 1. SAINT PAUL PORT AUTHORITY. The following data not on individuals collected and maintained by the Saint Paul port authority are classified as protected nonpublic, until 30 days before the date of a hearing on a proposed sale pursuant to section 469.065: financial studies and reports that are part of appraisers' estimates of value of or concerning projects as defined in chapter 474, prepared by personnel of the port authority or independent accountants, consultants, and appraisers for the purpose of marketing by sale or lease a project which the port authority has acquired or repossessed as the result of the default under and the termination of a revenue agreement as defined in chapter 474.

Subd. 2. RED WING PORT AUTHORITY. Data maintained by the Red Wing port authority that pertain to negotiations with property owners regarding the purchase of property are nonpublic data not on individuals. With the exception of the authority's evaluation of properties not purchased, all other negotiation data become public at the time of the closing of the property sale.

Sec. 16. **[13.646] LEGISLATIVE AND BUDGET PROPOSAL DATA.**

Subdivision 1. DEFINITION. As used in this section, "state administration" means the governor's office, the department of finance, and any state agency that is under the direct control of the governor.

Subd. 2. CLASSIFICATIONS. Legislative and budget proposals, including preliminary drafts, that are created, collected, or maintained by the state administration are protected nonpublic data. After the budget is presented to the legislature by the state administration, supporting data, including agency requests, are public data. Supporting data do not include preliminary drafts. The state

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administration may disclose any of the data within the state administration and to the public at any time if disclosure would aid the administration in considering and preparing its proposals.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.79, is amended to read:

13.79 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY DATA.

Data that identify complaining employees and that appear on complaint forms received by the department of labor and industry concerning alleged violations of the fair labor standards act ~~or~~, section 181.75 or 181.9641 are classified as private data.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.793, is amended to read:

13.793 NATURAL RESOURCES MINERAL DATA.

Subdivision 1. **NONPUBLIC DATA.** Except as provided in subdivision 2, the following data received and maintained by the commissioner of natural resources are nonpublic data:

(1) a letter or other documentation from a person that is supplied to the commissioner before a public lease sale of metallic or other minerals for the purpose of making suggestions or recommendations about which state lands may be offered for public lease sale; ~~or~~

(2) a written report or other documentation of private analyses of a state-owned or controlled drill core that is public data and is under the custody of the commissioner; or

(3) exploration data received by the commissioner under the terms of a state mineral lease.

Subd. 2. **DATA BECOME PUBLIC.** (a) Data under subdivision 1, clause (1), become public data three years after the date the lease sale was held or, if not held, within three years after the date the lease sale was scheduled to be held. Except as provided in paragraph (b), data under subdivision 1, clause (2), become public data one year after receipt by the commissioner. Except as provided in paragraph (c) or as otherwise provided for by law, data under subdivision 1, clause (3), become public data upon termination of the state mineral lease under which the data were gathered.

(b) If data under subdivision 1, clause (2), relate to private land that is under mineral lease to the person submitting the data, and the mineral lease is in force at the time the data are submitted, the data become public data only after the mineral lease is no longer in force. The person submitting the data that relate to private land that is under mineral lease shall provide to the commissioner at the time the data are submitted and annually thereafter, in a format designated by the commissioner, satisfactory evidence that the mineral lease is in effect. If, in a given year, satisfactory evidence that the mineral lease is still in

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effect is not provided to the commissioner before the anniversary date of receipt of the data by the commissioner, the data immediately become public data.

(c) If data under subdivision 1, clause (3), are nonpublic data under the provisions of section 103I.605, subdivision 4, clause (c), the data become public data pursuant to the provisions of section 103I.605, subdivision 4, clauses (c) and (d).

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.82, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **AUDIO RECORDING OF 911 CALL.** The audio recording of a call placed to a 911 system for the purpose of requesting service from a law enforcement, fire, or medical agency is private data on individuals with respect to the individual making the call, except that a written transcript of the audio recording is public, unless it reveals the identity of an individual otherwise protected under subdivision 10. A transcript shall be prepared upon request. The person requesting the transcript shall pay the actual cost of transcribing the call, in addition to any other applicable costs provided under section 13.03, subdivision 3. The audio recording may be disseminated to law enforcement agencies for investigative purposes. The audio recording may be used for public safety ~~dispatcher~~ and emergency medical services training purposes.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.82, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DATA COLLECTION.** Except for the data defined in subdivisions 2, 3, and 4, investigative data collected or created by a law enforcement agency in order to prepare a case against a person, whether known or unknown, for the commission of a crime or ~~civil wrong~~ other offense for which the agency has primary investigative responsibility is confidential or protected nonpublic while the investigation is active. Inactive investigative data is public unless the release of the data would jeopardize another ongoing investigation or would reveal the identity of individuals protected under subdivision 10. Photographs which are part of inactive investigative files and which are clearly offensive to common sensibilities are classified as private or nonpublic data, provided that the existence of the photographs shall be disclosed to any person requesting access to the inactive investigative file. An investigation becomes inactive upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

(a) a decision by the agency or appropriate prosecutorial authority not to pursue the case;

(b) expiration of the time to bring a charge or file a complaint under the applicable statute of limitations, or 30 years after the commission of the offense, whichever comes earliest; or

(c) exhaustion of or expiration of all rights of appeal by a person convicted on the basis of the investigative data.

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Any investigative data presented as evidence in court shall be public. Data determined to be inactive under clause (a) may become active if the agency or appropriate prosecutorial authority decides to renew the investigation.

During the time when an investigation is active, any person may bring an action in the district court located in the county where the data is being maintained to authorize disclosure of investigative data. The court may order that all or part of the data relating to a particular investigation be released to the public or to the person bringing the action. In making the determination as to whether investigative data shall be disclosed, the court shall consider whether the benefit to the person bringing the action or to the public outweighs any harm to the public, to the agency or to any person identified in the data. The data in dispute shall be examined by the court in camera.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.82, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5e. NAME CHANGE DATA. Data on court records relating to name changes under section 259.10, subdivision 2, which is held by a law enforcement agency is confidential data on an individual while an investigation is active and is private data on an individual when the investigation becomes inactive.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.82, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **PROTECTION OF IDENTITIES.** A law enforcement agency or a law enforcement dispatching agency working under direction of a law enforcement agency ~~may~~ shall withhold public access to data on individuals to protect the identity of individuals in the following circumstances:

(a) when access to the data would reveal the identity of an undercover law enforcement officer, as provided in section 13.43, subdivision 5;

(b) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a victim or alleged victim of criminal sexual conduct or of a violation of section 617.246, subdivision 2;

(c) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a paid or unpaid informant being used by the agency if the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the informant would threaten the personal safety of the informant;

(d) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a victim of or witness to a crime if the victim or witness specifically requests not to be identified publicly, ~~and~~ unless the agency reasonably determines that revealing the identity of the victim or witness would not threaten the personal safety or property of the individual;

(e) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a deceased person whose body was unlawfully removed from a cemetery in which it was interred;

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(f) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a person who placed a call to a 911 system or the identity or telephone number of a service subscriber whose phone is used to place a call to the 911 system and: (1) the agency determines that revealing the identity may threaten the personal safety or property of any person; or (2) the object of the call is to receive help in a mental health emergency. For the purposes of this paragraph, a voice recording of a call placed to the 911 system is deemed to reveal the identity of the caller; or

(g) when access to the data would reveal the identity of a juvenile witness and the agency reasonably determines that the subject matter of the investigation justifies protecting the identity of the witness.

Data concerning individuals whose identities are protected by this subdivision are private data about those individuals. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures to acquire the data and make the decisions necessary to protect the identity of individuals described in clauses (c), (d), (f), and (g).

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.82, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 17. BOOKING PHOTOGRAPHS. (a) For purposes of this subdivision, "booking photograph" means a photograph or electronically produced image taken by law enforcement for identification purposes in connection with the arrest of a person.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a booking photograph is public data. A law enforcement agency may temporarily withhold access to a booking photograph if the agency determines that access will adversely affect an active investigation.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.83, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PUBLIC DATA.** Unless specifically classified otherwise by state statute or federal law, the following data created or collected by a medical examiner or coroner on a deceased individual is public: name of the deceased; date of birth; date of death; address; sex; race; citizenship; height; weight; hair color; eye color; build; complexion; age, if known, or approximate age; identifying marks, scars and amputations; a description of the decedent's clothing; marital status; location of death including name of hospital where applicable; name of spouse; whether or not the decedent ever served in the armed forces of the United States; ~~social security number~~; occupation; business; father's name (also birth name, if different); mother's name (also birth name, if different); birthplace; birthplace of parents; cause of death; causes of cause of death; whether an autopsy was performed and if so, whether it was conclusive; date and place of injury, if applicable, including work place; how injury occurred; whether death was caused by accident, suicide, homicide, or was of undetermined cause; certification of attendance by physician; physician's name and address; certification by coroner or medical examiner; name and signature of coroner or medical

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examiner; type of disposition of body; burial place name and location, if applicable; date of burial, cremation or removal; funeral home name and address; and name of local register or funeral director.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.89, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **MENTAL RETARDATION.** Data on clients and residents of facilities or programs licensed pursuant to sections 144.50 to 144.58, 245A.01 to 245A.16, and 252.28, subdivision 2, may be disseminated to the protection and advocacy system established in this state pursuant to Part C of Public Law Number 98-527 to protect the legal and human rights of persons with mental retardation or other related conditions who live in residential facilities or programs for these persons if:

(1) the protection and advocacy system receives a complaint by or on behalf of that person; and

(2) the person does not have a legal guardian or the state or a designee of the state is the legal guardian of the person.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.90, is amended to read:

13.90 **GOVERNMENT DATA PRACTICES JUDICIARY EXEMPT.**

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITION.** For purposes of this section, "judiciary" means any office, officer, department, division, board, commission, committee, or agency of the courts of this state, whether or not of record, including but not limited to the board of law examiners, the lawyer's professional responsibility board, the board of judicial standards, the lawyer's trust account board, the state law library, the state court administrator's office, the district court administrator's office, and the office of the court administrator.

Subd. 2. **APPLICATION EXEMPTION.** ~~The judiciary shall be governed by this chapter until August 1, 1987, or until the implementation of rules adopted by the supreme court regarding access to data, whichever comes first. Any data made a part of a criminal or civil case shall not be governed by this chapter at any time. The judiciary is not governed by this chapter. Access to data of the judiciary is governed by rules adopted by the supreme court.~~

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 76a. NAME CHANGES OF PROTECTED WITNESSES AND VICTIMS. Court records of name changes of participants in a witness and victim protection program are governed by section 259.10, subdivision 2.

Sec. 28. **[13B.05] REMEDIES.**

The remedies and penalties in sections 13.08 and 13.09 apply to this chapter.

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Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 41B.211, is amended to read:

41B.211 DATA PRIVACY.

Subdivision 1. DATA ON INDIVIDUALS. Financial information, including credit reports, financial statements, and net worth calculations, received or prepared by the authority regarding any authority loan and the name of each individual who is the recipient of a loan are private data on individuals, under chapter 13, except that information obtained under the agricultural development bond program in sections 41C.01 to 41C.13 may be released as required by federal tax law.

Subd. 2. DATA NOT ON INDIVIDUALS. The following data submitted to the authority by businesses that are requesting financial assistance are non-public data as defined in section 13.02: financial information about the applicant, including credit reports, financial statements, net worth calculations, business plans, income and expense projections, customer lists, market and feasibility studies not paid for with public funds, tax returns, and financial reports provided to the authority after closing of the financial assistance.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 128C.17, is amended to read:

128C.17 LEAGUE IS SUBJECT TO DATA PRACTICES ACT.

The collection, creation, receipt, maintenance, dissemination, or use of information by the state high school league is subject to chapter 13. The league must make data relating to its eligibility determinations available to the public in the form of summary data, with all personal identifiers removed.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 144.0721, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **ACCESS TO DATA.** With the exception of summary data, data on individuals that is collected, maintained, used, or disseminated by the commissioner of health under subdivision 1 is private data on individuals and shall not be disclosed to others except:

- (1) under section 13.05;
- (2) under a valid court order;
- (3) to the nursing home or boarding care home in which the individual resided at the time the assessment was completed; ~~or~~
- (4) to the commissioner of human services; or
- (5) to county home care staff for the purpose of assisting the individual to be discharged from a nursing home or boarding care home and returned to the community.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 144.218, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

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Subd. 4. **INCOMPLETE AND, INCORRECT, AND MODIFIED CERTIFICATES.** If a court finds that a birth certificate is incomplete, inaccurate or false, or if it is being issued pursuant to section 259.10, subdivision 2, it may order the registration of a new certificate, and ~~shall,~~ if necessary, set forth the correct information in the order. Upon receipt of the order the state registrar shall register a new certificate containing the findings of the court, and the prior certificate shall be confidential pursuant to section 13.02, subdivision 3, and shall not be disclosed except pursuant to court order.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 144.225, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. **HEALTH DATA ASSOCIATED WITH BIRTH REGISTRATION.** Information from which an identification of risk for disease, disability, or developmental delay in a mother or child can be made, that is collected in conjunction with birth registration or fetal death reporting, is private data as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12. The commissioner may disclose to a local board of health, as defined in section 145A.02, subdivision 2, health data associated with birth registration which identifies a mother or child at high risk for serious disease, disability, or developmental delay in order to assure access to appropriate health, social, or educational services.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 144.335, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **PATIENT CONSENT TO RELEASE OF RECORDS; LIABILITY.** (a) A provider, or a person who receives health records from a provider, may not release a patient's health records to a person without a signed and dated consent from the patient or the patient's legally authorized representative authorizing the release, unless the release is specifically authorized by law. Except as provided in paragraph (c), a consent is valid for one year or for a lesser period specified in the consent or for a different period provided by law.

(b) This subdivision does not prohibit the release of health records:

(1) for a medical emergency when the provider is unable to obtain the patient's consent due to the patient's condition or the nature of the medical emergency; or

(2) to other providers within related health care entities when necessary for the current treatment of the patient.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if a patient explicitly gives informed consent to the release of health records for the purposes and pursuant to the restrictions in clauses (1) and (2), the consent does not expire after one year for:

(1) the release of health records to a provider who is being advised or consulted with in connection with the current treatment of the patient;

(2) the release of health records to an accident and health insurer, health

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service plan corporation, health maintenance organization, or third-party administrator for purposes of payment of claims, fraud investigation, or quality of care review and studies, provided that:

(i) the use or release of the records complies with sections 72A.49 to 72A.505;

(ii) further use or release of the records in individually identifiable form to a person other than the patient without the patient's consent is prohibited; and

(iii) the recipient establishes adequate safeguards to protect the records from unauthorized disclosure, including a procedure for removal or destruction of information that identifies the patient.

(d) Until June 1, 1996, paragraph (a) does not prohibit the release of health records to qualified personnel solely for purposes of medical or scientific research, if the patient has not objected to a release for research purposes and the provider who releases the records makes a reasonable effort to determine that:

(i) the use or disclosure does not violate any limitations under which the record was collected;

(ii) the use or disclosure in individually identifiable form is necessary to accomplish the research or statistical purpose for which the use or disclosure is to be made;

(iii) the recipient has established and maintains adequate safeguards to protect the records from unauthorized disclosure, including a procedure for removal or destruction of information that identifies the patient; and

(iv) further use or release of the records in individually identifiable form to a person other than the patient without the patient's consent is prohibited.

(e) A person who negligently or intentionally releases a health record in violation of this subdivision, or who forges a signature on a consent form, or who obtains under false pretenses the consent form or health records of another person, or who, without the person's consent, alters a consent form, is liable to the patient for compensatory damages caused by an unauthorized release, plus costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(f) Upon the written request of a spouse, parent, child, or sibling of a patient being evaluated for or diagnosed with mental illness, a provider shall inquire of a patient whether the patient wishes to authorize a specific individual to receive information regarding the patient's current and proposed course of treatment. If the patient so authorizes, the provider shall communicate to the designated individual the patient's current and proposed course of treatment. Paragraph (a) applies to consents given under this paragraph.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 144.3351, is amended to read:

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144.3351 IMMUNIZATION DATA.

Providers as defined in section 144.335, subdivision 1, group purchasers as defined in section 62J.03, subdivision 6, elementary or secondary schools or child care facilities as defined in section 123.70, subdivision 9, public or private post-secondary educational institutions as defined in section 135A.14, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), a board of health as defined in section 145A.02, subdivision 2, community action agencies as defined in section 268.53, subdivision 1, and the commissioner of health may exchange immunization data with one another, without the patient's consent, ~~on the date and type of immunizations administered to a patient, regardless of the date of immunization;~~ if the person requesting access provides services on behalf of the patient. For purposes of this section immunization data includes:

(1) patient's name, address, date of birth, gender, parent or guardian's name; and

(2) date vaccine was received, vaccine type, lot number, and manufacturer of all immunizations received by the patient, and whether there is a contraindication or an adverse reaction indication.

This section applies to all immunization data, regardless of when the immunization occurred.

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 171.07, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **FILING PHOTOGRAPHS OR IMAGES; DATA CLASSIFICATION.** The department shall file, or contract to file, all photographs or electronically produced images obtained in the process of issuing driver licenses or Minnesota identification cards. The photographs or electronically produced images shall be private data pursuant to section 13.02, subdivision 12. Notwithstanding section 13.04, subdivision 3, the department shall not be required to provide copies of photographs or electronically produced images to data subjects. The use of the files is restricted:

(1) to the issuance and control of driver licenses;

(2) for law enforcement purposes in the investigation and prosecution of ~~felonies and violations of section 169.09; 169.121; 169.123; 169.129; 171.22; 171.24; 171.30; 609.41; 609.487, subdivision 3; 609.631, subdivision 4, clause (3); 609.821, subdivision 3, clauses (1), item (iv), and (3); or 617.23 crimes; and~~

(3) for child support enforcement purposes under section 256.978.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 171.12, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **APPLICATIONS AND RECORDS, WHEN DESTROYED.** The department may cause applications for drivers' licenses and instruction permits,

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and related records, to be destroyed immediately after the period for which issued, except that:

(1) the driver's record pertaining to revocations, suspensions, cancellations, disqualifications, convictions, and accidents shall be cumulative and kept for a period of at least five years; and

(2) the driver's record pertaining to the alcohol-related offenses and licensing actions listed in section 169.121, subdivision 3, and to violations of sections 169.1211 and 171.24, subdivision 5, shall be cumulative and kept for a period of at least 15 years.

Sec. 38. [181.973] **EMPLOYEE PEER COUNSELING DEBRIEFING.**

A person engaged in a public safety peer counseling debriefing shall not, without the permission of the person being debriefed, be allowed to disclose any information or opinion which the peer group member has acquired during the debriefing. However, this does not prohibit a peer counselor from disclosing information the peer counselor reasonably believes indicates that the person may be a danger to self or others, if the information is used only for the purpose of eliminating the danger to the person or others. Any information or opinion disclosed in violation of this paragraph is not admissible as evidence in any personnel or occupational licensing matter involving the person being debriefed.

For purposes of this paragraph, "public safety peer counseling debriefing" means a group process oriented debriefing session held for peace officers, fire-fighters, medical emergency persons, dispatchers, or other persons involved with public safety emergency services, that is established by any agency providing public safety emergency services and is designed to help a person who has suffered an occupation-related traumatic event begin the process of healing and effectively dealing with posttraumatic stress.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 259.10, is amended to read:

259.10 **PROCEDURE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.**

Subdivision 1. PROCEDURE. A person who shall have resided in this state for six months may apply to the district court in the county where the person resides to change the person's name, the names of minor children, if any, and the name of a spouse, if the spouse joins in the application, in the manner herein specified. The person shall state in the application the name and age of the spouse and each of the children, if any, and shall describe all lands in the state in or upon which the person, the children and the spouse if their names are also to be changed by the application, claim any interest or lien, and shall appear personally before the court and prove identity by at least two witnesses. If the person be a minor, the application shall be made by the person's guardian or next of kin. The court shall accept the certificate of dissolution prepared pursuant to section 518.148 as conclusive evidence of the facts recited in the certificate and may not require the person to provide the court a copy of the judgment

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and decree of dissolution. Every person who, with intent to defraud, shall make a false statement in any such application shall be guilty of a misdemeanor provided, however, that no minor child's name may be changed without both parents having notice of the pending of the application for change of name, whenever practicable, as determined by the court.

Subd. 2. WITNESS AND VICTIM PROTECTION NAME CHANGES; PRIVATE DATA. If the court determines that the name change for an individual is made in connection with the individual's participation in a witness and victim protection program, the court shall order that the court records of the name change are not accessible to the public; except that they may be released, upon request, to a law enforcement agency, probation officer, or corrections agent conducting a lawful investigation. The existence of an application for a name change described in this subdivision may not be disclosed except to a law enforcement agency conducting a lawful investigation.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 268.0122, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. CLASSIFICATION OF DATA ON INDIVIDUALS. Data collected on individuals pursuant to a program operated by the commissioner are private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12, unless more restrictively classified by law.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 268.0124, is amended to read:

268.0124 PLAIN LANGUAGE IN WRITTEN MATERIALS.

(a) To the extent reasonable and consistent with the goals of providing easily understandable and readable materials and complying with federal and state laws governing the programs, all written materials relating to services and determinations of eligibility for or amounts of benefits that will be given to applicants for or recipients of assistance under a program administered or supervised by the commissioner of economic security must be understandable to a person ~~who reads at the seventh-grade level, using the Flesch scale analysis readability score as determined under section 72C.09 of average intelligence and education.~~

(b) All written materials relating to determinations of eligibility for or amounts of benefits that will be given to applicants for or recipients of assistance under programs administered or supervised by the commissioner of economic security must be developed to satisfy the plain language requirements of the plain language contract act under sections 325G.29 to 325G.36. Materials may be submitted to the attorney general for review and certification. Notwithstanding section 325G.35, subdivision 1, the attorney general shall review submitted materials to determine whether they comply with the requirements of section 325G.31. The remedies available pursuant to sections 8.31 and 325G.33 to 325G.36 do not apply to these materials. Failure to comply with this section does not provide a basis for suspending the implementation or operation of other laws governing programs administered by the commissioner.

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(c) The requirements of this section apply to all materials modified or developed by the commissioner on or after July 1, 1988. The requirements of this section do not apply to materials that must be submitted to a federal agency for approval, to the extent that application of the requirements prevents federal approval.

(d) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit a lawsuit brought to require the commissioner to comply with this section or to affect individual appeal rights granted pursuant to section 268.10.

(e) The commissioner shall report annually to the chairs of the health and human services divisions of the senate finance committee and the house of representatives appropriations committee on the number and outcome of cases that raise the issue of the commissioner's compliance with this section.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 270B.02, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **CONFIDENTIAL DATA ON INDIVIDUALS; PROTECTED NONPUBLIC DATA.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), ~~names the name or existence of informers~~ an informer, informer letters, and other unsolicited data, in whatever form, given to the department of revenue by a person, other than the data subject, who informs that a specific taxpayer is not or may not be in compliance with tax laws, or nontax laws administered by the department of revenue, are confidential data on individuals or protected nonpublic data as defined in section 13.02, subdivisions 3 and 13.

(b) Data under paragraph (a) may be disclosed with the consent of the informer or upon a written finding by a court that the information provided by the informer was false and that there is evidence that the information was provided in bad faith. This subdivision does not alter disclosure responsibilities or obligations under the rules of criminal procedure.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 270B.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **WHO MAY INSPECT.** Returns and return information must, on written request, be made open to inspection by or disclosure to the data subject. For purposes of this chapter, the following are the data subject:

- (1) in the case of an individual return, that individual;
- (2) in the case of an income tax return filed jointly, either of the individuals with respect to whom the return is filed;
- (3) in the case of a partnership return, any person who was a member of the partnership during any part of the period covered by the return;
- (4) in the case of the return of a corporation or its subsidiary:

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(i) any person designated by resolution of the board of directors or other similar governing body;

(ii) any officer or employee of the corporation upon written request signed by any officer and attested to by the secretary or another officer;

(iii) any bona fide shareholder of record owning one percent or more of the outstanding stock of the corporation;

(iv) if the corporation is a corporation that has made an election under section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1988, any person who was a shareholder during any part of the period covered by the return during which an election was in effect; or

(v) if the corporation has been dissolved, any person authorized by state law to act for the corporation or any person who would have been authorized if the corporation had not been dissolved;

(5) in the case of an estate return:

(i) the personal representative or trustee of the estate; and

(ii) any heir at law, next of kin, or beneficiary of the estate, but only if the commissioner finds that the heir at law, next of kin, or beneficiary has a material interest that will be affected by information contained in the return;

(6) in the case of a trust return:

(i) the trustee or trustees, jointly or separately; and

(ii) any beneficiary of the trust, but only if the commissioner finds that the beneficiary has a material interest that will be affected by information contained in the return;

(7) if liability has been assessed to a transferee under section 289A.31, subdivision 3, the transferee is the data subject with regard to the returns and return information relating to the assessed liability; ~~and~~

(8) in the case of an Indian tribal government or an Indian tribal government-owned entity,

(i) the chair of the tribal government, or

(ii) any person authorized by the tribal government; and

(9) in the case of a successor as defined in section 270.102, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), the successor is the data subject and information may be disclosed as provided by section 270.102, subdivision 4.

Sec. 44. [270B.085] DISCLOSURES IN COLLECTION ACTIONS.

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Subdivision 1. SEIZURE INFORMATION. Following the execution of a writ of entry under section 270.70, the commissioner may disclose information identifying the individual or business subject to the writ, the basis for the writ, and the results of the execution, including lists of property seized.

Subd. 2. LIEN PAYOFF INFORMATION. The commissioner may disclose the outstanding obligation secured by a lien filed under section 270.69, subdivision 2.

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 270B.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. ~~MUNICIPALITIES LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT.~~ Sales ~~and~~ or use tax returns and return information are open to inspection by or disclosure to the taxing officials of any ~~municipality local unit of government~~ of the state of Minnesota that has a local sales or use tax, for the purpose of and to the extent necessary for the administration of the local sales ~~and~~ or use tax.

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 270B.14, subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 1995, chapter 38, section 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DISCLOSURE TO COMMISSIONER OF HUMAN SERVICES.** (a) On the request of the commissioner of human services, the commissioner shall disclose return information regarding taxes imposed by chapter 290, and claims for refunds under chapter 290A, to the extent provided in paragraph (b) and for the purposes set forth in paragraph (c).

(b) Data that may be disclosed are limited to data relating to the identity, whereabouts, employment, income, and property of a person owing or alleged to be owing an obligation of child support.

(c) The commissioner of human services may request data only for the purposes of carrying out the child support enforcement program and to assist in the location of parents who have, or appear to have, deserted their children. Data received may be used only as set forth in section 256.978.

(d) The commissioner shall provide the records and information necessary to administer the supplemental housing allowance to the commissioner of human services.

(e) At the request of the commissioner of human services, the commissioner of revenue shall electronically match the social security numbers and names of participants in the telephone assistance plan operated under sections 237.69 to 237.711, with those of property tax refund filers, and determine whether each participant's household income is within the eligibility standards for the telephone assistance plan.

(f) The commissioner may provide records and information collected under sections 295.50 to 295.59 to the commissioner of human services for purposes of the Medicaid Voluntary Contribution and Provider-Specific Tax Amend-

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ments of 1991, Public Law Number 102-234. Upon the written agreement by the United States Department of Health and Human Services to maintain the confidentiality of the data, the commissioner may provide records and information collected under sections 295.50 to 295.59 to the Health Care Financing Administration section of the United States Department of Health and Human Services for purposes of meeting federal reporting requirements.

(g) The commissioner may provide records and information to the commissioner of human services as necessary to administer the early refund of refundable tax credits.

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 270B.14, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. **DISCLOSURE TO COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.** (a) On the request of the commissioner of health, the commissioner may disclose return information to the extent provided in paragraph (b) and for the purposes provided in paragraph (c).

(b) Data that may be disclosed are limited to the taxpayer's identity, as defined in section 270B.01, subdivision 5.

(c) The commissioner of health may request data only for the purposes of carrying out epidemiologic investigations, which includes conducting occupational health and safety surveillance, and locating and notifying individuals exposed to health hazards as a result of employment. Requests for data by the commissioner of health must be in writing and state the purpose of the request. Data received may be used only for the purposes of section 144.0525.

(d) The commissioner may disclose health care service revenue data to the commissioner of health as provided by section 62J.41, subdivision 2.

Sec. 48. [270B.161] **DATA AND INFORMATION ON MINE VALUE OF ORE.**

Data collected from taxpayers and maintained by the commissioner for the purpose of determining the mine value of ore under section 298.01 are nonpublic data as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 2.

Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 299C.11, is amended to read:

299C.11 IDENTIFICATION DATA FURNISHED TO BUREAU.

The sheriff of each county and the chief of police of each city of the first, second, and third classes shall furnish the bureau, upon such form as the superintendent shall prescribe, with such finger and thumb prints, photographs, distinctive physical mark identification data, and other identification data as may be requested or required by the superintendent of the bureau, which may be taken under the provisions of section 299C.10, of persons who shall be convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or who shall be found to have been con-

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victed of a felony or gross misdemeanor, within ten years next preceding their arrest. Upon the determination of all pending criminal actions or proceedings in favor of the arrested person, the arrested person shall, upon demand, have all such finger and thumb prints, photographs, distinctive physical mark identification data, and other identification data, and all copies and duplicates thereof, returned, provided it is not established that the arrested person has been convicted of any felony, either within or without the state, within the period of ten years immediately preceding such determination.

For purposes of this section, "determination of all pending criminal actions or proceedings in favor of the arrested person" does not include:

(1) the sealing of a criminal record pursuant to section 152.18, subdivision 1, 242.31, or 609.168; or

(2) the arrested person's successful completion of a diversion program.

Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 336.9-407, is amended to read:

336.9-407 INFORMATION FROM FILING OFFICER.

(1) If the person filing any financing statement, termination statement, statement of assignment, or statement of release, furnishes the filing officer a copy thereof, the filing officer shall upon request note upon the copy the file number and date and hour of the filing of the original and deliver or send the copy to such person.

(2) Upon request of any person, the filing officer shall conduct a search of the statewide computerized uniform commercial code database for any active financing statements naming a particular debtor. The filing officer shall report the findings as of the date and hour of the search by issuing:

(a) a certificate listing the file number, date, and hour of each filing and the names and addresses of each secured party;

(b) photocopies of those original documents on file and located in the office of the filing officer; or

(c) upon request, both the certificate and the photocopies referred to in (b).

The uniform fee for conducting the search and for preparing a certificate shall be \$15 if the request is in the standard form prescribed by the secretary of state. This uniform fee shall include up to ten photocopies of original documents. If the request for information is made on a form other than the standard form prescribed by the secretary of state, the fee shall be \$20 and shall include up to ten photocopies of original documents.

Another fee, at the same rate, shall also be charged for conducting a search and preparing a certificate showing federal and state tax liens on file with the filing officer naming a particular debtor.

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There shall be an additional fee of \$1 per page for a photocopy of each financing statement or tax lien prepared in excess of the first ten.

Notwithstanding the fees set in this section, a natural person who is the subject of data must, upon the person's request, be shown the data without charge, and upon request be provided with photocopies of the data upon payment of no more than the actual cost of making the copies.

Notwithstanding section 13.49, a filing officer may include social security number information in a report of the findings following a search of the state-wide computerized uniform commercial code database or the state and federal tax liens on file with the filing officer. A filing officer may also include social security number information on a photocopy of an original document on file whether provided in response to a request for information or in response to a request made pursuant to section 13.03.

Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 336.9-411, is amended to read:

336.9-411 COMPUTERIZED FILING SYSTEM.

(a) The secretary of state shall develop and implement a statewide computerized filing system to accumulate and disseminate information relative to lien statements, financing statements, state and federal tax lien notices, and other uniform commercial code documents. The computerized filing system must allow information to be entered and retrieved from the computerized filing system by county recorders, the department of revenue, the department of economic security, and the Internal Revenue Service.

(b) County recorders shall enter information relative to lien statements, financing statements, state and federal tax lien notices, and other uniform commercial code documents filed in their offices into a central database maintained by the secretary of state. The information must be entered under the rules of the secretary of state. This requirement does not apply to tax lien notices filed under sections 268.161, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), clause (2); 270.69, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), clause (2); and 272.488, subdivision 1, but does apply to entry of the date and time of receipt and county recorder's file number of those notices.

(c) The secretary of state may allow private parties to have electronic-view-only access to the computerized filing system and to other computerized records maintained by the secretary of state on a fee basis, except that visual access to electronic display terminals at the public counters at the secretary of state's office will be without charge and available during public counter hours. If the computerized filing system allows a form of electronic access to information regarding the obligations of debtors, the access must be available 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

Notwithstanding section 13.49, private parties who have electronic-view-only access to computerized records may view the social security number information about a debtor that is of record.

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(d) The secretary of state shall adopt rules to implement the computerized filing system. The secretary of state may adopt permanent and emergency rules. The rules must:

(1) allow filings to be made at the offices of all county recorders and the secretary of state's office as required by section 336.9-401;

(2) establish a central database for all information relating to liens and security interests that are filed at the offices of county recorders and the secretary of state;

(3) provide procedures for entering data into a central database;

(4) allow the offices of all county recorders and the secretary of state's office to add, modify, and delete information in the central database as required by the uniform commercial code;

(5) allow the offices of all county recorders and the secretary of state's office to have access to the central database for review and search capabilities;

(6) allow the offices of all county recorders to have electronic-view-only access to the computerized business information records on file with the secretary of state;

(7) require the secretary of state to maintain the central database;

(8) provide security and protection of all information in the central database and monitor the central database to ensure that unauthorized entry is not allowed;

(9) require standardized information for entry into the central database;

(10) prescribe an identification procedure for debtors and secured parties that will enhance lien and financing statement searches; and

(11) prescribe a procedure for phasing-in or converting from the existing filing system to a computerized filing system.

(e) The secretary of state, county recorders, and their employees and agents shall not be liable for any loss or damages arising from errors in or omissions from information entered into the computerized filing system as a result of the electronic transmission of tax lien notices under sections 268.161, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), clause (2); 270.69, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), clause (2); 272.483; and 272.488, ~~subdivision~~ subdivisions 1 and 3.

Sec. 52. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 363.061, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **ACCESS TO OPEN FILES.** (a) Human rights investigative data on an individual, with the exception of the name and address of the charging party and respondent, factual basis of the allegations, and the statute under

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which the action is brought, contained in an open case file is classified as confidential. The name and address of the charging party and respondent, factual basis of the allegations, and the statute under which the action is brought are classified as private data until seven working days after the commissioner has mailed a copy of the charge to the respondent, at which time the data become public data, unless the commissioner determines that release of the data would be detrimental to the investigative and enforcement process.

(b) Human rights investigative data not on an individual contained in an open case file is classified as protected nonpublic data.

(c) Notwithstanding this subdivision, the commissioner may make human rights investigative data contained in an open case file accessible to a person, government agency, or the public if access will aid the investigative and enforcement process.

Sec. 53. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 383B.225, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE.** (a) Upon notification of the death of any person, as provided in subdivision 5, the county medical examiner or a designee may proceed to the body, take charge of it, and order, when necessary, that there be no interference with the body or the scene of death. Any person violating the order of the examiner is guilty of a misdemeanor. The examiner or the examiner's designee shall make inquiry regarding the cause and manner of death and prepare written findings together with the report of death and its circumstances, which shall be filed in the office of the examiner. When it appears that death may have resulted from a criminal act and that further investigation is advisable, a copy of the report shall be transmitted to the county attorney. The examiner may take possession of all property of the deceased, mark it for identification, and make an inventory. The examiner shall take possession of all articles useful in establishing the cause of death, mark them for identification and retain them securely until they are no longer needed for evidence or investigation. The examiner shall release any property or articles needed for any criminal investigation to law enforcement officers conducting the investigation. When a reasonable basis exists for not releasing property or articles to law enforcement officers, the examiner shall consult with the county attorney. If the county attorney determines that a reasonable basis exists for not releasing the property or articles, the examiner may retain them. The property or articles shall be returned immediately upon completion of the investigation. When the property or articles are no longer needed for the investigation or as evidence, the examiner shall release the property or articles to the person or persons entitled to them. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, when personal property of a decedent has come into the possession of the examiner, and is not used for a criminal investigation or as evidence, and has not been otherwise released as provided in this subdivision, the name of the decedent shall be filed with the probate court, together with a copy of the inventory of the decedent's property. At that time, an examination of the records of the probate court

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shall be made to determine whether a will has been admitted to probate or an administration has been commenced. Property of a nominal value, including wearing apparel, may be released to the spouse or any blood relative of the decedent or to the person accepting financial responsibility for burial of the decedent. If property has not been released by the examiner and no will has been admitted to probate or administration commenced within six months after death, the examiner shall sell the property at a public auction upon notice and in a manner as the probate court may direct; except that the examiner shall cause to be destroyed any firearm or other weapon that is not released to or claimed by a decedent's spouse or blood relative. If the name of the decedent is not known, the examiner shall inventory the property of the decedent and after six months may sell the property at a public auction. The examiner shall be allowed reasonable expenses for the care and sale of the property and shall deposit the net proceeds of the sale with the county administrator, or the administrator's designee, in the name of the decedent, if known. If the decedent is not known, the examiner shall establish a means of identifying the property of the decedent with the unknown decedent and shall deposit the net proceeds of the sale with the county administrator, or a designee, so, that, if the unknown decedent's identity is established within six years, the proceeds can be properly distributed. In either case, duplicate receipts shall be provided to the examiner, one of which shall be filed with the court, the other of which shall be retained in the office of the examiner. If a representative shall qualify within six years from the time of deposit, the county administrator, or a designee, shall pay the amount of the deposit to the representative upon order of the court. If no order is made within six years, the proceeds of the sale shall become a part of the general revenue of the county.

(b) For the purposes of this section, health-related records or data on a decedent, except health data defined in section 13.38, whose death is being investigated under this section, whether the records or data are recorded or unrecorded, including but not limited to those concerning medical, surgical, psychiatric, psychological, or any other consultation, diagnosis, or treatment, including medical imaging, shall be made promptly available to the medical examiner, upon the medical examiner's written request, by a person having custody of, possession of, access to, or knowledge of the records or data. In cases involving a stillborn infant or the death of a fetus or an infant less than one year of age, the records on the decedent's mother shall also be made promptly available to the medical examiner. The medical examiner shall pay the reasonable costs of copies of records or data provided to the medical examiner under this section. Data collected or created pursuant to this subdivision relating to any psychiatric, psychological, or mental health consultation with, diagnosis of, or treatment of the decedent whose death is being investigated shall remain confidential or protected nonpublic data, except that the medical examiner's report may contain a summary of such data.

Sec. 54. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 388.24, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

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Subd. 4. **REPORTING OF DATA TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (CJIS).** Effective August 1, 1997, every county attorney who establishes a diversion program under this section shall report the following information to the bureau of criminal apprehension:

(1) the name and date of birth of each diversion program participant and any other identifying information the superintendent considers necessary;

(2) the date on which the individual began to participate in the diversion program;

(3) the date on which the individual is expected to complete the diversion program;

(4) the date on which the individual successfully completed the diversion program, where applicable; and

(5) the date on which the individual was removed from the diversion program for failure to successfully complete the individual's goals, where applicable.

The superintendent shall cause the information described in this subdivision to be entered into and maintained in the criminal history file of the Minnesota criminal justice information system.

Sec. 55. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 401.065, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **REPORTING OF DATA TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (CJIS).** (a) Every county attorney who establishes a diversion program under this section shall report the following information to the bureau of criminal apprehension:

(1) the name and date of birth of each diversion program participant and any other identifying information the superintendent considers necessary;

(2) the date on which the individual began to participate in the diversion program;

(3) the date on which the individual is expected to complete the diversion program;

(4) the date on which the individual successfully completed the diversion program, where applicable; and

(5) the date on which the individual was removed from the diversion program for failure to successfully complete the individual's goals, where applicable.

The superintendent shall cause the information described in this subdivision to be entered into and maintained in the criminal history file of the Minnesota criminal justice information system.

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(b) Effective August 1, 1997, the reporting requirements of this subdivision shall apply to misdemeanor offenses.

Sec. 56. Laws 1993, chapter 192, section 110, is amended to read:

Sec. 110. **REPEALER.**

(a) Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 309.502, is repealed.

(b) Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 16A.095, subdivision 3; 16A.123; 16A.128; 16A.1281; 16A.35; 16A.45, subdivisions 2 and 3; 16A.80; and 290A.24, are repealed.

~~(c) Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 13.072, is repealed effective August 1, 1995.~~

Sec. 57. **CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE INFORMATION POLICY GROUP REPORT.**

By January 15, 1996, the criminal and juvenile information policy group shall report to the chairs of the senate crime prevention committee and house of representatives judiciary committee on recommendations for additional offenses to be subject to identification reporting requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 299C.10, subdivision 1, and on processes for expungement, correction of inaccurate records, destruction of records, and other matters relating to the privacy interests of individuals as they relate to the development of the juvenile criminal history system, the statewide misdemeanor system, and the tracking system for domestic abuse orders for protection.

Sec. 58. **[13.385] HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE DATA.**

All data created, collected, received, or maintained by the commissioner of health on individuals relating to genetic counseling services for Huntington's Disease provided by the department of health is private data on individuals. The data may be permanently transferred from the department to the Hennepin county medical center, and once transferred, shall continue to be classified as private data on individuals.

Sec. 59. **PROCESS FOR RESOLVING DATA DISPUTES.**

The commissioner of administration in consultation with the commissioner of human services, county attorneys, legal services, local social service agencies, community agencies, and interested citizens shall develop a process for resolving disputes about the accuracy and completeness of data on individuals at the point where the disputed data is held and for the lowest possible cost. If the process requires legislation to implement, the commissioner of administration shall propose such legislation by February 1, 1996.

Sec. 60. **REPORT.**

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(a) The government information access council shall report recommendations regarding state and local government intellectual property to the legislature by January 15, 1996.

(b) To the extent feasible, the government information access council shall prepare an inventory of state intellectual property and a report on the inventory to the legislature by January 15, 1996.

Sec. 61. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DATA POLICY.

The data practices subcommittees of the house of representatives and the senate shall study and recommend a uniform statutory policy for the treatment of financial assistance data. The subcommittees, in cooperation with appropriate state agencies, statewide systems, and political subdivisions, shall develop legislative recommendations by January 15, 1996, based on information regarding:

(1) the purpose of the various kinds of financial assistance available to businesses and individuals, and the types of projects supported by the financial assistance;

(2) current practice regarding the kinds of data collected from applicants for and recipients of financial assistance, and how the data are collected;

(3) types of financial information and any other information collected in order to make award determinations;

(4) the proprietary value of data collected from applicants and recipients, including whether any data involve trade secrets; and

(5) at what point in the application or award process various kinds of data are collected and when, if ever, the various kinds of data should not become public.

Sec. 62. REPEALER.

Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 13.06, subdivision 6; 13.38, subdivision 4; 13.69, subdivision 2; 13.71, subdivisions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17; 13B.04; and Laws 1990, chapter 566, section 9, as amended by Laws 1992, chapter 569, section 36, and Laws 1994, chapter 618, article 1, section 47, are repealed.

Sec. 63. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Sections 2, 3, 42, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, and 56 are effective the day following final enactment. Section 36 is effective July 1, 1998.

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ARTICLE 2

INFORMATION POLICY TRAINING PROGRAM

Section 1. [13.073] PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICY TRAINING PROGRAM.

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The commissioner may establish a program for training state and local government officials and employees on public information policy, including government data practices laws and official records and records management statutes. The program may provide for the development of broad-based expertise within state and local government entities. The program components may include basic training, specific training for specialized service sectors, and policy analysis and support.

Subd. 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS. The commissioner may publicize the development and implementation of the training program under this section and seek input from state and local government entities. The commissioner may prepare a training guide that includes an overview of the training program and its components.

Subd. 3. BASIC TRAINING. The basic training component should be designed to meet the basic information policy needs of all government employees and public officials with a focus on key data practices laws and procedures that apply to all government entities. The commissioner should design the basic training component in a manner that minimizes duplication of the effort and cost for government entities to provide basic training. The commissioner may develop general programs and materials for basic training such as video presentations, data practices booklets, and training guides. The commissioner may assist state and local government agencies in developing training expertise within their own agencies and offer assistance for periodic training sessions for this purpose.

Subd. 4. SECTOR-SPECIFIC TRAINING. (a) The sector-specific training component should be designed to provide for the development of specific expertise needed to deal with information policy issues within a particular service area. Service areas may include government entities such as state agencies, counties, cities, or school districts, or functional areas such as education, human services, child protection, or law enforcement. This component should focus on training individuals who implement or administer data practices and other information policy laws within their government entity.

(b) The commissioner may provide technical assistance and support and help coordinate efforts to develop sector-specific training within different sectors. Elements of sector-specific training should include:

(1) designation, training, and coordination of data practices specialists with responsibility for clarification and resolution of sector-specific information policy issues;

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(2) development of telephone hot lines within different sectors for handling information policy inquiries;

(3) development of forums under which individuals with ongoing information policy administrative responsibilities may meet to discuss issues arising within their sectors;

(4) availability of expertise for coaching and consultation on specific issues;
and

(5) preparation of publications, including reference guides to materials and resource persons.

Subd. 5. POLICY ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT. The policy analysis and support component should be designed to address information policy issues at the policy level and to provide ongoing consultation and support regarding major areas of concern with a goal of developing a coherent and coordinated approach to information policy within the state. The commissioner may assist in the development and implementation of information policy and provide a clearinghouse for ideas, information, and resources. The commissioner may review public information policy and identify how that policy can be updated, simplified, and made consistent.

Sec. 2. REPORT.

By January 15, 1996, the commissioner of administration shall report to the legislature on progress in implementing the training program under section 1. The report must include recommendations and cost estimates for accelerated implementation of the training plan.

ARTICLE 3

TECHNICAL CHANGES DOMESTIC ASSAULT CRIME

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 148B.68, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **PROHIBITED CONDUCT.** The commissioner may impose disciplinary action as described in section 148B.69 against any unlicensed mental health practitioner. The following conduct is prohibited and is grounds for disciplinary action:

(a) Conviction of a crime, including a finding or verdict of guilt, an admission of guilt, or a no contest plea, in any court in Minnesota or any other jurisdiction in the United States, reasonably related to the provision of mental health services. Conviction, as used in this subdivision, includes a conviction of an offense which, if committed in this state, would be deemed a felony or gross mis-

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demeanor without regard to its designation elsewhere, or a criminal proceeding where a finding or verdict of guilty is made or returned but the adjudication of guilt is either withheld or not entered.

(b) Conviction of crimes against persons. For purposes of this chapter, a crime against a person means violations of the following: sections 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.21; 609.215; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.224; 609.2242; 609.23; 609.231; 609.235; 609.24; 609.245; 609.25; 609.255; 609.26, subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2); 609.265; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.365; 609.498, subdivision 1; 609.50, clause (1); 609.561; 609.562; and 609.595.

(c) Failure to comply with the self-reporting requirements of section 148B.63, subdivision 6.

(d) Engaging in sexual contact with a client or former client as defined in section 148A.01, or engaging in contact that may be reasonably interpreted by a client as sexual, or engaging in any verbal behavior that is seductive or sexually demeaning to the patient, or engaging in sexual exploitation of a client or former client.

(e) Advertising that is false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading.

(f) Conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public; or demonstrating a willful or careless disregard for the health, welfare, or safety of a client; or any other practice that may create unnecessary danger to any client's life, health, or safety, in any of which cases, proof of actual injury need not be established.

(g) Adjudication as mentally incompetent, or as a person who is dangerous to self, or adjudication pursuant to chapter 253B, as chemically dependent, mentally ill, mentally retarded, mentally ill and dangerous to the public, or as a sexual psychopathic personality or sexually dangerous person.

(h) Inability to provide mental health services with reasonable safety to clients.

(i) The habitual overindulgence in the use of or the dependence on intoxicating liquors.

(j) Improper or unauthorized personal or other use of any legend drugs as defined in chapter 151, any chemicals as defined in chapter 151, or any controlled substance as defined in chapter 152.

(k) Revealing a communication from, or relating to, a client except when otherwise required or permitted by law.

(l) Failure to comply with a client's request made under section 144.335, or to furnish a client record or report required by law.

(m) Splitting fees or promising to pay a portion of a fee to any other professional other than for services rendered by the other professional to the client.

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(n) Engaging in abusive or fraudulent billing practices, including violations of the federal Medicare and Medicaid laws or state medical assistance laws.

(o) Failure to make reports as required by section 148B.63, or cooperate with an investigation of the office.

(p) Obtaining money, property, or services from a client, other than reasonable fees for services provided to the client, through the use of undue influence, harassment, duress, deception, or fraud.

(q) Undertaking or continuing a professional relationship with a client in which the objectivity of the professional would be impaired.

(r) Failure to provide the client with a copy of the client bill of rights or violation of any provision of the client bill of rights.

(s) Violating any order issued by the commissioner.

(t) Failure to comply with sections 148B.60 to 148B.71, and the rules adopted under those sections.

(u) Failure to comply with any additional disciplinary grounds established by the commissioner by rule.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 253B.02, subdivision 4a, is amended to read:

Subd. 4a. **CRIME AGAINST THE PERSON.** "Crime against the person" means a violation of or attempt to violate any of the following provisions: sections 609.185; 609.19; 609.195; 609.20; 609.205; 609.21; 609.215; 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.224; 609.2242; 609.23; 609.231; 609.235; 609.24; 609.245; 609.25; 609.255; 609.265; 609.27, subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2); 609.28 if violence or threats of violence were used; 609.322, subdivision 1, clause (2); 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.365; 609.498, subdivision 1; 609.50, clause (1); 609.561; 609.562; and 609.595.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 260.015, subdivision 28, is amended to read:

Subd. 28. **CHILD ABUSE.** "Child abuse" means an act that involves a minor victim and that constitutes a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.322, 609.323, 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.377, 609.378, or 617.246.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 260.161, subdivision 1b, is amended to read:

Subd. 1b. **DISPOSITION ORDER; COPY TO SCHOOL.** (a) If a juvenile is enrolled in school, the juvenile's probation officer shall transmit a copy of the court's disposition order to the principal or chief administrative officer of the

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juvenile's school if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for committing an act on the school's property or an act:

(1) that would be a violation of section 609.185 (first-degree murder); 609.19 (second-degree murder); 609.195 (third-degree murder); 609.20 (first-degree manslaughter); 609.205 (second-degree manslaughter); 609.21 (criminal vehicular homicide and injury); 609.221 (first-degree assault); 609.222 (second-degree assault); 609.223 (third-degree assault); 609.2231 (fourth-degree assault); 609.224 (fifth-degree assault); 609.2242 (domestic assault); 609.24 (simple robbery); 609.245 (aggravated robbery); 609.25 (kidnapping); 609.255 (false imprisonment); 609.342 (first-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.343 (second-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.344 (third-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.345 (fourth-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.3451 (fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct); 609.498 (tampering with a witness); 609.561 (first-degree arson); 609.582, subdivision 1 or 2 (burglary); 609.713 (terroristic threats); or 609.749 (harassment and stalking), if committed by an adult;

(2) that would be a violation of section 152.021 (first-degree controlled substance crime); 152.022 (second-degree controlled substance crime); 152.023 (third-degree controlled substance crime); 152.024 (fourth-degree controlled substance crime); 152.025 (fifth-degree controlled substance crime); 152.0261 (importing a controlled substance); or 152.027 (other controlled substance offenses), if committed by an adult; or

(3) that involved the possession or use of a dangerous weapon as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6.

When a disposition order is transmitted under this paragraph, the probation officer shall notify the juvenile's parent or legal guardian that the disposition order has been shared with the juvenile's school.

(b) The disposition order must be accompanied by a notice to the school that the school may obtain additional information from the juvenile's probation officer with the consent of the juvenile or the juvenile's parents, as applicable. The disposition order must be maintained in the student's permanent education record but may not be released outside of the school district or educational entity, other than to another school district or educational entity to which the juvenile is transferring. Notwithstanding section 138.17, the disposition order must be destroyed when the juvenile graduates from the school or at the end of the academic year when the juvenile reaches age 23, whichever date is earlier.

(c) The juvenile's probation officer shall maintain a record of disposition orders released under this subdivision and the basis for the release.

(d) The criminal and juvenile justice information policy group, in consultation with representatives of probation officers and educators, shall prepare standard forms for use by juvenile probation officers in forwarding information to schools under this subdivision and in maintaining a record of the information that is released.

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(e) As used in this subdivision, "school" means a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 299C.61, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **CHILD ABUSE CRIME.** "Child abuse crime" means:

(1) an act committed against a minor victim that constitutes a violation of section 609.185, clause (5); 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.224; 609.2242; 609.322; 609.323; 609.324; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.352; 609.377; or 609.378; or

(2) a violation of section 152.021, subdivision 1, clause (4); 152.022, subdivision 1, clause (5) or (6); 152.023, subdivision 1, clause (3) or (4); 152.023, subdivision 2, clause (4) or (6); or 152.024, subdivision 1, clause (2), (3), or (4).

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518B.01, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. **VIOLATION OF AN ORDER FOR PROTECTION.** (a) Whenever an order for protection is granted pursuant to this section, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, violation of the order for protection is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of three days imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. If the court stays imposition or execution of the jail sentence and the defendant refuses or fails to comply with the court's treatment order, the court must impose and execute the stayed jail sentence. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who violates this paragraph during the time period between a previous conviction under this paragraph; sections 609.221 to 609.224; 609.2242; 609.713, subdivision 1 or 3; 609.748, subdivision 6; 609.749; or a similar law of another state and the end of the five years following discharge from sentence for that conviction. Upon conviction, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of ten days imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for gross misdemeanor convictions.

(b) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order granted pursuant to this section restraining the person or excluding the person from the residence or the petitioner's place of employment, even if the violation of the order did not take place in the presence of the peace officer, if the existence of the order can be verified by the officer. The person shall be held in custody for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and holidays, unless the person is released earlier by a judge or judicial officer. A peace officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in making an arrest pursuant to this paragraph is immune from civil liability that might result from the officer's actions.

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(c) A violation of an order for protection shall also constitute contempt of court and be subject to the penalties therefor.

(d) If the court finds that the respondent has violated an order for protection and that there is reason to believe that the respondent will commit a further violation of the provisions of the order restraining the respondent from committing acts of domestic abuse or excluding the respondent from the petitioner's residence, the court may require the respondent to acknowledge an obligation to comply with the order on the record. The court may require a bond sufficient to deter the respondent from committing further violations of the order for protection, considering the financial resources of the respondent, and not to exceed \$10,000. If the respondent refuses to comply with an order to acknowledge the obligation or post a bond under this paragraph, the court shall commit the respondent to the county jail during the term of the order for protection or until the respondent complies with the order under this paragraph. The warrant must state the cause of commitment, with the sum and time for which any bond is required. If an order is issued under this paragraph, the court may order the costs of the contempt action, or any part of them, to be paid by the respondent. An order under this paragraph is appealable.

(e) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner, any peace officer, or an interested party designated by the court, alleging that the respondent has violated any order for protection granted pursuant to this section, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within 14 days why the respondent should not be found in contempt of court and punished therefor. The hearing may be held by the court in any county in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation. The court also shall refer the violation of the order for protection to the appropriate prosecuting authority for possible prosecution under paragraph (a).

(f) If it is alleged that the respondent has violated an order for protection issued under subdivision 6 and the court finds that the order has expired between the time of the alleged violation and the court's hearing on the violation, the court may grant a new order for protection under subdivision 6 based solely on the respondent's alleged violation of the prior order, to be effective until the hearing on the alleged violation of the prior order. If the court finds that the respondent has violated the prior order, the relief granted in the new order for protection shall be extended for a fixed period, not to exceed one year.

(g) The admittance into petitioner's dwelling of an abusing party excluded from the dwelling under an order for protection is not a violation by the petitioner of the order for protection.

A peace officer is not liable under section 609.43, clause (1), for a failure to perform a duty required by paragraph (b).

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.101, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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Subd. 2. MINIMUM FINES. Notwithstanding any other law:

(1) when a court sentences a person convicted of violating section 609.221, 609.267, or 609.342, it must impose a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law;

(2) when a court sentences a person convicted of violating section 609.222, 609.223, 609.2671, 609.343, 609.344, or 609.345, it must impose a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law; and

(3) when a court sentences a person convicted of violating section 609.2231, 609.224, 609.2242, or 609.2672, it must impose a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than the maximum fine authorized by law.

The court shall collect the portion of the fine mandated by this subdivision and forward 70 percent of it to a local victim assistance program that provides services locally in the county in which the crime was committed. The court shall forward the remaining 30 percent to the commissioner of finance to be credited to the general fund. If more than one victim assistance program serves the county in which the crime was committed, the court may designate on a case-by-case basis which program will receive the fine proceeds, giving consideration to the nature of the crime committed, the types of victims served by the program, and the funding needs of the program. If no victim assistance program serves that county, the court shall forward 100 percent of the fine proceeds to the commissioner of finance to be credited to the general fund. Fine proceeds received by a local victim assistance program must be used to provide direct services to crime victims.

The minimum fine required by this subdivision is in addition to the surcharge or assessment required by subdivision 1 and is in addition to any sentence of imprisonment or restitution imposed or ordered by the court.

As used in this subdivision, "victim assistance program" means victim witness programs within county attorney offices or any of the following programs: crime victim crisis centers, victim-witness programs, battered women shelters and nonshelter programs, and sexual assault programs.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.131, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. CERTAIN VIOLATIONS EXCEPTED. Subdivision 1 does not apply to a misdemeanor violation of section 169.121; 609.224; 609.2242; 609.226; 609.324, subdivision 3; 609.52; or 617.23, or an ordinance that conforms in substantial part to any of those sections. A violation described in this subdivision must be treated as a misdemeanor unless the defendant consents to the certification of the violation as a petty misdemeanor.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.135, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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Subd. 2. (a) If the conviction is for a felony the stay shall be for not more than four years or the maximum period for which the sentence of imprisonment might have been imposed, whichever is longer.

(b) If the conviction is for a gross misdemeanor violation of section 169.121 or 169.129, the stay shall be for not more than four years. The court shall provide for unsupervised probation for the last one year of the stay unless the court finds that the defendant needs supervised probation for all or part of the last one year.

(c) If the conviction is for a gross misdemeanor not specified in paragraph (b), the stay shall be for not more than two years.

(d) If the conviction is for any misdemeanor under section 169.121; 609.746, subdivision 1; 609.79; or 617.23; or for a misdemeanor under section 609.2242 or 609.224, subdivision 1, in which the victim of the crime was a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, the stay shall be for not more than two years. The court shall provide for unsupervised probation for the second year of the stay unless the court finds that the defendant needs supervised probation for all or part of the second year.

(e) If the conviction is for a misdemeanor not specified in paragraph (d), the stay shall be for not more than one year.

(f) The defendant shall be discharged six months after the term of the stay expires, unless the stay has been revoked or extended under paragraph (g), or the defendant has already been discharged.

(g) Notwithstanding the maximum periods specified for stays of sentences under paragraphs (a) to (f), a court may extend a defendant's term of probation for up to one year if it finds, at a hearing conducted under subdivision 1a, that:

(1) the defendant has not paid court-ordered restitution or a fine in accordance with the payment schedule or structure; and

(2) the defendant is likely to not pay the restitution or fine the defendant owes before the term of probation expires.

This one-year extension of probation for failure to pay restitution or a fine may be extended by the court for up to one additional year if the court finds, at another hearing conducted under subdivision 1a, that the defendant still has not paid the court-ordered restitution or fine that the defendant owes.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.135, subdivision 5a, is amended to read:

Subd. 5a. **DOMESTIC ABUSE VICTIMS; ELECTRONIC MONITORING.** (a) Until the commissioner of corrections has adopted standards governing electronic monitoring devices used to protect victims of domestic abuse, the court, as a condition of a stay of imposition or execution of a sentence, may not

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order an offender convicted of a crime described in paragraph (b) to use an electronic monitoring device to protect a victim's safety.

(b) This subdivision applies to the following crimes, if committed by the defendant against a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2:

- (1) violations of orders for protection issued under chapter 518B;
- (2) assault in the first, second, third, or fifth degree under section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, or 609.224; or domestic assault under section 609.2242;
- (3) criminal damage to property under section 609.595;
- (4) disorderly conduct under section 609.72;
- (5) harassing telephone calls under section 609.79;
- (6) burglary under section 609.582;
- (7) trespass under section 609.605;
- (8) criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth degree under section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, or 609.3451; and
- (9) terroristic threats under section 609.713.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the judges in the tenth judicial district may order, as a condition of a stay of imposition or execution of a sentence, a defendant convicted of a crime described in paragraph (b), to use an electronic monitoring device to protect the victim's safety. The judges shall make data on the use of electronic monitoring devices to protect a victim's safety in the tenth judicial district available to the commissioner of corrections to evaluate and to aid in development of standards for the use of devices to protect victims of domestic abuse.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.1352, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **DANGER TO PUBLIC SAFETY.** The court shall base its finding that the offender is a danger to public safety on either of the following factors:

(1) the crime involved an aggravating factor that would justify a durational departure from the presumptive sentence under the sentencing guidelines; or

(2) the offender previously committed or attempted to commit a predatory crime or a violation of section 609.224 or 609.2242, including an offense committed as a juvenile that would have been a predatory crime or a violation of section 609.224 or 609.2242 if committed by an adult.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.185, is amended to read:

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609.185 MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of murder in the first degree and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life:

(1) causes the death of a human being with premeditation and with intent to effect the death of the person or of another;

(2) causes the death of a human being while committing or attempting to commit criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence, either upon or affecting the person or another;

(3) causes the death of a human being with intent to effect the death of the person or another, while committing or attempting to commit burglary, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, arson in the first or second degree, tampering with a witness in the first degree, escape from custody, or any felony violation of chapter 152 involving the unlawful sale of a controlled substance;

(4) causes the death of a peace officer or a guard employed at a Minnesota state or local correctional facility, with intent to effect the death of that person or another, while the peace officer or guard is engaged in the performance of official duties;

(5) causes the death of a minor under circumstances other than those described in clause (1) or (2) while committing child abuse, when the perpetrator has engaged in a past pattern of child abuse upon the child and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life; or

(6) causes the death of a human being under circumstances other than those described in clause (1), (2), or (5) while committing domestic abuse, when the perpetrator has engaged in a past pattern of domestic abuse upon the victim and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life.

For purposes of clause (5), "child abuse" means an act committed against a minor victim that constitutes a violation of the following laws of this state or any similar laws of the United States or any other state: section 609.221; 609.222; 609.223; 609.224; 609.2242; 609.342; 609.343; 609.344; 609.345; 609.377; 609.378; or 609.713.

For purposes of clause (6), "domestic abuse" means an act that:

(1) constitutes a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.713, or any similar laws of the United States or any other state; and

(2) is committed against the victim who is a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.224, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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Subd. 2. **GROSS MISDEMEANOR.** (a) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against the same victim during the time period between a previous conviction under this section, sections 609.221 to 609.2231, 609.342 to 609.345, or 609.713, or any similar law of another state, and the end of the five years following discharge from sentence for that conviction, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both. ~~Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, during the time period between a previous conviction under this section or sections 609.221 to 609.2231, 609.342 to 609.345, or 609.713 against a family or household member, and the end of the five years following discharge from sentence for that conviction is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.~~

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of subdivision 1 within two years of a previous conviction under this section or sections 609.221 to 609.2231 or 609.713 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.224, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **DOMESTIC ASSAULTS; FIREARMS.** (a) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section or section 609.221, 609.222, or 609.223, the court shall determine and make written findings on the record as to whether:

(1) ~~the assault was committed against a family or household member, as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;~~

(2) ~~the defendant owns or possesses a firearm; and~~

(3) ~~(2)~~ (2) the firearm was used in any way during the commission of the assault.

(b) ~~If the court determines that the assault was of a family or household member, and that the offender owns or possesses a firearm and used it in any way during the commission of the assault, it shall order that the firearm be summarily forfeited under section 609.5316, subdivision 3.~~

(c) ~~When a person is convicted of assaulting a family or household member and is determined by the court to have used a firearm in any way during commission of the assault the court may order that the person is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for any period longer than three years or for the remainder of the person's life. A person who violates this firearm possession prohibition is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. At the time of the conviction, the court shall inform the defendant whether and for how long the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm and that it is a gross misdemeanor to violate~~

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this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e), when a person is convicted of a violation of this section and the court determines that the victim was a family or household member, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from possessing a pistol for a period of three years from the date of conviction and that it is a gross misdemeanor offense to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the pistol possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(e) (b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e) section 609.2242, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if:

(1) the person has been convicted after August 1, 1992, of assault in the fifth degree if the offense was committed within three years of a previous conviction under sections 609.221 to 609.224; or

(2) the person has been convicted after August 1, 1992, of assault in the fifth degree under section 609.224 and the assault victim was a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of section 609.224. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a pistol in violation of this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 15. [609.2242] DOMESTIC ASSAULT.

Subdivision 1. MISDEMEANOR. Whoever does any of the following against a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, commits an assault and is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) commits an act with intent to cause fear in another of immediate bodily harm or death; or

(2) intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily harm upon another.

Subd. 2. GROSS MISDEMEANOR. Whoever violates subdivision 1 during the time period between a previous conviction under this section or sections 609.221 to 609.2231, 609.224, 609.342 to 609.345, or 609.713 against a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, and the end of the five years following discharge from sentence for that conviction is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. DOMESTIC ASSAULTS; FIREARMS. (a) When a person is convicted of a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, or 609.2242, the court shall determine and make written findings on the record as to whether:

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(1) the assault was committed against a family or household member, as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2;

(2) the defendant owns or possesses a firearm; and

(3) the firearm was used in any way during the commission of the assault.

(b) If the court determines that the assault was of a family or household member, and that the offender owns or possesses a firearm and used it in any way during the commission of the assault, it shall order that the firearm be summarily forfeited under section 609.5316, subdivision 3.

(c) When a person is convicted of assaulting a family or household member and is determined by the court to have used a firearm in any way during commission of the assault, the court may order that the person is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for any period longer than three years or for the remainder of the person's life. A person who violates this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. At the time of the conviction, the court shall inform the defendant whether and for how long the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm and that it is a gross misdemeanor to violate this paragraph. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), when a person is convicted of a violation of section 609.224 or 609.2242 and the court determines that the victim was a family or household member, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from possessing a pistol for three years from the date of conviction and that it is a gross misdemeanor offense to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the pistol possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if the person has been convicted after August 1, 1992, of domestic assault under 609.2242 or assault in the fifth degree under section 609.224 and the assault victim was a family or household member as defined in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of section 609.224 or 609.2242. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a pistol in violation of this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. FELONY. Whoever violates the provisions of section 609.224, subdivision 1, or 609.2242, against the same victim during the time period between the first of two or more previous convictions under this section or sections 609.221 to 609.2231, 609.224, 609.342 to 609.345, or 609.713, and the end of the five years following discharge from sentence for that conviction is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

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Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.268, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DEATH OF AN UNBORN CHILD.** Whoever, in the commission of a felony or in a violation of section 609.224, 609.2242, 609.23, or 609.231, causes the death of an unborn child is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine not more than \$30,000, or both. As used in this subdivision, "felony" does not include a violation of sections 609.185 to 609.21, 609.221 to 609.2231, or 609.2661 to 609.2665.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.748, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **VIOLATION OF RESTRAINING ORDER.** (a) When a temporary restraining order or a restraining order is granted under this section and the respondent knows of the order, violation of the order is a misdemeanor. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who knowingly violates the order during the time period between a previous conviction under this subdivision; sections 609.221 to ~~609.224~~ 609.2242; 518B.01, subdivision 14; 609.713, subdivisions 1 or 3; or 609.749; and the end of the five years following discharge from sentence for that conviction.

(b) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order issued under subdivision 4 or 5 if the existence of the order can be verified by the officer.

(c) A violation of a temporary restraining order or restraining order shall also constitute contempt of court.

(d) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner, any peace officer, or an interested party designated by the court, alleging that the respondent has violated an order issued under subdivision 4 or 5, the court may issue an order to the respondent requiring the respondent to appear within 14 days and show cause why the respondent should not be held in contempt of court. The court also shall refer the violation of the order to the appropriate prosecuting authority for possible prosecution under paragraph (a).

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.749, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT VIOLATIONS; FELONY.** A person is guilty of a felony who violates any provision of subdivision 2 during the time period between a previous conviction under this section; sections 609.221 to ~~609.224~~ 609.2242; 518B.01, subdivision 14; 609.748, subdivision 6; or 609.713, subdivision 1 or 3; and the end of the ten years following discharge from sentence for that conviction.

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Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.749, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **PATTERN OF HARASSING CONDUCT.** (a) A person who engages in a pattern of harassing conduct with respect to a single victim or one or more members of a single household in a manner that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to feel terrorized or to fear bodily harm and that does cause this reaction on the part of the victim, is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, a "pattern of harassing conduct" means two or more acts within a five-year period that violate the provisions of any of the following:

- (1) this section;
- (2) section 609.713;
- (3) section 609.224;
- (4) section 609.2242;
- (~~5~~) section 518B.01, subdivision 14;
- (~~5~~) (~~6~~) section 609.748, subdivision 6;
- (~~6~~) (~~7~~) section 609.605, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), clause (7);
- (~~7~~) (~~8~~) section 609.79; or
- (~~8~~) (~~9~~) section 609.795.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 611A.031, is amended to read:

611A.031 VICTIM INPUT REGARDING PRETRIAL DIVERSION.

A prosecutor shall make every reasonable effort to notify and seek input from the victim prior to referring a person into a pretrial diversion program in lieu of prosecution for a violation of sections 609.185, 609.19, 609.195, 609.20, 609.205, 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.24, 609.245, 609.25, 609.255, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.365, 609.498, 609.561, 609.582, subdivision 1, 609.687, 609.713, and 609.749.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 624.713, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **INELIGIBLE PERSONS.** The following persons shall not be entitled to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or, except for paragraph (a), any other firearm:

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(a) a person under the age of 18 years except that a person under 18 may carry or possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon (i) in the actual presence or under the direct supervision of the person's parent or guardian, (ii) for the purpose of military drill under the auspices of a legally recognized military organization and under competent supervision, (iii) for the purpose of instruction, competition, or target practice on a firing range approved by the chief of police or county sheriff in whose jurisdiction the range is located and under direct supervision; or (iv) if the person has successfully completed a course designed to teach marksmanship and safety with a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon and approved by the commissioner of natural resources;

(b) except as otherwise provided in clause (i), a person who has been convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent or convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile for committing, in this state or elsewhere, a crime of violence unless ten years have elapsed since the person has been restored to civil rights or the sentence or disposition has expired, whichever occurs first, and during that time the person has not been convicted of or adjudicated for any other crime of violence. For purposes of this section, crime of violence includes crimes in other states or jurisdictions which would have been crimes of violence as herein defined if they had been committed in this state;

(c) a person who is or has ever been confined in Minnesota or elsewhere as a "mentally ill," "mentally retarded," or "mentally ill and dangerous to the public" person as defined in section 253B.02, to a treatment facility, or who has ever been found incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of mental illness, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof that the person is no longer suffering from this disability;

(d) a person who has been convicted in Minnesota or elsewhere of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation of chapter 152, or a person who is or has ever been hospitalized or committed for the habitual use of a controlled substance or marijuana, as defined in sections 152.01 and 152.02, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in Minnesota, or other satisfactory proof, that the person has not abused a controlled substance or marijuana during the previous two years;

(e) a person who has been confined or committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as "chemically dependent" as defined in section 253B.02, unless the person has completed treatment. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts;

(f) a peace officer who is informally admitted to a treatment facility pursuant to section 253B.04 for chemical dependency, unless the officer possesses a certificate from the head of the treatment facility discharging or provisionally discharging the officer from the treatment facility. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts;

(g) a person, including a person under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, who has been charged with committing a crime of violence and has been placed in a pretrial diversion program by the court before disposition, until the person has completed the diversion program and the charge of committing the crime of violence has been dismissed;

(h) except as otherwise provided in clause (i), a person who has been convicted in another state of committing an offense similar to the offense described in section 609.224, subdivision 3, against a family or household member or section 609.2242, subdivision 3, unless three years have elapsed since the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of section 609.224, subdivision 3, or 609.2242, subdivision 3, or a similar law of another state;

(i) a person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of assaulting a family or household member and who was found by the court to have used a firearm in any way during commission of the assault is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for the period determined by the sentencing court; or

(j) a person who:

(1) has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(2) is a fugitive from justice as a result of having fled from any state to avoid prosecution for a crime or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding;

(3) is an unlawful user of any controlled substance as defined in chapter 152;

(4) has been judicially committed to a treatment facility in Minnesota or elsewhere as a "mentally ill," "mentally retarded," or "mentally ill and dangerous to the public" person as defined in section 253B.02;

(5) is an alien who is illegally or unlawfully in the United States;

(6) has been discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions; or

(7) has renounced the person's citizenship having been a citizen of the United States.

A person who issues a certificate pursuant to this subdivision in good faith is not liable for damages resulting or arising from the actions or misconduct with a firearm committed by the individual who is the subject of the certificate.

The prohibition in this subdivision relating to the possession of firearms other than pistols and semiautomatic military-style assault weapons does not apply retroactively to persons who are prohibited from possessing a pistol or

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semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under this subdivision before August 1, 1994.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 626.563, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(a) "Child abuse" means any act which involves a minor victim and which constitutes a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.224, 609.2242, 609.255, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, 609.377, or 609.378.

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

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

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 629.471, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **SIX TIMES THE FINE.** For offenses under sections 518B.01 ~~and~~, 609.224, and 609.2242, the maximum cash bail that may be required for a person charged with a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation is six times the highest cash fine that may be imposed for the offense.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 629.74, is amended to read:

629.74 PRETRIAL BAIL EVALUATION.

The local corrections department or its designee shall conduct a pretrial bail evaluation of each defendant arrested and detained for committing a crime of violence as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, a gross misdemeanor violation of section 609.224 or 609.2242, or a nonfelony violation of section 518B.01, 609.2231, 609.3451, 609.748, or 609.749. In cases where the defendant requests appointed counsel, the evaluation shall include completion of the financial statement required by section 611.17. The local corrections department shall be reimbursed \$25 by the department of corrections for each evaluation performed. The conference of chief judges, in consultation with the department of corrections, shall approve the pretrial evaluation form to be used in each county.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 630.36, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **CHILD ABUSE DEFINED.** As used in subdivision 1, "child abuse" means any act which involves a minor victim and which constitutes a violation of section 609.221, 609.222, 609.223, 609.2231, 609.2242, 609.255, 609.321, 609.322, 609.323, 609.324, 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345,

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609.377, 609.378, 617.246, or 609.224 if the minor victim is a family or household member of the defendant.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 631.046, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENT CRIME CASES.** Notwithstanding any other law, a prosecuting witness under 18 years of age in a case involving child abuse as defined in section 630.36, subdivision 2, a crime of violence, as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 5, or an assault under section 609.224 or 609.2242, may choose to have in attendance or be accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other supportive person, whether or not a witness, at the omnibus hearing or at the trial, during testimony of the prosecuting witness. If the person so chosen is also a prosecuting witness, the prosecution shall present on noticed motion, evidence that the person's attendance is both desired by the prosecuting witness for support and will be helpful to the prosecuting witness. Upon that showing the court shall grant the request unless information presented by the defendant or noticed by the court establishes that the support person's attendance during the testimony of the prosecuting witness would pose a substantial risk of influencing or affecting the content of that testimony.

Sec. 27. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 to 26, are effective August 1, 1995, and apply to prosecutions commenced on or after that date.

ARTICLE 4

CHILD ABUSE VICTIM VIDEOTAPES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.03, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **DISCOVERABILITY OF NOT PUBLIC DATA.** If a state agency, political subdivision, or statewide system opposes discovery of government data or release of data pursuant to court order on the grounds that the data are classified as not public, the party that seeks access to the data may bring before the appropriate presiding judicial officer, arbitrator, or administrative law judge an action to compel discovery or an action in the nature of an action to compel discovery.

The presiding officer shall first decide whether the data are discoverable or releasable pursuant to the rules of evidence and of criminal, civil, or administrative procedure appropriate to the action.

If the data are discoverable the presiding officer shall decide whether the benefit to the party seeking access to the data outweighs any harm to the confi-

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dentiality interests of the agency maintaining the data, or of any person who has provided the data or who is the subject of the data, or to the privacy interest of an individual identified in the data. In making the decision, the presiding officer shall consider whether notice to the subject of the data is warranted and, if warranted, what type of notice must be given. The presiding officer may fashion and issue any protective orders necessary to assure proper handling of the data by the parties. If the data are a videotape of a child victim or alleged victim alleging, explaining, denying, or describing an act of physical or sexual abuse, the presiding officer shall consider the provisions of section 611A.90, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

Sec. 2. [13.391] VIDEOTAPES OF CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS.

(a) Notwithstanding section 13.04, subdivision 3, an individual subject of data may not obtain a copy of a videotape in which a child victim or alleged victim is alleging, explaining, denying, or describing an act of physical or sexual abuse without a court order under section 13.03, subdivision 6, or 611A.90. The definitions of physical abuse and sexual abuse in section 626.556, subdivision 2, apply to this section, except that abuse is not limited to acts by a person responsible for the child's care or in a significant relationship with the child or position of authority.

(b) This section does not limit other rights of access to data by an individual under section 13.04, subdivision 3, other than the right to obtain a copy of the videotape, nor limit rights of access pursuant to discovery in a court proceeding.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.82, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. ACCESS TO DATA FOR CRIME VICTIMS. On receipt of a written request, the prosecuting authority shall release investigative data collected by a law enforcement agency to the victim of a criminal act or alleged criminal act or to the victim's legal representative unless the release to the individual subject of the data would be prohibited under section 13.391 or the prosecuting authority reasonably believes:

(a) that the release of that data will interfere with the investigation; or

(b) that the request is prompted by a desire on the part of the requester to engage in unlawful activities.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 110. CHILD ABUSE VIDEO TAPES. Access to child abuse video tapes prepared as part of an investigation or evaluation is governed by sections 13.391 and 611A.90.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 144.335, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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Subd. 2. **PATIENT ACCESS.** (a) Upon request, a provider shall supply to a patient complete and current information possessed by that provider concerning any diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of the patient in terms and language the patient can reasonably be expected to understand.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (e), upon a patient's written request, a provider, at a reasonable cost to the patient, shall promptly furnish to the patient (1) copies of the patient's health record, including but not limited to laboratory reports, X-rays, prescriptions, and other technical information used in assessing the patient's health condition, or (2) the pertinent portion of the record relating to a condition specified by the patient. With the consent of the patient, the provider may instead furnish only a summary of the record. The provider may exclude from the health record written speculations about the patient's health condition, except that all information necessary for the patient's informed consent must be provided.

(c) If a provider, as defined in subdivision 1, clause (b)(1), reasonably determines that the information is detrimental to the physical or mental health of the patient, or is likely to cause the patient to inflict self harm, or to harm another, the provider may withhold the information from the patient and may supply the information to an appropriate third party or to another provider, as defined in subdivision 1, clause (b)(1). The other provider or third party may release the information to the patient.

(d) A provider as defined in subdivision 1, clause (b)(3), shall release information upon written request unless, prior to the request, a provider as defined in subdivision 1, clause (b)(1), has designated and described a specific basis for withholding the information as authorized by paragraph (c).

(e) A provider may not release a copy of a videotape of a child victim or alleged victim of physical or sexual abuse without a court order under section 13.03, subdivision 6, or as provided in section 611A.90. This paragraph does not limit the right of a patient to view the videotape.

Sec. 6. [611A.90] RELEASE OF VIDEOTAPES OF CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS.

Subdivision 1. DEFINITION. For purposes of this section, "physical abuse" and "sexual abuse" have the meanings given in section 626.556, subdivision 2, except that abuse is not limited to acts by a person responsible for the child's care or in a significant relationship with the child or position of authority.

Subd. 2. COURT ORDER REQUIRED. (a) A custodian of a videotape of a child victim or alleged victim alleging, explaining, denying, or describing an act of physical or sexual abuse as part of an investigation or evaluation of the abuse may not release a copy of the videotape without a court order, notwithstanding that the subject has consented to the release of the videotape or that the release is authorized under law.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(b) The court order may govern the purposes for which the videotape may be used, reproduction, release to other persons, retention and return of copies, and other requirements reasonably necessary for protection of the privacy and best interests of the child.

Subd. 3. PETITION. An individual subject of data, as defined in section 13.02, or a patient, as defined in section 144.335, who is seeking a copy of a videotape governed by this section may petition the district court in the county where the alleged abuse took place or where the custodian of the videotape resides for an order releasing a copy of the videotape under subdivision 2. Nothing in this section establishes a right to obtain access to a videotape by any other person nor limits a right of a person to obtain access if access is otherwise authorized by law or pursuant to discovery in a court proceeding.

ARTICLE 5

INDEX OF CLASSIFICATIONS OUTSIDE OF CHAPTER 13

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **PROVISIONS CODED IN OTHER CHAPTERS.** The laws enumerated in this section are codified outside of this chapter and classify government data as other than public or place restrictions on access to government data. Except for records of the judiciary, the definitions and general provisions in sections 13.01 to 13.07 and the remedies and penalties provided in sections 13.08 and 13.09 also apply to data and records listed in this section and to other provisions of statute that provide access to government data and records or rights regarding government data similar to those established by section 13.04.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5a. ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD OPINIONS. A request for an ethical practices board advisory opinion and the opinion itself are classified under section 10A.02, subdivision 12.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6d. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY HANDLERS. Access to data filed with the commissioner of agriculture by agricultural commodity handlers is governed by section 17.694, subdivision 1.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Subd. 11a. CERTAIN DATA RECEIVED BY COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCE. Certain data received because of the participation of the commissioner of commerce in various organizations are classified under section 45.012.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 11b. BANK INCORPORATORS DATA. Financial data on individuals submitted by incorporators proposing to organize a bank are classified under section 46.041, subdivision 1.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT DATA ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. The disclosure by the commissioner of commerce of facts and information obtained in the course of examining financial institutions and in relation to complaints filed with the commissioner is governed by section 46.07, subdivision subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 12a. ELECTRONIC FINANCIAL TERMINAL DATA. Information obtained by the commissioner of commerce in the course of verifying electronic financial terminal equipment is classified under section 47.66.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 14a. SURPLUS LINES INSURER DATA. Reports and recommendations on the financial condition of eligible surplus lines insurers submitted to the commissioner of commerce are classified under section 60A.208, subdivision 7.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 17b. INSURER FINANCIAL CONDITION DATA. Recommendations on the financial condition of an insurer submitted to the commissioner of commerce by the insurance guaranty association are classified under section 60C.15.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 18a. INSURER SUPERVISION DATA. Data on insurers supervised by the commissioner of commerce under chapter 60G are classified under section 60G.03, subdivision 1.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 18b. INSURANCE AGENT TERMINATION. Access to data on insurance agent terminations held by the commissioner of commerce is governed by section 60K.10.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 18c. ASSOCIATION DATA. Certain data submitted to the commissioner of commerce by a life and health guaranty association are classified under section 61B.28, subdivision 2.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 18d. SOLICITOR OR AGENT DATA. Data relating to suspension or revocation of a solicitor's or agent's license are classified under section 62C.17, subdivision 4.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 19f. LEGAL SERVICE PLAN SOLICITOR OR AGENT DATA. Information contained in a request by a legal service plan for termination of a solicitor's or agent's license is classified under section 62G.20, subdivision 3.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 19g. ANTITRUST EXEMPTION. Trade secret data submitted in an application for exemption from antitrust laws by health care entities are classified under section 62J.2914, subdivision 5.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 19h. HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT. Data required to be submitted under health care cost containment provisions are classified by sections 62J.35, subdivision 3, and 62J.45, subdivision 4a.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

Subd. 20. **AUTO THEFT DATA.** The sharing of data on auto thefts between law enforcement and prosecutors and insurers is governed by section ~~65B.81~~ 65B.82.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 20a. INSURANCE CONTRACT DATA. Certain insurance contract data held by the commissioner of commerce are classified under section 72A.20, subdivision 15.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 20b. HEALTH CLAIMS APPEALS. Documents that are part of an appeal from denial of health care coverage for experimental treatment are classified under section 72A.327.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 21a, is amended to read:

Subd. 21a. MINERAL DEPOSIT EVALUATION DATA. Data submitted in applying for a permit for mineral deposit evaluation and as a result of exploration are classified under section 1031.605, ~~subdivision~~ subdivisions 2 and 4.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 21d. WASTE MANAGEMENT HAULER DATA. Data on waste management haulers inspected under section 115A.47 are classified under section 115A.47, subdivision 5.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 24a. VOLUNTARY BUY-OUT DATA. Data obtained by the commissioner of commerce from insurers under the voluntary buy-out law are classified under section 115B.46, subdivision 6.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 24b. PETROLEUM TANK RELEASE. Certain data in connection with a petroleum tank release are classified under section 115C.03, subdivision 8.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 24c. TOXIC POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS. Toxic pollution prevention plans are classified under section 115D.09.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 27e. DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENING. Data collected in early childhood developmental screening programs are classified under section 123.704.

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Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 27f. TEACHER LICENSE REPORTING. Data on certain teacher discharges and resignations reported under section 125.09 are classified under that section.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 28a. HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD. Financial records submitted by schools registering with the higher education coordinating board are classified under section 136A.64.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 29b. PUBLIC HEALTH STUDIES. Data held by the commissioner of health in connection with public health studies are classified under section 144.053.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 29c. RURAL HOSPITAL GRANTS. Financial data on individual hospitals under the rural hospital grant program are classified under section 144.147, subdivision 5.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 35c. TRAUMATIC INJURY DATA. Data on individuals with a brain or spinal injury collected by the commissioner of health are classified under section 144.665.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 38b. LEAD EXPOSURE DATA. Data on individuals exposed to lead in their residences are classified under section 144.874, subdivision 1.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 42a, is amended to read:

Subd. 42a. PHYSICIAN HEALTH DATA BOARD OF MEDICAL PRACTICE. Physician health data obtained by the licensing board in connection with a disciplinary action are classified under section 147.091, subdivision 6. Data held by the board of medical practice in connection with disciplinary matters are classified under sections 147.01, subdivision 4, and 147.091, subdivision 6.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 52b. UNLICENSED MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS. Certain data in connection with the investigation of an unlicensed mental health practitioner are classified under section 148B.66, subdivision 2.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 54, is amended to read:

Subd. 54. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION. The residence address of certain individuals provided to the commissioner of public safety for Various data on motor vehicle registrations is are classified under section sections 168.345 and 168.346.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 54b. DRIVERS' LICENSE CANCELLATIONS. Access to data on individuals whose driver's licenses have been canceled is governed by section 171.043.

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 55, is amended to read:

Subd. 55. DRIVERS' LICENSE PHOTOGRAPHS AND IMAGES. Photographs or electronically produced images taken by the commissioner of public safety for drivers' licenses are classified under section 171.07, subdivision 1a.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 56a. DRIVERS' LICENSE CANCELLATION DUE TO BLINDNESS. Data on a visual examination performed for purposes of drivers' license cancellation are classified under section 171.32, subdivision 3.

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 58b. WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE. Access to the identity of anyone reporting that an employer may not have workers' compensation insurance is governed by section 176.184, subdivision 5.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 64, is amended to read:

Subd. 64. HEALTH LICENSING BOARDS. Data received held by health licensing boards from the commissioner of human services are classified under section sections 214.10, subdivision 8, and 214.25, subdivision 1.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 64a. COMBINED BOARDS DATA. Data held by licensing boards

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participating in a health professional services program are classified under sections 214.34 and 214.35.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 74c. OMBUDSMAN ON AGING. Data held by the ombudsman on aging are classified under section 256.9744.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 78, is amended to read:

Subd. 78. ~~ADOPTEE'S ORIGINAL BIRTH CERTIFICATE ADOPTION RECORDS.~~ Various adoption records are classified under section 259.53, subdivision 1. Access to the original birth certificate of a person who has been adopted is governed by section 259.89.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 79, is amended to read:

Subd. 79. ~~PEACE OFFICERS, COURT SERVICES, AND CORRECTIONS RECORDS OF JUVENILES.~~ Inspection and maintenance of juvenile records held by police and the commissioner of corrections ~~are governed by section 260.161, subdivision 3, and~~ disclosure to school officials of court services data on juveniles adjudicated delinquent ~~is~~ are governed by section 260.161; ~~subdivision 4b.~~

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 81b. MINNESOTA YOUTH PROGRAM. Data on individuals under the Minnesota youth program are classified under section 268.561, subdivision 7.

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 90a. CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION NETWORK. Data collected by the criminal justice data communications network are classified under section 299C.46, subdivision 5.

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 92e. PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS. Access to records of a professional corporation held by a licensing board under section 319A.17 is governed by that section.

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 92f. PRIVATE DETECTIVE LICENSE. Certain data on applicants for licensure as private detectives are classified under section 326.3382, subdivision 3.

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 98a. ARENA ACQUISITION. Certain data in connection with a decision whether to acquire a sports arena are classified under section 473.598, subdivision 4.

Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 98b. METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION. Certain airline data submitted to the metropolitan airports commission in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds are classified under section 473.6671, subdivision 3.

Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, subdivision 112, is amended to read:

Subd. 112. **CHILD ABUSE REPORT RECORDS.** Data contained in child abuse report records are classified under section 626.556; ~~subdivisions 11 and 11b.~~

Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 113a. CHILD PROTECTION TEAM. Data acquired by a case consultation committee or subcommittee of a child protection team are classified by section 626.558, subdivision 3.

Presented to the governor May 30, 1995

Signed by the governor June 1, 1995, 11:44 a.m.

CHAPTER 260—S.F.No. 979

An act relating to transportation; regulating hazardous material transporters; requiring fingerprints of motor carrier managers for criminal background checks; making technical changes related to calculating proportional mileage under the international registration plan; specifying violations that may result in suspension or revocation of permit; making technical changes relating to hazardous waste transporter licenses; providing for disposition of fees collected for hazardous material registration, licensing, and permitting; regulating security and fare policies for metropolitan transit buses; requiring sound abatement study; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 221.0355, subdivisions 3, 5, 6, 12, 15, and by adding a subdivision; and 473.408, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.