

Examining and Licensing Boards**CHAPTER 214****EXAMINING AND LICENSING BOARDS**

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214.001 POLICY.

Subdivision 1. The legislature finds that the interests of the people of the state are served by the regulation of certain occupations. The legislature further finds: (1) that it is desirable for boards composed primarily of members of the occupations so regulated to be charged with formulating the policies and standards governing the occupation; (2) that economical and efficient administration of the regulation activities can be achieved through the provision of administrative services by departments of state government; and (3) that procedural fairness in the disciplining of persons regulated by the boards requires a separation of the investigative and prosecutorial functions from the board's judicial responsibility.

Subd. 2. **Criteria for regulation.** The legislature declares that no regulation shall be imposed upon any occupation unless required for the safety and well being of the citizens of the state. In evaluating whether an occupation shall be regulated, the following factors shall be considered:

(a) Whether the unregulated practice of an occupation may harm or endanger the health, safety and welfare of citizens of the state and whether the potential for harm is recognizable and not remote;

(b) Whether the practice of an occupation requires specialized skill or training and whether the public needs and will benefit by assurances of initial and continuing occupational ability;

(c) Whether the citizens of this state are or may be effectively protected by other means; and

(d) Whether the overall cost effectiveness and economic impact would be positive for citizens of the state.

Subd. 3. If the legislature finds after evaluation of the factors identified in subdivision 2 that it is necessary to regulate an occupation not heretofore credentialed or regulated, then regulation should be implemented consistent with the policy of this section, in modes in the following order:

(a) Creation or extension of common law or statutory causes of civil action, and the creation or extension of criminal prohibitions;

(b) Imposition of inspection requirements and the ability to enforce violations by injunctive relief in the courts;

(c) Implementation of a system of registration whereby practitioners who will be the only persons permitted to use a designated title are listed on an official roster after having met predetermined qualifications; or

(d) Implementation of a system of licensing whereby a practitioner must receive recognition by the state of having met predetermined qualifications, and persons not so licensed are prohibited from practicing.

Two or more of these modes may be simultaneously implemented if necessary and appropriate.

History: 1976 c 222 s 1; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 9; 1986 c 444

214.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. The words defined in this section for purposes of this chapter have the meanings given them unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

Subd. 2. "Health-related licensing board" means the board of examiners of nursing home administrators established pursuant to section 144A.19, the board of medical examiners created pursuant to section 147.01, the board of nursing created pursuant to section 148.181, the board of chiropractic examiners established pursuant to section 148.02, the board of optometry established pursuant to section 148.52, the board of psychology established pursuant to section 148.90, the social work licensing board pursuant to section 148B.19, the board of marriage and family therapy pursuant to section 148B.30, the board of mental health service providers established pursuant to section 148B.41, the board of dentistry established pursuant to section 150A.02, the board of pharmacy established pursuant to section 151.02, the board of podiatric medicine established pursuant to section 153.02, and the board of veterinary medicine, established pursuant to section 156.01.

Subd. 3. "Non-health-related licensing board" means the board of teaching established pursuant to section 125.183, the board of barber examiners established pursuant to section 154.22, the board of assessors established pursuant to section 270.41, the board of architecture, engineering, land surveying and landscape architecture established pursuant to section 326.04, the board of accountancy established pursuant to section 326.17, the board of electricity established pursuant to section 326.241, the private detective and protective agent licensing board established pursuant to section 326.33, the board of boxing established pursuant to section 341.01, the board of abstracters established pursuant to section 386.63, and the peace officer standards and training board established pursuant to section 626.841.

History: 1973 c 638 s 63; 1974 c 406 s 82,83; 1975 c 136 s 46,47; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1976 c 173 s 54; 1976 c 222 s 27,203,204; 1977 c 433 s 14; 1978 c 674 s 20; 1981 c 357 s 68; 1987 c 108 s 15; 1987 c 347 art 1 s 20; 1987 c 384 art 2 s 50

214.02 PUBLIC MEMBER, DEFINED.

"Public member" means a person who is not, or never was, a member of the profession or occupation being licensed or regulated or the spouse of any such person, or a person who does not have or has never had, a material financial interest in either the providing of the professional service being licensed or regulated or an activity directly related to the profession or occupation being licensed or regulated.

History: 1973 c 638 s 61

214.03 STANDARDIZED TESTS.

All state examining and licensing boards, other than the state board of law examiners, the state board of professional responsibility or any other board established by the supreme court to regulate the practice of law and judicial functions, shall use national standardized tests for the objective, nonpractical portion of any examination given to prospective licensees to the extent that such national standardized tests are appropriate, except when the subject matter of the examination relates to the application of Minnesota law to the profession or calling being licensed.

History: 1973 c 638 s 62; 1974 c 406 s 81

214.04 SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. The commissioner of administration with respect to the board of electricity, the commissioner of education with respect to the board of teaching, the commissioner of public safety with respect to the board of private detective and

protective agent services, and the board of peace officer standards and training, and the commissioner of revenue with respect to the board of assessors, shall provide suitable offices and other space, joint conference and hearing facilities, examination rooms, and the following administrative support services: purchasing service, accounting service, advisory personnel services, consulting services relating to evaluation procedures and techniques, data processing, duplicating, mailing services, automated printing of license renewals, and such other similar services of a housekeeping nature as are generally available to other agencies of state government. Investigative services shall be provided the boards by employees of the office of attorney general. The commissioner of health with respect to the health-related licensing boards and the chair of the department of commerce with respect to the remaining non-health-related licensing boards shall provide the above facilities and services at a central location for the health-related and remaining non-health-related licensing boards. The legal and investigative services for the boards shall be provided by employees of the attorney general assigned to the departments servicing the boards. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the attorney general shall not be precluded by this section from assigning other attorneys to service a board if necessary in order to insure competent and consistent legal representation. Persons providing legal and investigative services shall to the extent practicable provide the services on a regular basis to the same board or boards.

Subd. 2. The health-related licensing boards and the non-health-related licensing boards shall be required to provide compensation for the reasonable costs associated with providing the services and staff required by subdivisions 1 and 3. Transfers of funds to the account of the appropriate department as specified in subdivision 1 or the office of attorney general shall be made on the first day of each quarter of the biennium for services furnished during the preceding quarter, and all funds so transferred shall be deposited to the account of the appropriate department or office.

Subd. 3. The executive secretary of each health-related and non-health-related board shall be the chief administrative officer for the board but shall not be a member of the board. The executive secretary shall maintain the records of the board, account for all fees received by it, supervise and direct employees servicing the board, and perform other services as directed by the board. The executive secretaries and other employees of the following boards shall be hired by the board, and the executive secretaries shall be in the unclassified civil service, except as provided in this subdivision:

- (1) dentistry;
- (2) medical examiners;
- (3) nursing;
- (4) pharmacy;
- (5) accountancy;
- (6) architecture, engineering, land surveying and landscape architecture;
- (7) barber examiners;
- (8) cosmetology;
- (9) electricity;
- (10) teaching;
- (11) peace officer standards and training;
- (12) social work;
- (13) marriage and family therapy;
- (14) unlicensed mental health service providers; and
- (15) office of social work and mental health boards.

The board of medical examiners shall set the salary of its executive director, which may not exceed 95 percent of the top of the salary range set for the commissioner of health in section 15A.081, subdivision 1. The board shall submit a proposed salary increase to the legislative commission on employee relations and the full legislature for approval, modification, or rejection in the manner provided in section 43A.18, subdivision 2.

The executive secretaries serving the remaining boards are hired by those boards and are in the unclassified civil service, except for part-time executive secretaries, who are not required to be in the unclassified service. Boards not requiring full-time executive secretaries may employ them on a part-time basis. To the extent practicable, the sharing of part-time executive secretaries by boards being serviced by the same department is encouraged. Persons providing services to those boards not listed in this subdivision, except executive secretaries of the boards and employees of the attorney general, are classified civil service employees of the department servicing the board. To the extent practicable, the commissioner shall ensure that staff services are shared by the boards being serviced by the department. If necessary, a board may hire part-time, temporary employees to administer and grade examinations.

Subd. 4. Two or more health-related licensing boards or two or more non-health-related licensing boards may hold joint rule making proceedings on proposed rules relating to similar subject matters.

History: 1973 c 638 s 64; 1975 c 136 s 48; 1975 c 271 s 6; 1976 c 222 s 2,27; 1977 c 444 s 13,14; 1982 c 595 s 1; 1983 c 269 s 1; 1983 c 289 s 114 subd 1; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 92; 1985 c 247 s 24; 1986 c 444; 1986 c 464 s 2; 1987 c 347 art 1 s 21; 1987 c 404 s 156; 1988 c 667 s 27

214.05 [Repealed, 1977 c 444 s 21]

214.06 FEES; LICENSE RENEWALS.

Subdivision 1. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the commissioner of health as authorized by section 214.13, all health-related licensing boards and all non-health-related licensing boards shall by rule, with the approval of the commissioner of finance, adjust any fee which the commissioner of health or the board is empowered to assess a sufficient amount so that the total fees collected by each board will as closely as possible equal anticipated expenditures during the fiscal biennium, as provided in section 16A.128. For members of an occupation registered after July 1, 1984 by the commissioner of health under the provisions of section 214.13, the fee established must include an amount necessary to recover, over a five-year period, the commissioner's direct expenditures for adoption of the rules providing for registration of members of the occupation. All fees received shall be deposited in the state treasury. Fees received by health-related licensing boards must be credited to the special revenue fund. Any balance remaining in the special revenue fund at the end of each fiscal year, after payment of health-related licensing board expenses including salaries, attorney general fees, and indirect costs, must be credited to the public health fund.

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, each health-related and non-health-related licensing board shall promulgate rules providing for the renewal of licenses. The rules shall specify the period of time for which a license is valid, procedures and information required for renewal, and renewal fees to be set pursuant to subdivision 1.

History: 1973 c 638 s 67; 1974 c 406 s 85; 1976 c 222 s 3; 1977 c 305 s 45; 1977 c 444 s 15; 1980 c 614 s 100; 1981 c 357 s 69; 1983 c 301 s 165; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 10; 1Sp1985 c 9 art 2 s 24; 1987 c 370 art 1 s 1

214.07 REPORTS.

Subdivision 1. **Board reports.** The health-related licensing boards and the non-health-related licensing boards shall prepare reports by October 1 of each even-numbered year. Copies of the reports shall be delivered to the legislature in accordance with section 3.195, and to the governor. Copies of the reports of the health-related licensing boards shall also be delivered to the commissioner of health. The reports shall contain the following information relating to the two-year period ending the previous June 30:

(a) a general statement of board activities;

(b) the number of meetings and approximate total number of hours spent by all board members in meetings and on other board activities;

(c) the receipts and disbursements of board funds;

(d) the names of board members and their addresses, occupations, and dates of appointment and reappointment to the board;

(e) the names and job classifications of board employees;

(f) a brief summary of board rules proposed or adopted during the reporting period with appropriate citations to the State Register and published rules;

(g) the number of persons having each type of license and registration issued by the board as of June 30 in the year of the report;

(h) the locations and dates of the administration of examinations by the board;

(i) the number of persons examined by the board with the persons subdivided into groups showing age categories, sex, and states of residency;

(j) the number of persons licensed or registered by the board after taking the examinations referred to in clause (h) with the persons subdivided by age categories, sex, and states of residency;

(k) the number of persons not licensed or registered by the board after taking the examinations referred to in clause (h) with the persons subdivided by age categories, sex, and states of residency;

(l) the number of persons not taking the examinations referred to in clause (h) who were licensed or registered by the board or who were denied licensing or registration with the reasons for the licensing or registration or denial thereof and with the persons subdivided by age categories, sex, and states of residency;

(m) the number of persons previously licensed or registered by the board whose licenses or registrations were revoked, suspended, or otherwise altered in status with brief statements of the reasons for the revocation, suspension or alteration;

(n) the number of written and oral complaints and other communications received by the executive secretary of the board, a board member, or any other person performing services for the board (1) which allege or imply a violation of a statute or rule which the board is empowered to enforce and (2) which are forwarded to other agencies as required by section 214.10;

(o) a summary, by specific category, of the substance of the complaints and communications referred to in clause (n) and, for each specific category, the responses or dispositions thereof pursuant to section 214.10 or 214.11;

(p) any other objective information which the board members believe will be useful in reviewing board activities.

Subd. 2. Summary of board reports. Not later than December 15 of each even-numbered year, the commissioner of health with respect to the health-related licensing boards and the commissioner of administration with respect to the non-health-related boards shall prepare summary reports compiling the information required by subdivision 1, clauses (b) and (g) to (p) and contained in the reports submitted by the boards the preceding year pursuant to subdivision 1. The summary reports shall also specify the staff and services provided by the departments to each board. The summary reports shall be distributed to the legislature pursuant to section 3.195 and to the governor.

History: 1975 c 136 s 49; 1976 c 222 s 4; 1977 c 305 s 45; 1985 c 247 s 21; 1988 c 613 s 27

214.08 FISCAL YEAR.

All health-related boards and all non-health-related boards shall adopt the fiscal year system employed by the state.

History: 1975 c 136 s 50

214.09 MEMBERSHIP; COMPENSATION; REMOVAL; VACANCIES.

Subdivision 1. General. The following standard provisions shall apply to the health-related and non-health-related licensing boards and to agencies created after July 1, 1975 in the executive branch, other than departments, whose primary functions include licensing, registration or certification of persons in specified professions or occupations.

Subd. 2. Membership terms. The terms of the members shall be four years with the terms ending on the first Monday in January. The appointing authority shall appoint as nearly as possible one-fourth of the members to terms expiring each year. If the number of members is not evenly divisible by four, the greater number of members, as necessary, shall be appointed to terms expiring in the year of commencement of the governor's term and the year or years immediately thereafter. If the membership is composed of categories of members from occupations, industries, political subdivisions, the public or other groupings of persons, and if the categories have two or more members each, the appointing authority shall appoint as nearly as possible one-fourth of the members in each category at each appointment date. Members may serve until their successors are appointed and qualify. If the appointing authority fails to appoint a successor by July 1 of the year in which the term expires, the term of the member for whom a successor has not been appointed shall extend until the first Monday in January four years after the scheduled end of the original term.

Subd. 3. Compensation. Members of the boards shall be compensated at the rate of \$35 per day spent on board activities, when authorized by the board, plus expenses in the same manner and amount as authorized by the commissioner's plan adopted according to section 43A.18, subdivision 2. Members who, as a result of time spent attending board meetings, incur child care expenses that would not otherwise have been incurred, may be reimbursed for those expenses upon board authorization. If members who are full-time state employees or employees of the political subdivisions of the state receive the \$35 per day, and if the major part of their activities occur during normal working hours for which they are also compensated by the state or political subdivision, the employer shall deduct the \$35 from the employee's compensation for that day. In no other case shall a board member who is an employee of the state or political subdivision suffer a loss in compensation or benefits as a result of service on the board. Members who are state employees or employees of the political subdivisions of the state may receive the expenses provided for in this subdivision unless the expenses are reimbursed by another source. Members who are state employees or employees of political subdivisions of the state may be reimbursed for child care expenses only for time spent on board activities that are outside their normal working hours.

Subd. 4. Removal; vacancies. A member may be removed by the appointing authority at any time (1) for cause after notice and hearing, (2) if the board fails to prepare and submit the report required by section 214.07, or (3) after missing three consecutive meetings. The chair of the board shall inform the appointing authority of a member missing the three consecutive meetings. After the second consecutive missed meeting and before the next meeting, the secretary of the board shall notify the member in writing that the member may be removed for missing the next meeting. In the case of a vacancy on the board, the appointing authority shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term.

History: 1975 c 136 s 51; 1976 c 222 s 205; 1984 c 571 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 354 s 5

NOTE: The amendments to subdivision 3 by Laws 1984, chapter 571, section 3, are effective July 1, 1984, except that if this subdivision conflicts with a contractual agreement in existence on July 1, 1984, it shall not take effect with respect to employees covered by that agreement until the expiration of the agreement. See Laws 1984, chapter 571, section 6.

214.10 COMPLAINTS; INVESTIGATION AND HEARING.

Subdivision 1. Receipt of complaint. The executive secretary of a board, a board member or any other person who performs services for the board who receives a complaint or other communication, whether oral or written, which complaint or

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communication alleges or implies a violation of a statute or rule which the board is empowered to enforce, shall promptly forward the substance of the communication on a form prepared by the attorney general to the designee of the attorney general responsible for providing legal services to the board. Before proceeding further with the communication, the designee of the attorney general may require the complaining party to state the complaint in writing on a form prepared by the attorney general. Complaints which relate to matters within the jurisdiction of another governmental agency shall be forwarded to that agency by the executive secretary. An officer of that agency shall advise the executive secretary of the disposition of that complaint. A complaint received by another agency which relates to a statute or rule which a licensing board is empowered to enforce shall be forwarded to the executive secretary of the board to be processed in accordance with this section. No complaint alleging a matter within the jurisdiction of the board shall be dismissed by a board unless at least two board members have reviewed the matter.

Subd. 2. Investigation and hearing. The designee of the attorney general providing legal services to a board shall evaluate the communications forwarded by the board or its members or staff. If the communication alleges a violation of statute or rule which the board is to enforce, the designee is empowered to investigate the facts alleged in the communication. In the process of evaluation and investigation, the designee shall consult with or seek the assistance of the executive secretary or, if the board determines, a member of the board who has been appointed by the board to assist the designee. The designee may also consult with or seek the assistance of any other qualified persons who are not members of the board who the designee believes will materially aid in the process of evaluation or investigation. The executive secretary or the consulted board member may attempt to correct improper activities and redress grievances through education, conference, conciliation and persuasion, and in these attempts may be assisted by the designee of the attorney general. If the attempts at correction or redress do not produce satisfactory results in the opinion of the executive secretary or the consulted board member, or if after investigation the designee providing legal services to the board, the executive secretary or the consulted board member believes that the communication and the investigation suggest illegal or unauthorized activities warranting board action, the person having the belief shall inform the executive secretary of the board who shall schedule a disciplinary hearing in accordance with chapter 14. Before directing the holding of a disciplinary hearing, the executive secretary or the designee of the attorney general shall have considered the recommendations of the consulted board member. Before scheduling a disciplinary hearing, the executive secretary must have received a verified written complaint from the complaining party. A board member who was consulted during the course of an investigation may participate at the hearing but may not vote on any matter pertaining to the case. The executive secretary of the board shall promptly inform the complaining party of the final disposition of the complaint. Nothing in this section shall preclude the board from scheduling, on its own motion, a disciplinary hearing based upon the findings or report of the board's executive secretary, a board member or the designee of the attorney general assigned to the board. Nothing in this section shall preclude a member of the board or its executive secretary from initiating a complaint.

Subd. 2a. Proceedings. A board shall initiate proceedings to suspend or revoke a license or shall refuse to renew a license of a person licensed by the board who is convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of violating sections 609.23, 609.231, 609.465, 609.466, 609.52, or 626.557.

Subd. 3. Discovery; subpoenas. In all matters pending before it relating to its lawful regulation activities, a board may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all necessary papers, books, records, documents, and other evidentiary material. Any person failing or refusing to appear or testify regarding any matter about which the person may be lawfully questioned or produce any papers, books, records, documents, or other evidentiary materials in the matter to be heard, after having been required by order of the board or by a subpoena of the board to do so may, upon application to the district court in any district, be ordered to comply

therewith; provided that in matters to which the peace officers standards and training board is a party, application shall be made to the district court having jurisdiction where the event giving rise to the matter occurred. The chair of the board acting on behalf of the board may issue subpoenas and any board member may administer oaths to witnesses, or take their affirmation. Depositions may be taken within or without the state in the manner provided by law for the taking of depositions in civil actions. A subpoena or other process or paper may be served upon any person named therein, anywhere within the state by any officer authorized to serve subpoenas or other process or paper in civil actions, with the same fees and mileage and in the same manner as prescribed by law for service of process issued out of the district court of this state. Fees and mileage and other costs shall be paid as the board directs.

Subd. 4. Peace officers standards and training board; receipt of complaint. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 1 to the contrary, when the executive director, or any member of the peace officers standards and training board produces or receives a written statement or complaint which arguably alleges a violation of a statute or rule which the peace officers standards and training board is empowered to enforce, the executive director shall convene a subcommittee of the board, consisting of three members, which shall supervise the processing of the complaint. At least two members of the subcommittee shall be board members who are peace officers. The subcommittee shall determine, by majority vote, whether the complaint constitutes reasonable grounds to believe that a violation within its jurisdiction of enforcement has occurred, and to this end shall afford the complaining party, the chief law enforcement officer of the agency employing the peace officer who is a party to the action, and the subject of the complaint a reasonable opportunity to be heard. Complaints determined by the subcommittee to relate to matters within the jurisdiction of another state or local agency shall be referred to that agency for disposition. Complaints determined by the subcommittee to be within the jurisdiction of the board shall be processed in accordance with subdivisions 5 and 6. Any member of the subcommittee may appeal a subcommittee determination pursuant to this subdivision at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board.

Subd. 5. Peace officers standards and training board; investigation. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 2 to the contrary, upon a finding pursuant to subdivision 4 that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of a statute or rule which the peace officers standards and training board is empowered to enforce has occurred, the executive director shall determine whether the matter has been investigated by the appropriate law enforcement agency. If the matter has been investigated, a summary of the investigation, any action taken as a result of the investigation, and any other information requested by the executive director may be supplied to the subcommittee established pursuant to subdivision 4 by the investigating agency within one week of the request. If the matter has not been investigated, or any requested information has not been supplied, the executive director shall order an inquiry by the appropriate law enforcement agency into the allegations of the complaint. A summary of any inquiry so ordered shall be supplied to the subcommittee by the investigating agency within 30 days of the order for inquiry. The subcommittee, by majority vote, may grant an investigating agency a reasonable extension for production of information and reports. Upon consideration of the information supplied by the investigating agency, and any additional information offered by the complainant or the subject of the complaint, the subcommittee shall determine, by majority vote, whether further board action is warranted. The executive director shall immediately notify the chief law enforcement officer of the agency employing the peace officer who is a party to the action of the results of the subcommittee's vote. Any member of the subcommittee may appeal a subcommittee determination pursuant to this subdivision at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board.

Subd. 6. Peace officers standards and training board; settlement, hearing. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 2 to the contrary, upon a finding pursuant to subdivision 5 that further board action is warranted, the executive director of the peace officers standards and training board shall make every effort to resolve grievances

or rectify improper activities through education, conference, conciliation and persuasion of appropriate parties.

The executive director shall report to the board the results of attempts to resolve grievances and rectify improper activities pursuant to the preceding paragraph. The board shall review these results and order further action, including a license revocation hearing to be held in accordance with chapter 14, if deemed necessary. The executive director shall promptly notify the complainant and the subject of the complaint of the final disposition of the matter by the board.

Subd. 7. Peace officers standards and training board; definition. For purposes of subdivisions 4 to 6 the term "appropriate law enforcement agency" means the agency designated by the subcommittee of the board.

Subd. 8. Special requirements for health-related licensing boards. In addition to the provisions of this section that apply to all examining and licensing boards, the requirements in this subdivision apply to all health-related licensing boards, except the board of veterinary medicine.

(a) If the executive director or consulted board member determines that a communication received alleges a violation of statute or rule that involves sexual contact with a patient or client, the communication shall be forwarded to the designee of the attorney general for an investigation of the facts alleged in the communication. If, after an investigation it is the opinion of the executive director or consulted board member that there is sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action, the board shall conduct a disciplinary conference or hearing. If, after a hearing or disciplinary conference the board determines that misconduct involving sexual contact with a patient or client occurred, the board shall take disciplinary action. Notwithstanding subdivision 2, a board may not attempt to correct improper activities or redress grievances through education, conciliation, and persuasion, unless in the opinion of the executive director or consulted board member there is insufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action. The board may settle a case by stipulation prior to, or during, a hearing if the stipulation provides for disciplinary action.

(b) In addition to the information required under section 214.07, subdivision 1, each board shall include in its reports to the legislature summaries of each individual case that involved possible sexual contact with a patient or client. The summary must include a description of the alleged misconduct; the general results of the investigation; the nature of board activities relating to that case; the disposition of the case; and the reasons for board decisions concerning the disposition of the case. The information disclosed under this section must not include the name or specific identifying information about any person, agency, or organization.

(c) A board member who has a direct current or former financial connection or professional relationship to a person who is the subject of board disciplinary activities must not participate in board activities relating to that case.

(d) Each health-related licensing board shall establish procedures for exchanging information with other Minnesota state boards, agencies, and departments responsible for licensing health-related occupations, facilities, and programs, and for coordinating investigations involving matters within the jurisdiction of more than one licensing body. The procedures must provide for the forwarding to other licensing bodies of all information and evidence, including the results of investigations, that are relevant to matters within that licensing body's regulatory jurisdiction. Each health-related licensing board shall have access to any data of the department of human services relating to a person subject to the jurisdiction of the licensing board. The data shall have the same classification under sections 13.01 to 13.88, the Minnesota government data practices act, in the hands of the agency receiving the data as it had in the hands of the department of human services.

(e) Each health-related licensing board shall establish procedures for exchanging information with other states regarding disciplinary actions against licensees. The procedures must provide for the collection of information from other states about disciplinary actions taken against persons who are licensed to practice in Minnesota or

who have applied to be licensed in this state and the dissemination of information to other states regarding disciplinary actions taken in Minnesota. In addition to any authority in chapter 13 permitting the dissemination of data, the board may, in its discretion, disseminate data to other states regardless of its classification under chapter 13. Before transferring any data that is not public, the board shall obtain reasonable assurances from the receiving state that the data will not be made public.

History: 1976 c 222 s 5; 1977 c 326 s 10; 1979 c 117 s 1-5; 1981 c 310 s 15; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1985 c 247 s 22-24; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 384 art 2 s 1; 1988 c 557 s 5

214.11 ADDITIONAL REMEDY.

In addition to any other remedy provided by law, a licensing board may in its own name bring an action in district court for injunctive relief to restrain any unauthorized practice or violation or threatened violation of any statute or rule which the board is empowered to regulate or enforce. A temporary restraining order may be granted in the proceeding if continued activity by a person would create an imminent risk of harm to others. Injunctive relief granted pursuant to this section shall not relieve a person enjoined from criminal prosecution by any competent authority or from disciplinary action by the board in respect to the person's license or application for license or renewal.

History: 1976 c 222 s 6

214.12 CONTINUING EDUCATION.

The health-related and non-health-related licensing boards may promulgate by rule requirements for renewal of licenses designed to promote the continuing professional competence of licensees. These requirements of continuing professional education or training shall be designed solely to improve professional skills and shall not exceed an average attendance requirement of 50 clock hours per year. All requirements promulgated by the boards shall be effective commencing January 1, 1977, or at a later date as the board may determine. The 50 clock hour limitation shall not apply to the board of teaching.

History: 1976 c 222 s 7

214.13 HUMAN SERVICES OCCUPATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Application for credential. The commissioner of health shall promote the recognition of human services occupations useful in the effective delivery of human services. The commissioner shall coordinate the development of a credentials policy among the health-related licensing boards consistent with section 214.001. The commissioner shall, consistent with section 214.001, establish procedures for the identification of human services occupations not now credentialed by the state, recommend appropriate regulatory modes, and promulgate by rule standards and procedures relating to the credentialing of persons practicing in the affected occupations. At the time of submission of a letter of intent to enter the credentialing process, an occupational applicant group shall pay a fee of \$1,000 to the commissioner. The fee is nonrefundable and must be deposited with the state treasurer and credited to the general fund. The commissioner may require an occupational applicant group to submit information relating to, and to recommend and justify regulatory modes and standards consistent with, the provisions of section 214.001. If the commissioner determines that credentialing of an occupation is appropriate, the commissioner is empowered only to register the occupation. Before promulgating any rules resulting in registration for an occupation the commissioner shall consult with state boards or agencies charged with regulating similar occupations in order to define the scope and range of practice for the registered occupation and the degree of supervision required. As used in this section and section 214.141, registration is defined as in section 214.001, subdivision 3, clause (c).

Subd. 2. Other agency's comment. Before promulgating any rules regulating a

specific occupation under this section, the commissioner shall determine whether a substantial number of persons in that occupation will be employed by an employer who is regulated by or funded through another state agency. If the commissioner so determines, then the commissioner must submit the proposed rules to the head or governing board of that agency for review and comment. The agency shall review the rules to insure compliance with laws which are administered or enforced by that agency. Agency comment shall be forwarded to the commissioner within 90 days of receiving the proposed rules. After receipt of agency comment, the commissioner may proceed to promulgate the rules.

Subd. 3. Rules; effect; report. Rules promulgated by the commissioner pursuant to subdivision 1 may include procedures and standards relating to the registration requirement, the scope of authorized practice, fees, supervision required, continuing education, career progression and disciplinary matters. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, persons registered under the authority of the rules promulgated by the commissioner shall not, for a period of four years after the effective date of the rules, be subject to any action by a health-related licensing board for violation of the board's laws or rules provided the person's practice or conduct is recognized by the rules promulgated by the commissioner. Three years after the effective date of the commissioner's rules, the commissioner shall make a report to the legislature on the usefulness of the new occupational group, any problems encountered in administering the regulation of the group, and any necessary statutory changes recommended to continue, discontinue, or modify the regulation of the group.

Subd. 4. The commissioner of health shall wherever possible delegate the administration of regulation activities to a health-related licensing board with the concurrence of that board. If the commissioner of health delegates this function, the licensing board may regularly bill the commissioner of health for the cost of performing this function. The licensing board may directly set and charge fees in accordance with the provisions of section 214.06. The commissioner of health may establish an advisory council to advise the commissioner or the appropriate health-related licensing board on matters relating to the registration and regulation of an occupation. A council shall have seven members appointed by the commissioner of which five are members of the registered occupation or related registered or licensed occupations, and two are public members. A council shall expire, and the terms, compensation and removal of members shall be as provided in section 15.059.

Subd. 5. Recommendation on regulation; application renewal. The commissioner of health shall exercise care to prevent the proliferation of unessential registered human services occupations. If in evaluating a currently unregistered occupation the commissioner determines that registration of the occupation is not appropriate, but that implementation of another mode as set forth in section 214.001, subdivision 3, is appropriate the commissioner shall promptly so report to the legislature. For a period of two years after a determination by the commissioner as to the appropriate regulatory mode, if any, for an occupational applicant group, the same or substantially equivalent group may not submit a letter of intent to enter the credentialing process, unless invited to do so by the commissioner.

Subd. 6. The provisions of section 214.10, shall apply to any complaint or other communication, whether oral or written, received by the commissioner of health which alleges or implies a violation of a statute or rule which the commissioner is empowered to enforce relating to a specific occupational group for which a registration requirement has been created pursuant to this section.

Subd. 7. The duties of the executive secretary or board members specified in section 214.10, subdivisions 1 and 2, shall be performed with respect to occupations regulated pursuant to this section by the advisory council established under subdivision 4, or if no council has been created, by the health-related licensing board which has been delegated the administration of regulation activities, or if no such delegation has been made, by a staff member appointed by the commissioner. For the purposes of subdivision 6 and this subdivision, the commissioner may exercise the powers granted

to boards by section 214.10, subdivision 3, when carrying out the duties of this subdivision.

History: 1976 c 222 s 8; 1977 c 305 s 45; 1980 c 412 s 14,15; 1983 c 260 s 49; 1984 c 654 art 5 s 11-15; 1985 c 248 s 38; 1986 c 444; 1987 c 384 art 2 s 1

214.14 [Repealed, 1983 c 260 s 68]

214.141 ADVISORY COUNCIL; MEMBERSHIP.

There is established a human services occupations advisory council to assist the commissioner of health in formulating policies and rules pursuant to section 214.13. The commissioner shall determine the council's duties and shall establish procedures for its proper functioning, including, but not limited to, methods for selecting temporary members and methods of communicating recommendations and advice to the commissioner for consideration. The council shall consist of no more than 15 members. Thirteen members shall be appointed by the commissioner, one of whom the commissioner shall designate as chair. The members shall be selected as follows: four members shall represent currently licensed or registered human services occupations; two members shall represent human services occupations which are not currently registered; two members shall represent licensed health care facilities, which can include a health maintenance organization as defined in section 62D.02; one member shall represent the higher education coordinating board; one member shall represent the state planning agency; one member shall represent a third party payor to health care costs; and two members shall be public members as defined by section 214.02.

In cases in which the council has been charged by the commissioner to evaluate an application submitted under the provisions of section 214.13, the commissioner may appoint to the council as temporary voting members, for the purpose of evaluating that application alone, one or two representatives from among the appropriate licensed or registered human services occupations or from among the state agencies that have been identified under section 214.13, subdivision 2. In determining whether a temporary voting member or members should be appointed and which human services occupations or state agencies should be represented by temporary voting members, the commissioner shall attempt to systematically involve those who would be most directly affected by a decision to credential a particular applicant group and who are not already represented on the council. The terms of temporary voting members shall not exceed 12 months. The terms of the other council members, the compensation and removal of all members, and the expiration of the council shall be as provided in section 15.059.

History: 1984 c 654 art 5 s 16; 1986 c 444; 1988 c 629 s 44

214.15 TRADE REGULATION.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, members of occupations regulated by the licensing boards may advertise, but advertisements must not be inconsistent with rules relating to advertising format and substance which each board is herewith empowered to adopt if that board had statutory advertising limitations on the effective date of the rules. A board may adopt rules relating to minimum fees, splitting of fees, referral fees, compensation, hours of practice, or other practice limitations, but only if (a) the governor or the board had specific statutory limitations or specific statutory authority to adopt the rules on the effective date of the rules, (b) the rules are not inconsistent with other law and (c) the rules are immediately and directly related to the protection of the safety and well-being of citizens of the state.

History: 1980 c 596 s 6