

# HOUSE RESEARCH

## Bill Summary

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- 1** **Investment data.** Designates as "nonpublic" financial or proprietary data retained by the State Board of Investment (SBI) in connection with its venture capital, real estate, and resource investments.  
  
Defines "financial or proprietary" to mean information the SBI executive director determines (i) is of a financial or proprietary nature; and (ii) if released, would cause competitive harm to the SBI or the entity the SBI is investing in or has considered investing in.  
  
Specifies SBI data in connection with these investments that is public, even if considered financial or proprietary: the name and industry group classification of the investment entity; the SBI commitment amount and the funded amount of that commitment; the market value of the investment; the internal rate of return; and the age of the investment in years.  
  
Effective immediately.
- 2** **Applicability.** Terminology change from state agencies, statewide systems, and political subdivisions to "government entities."
- 3** Same as previous section.
- 4** Same.
- 5** Same.
- 6** Same.
- 7** **Request for access.** Specifies that if 100 or fewer letter or legal size, black and white copies are requested, the fee is up to 25 cents per page, rather than actual cost.

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- 8 "Government entity" again.
- 9 Same as previous section.
- 10 Same.
- 11 Same
- 12 Same
- 13 Same
- 14 Same
- 15 Same
- 16 Same
- 17 Same
- 18 Same
- 19 Same
- 20 Same
- 21 Same
- 22 Same
- 23 Same
- 24 Same
- 25 Same
- 26 Same
- 27 **Action for damages.** Increases from \$100 to \$5,000 the maximum exemplary damages against a government entity found to have violated the data practices act where an individual suffers damages from the violation
- 28 "Government entity" change.
- 29 **Action to compel compliance.** Increases from \$300 to \$3,000 the maximum civil penalty a court may impose against a government entity that must be compelled to obey the act.
- 30 **Immunity from liability.** "Government entity."
- 31 **Education records; child with disability.** Relocates language that is in current law.
- 32 **Definitions.** Stricken language is moved to section 41.
- 33 **Classification.** Stricken language is moved to section 41.
- 34 **Data dissemination.** Authorizes a government entity to release security information to the public or any person or entity if the release would aid public health, promote public safety, or assist law enforcement. ("Security information" is defined in current law and can be found in section 32 of the bill).
- 35 **Office of health facility complaints.** Adds a new subdivision to the government data practices act. Specifies that investigative data held by the Department of Health's Office of Health Facility Complaints are subject to the Vulnerable Adults Act data classifications, except that the identity of a substantiated perpetrator is public data. The new definition of substantiated perpetrator comes from the current human services licensing data statute.
- 36 "Government entity" again.
- 37 Same as prior section.
- 38 **Applicant data.** Stricken language on applicant data moved to section 42.
- 39 **Licensing data.** A mends the human services licensing data provision of the government data practices act. It adds to the kinds of data that are public: a current or former licensee's record of training in child care and child development, and the number of serious injuries or deaths of persons reported about a licensed program to government agencies. Defines as a serious injury, one that is treated by a physician.

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Relocates and expands current language that specifies that if a person (1) is a substantiated perpetrator of child or vulnerable adult maltreatment, (2) is subject to disqualification in connection with a license for family child care, child care center services, home foster care, or home adult foster or day care, and (3) the substantiated maltreatment is a reason for a licensing action, the identity of the perpetrator is public data.

Adds to data that is public in connection with human services licensure disqualification: the nature of a disqualification for which a variance was granted, and the disclosure that a person subject to a background study successfully passed it. (A variance can be granted to an individual who has a disqualifying crime in his or her background but there are conditions under which the individual could provide direct contact services that minimize the risk of harm to persons served.)

Effective immediately.

- 40** **Classification of evaluative data; data sharing.** Amends the statute that classifies data submitted to government entities by businesses. Adds a subdivision on data received as part of a selection or evaluation process regarding requests for proposals or bids. Makes data protected nonpublic (not available to the subject or anyone else) until the evaluation process is completed; then makes the data public, except for trade secret data (which is defined in current law and is not public). Allows sharing nonpublic data with employees of other agencies who are helping with the process; prohibits those employees from further disseminating such data.
- 41** **Internal competitive response.** Relocates current law (see sections 32 and 33). Adds to it : proposals solicited by a different government entity from the private sector. Makes data in an internal competitive response private or nonpublic until completion of the selection or evaluation process, at which time the data become public, other than trade secret data.
- 42** **Applicants for election or appointment.** Makes public: data about applicants for appointment or election to a public body.
- 43** Technical; cross reference.
- 44** **Design-build transportation projects.** Provides that certain information collected by the Department of Transportation for design-build transportation projects is protected nonpublic data with respect to data not on individuals, and is confidential data on individuals:

- statement of qualification evaluation criteria and scoring methodology
- statement of qualification evaluations
- technical proposal evaluation criteria and scoring methodology
- technical proposal evaluations

Provides that the first two items become public when the department announces its short list of qualified contractors, and that the last two items become public when the project is awarded.

Effective immediately.

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**45**      **Mediation data.** Provides that all data received, created, or maintained by MnDOT while providing mediation services to employees are protected nonpublic data with respect to data not on individuals, and private data on individuals.

Effective immediately.

**46**      **MnDOT data.** Provides that when the department determines that design-build is appropriate for a transportation project, the following are protected nonpublic data with respect to data not on individuals, and confidential data on individuals until the department publishes the data as part of the RFP process:

- right-of-way work maps
- acquisition plat maps
- relocation reports
- computations for relocation supplements
- computations for replacement housing
- planimetric files
- digital terrain models
- preliminary design drawings
- other data deemed by the commissioner as necessary to preserve the integrity of the design-build process

Allows the department to release design-build data to local governments, and other parties under contract to government entities, as part of the project development. Specifies that data so released retains its status as protected nonpublic data with respect to data not on individuals and confidential data on individuals until the department publishes the information as part of the request for proposal process.

Effective immediately.

**47**      **Account information.** Makes the following data protected nonpublic data with respect to data not on individuals, and private data on individuals, when the data pertains to applicants for or users of toll facilities and high-occupancy/toll lanes:

- information contained in applications for purchase, lease, or rental of a transponder or other device for calculating tolls
- personal and vehicle identification data

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- financial and credit data
- toll road usage data

Allows publication of summary data.

Effective immediately.

- 48** **Application.** Corrects a drafting error made in the 2004 session. The law enforcement data section of the Data Practices Act was amended to add a reference to the Department of Commerce's Division of Insurance Fraud Prevention. Inadvertently, this reference had the effect of denying the rest of the Commerce Department access to law enforcement data. This section restores the whole department's access rights so it can resume its various previously existing enforcement duties.

Effective immediately.

- 49** **Technical.**

- 50** **Technical.** Goes with the sections on requests for proposals and bids.

- 51** **Board meetings.** Allows the Agricultural and Economic Development Board to hold meetings by telephone or other electronic means if interactive television is impractical and all the following conditions are met:

- board members wherever their physical location can hear each other and hear all discussion and testimony
- members of the public at the regular board meeting can hear all discussion, testimony, and votes
- at least one board member is physically present at the regular meeting location
- all votes are conducted by roll call so each member's vote can be identified

Each member participating electronically is considered present for purposes of a quorum and participating in proceedings.

To the extent practical, the board must allow a person to monitor an electronic meeting electronically from a remote location. The board may require the person making an electronic connection to pay for documented marginal costs the board incurs for the additional connection.

If a regular, special, or emergency meeting is held electronically, the board must give notice in the same manner required by the Open Meeting Law of: the regular meeting location, the fact that some members may participate electronically, and the fact that remote connection may be available and there may be a cost for it.

- 52** **Advisory board meetings.** Same as section 51 for the Small Business Development Center Advisory Board.

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- 53 Board meetings.** Same as section 51 for the Minnesota Job Skills Partnership Board.
- 54 Council meetings.** Same as section 51 for the Governor's Workforce Development Council.
- 55 Board meeting.** Same as section 51 for the Urban Initiative Board.
- 56 Explore Minnesota Tourism Council.** Same as section 51 for the Explore Minnesota Tourism Council.
- 57 Personal information on vehicle owners.** Makes changes in the law governing privacy of vehicle registration data.

**Subd. 1. Federal compliance.** Repeals the law that allows vehicle owners to request that their address be classified as private data on individuals (replaced by new language in subdivision 3). Substitutes a provision that specifies that data provided on a vehicle registration is public data on individuals. Requires the Department of Public Safety to disclose this data if permitted by 18 U.S. Code, section 2721(b).

Allows such data to be disclosed only if an individual consents in writing to the department to disclose personal information that is exempt from federal law.

Deletes requirements that vehicle owners must be informed at time of registration that their personal information may be used, rented, or sold. Substitutes provisions that allow such use only if authorized by the owner.

**Subd. 2. Disclosure.** Repeals existing law that makes vehicle registration data on individuals public data to the extent permitted by federal law, and requires it to be disclosed as permitted by 18 U. S. Code, section 2721 (b).

**Subd. 3. Privacy classification for personal safety.** Allows an owner to request that the residence address or name and residence address be classified as "private data on individuals" (data that identifies an individual and that is available only to the subject of the data). Requires the department to grant the classification if accompanied by a signed statement that the classification is necessary for safety reasons. Allows such data to be disclosed to law enforcement, probation, parole, and child support enforcement authorities.

- 58 Alternate mailing address.** Provides that if the post office will not deliver mail to the residence address of a vehicle owner listed on the vehicle title application, the owner must provide post office verification that mail will be delivered to a specified alternate mailing address. Requires the department to use the alternate mailing address when so provided by the owner.
- 59 -71 Accident reporting.** Makes technical changes and corrections in the laws governing accident reporting.
- 72 72 Commissioner as agent.** Recodifies into traffic law the provision repealed under section 80 that makes the Commissioner of Public Safety and agent for service of process.
- 73 Continuance of court proceeding.** Allows a court in which an accident is pending to order a continuance to allow the defendant up to 90 days after the date of filing of the action to defend the action. Requires the PC paid by the plaintiff to the Commissioner at the time of service of the proceedings must be taxed in the plaintiff's cost if the plaintiff prevails.
- 74 Address on driver's license.** Provides that if the post office will not to deliver mail to the residence address of a licensed driver listed on the license, the owner must provide post

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office verification that mail will be delivered to a specified alternate mailing address. Requires the department to use the alternate mailing address when so provided by the licensee.

**75 Address on ID cards.** Makes a change similar to the prior section for Minnesota ID cards.

**76 Privacy of driver's license data.** Makes changes in the law on privacy of driver's license data comparable to the changes in vehicle owner data under section 57.

**77 CIBRS.**

**Subd. 1. Definitions.** The Comprehensive Incident-Based Reporting System is located in DPS and managed by the BCA

Defines the Minnesota law enforcement agencies that can submit data to CIBRS.

**Subd. 2. Purpose.** CIBRS data must be made available to law enforcement agencies to prepare a case against a person known or unknown for the commission of a crime or other offense or for purposes of law enforcement personnel background checks.

**Subd. 3. Data practices act governs CIBRS.**

**Subd. 4. Data classification; audit trail.** Specifies that data in CIBRS keeps the same classification it had in the agency that provided it to CIBRS.

Makes CIBRS data on individuals confidential; makes data not on individuals protected nonpublic. Changes the classification respectively to private and protected:

- (1) if a law enforcement agency notifies CIBRS that an investigation has become inactive (according to the definition in current law); or
- (2) if data has not been updated by the submitting agency for 120 days.

Ten days before changing the classification of data, CIBRS must notify the submitting agency that the change is coming, unless the agency updates the data or notifies CIBRS that the investigation is still active.

Requires a law enforcement agency to notify CIBRS if an investigation becomes inactive within ten days after that happens, so the data can be re-classified.

Requires recording in the CIBRS audit trail: all queries, responses, and actions by which data is submitted to CIBRS, changes classification, or is disseminated to any law enforcement agency.

**Subd. 5. Access by law enforcement agency personnel.** Requires personnel to have BCA certification to enter, update, or access CIBRS data. Requires using purpose codes to limit particular individuals' ability to enter, update or access CIBRS data.

**Subd. 6. Data subject access.** Requires the BCA or a participating law enforcement

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agency, upon request of an individual, to state whether the individual is the subject of private or confidential CIBRS data. Lets the individual request data from the BCA or a participating law enforcement agency. Requires informing the individual which law enforcement agency submitted the data and providing contact information for the responsible authority for the law enforcement agency's data.

**Subd. 7. Challenge to completeness and accuracy of data.** Requires an individual to notify the responsible authority of the agency that submitted data the individual is challenging. Requires the agency to notify CIBRS if its data is challenged. Requires CIBRS to include this notification whenever it disseminates any data that is under challenge. If data is successfully challenged, requires submitting corrected data to CIBRS and disseminating only the corrected data afterward.

**78 Report to legislature.** Requires DPS to report to the legislature by January 15, 2006, on (1) possible use of CIBRS data for background checks required by law, (2) a process for criminal records expungement by the subject of CIBRS data, and (3) retention schedules for CIBRS data.

**79 Instruction to revisor.** Recodifies some transportation provisions.

**80 Repealers.**