

judicial determination of the forfeiture. The demand must be in the form of a civil complaint and must be filed with the court administrator in the county in which the seizure occurred, together with proof of service of a copy of the complaint on the county attorney for that county, and the standard filing fee for civil actions unless the petitioner has the right to sue in forma pauperis under section 563.01. If the value of the seized property is less than \$500 \$7,500 or less, the claimant may file an action in conciliation court for recovery of the seized property without paying. If the value of the seized property is less than \$500, the claimant does not have to pay the conciliation court filing fee. No responsive pleading is required of the county attorney and no court fees may be charged for the county attorney's appearance in the matter. The proceedings are governed by the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(b) The complaint must be captioned in the name of the claimant as plaintiff and the seized property as defendant, and must state with specificity the grounds on which the claimant alleges the property was improperly seized and the plaintiff's interest in the property seized. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, an action for the return of property seized under this section may not be maintained by or on behalf of any person who has been served with a notice of seizure and forfeiture unless the person has complied with this subdivision.

(c) If the claimant makes a timely demand for judicial determination under this subdivision, the appropriate agency must conduct the forfeiture under section 609.531, subdivision 6a. The limitations and defenses set forth in section 609.5311, subdivision 3, apply to the judicial determination.

(d) If a demand for judicial determination of an administrative forfeiture is filed under this subdivision and the court orders the return of the seized property, the court shall order that filing fees be reimbursed to the person who filed the demand. In addition, the court may order sanctions under section 549.211. If the court orders payment of these costs, they must be paid from forfeited money or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property from the appropriate law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the same proportion as they would be distributed under section 609.5315, subdivision 5.

#### Sec. 5. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 to 4 are effective August 1, 1999, and apply to forfeitures initiated on or after that date.

Presented to the governor May 21, 1999

Signed by the governor May 25, 1999, 11:40 a.m.

### CHAPTER 226—S.F.No. 369

*An act relating to health occupations; permitting physician assistants to render care in disasters without physician and physician assistant agreements; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 147A.*

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

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

Section 1. **[147A.23] RESPONDING TO DISASTER SITUATIONS.**

(a) A registered physician assistant or a physician assistant duly licensed or credentialed in a United States jurisdiction who is responding to a need for medical care created by a state or local disaster may render such care as the physician assistant is able to provide, under the physician assistant's license, registration, or credential, without the need of a physician and physician assistant agreement as required under section 147A.20. Physician supervision, as required under section 147A.09, must be provided under the direction of an emergency medical director in accordance with rules adopted by the emergency medical services regulatory board under section 144E.16. The physician assistant must establish a temporary supervisory agreement with an emergency medical director before rendering care.

(b) The physician who provides supervision to a physician assistant while the physician assistant is rendering care in a disaster in accordance with this section may do so without meeting the requirements of section 147A.20.

(c) The supervising physician who otherwise provides supervision to a physician assistant under a physician and physician assistant agreement described in section 147A.20 shall not be held medically responsible for the care rendered by a physician assistant pursuant to paragraph (a). Services provided by a physician assistant under paragraph (a) shall be considered outside the scope of the relationship between the supervising physician and the physician assistant.

Presented to the governor May 21, 1999

Signed by the governor May 25, 1999, 11:45 a.m.

---

**CHAPTER 227—S.F.No. 653**

*An act relating to government data practices; clarifying electronic access to data; classifying data; clarifying the status of data on parents held by educational entities; eliminating inconsistent language; authorizing dissemination of personnel data; authorizing sharing of certain data for tax administration purposes; changing deadlines for providing data; clarifying and modifying access to data on employees reporting violations of law; making certain rideshare program data on individuals private; providing for a recodification of data practices laws; amending Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 13.03, subdivision 3; 13.04, subdivision 3; 13.32, subdivisions 2 and 3; 13.43, by adding a subdivision; 13.47; 15.17, subdivisions 1 and 2; 141.30; 181.932, subdivision 2; 270B.03, subdivisions 1 and 5; 270B.14, subdivision 1, and by adding a subdivision; and 273.124, subdivision 13; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 13; and 518; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1998, sections 13.72, subdivision 2; and 504A.595.*

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1998, section 13.03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO DATA.** (a) Upon request to a responsible authority or designee, a person shall be permitted to inspect and copy public government

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