

MAY 6 2005

STATE OF MINNESOTA

IN SUPREME COURT

C4-85-1848, CX-89-1863,

FILED

PROMULGATION OF AMENDMENTS
TO THE MINNESOTA RULES OF PUBLIC ACCESS
TO RECORDS OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH
AND RELATED RULES

ORDER

In its report filed June 28, 2004, the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch recommended certain amendments to the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch and related rules. This Court held a hearing on the recommendations on September 21, 2004, reviewed the materials and is fully advised in the premises.

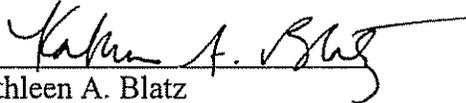
NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. The attached amendments to the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch, General Rules of Practice for the District Courts, Rules of Civil Procedure, and Rules of the Supreme Court for Registration of Attorneys be, and the same hereby are, prescribed and promulgated to be effective July 1, 2005, except:
 - a. as provided in Rule 8, subd. 2(f), of the attached Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch, regarding remote access; and
 - b. Rules 11, 361.02, 361.05, 370.04, 371.04, and 372.04 of the attached General Rules of Practice for the District Courts regarding restricted identifiers and financial source documents shall apply to pleadings and other documents submitted to, or judgments, orders, decisions, and notices issued, by, the court on or after July 1, 2005.
2. The inclusion of Advisory Committee comments is made for convenience and does not reflect Court approval of the comments made therein.

3. The Advisory Committee shall continue consideration of the issue of remote and other access to court records and report back to this Court within one year.

Dated: May 6, 2005

BY THE COURT:



Kathleen A. Blatz
Chief Justice

Amendments To The Rules Of Public Access To Records Of The Judicial Branch

Rule 1. Scope of Rules.

These rules govern access to the records of all courts and court administrators of the judicial branch of the state of Minnesota. They do not govern access to records of the Tax Court or the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals, which are part of the executive branch of the state. In addition, these rules do not govern access to records of the various Boards or Commissions of the Supreme Court as they are governed by independent rules promulgated or approved by the Supreme Court. A partial list of Boards and Commissions is set forth in Appendix A.

Finally, except as provided in Rule 4, subdivision 1(b) with respect to case records, these rules do not govern access to records of judicial branch court services departments or probation authorities. Access to these records is governed by MINN. STAT. § 13.84 and any successor, and other applicable court rules and statutes, ~~including Minnesota Statutes, section 13.84 and its successor.~~

Nothing in these rules shall affect the disposition of records ~~pursuant to as authorized by Minnesota Statutes, section~~ MINN. STAT. § 138.17 or ~~its any~~ successor or prevent the return of documents or physical objects to any person or party ~~pursuant to in accordance with~~ a court rule or order.

Rule 2. General Policy.

Records of all courts and court administrators in the state of Minnesota are presumed to be open to any member of the public for inspection or copying at all times during the regular office hours of the ~~custodian office having custody~~ of the records. Some records, however, are not accessible to the public, at least in the absence of a court order, and these exceptions to the general policy are set out in Rules 4, 5, ~~and 6, and 8.~~

Rule 3. Definitions.

Subd. 1. Custodian. The custodian is the person responsible for the safekeeping of any records held by any court, ~~or~~ court administrator's, or clerk of court's ~~office~~. In the absence of the person usually responsible, the person who is temporarily responsible for the records is the custodian. For purposes of remote and bulk electronic access under Rule 8, the state court administrator shall be the custodian for case records that are maintained in computer systems administered by the state court administrator.

Subd. 2. Judge. "Judge" means any justice, judge, judicial officer, referee, magistrate, court-appointed arbitrator or other person exercising adjudicatory powers.

Subd. 3. Court. “Court” means the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, District, ~~Juvenile, Family, Conciliation, County and Probate~~ Court, and any other court established as part of the judicial branch of the state.

Subd. 4. Court Administrator. “Court administrator” means a person employed or appointed for the purpose of administering the operations of any court or court system, including the ~~offices of clerk of the appellate courts, state court administrator,~~ judicial district administrator, and court administrator of district courts ~~of the respective counties, and state-wide court administrative agencies.~~

Subd. 5. Records. “Records” means any recorded information that is collected, created, received, maintained, or disseminated by a court or court administrator, regardless of physical form or method of storage. A “record” does not necessarily constitute an entire file, as a file may contain several “records.” Court reporters' notes shall be available to the court for the preparation of a transcript.

- (a) Case Records. “Case records” means all records of a particular case or controversy.
- (b) Administrative Records. “Administrative records” means all records pertaining to the administration of the courts or court systems.
- (c) Vital Statistics Records. “Vital statistics records” means all certificates or reports of birth, death, fetal death, induced abortion, marriage, dissolution and annulment, and related records.

Rule 4. Accessibility to Case Records.

Subd. 1. Accessibility. All case records are accessible to the public except the following:

- (a) *Domestic Abuse Records.* Records maintained by a court administrator ~~pursuant to in accordance with~~ the domestic abuse act, ~~Minnesota Statutes, section MINN. STAT. § 518B.01,~~ until a ~~temporary~~ court order ~~as authorized by made pursuant to~~ subdivision 5 or 7 of section 518B.01 is executed or served upon the record subject who is the respondent to the action;
- (b) *Court Services Records.* Records on individuals maintained by a court, other than records that have been admitted into evidence, that are gathered at the request of a court ~~to~~:
 - (1) ~~to~~—determine an individual’s need for counseling, rehabilitation, treatment or assistance with personal conflicts,
 - (2) ~~to~~—assist in assigning an appropriate sentence or other disposition in a case,

(3) ~~to~~ provide the court with a recommendation regarding the custody of minor children, ~~and or~~

(4) ~~to~~ provide the court with a psychological evaluation of an individual.

Provided, however, that the following information on adult individuals is accessible to the public: name, age, sex, occupation, and the fact that an individual is a parolee, probationer, or participant in a diversion program, and if so, at what location; the offense for which the individual was placed under supervision; the dates supervision began and ended and the duration of supervision; information which was public in a court or other agency which originated the data; arrest and detention orders; orders for parole, probation or participation in a diversion program and the extent to which those conditions have been or are being met; identities of agencies, units within agencies and individuals providing supervision; and the legal basis for any change in supervision and the date, time and locations associated with the change.

(c) *Judicial Work Product and Drafts.* All notes; ~~and~~ memoranda or drafts thereof prepared by a judge or by a court employed attorney, law clerk, legal assistant or secretary and used in the process of preparing a final decision or order, except the official minutes prepared in accordance with pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, sections MINN. STAT. §§ 546.24-.25.

(d) ~~*Criminal Cases; Juvenile Appeal Cases.*~~ ~~Case records that are made inaccessible to the public pursuant to the rules of criminal procedure or the rules of procedure for the juvenile courts.~~ Case records arising from an appeal from juvenile court proceedings that are not open to the public, except the appellate court's written opinion ~~or resulting from the appeal, are inaccessible to the public~~ unless otherwise provided by rule or order of the appellate court.

(e) *Race Records.* The contents of completed race census forms obtained from participants in criminal, traffic, juvenile and other matters, and the contents of race data fields in any judicial branch computerized information system, except that the records may be disclosed in bulk format if the recipient of the records:

(1) executes a nondisclosure agreement in a form approved by the state court administrator in which the recipient of the records agrees not to disclose to any third party any information in the records from which either the identity of any participant or other characteristic that could uniquely identify any participant is ascertainable; and

(2) the custodian of the records reasonably determines that disclosure to the recipient will not compromise the confidentiality of any participant's race status.

Nothing in this section (e) shall prevent public access to source documents such as complaints or petitions that are otherwise accessible to the public.

(f) ~~*Other Records Controlled by Statute.*~~ Case records that are made inaccessible to the public ~~pursuant to~~ under:

(1) state statutes, other than Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13;

(2) court rules or orders; or

(3) other applicable law.

~~The state court administrator shall maintain, publish and periodically update a partial list of case records that are not accessible to the public set forth in Appendix B.~~

~~(f) *Civil Cases.* Case records made inaccessible to the public by protective or other order of the court.~~

Subd. 2. Restricting Access; Procedure. Procedures for restricting access to case records shall be as provided in the applicable court rules ~~of civil and criminal procedure.~~

Advisory Committee Comment ~~Note~~ 2005

The 2005 deletion of the word “temporary” in Rule 4, subd. 1(a), reflects statutory changes that allow the initial, ex parte order to be the permanent order of the court if no hearing is requested. See 1995 MINN. LAWS ch. 142, §§ 4, 5 (amending MINN. STAT. § 518B.01, subs. 5, 7).

The 2005 reorganization of Rule 4, subd. 1, parts (d) and (f) is not substantive in nature. Trial level juvenile court proceedings that are not accessible to the public include adoption (MINN. STAT. § 259.61 (2004); MINN. R. ADOPT. PROC. 8.01 (effective 1-1-2005), delinquency and extended jurisdiction juveniles (except where there are felony level charges and the juvenile was at least 16 years old at the time of the offense) (MINN. STAT. § 260B.163, subd. 1(c)(2004); MINN. R. JUV. DEL. PROC. 2.01), and other proceedings closed to the public by order of the court on a case-by-case basis (see, e.g., MINN. R. JUV. PROT. PROC. 27.01 (permitting closure of child protection proceeding only in exceptional circumstances, and requiring public access to closure order)). If a trial level juvenile court proceeding is not accessible to the public, then Rule 4, subd. 1(d) precludes public access to the appellate records related to that proceeding except the written opinion of the appellate court or unless otherwise ordered by the court.

The 2005 addition of race records in Rule 4, subd. 1(e) is based on the understanding that race and ethnicity information is not solicited from participants for the purpose of reselling race status of individuals to commercial enterprises. The goal is to ensure fair resolution of cases, and

the rule attempts to provide a limited right of public access consistent with that goal. Access to race records, e.g., for research purposes, can be obtained under a nondisclosure agreement that limits ultimate public disclosure to aggregate statistics that do not identify individual participants. The Supreme Court has a longstanding tradition of authorizing disclosure of juvenile court records for scholarly research using nondisclosure agreements. See, e.g., Order Authorizing Disclosure of Juvenile Court Database for Research Purposes, No. C4-85-1848 (Minn. S. Ct. filed May 14, 2001). The custodian's duty to make a reasonable determination that disclosure will not compromise the identity of individuals is taken from the "summary data" provisions of the executive branch Data Practices Act. MINN. STAT. §§ 13.02, subd. 19; 13.05, subd.7 (2004).

The substitution of a periodically updated list of inaccessible case records for the former Appendix B in Rule 4, subd. 1(f) recognizes that the state court administrator maintains an updated list of statutes (and court rules and other legal authority) that identify case records that are not accessible to the public. The list is updated as necessary, whereas the former Appendix B quickly became obsolete soon after it was first published. It is contemplated that the list will be posted on the main state court website (www.courts.state.mn.us) for access by the general public.

The 2005 changes to Rule 4, subd. 2, recognize that a number of rules address restrictive orders. The factors to consider in seeking a protective order in regard to criminal case records are discussed in Rule 25, Rules of Criminal Procedure, *Minneapolis Star & Tribune v. Kammeyer*, 341 N.W.2d 550 (Minn. 1983), and *Northwest Publications, Inc. v. Anderson*, 259 N.W.2d 254 (Minn. 1977). For civil cases, see Rule 26.03, Rules of Civil Procedure and *Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co. v. Schumacher*, 392 N.W.2d 197 (Minn. 1986). For child in need of protective services cases, see Rule 8.07, Rules of Juvenile Protection Procedure. For juvenile delinquency cases, see Rule 10.06, subd. 5, Rules of Juvenile Delinquency Procedure.

Rule 5. Accessibility to Administrative Records.

All administrative records are accessible to the public except the following:

Subd. 1. Employee Personnel Records. Records on individuals collected because the individual is or was an employee of, performs services on a voluntary basis for, or acts as an independent contractor with the judicial branch, provided, however, that the following information is accessible to the public: name; actual gross salary; salary range; contract fees; actual gross pension; the value and nature of employer-paid fringe benefits; the basis for and the amount of any added remuneration, including expense reimbursement, in addition to salary; job title and bargaining unit; job description; education and training background; previous work experience; date of first and last employment; the status of any complaints or charges against the employee, whether or not the complaint or charge resulted in a disciplinary action; the final disposition of any disciplinary action and supporting documentation, excluding information that would identify confidential sources who are employees of the judicial branch; the terms of any agreement settling any dispute arising out of an employment relationship; work location; a

work telephone number; honors and awards received; payroll time sheets or other comparable data, that are only used to account for employee's work time for payroll purposes, to the extent that they do not reveal the employee's reasons for the use of sick or other medical leave or other information that is not public; and ~~city and~~ county of residence;.

- (a) For purposes of this subdivision, a final disposition occurs when the person or group that is authorized to take the disciplinary action makes its final decision about the disciplinary action, regardless of the possibility of any later court proceedings or other 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 person, group, or arbitrator that is authorized to take disciplinary action.
- (b) Notwithstanding contrary provisions in these rules, a photograph of a current or former employee may be displayed to a prospective witness as part of an investigation of any complaint or charge against the employee.
- (c) Notwithstanding contrary provisions in these rules, if an appointed officer resigns or is terminated from employment while the complaint or charge is pending, all information relating to the complaint or charge is public, unless access to the information would jeopardize an active investigation or reveal confidential sources. For purposes of this paragraph, "appointed officer" means the clerk of the appellate courts, the state court administrator, a judicial district administrator, and a court administrator of district court.
- (d) Records under subdivision 1 may be disseminated to a law enforcement agency for the purpose of reporting a crime or alleged crime committed by an employee, volunteer or independent contractor, or for the purpose of assisting law enforcement in the investigation of a crime committed or allegedly committed by an employee, volunteer, or independent contractor.
- (e) Records under subdivision 1 must be disclosed to the Department of Employment and Economic Development for the purpose of administration of an unemployment benefits program under state law including without limitation the investigation, prosecution, settlement or defense of a claim related thereto.
- (f) Records under subdivision 1 must be disclosed to the Department of Employee Relations and the Department of Labor and Industry for the purpose of administering workers compensation programs including without limitation the investigation, prosecution, settlement or defense of a claim related thereto.
- (g) Records under subdivision 1 may be disseminated to labor organizations to the extent that the custodian determines that the dissemination is necessary to conduct elections, notify employees of fair share fee assessments, and implement the provisions of MINN. STAT. §§ 179 and 179A. Records under subdivision 1 shall be disseminated to labor organizations and to the Bureau

of Mediation Services to the extent the dissemination is ordered or authorized by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Mediation Services.

- (h) If the custodian determines that the release of records under subdivision 1 is necessary to protect an employee, volunteer or independent contractor from harm to self or to protect another person who may be harmed by the employee, volunteer, or independent contractor, records that are relevant to the concerns for safety may be released to: the person who may be harmed and to that person's attorney when the records are relevant to obtaining a restraining order; to a prepetition screening team conducting an investigation under section 253B.07, subdivision 1; or to a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecuting authority. If the person who may be harmed or that person's attorney receives records under this subdivision, the records may be used or released further only to the extent necessary to protect that person from harm.

Subd. 2. Applicant Records. Records on individuals collected because the individual is or was an applicant for employment with the judicial branch, provided, however, that the following information is accessible to the public: veteran status; relevant test scores; rank on eligible lists; job history; education and training; work availability; and, after the applicant has been certified by the appointing authority to be a finalist for a position in public employment, the name of the applicant.;

Subd. 3. Correspondence. Correspondence between individuals and judges; but such correspondence may be made accessible to the public by the sender or the recipient.

Subd. 4. Schedules and Assignments. The identity of appellate judges or justices assigned to or participating in the preparation of a written decision or opinion, until the decision or opinion is released.;

Subd. 5. Security Records. Records that would be likely to substantially jeopardize the security of information, possessions, individuals, or property in the possession or custody of the courts against theft, tampering, improper use, illegal disclosure, trespass, or physical injury, such as security plans or codes.;

Subd. 6. State Owned or Licensed Trade Secrets. Records revealing a common law trade secret or a trade secret as defined in MINN.STAT.A. § 325C.01 that is owned or licensed by the property of the state and is maintained by a court or court administrator; provided, that the following are accessible to the public: the existence of any contract, the parties to the contract, and the material terms of the contract, including price, projected term, and scope of work.;

Subd. 7. Copyrighted Material. Computer programs and related records, including but not limited to technical and user manuals, for which the judicial branch has acquired or is in the process of acquiring, a patent or copyright, or a license to use the same; provided, that the following are accessible to the public: the existence of any contract, the parties to the contract, and the material terms of the contract, including price, projected term, and scope of work.;

Subd. 8. Competitive Bidding Records.

- (a) Sealed Bids. Sealed bids and responses to judicial branch bid or procurement requests or solicitations, including the number of bids or responses received, ~~shall be inaccessible to the public prior to~~ before the opening of the bids or responses at the time specified in the judicial branch ~~bid~~ request or solicitation.
- (b) Submission of Trade Secret. Except as provided in subparagraph (c) of this subdivision~~rule~~, a common law trade secret or a trade secret as defined in ~~Minn. Stat. MINN. STAT. § 325C.01~~, that is required to be submitted in accordance with ~~pursuant to~~ a judicial branch bid or procurement request, ~~shall be inaccessible to the public~~ provided that:
 - (1) the ~~bidder~~ submitting party marks the document(s) containing the trade secret “CONFIDENTIAL;”
 - (2) the ~~bidder~~ submitting party submits as part of the bid or response a written request to maintain confidentiality; and
 - (3) the trade secret information is not publicly available, already in the possession of the judicial branch, or known to or ascertainable by the judicial branch from third parties.
- (c) Contract. The existence of any resulting contract, the parties to the contract, and the material terms of the contract, including price, projected term, and scope of work, shall be accessible to the public.

Subd. 9. Compliance Records. Records and reports and drafts thereof maintained by the ~~State~~ Judicial branch ~~Information Systems~~ and the Trial Court Information Systems for purposes of compliance with ~~Minnesota Statutes, section~~ MINN. STAT. § 546.27.

Subd. 10. Library Records. Records maintained by the ~~s~~State Law Library which: (a) link a patron’s name with materials requested or borrowed by the patron or which links a patron’s name with a specific subject about which the patron has requested information or materials; or (b) are submitted by a person applying for a borrower’s card, other than the name of the person to whom a borrower's card has been issued.

Subd. 11. Passport Records. Passport applications and accompanying documents received by court administrators, and lists of applications that have been transmitted to the United States Passport Services Office.

Subd. 12. Attorney Work Product. The work product of any attorney or law clerk employed by or representing the judicial branch that is produced in the regular course of business or representation of the judicial branch.

Subd. 13. Judicial Branch Internal Audit Records. Information, notes, and preliminary drafts of reports relating to an audit or investigation, created, collected, and maintained by the internal auditor or audit committee of the judicial branch, or persons performing audits for the judicial branch; provided that upon the release of a final audit report by the judicial branch auditor or if the audit or investigation is no longer being pursued actively, such audit records shall be accessible to the public except as otherwise provided by applicable law or rule.

- (a) Auditor access; personnel records. This subdivision does not limit in any way disclosures required under MINN. STAT. §§ 609.456 or 3.978, or public access to records classified as accessible to the public by Rule 5, subd. 1.
- (b) Confidential sources. Records on an individual who supplies information for an audit or investigation, that could reasonably be used to determine the individual's identity, are not accessible to the public if the information supplied was needed for an audit or investigation and would not have been provided to the internal auditor or person performing audits without an assurance to the individual that the individual's identity would remain not accessible to the public.
- (c) Access to records by audit committee members. Members of an audit committee have access to records that are collected or used by the judicial branch auditor and that have been classified as not accessible to the public only as authorized by resolution of the committee.
- (d) Unreleased records. Records related to an audit but not released in a final audit report and that the judicial branch auditor reasonably believes will be used in litigation are not accessible to the public until the litigation has been completed or is no longer being actively pursued.
- (e) Review of Records. If, before releasing a final audit report, the judicial branch auditor provides a person with records relating to the audit for the purpose of review and verification of the records, that person shall not disclose the records to anyone else unless and until the information becomes accessible to the public under these rules.

Subd. 1413. Other. Matters that are made inaccessible to the public under pursuant
to:

- (a) state statute, other than ~~Minnesota Statutes, chapter~~ MINN. STAT. ch. 13, or
- (b) federal law; or
- (c) rule or order of the Supreme Court.

The state court administrator shall maintain, publish and periodically update a partial list of administrative records that are not accessible to the public is set forth in Appendix C.

Advisory Committee Comment-2005

The 2005 changes to Rule 5, subd. 1, are based on policy applicable to employee records held by the executive branch. MINN. STAT. § 13.43 (2004). There are, however, some subtle differences from executive branch policy, including the fact that judicial employee discipline is governed by a separate set of procedures and access provisions. See RULES OF THE BOARD ON JUDICIAL STANDARDS. In addition, judicial branch e-mail addresses are not accessible to the public unless individual employees authorize disclosure. Limiting access helps minimize the potential for ex parte contact prohibited by law. See MINN. CODE JUD. CONDUCT, CANON § 3A(7).

The 2005 changes to Rule 5, subs. 6, 7 and 8, reflect the existing practice. Trade secrets and copyrights are subject to state and federal law, and the specifics are generally clarified in procurement documents, from requests for bids to contracts, in the manner set forth in the rule. Once a vendor enters into a contract, the basic parameters of the contract relationship become accessible under Rule 5, subd. 1. These revisions provide notice to potential vendors of what to expect and are intended to ensure consistent results.

The 2005 changes to Rule 5, subd. 10, regarding State Law Library records provides consistent protection to information held by the library.

The 2005 addition of Rule 5, subd. 13, is based on policy applicable to executive branch audit records. See MINN. STAT. §§ 3.979, 13.392 (2004). An internal audit function is being implemented by the judicial branch as part of the transition to state funding of district court administrative costs. The scope of the audit function is currently limited to financial audits but program audits could be added later. Subdivision 13 encompasses both types of audits.

Subdivision 13 is not intended to provide a safe harbor to deny public access to records that would otherwise be accessible to the public. If an audit involves personnel records, for example, to the extent that those personnel records are accessible to the public in the hands of a supervisor or human resources office, they will continue to be accessible only from that source and would not be accessible from the auditor until a final audit report is released. Conversely, to the extent that any personnel records are not accessible to the public from the supervisor or human resources office, the records would remain off limits to the public even after the auditor releases a final report. Subdivision 13, clause (a) includes an express reference to personnel records under Rule 5, subd. 1, as audits often involve personnel records.

Implementation of the audit function includes establishment of an audit committee to provide oversight and advice to the auditor. Although the structure of that committee has not yet been finalized, subdivision 13(c) assumes that such a committee would exist and would have some access to the auditor's records via formal resolutions adopted by the committee. The requirement of a resolution prevents individual audit committee members from independently obtaining access to the auditor's records and places

consistent limitations on re-disclosure to the extent that audit committee members obtain such records.

A confidential source clause is included under subd. 13(b) to protect individuals who want to cooperate with an audit or investigation. Subdivision 13(d) addresses unreleased records when litigation is a concern. Subdivision 13(e) allows the auditor to control the distribution of draft reports or record summaries to a specified “person.” This process allows for verification of facts before the release of the final audit report.

The 2005 substitution of a periodically updated list for the former Appendix C in Rule 5, subd. 14 recognizes that the state court administrator maintains an updated list of statutes (and court rules and other legal authority) that identify administrative records that are not accessible to the public. The list is updated as necessary, whereas the former Appendix C became obsolete soon after it was first published. It is contemplated that the list will be posted on the main state court website (www.courts.state.mn.us) for access by the general public.

Rule 6. Vital Statistics Records.

Vital statistics records held by any court or court administrator shall be accessible to the public except as provided by statute. ~~A~~The state court administrator shall maintain, publish and periodically update a partial list of vital statistics records that are not accessible to the public~~is set forth in Appendix D.~~

Advisory Committee Comment –2005

The 2005 substitution of a periodically updated list for the former Appendix D in Rule 6 recognizes that the state court administrator maintains an updated list of statutes (and court rules and other legal authority) that identify vital statistics records that are not accessible to the public. The list is updated as necessary, whereas the former Appendix D became obsolete soon after it was first published. It is contemplated that the list will be posted on the main state court website (www.courts.state.mn.us) for access by the general public.

Rule 7. Procedure for Requesting Record Access or Case Record Correction.

Subd. 1. To Whom Request is Made. A request to inspect or obtain copies of records that are accessible to the public shall be made to the custodian and may be made orally or in writing. The custodian may insist on a written request only if the complexity of the request or the volume of records requested would jeopardize the efficiency and accuracy of the response to an oral request. All requests must include sufficient information to reasonably identify the data being sought, but the requesting person shall not be required to have detailed knowledge of the agency's filing system or procedures, nor shall the requesting person be required to disclose the purpose of the request.

Subd. 2. Response. The custodian shall respond to the request as promptly as practical.

Subd. 3. Delay or Denial; Explanation. If a request cannot be granted promptly, or at all, an explanation shall be given to the requesting person as soon as possible. The requesting person has the right to at least the following information: the nature of any problem preventing access, and the specific statute, federal law, or court or administrative rule that is the basis of the denial. The explanation shall be in writing if desired by the requesting person. Appeals are governed by Rule 9 of these rules.

Subd. 4. Referral in Certain Cases. If the custodian is uncertain of the status of ~~a the~~ record, the custodian may ask for a status determination from the ~~office of the~~ state court administrator. The state court administrator shall promptly make a determination and forward it either orally or in writing by phone or by mail to the custodian.

Subd. 5. Correction of Case Records. An individual who believes that a case record contains clerical errors may submit a written request for correction to the court administrator of the court that maintains the record, with a copy served on all parties to the case. Such request shall be no longer than two pages in length. The court administrator shall promptly do one of the following: (a) correct a clerical error for which no court order is required; (b) forward the request to the court to be considered informally; or (c) forward the request to the party or participant who submitted the record containing the alleged clerical error who in turn may seek appropriate relief from the court. Upon forwarding under clause (b), the court may either correct the error on its own initiative or direct that the request will only be considered pursuant to a motion requesting correction. The court's directive may also establish appropriate notice requirements for a motion. The request for correction authorized in this subdivision need not be exhausted before other relief is requested.

Advisory Committee Comment-2005

The 2005 addition in Rule 7, subd. 3, of a cross reference to appeals under Rule 9 is added as a convenience to counterbalance the growing complexity of these rules. The 2005 deletion of the phrase "by phone or by mail" in Rule 7, subd. 4, recognizes that a determination is often issued in electronic format, such as e-mail or facsimile transmission.

The 2005 addition of subdivision 5 regarding correction of case records is based in part on MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 115.11 (motions to reconsider). In the context of Internet publication of court records, a streamlined process is particularly appropriate for clerical-type errors, and should allow for prompt resolution of oversights and omissions. For example, to the extent that the register of actions, court calendar, or index in a court's case management system incorrectly incorporates provisions of a court order, judgment, or pleading, such data entry inaccuracies are typically corrected without a court order by court administration staff promptly upon learning of the inaccuracy.

A party is not required to utilize the procedure set forth in subdivision 5 before making a formal motion for correction of a case record in the first instance. Alleged inaccuracies in orders and judgments themselves must be brought to the attention of the court in accordance with procedures established

for that purpose. Clerical errors in judgments and orders typically can be addressed by motion. See, e.g., MINN. GEN. R. PRAC. 375 (expedited child support process: clerical mistakes, typographical errors, and errors in mathematical calculations in orders ...arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the child support magistrate at any time upon the magistrate's own initiative or upon motion of any party after notice to all parties); MINN. R. CIV. P. 60.01 (civil cases: clerical mistakes in judgments, orders, or other parts of the record and errors therein arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the court at any time on its own initiative or on the motion of any party after such notice, if any, the court orders); MINN. R. CRIM. P. 27.03, subds. 8, 9 (criminal cases: clerical mistakes in judgments, orders, or other parts of the record or errors in the record arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the court at any time and after such notice, if any, as the court orders; the court may at any time correct a sentence not authorized by law); MINN. R. JUV. PROT. P. 46.01 (juvenile protection cases: clerical mistakes in judgments, orders, or other parts of the record and errors arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the court at any time upon its own initiative or upon motion of any party and after such notice, if any, as the court orders; during the pendency of an appeal, such mistakes can be corrected with leave of the appellate court); MINN. R. CIV. APP. P. 110.05 (differences as to whether the transcript or other parts of the record on appeal truly disclose what occurred in the trial court are to be submitted to and determined by the trial court; material omissions or misstatements may be resolved by the trial court, stipulation of the parties, or by the appellate court on motion by a party or on its own initiative).

Alleged inaccuracies in the records submitted by the parties and other participants in the litigation must also be brought to the attention of the court through existing procedures for introducing and challenging evidence. These procedures typically have deadlines associated with the progress of the case and failure to act in a timely fashion may preclude relief.

Rule 8. Inspection, and Photocopying, Bulk Distribution and Remote Access.

Subd. 1. Access to Original Records. Upon request to a custodian, a person shall be allowed to inspect or to obtain copies of original versions of records that are accessible to the public in the place where such records are normally kept, during regular working hours. However, copies, edited copies, reasonable facsimiles or other appropriate formats may be produced for inspection if access to the original records would; result in disclosure of information to which access is not permitted; provide remote or bulk access that is not permitted under this rule; jeopardize the security of the records; or prove otherwise impractical; copies, edited copies, reasonable facsimiles or other appropriate formats may be produced for inspection. Unless expressly allowed by the custodian, records shall not be removed from the area where they are normally kept.

Subd. 2. Remote Access to Electronic Records.

(a) **Remotely Accessible Electronic Records.** Except as otherwise provided in Rule 4 and parts (b) and (c) of this subdivision 2, a custodian that maintains the following electronic case records must provide remote electronic access to those records to the extent that the custodian has the resources and technical capacity to do so.

- (1) register of actions (a register or list of the title, origination, activities, proceedings and filings in each case [MINN. STAT. § 485.07(1)]);
- (2) calendars (lists or searchable compilations of the cases to be heard or tried at a particular court house or court division [MINN. STAT. § 485.11]);
- (3) indexes (alphabetical lists or searchable compilations for plaintiffs and for defendants for all cases including the names of the parties, date commenced, case file number, and such other data as the court directs [MINN. STAT. § 485.08]);
- (4) judgment docket (alphabetical list or searchable compilation including name of each judgment debtor, amount of the judgment, and precise time of its entry [MINN. STAT. § 485.07(3)]);
- (5) judgments, orders, appellate opinions, and notices prepared by the court.

All other electronic case records that are accessible to the public under Rule 4 shall not be made remotely accessible but shall be made accessible in either electronic or in paper form at the court facility.

(b) **Certain Data Not To Be Disclosed.** Notwithstanding Rule 8, subd. 2 (a), the public shall not have remote access to the following data in an electronic case record with regard to parties or their family members, jurors, witnesses, or victims of a criminal or delinquent act:

- (1) social security numbers and employer identification numbers;
- (2) street addresses;
- (3) telephone numbers;
- (4) financial account numbers; and
- (5) in the case of a juror, witness, or victim of a criminal or delinquent act, information that either specifically identifies the individual or from which the identity of the individual could be ascertained.

(c) **Preconviction Criminal Records.** The Information Technology Division of the Supreme Court shall make reasonable efforts and expend reasonable and proportionate resources to prevent preconviction criminal records from being electronically searched by defendant name by the majority of known, mainstream automated tools. A “preconviction criminal record” is a record for which there is no conviction as defined in MINN. STAT. § 609.02, subd. 5 (2004).

(d) “Remotely Accessible” Defined. “Remotely accessible” means that information in a court record can be electronically searched, inspected, or copied without the need to physically visit a court facility.

(e) Exceptions.

(1) Particular Case. After notice to the parties and an opportunity to be heard, the presiding judge may by order direct the court administrator to provide remote electronic access to records of a particular case that would not otherwise be remotely accessible under parts (a), (b) or (c) of this rule.

(2) Appellate Briefs. The State Law Library may, to the extent that it has the resources and technical capacity to do so, provide remote access to appellate court briefs provided that the following are redacted: appendices to briefs, data listed in Rule 8, subd. 2(b) of these rules, and other records that are not accessible to the public.

(f) Delayed Application. To reduce the burden and costs of modifying existing case management systems scheduled to be replaced by MNCIS, the remote access provisions of Rule 8, subd. 2, shall only apply to the individual district courts to the extent that they have transferred case management to MNCIS, provided that: (1) such courts shall not modify the remote access to case records that they are providing as of the issuance of this order other than to comply with any other rules or laws limiting access to records or in preparation of compliance with Rule 8, subd. 2; and (2) such courts shall comply with Rule 8, subd. 3, as if Rule 8, subd. 2, were in effect.

Subd. 3. Bulk Distribution of Court Records. A custodian shall, to the extent that the custodian has the resources and technical capacity to do so, provide bulk distribution of its electronic case records as follows:

(a) Preconviction criminal records shall be provided only to an individual or entity which enters into an agreement in the form approved by the state court administrator providing that the individual or entity will not disclose or disseminate the data in a manner that identifies specific individuals who are the subject of such data. If the state court administrator determines that a bulk data recipient has utilized data in a manner inconsistent with such agreement, the state court administrator shall not allow further release of bulk data to that individual or entity except upon order of a court.

(b) All other electronic case records that are remotely accessible to the public under Rule 8, subd. 2 shall be provided to any individual or entity.

Subd. 4. Criminal Justice and Other Government Agencies.

- (a) Authorized by Law. Criminal justice agencies, including public defense agencies, and other state or local government agencies may obtain remote and bulk case record access where access to the records in any format by such agency is authorized by law.

- (b) Discretionary Authorization for Statewide Access to Certain Case Records. Except with respect to race data under Rule 4, subd. 1(e), Minnesota County attorneys, Minnesota state public defenders, Minnesota state and local corrections agencies, and Minnesota state and local social services agencies may obtain remote and bulk access to statewide case records in MNCIS that are not accessible to the public and are classified as Civil Domestic Violence, Juvenile, and Parent/Child Relationship case records, if the recipient of the records:
 - (1) executes a nondisclosure agreement in form and content approved by the state court administrator; and
 - (2) the custodian of the records reasonably determines that the recipient has a legitimate business need for the records and disclosure to the recipient will not compromise the confidentiality of any of the records.

Subd. 25. Access to Certain Evidence. Except where access is restricted by court order or the evidence is no longer retained by the court under a court rule, order or retention schedule, documents and pPhysical objects admitted into evidence in a proceeding that is open to the public shall be available for public inspection under such conditions as the court administrator may deem appropriate to protect the security of the evidence.

Subd. 36. Fees. When copies are requested, the custodian may charge the copy fee established by pursuant to statute but, unless permitted by statute, the custodian shall not require a person to pay a fee to inspect a record. When a request involves any person's receipt of copies of publicly accessible information that has commercial value and is an entire formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, process, data base, or system developed with a significant expenditure of public funds by the judicial branch, the custodian may charge a reasonable fee for the information in addition to costs of making, certifying, and compiling the copies. The custodian may grant a person's request to permit the person to make copies, and may specify the condition under which this copying will be permitted.

Advisory Committee Comment-2005

The 2005 addition of a new Rule 8, subd. 2, on remote access establishes a distinction between public access at a court facility and remote access over the Internet. Subdivision 2 attempts to take a measured step into Internet access that provides the best chance of successful implementation given current technology and competing interests at stake. The rule limits Internet access to records that are created by the courts as this is the only practical method of ensuring that necessary redaction will occur. Redaction is necessary to prevent Internet access to clear identity theft risks such as social security numbers and financial account numbers. The rule recognizes a privacy concern

with respect to remote access to telephone and street addresses, or the identities of witnesses or jurors or crime victims. The identity of victims of a criminal or delinquent act are already accorded confidentiality in certain contexts [MINN. STAT. § 609.3471 (2004) (victims of criminal sexual conduct)], and the difficulty of distinguishing such contexts from all others even in a data warehouse environment may establish practical barriers to Internet access.

Internet access to preconviction criminal records may have significant social and racial implications, and the requirements of Rule 8, subd. 2(c) are intended to minimize the potential impact on persons of color who may be disproportionately represented in criminal cases, including dismissals. The rule contemplates the use of log-ins and other technology that require human interaction to prevent automated information harvesting by software programs. One such technology is referred to as a “Turing test” named after British mathematician Alan Turing. The “test” consists of a small distorted picture of a word and if the viewer can correctly type in the word, access or log in to the system is granted. Presently, software programs do not read clearly enough to identify such pictures. The rule contemplates that the courts will commit resources to staying ahead of technology developments and implementing necessary new barriers to data harvesting off the courts’ web site, where feasible.

Some district courts currently allow public access to records of other courts within their district through any public access terminal located at a court facility in that district. The definition of “remote access” has been drafted to accommodate this practice. The scope of the definition allows statewide access to the records in Rule 8, subd. 2, from any single courthouse terminal in the state, which is the current design of the new district court computer system referred to as MNCIS.

The exception in Rule 8, subd. 2(e), for allowing remote access to additional documents, is intended for individual cases when Internet access to documents will significantly reduce the administrative burdens associated with responding to multiple or voluminous access requests. Examples include high-volume or high-profile cases. The exception is intended to apply to a specific case and does not authorize a standing order that would otherwise swallow the rule.

The 2005 addition of a new Rule 8, subd. 3, on bulk distribution, complements the remote access established under the preceding subdivision. Courts have been providing this type of bulk data to the public for the past ten years, although distribution has mainly been limited to noncommercial entities and the media. The bulk data would not include the data set forth in Rule 8, subd. 2(b), or any case records that are not accessible to the public. The bulk data accessible to the public would, however, include preconviction criminal records as long as the individual or entity requesting the data enters into an agreement in the form approved by the state court administrator that provides that the individual or entity will not disclose or disseminate the data in a manner that identifies specific individuals who are the subject of such data.

The 2005 addition of new Rule 8, subd. 4(a), regarding criminal justice and other governmental agencies, recognizes that the courts are required to report certain information to other agencies and that the courts are participating in integration efforts (e.g., CriMNet) with other agencies. The access is provided remotely or via regular (e.g., nightly or even annually) bulk data exchanges. The provisions on remote and bulk record access are not intended to affect these interagency disclosures. Additional discretionary disclosures are authorized under subd. 4(b).

The 2005 changes to Rule 8, subd. 5, regarding access to certain evidence, are intended to address the situation in which the provisions appear to completely cut off public access to a particular document or parts of it even when the item is formally admitted into evidence (i.e., marked as an exhibit and the record indicates that its admission was approved by the court) in a publicly accessible court proceeding. See, e.g., MINN. STAT. § 518.146 (2004) (prohibiting public access to, among other things, tax returns submitted in dissolution cases). The process for formally admitting evidence provides an opportunity to address privacy interests affected by an evidentiary item. Formal admission into evidence has been the standard for determining when most court services records become accessible to the public under Rule 4, subd. 1(b), and this should apply across the board to documents that are admitted into evidence.

The changes also recognize that evidentiary items may be subject to protective orders or retention schedules or other orders. As indicated in Rule 4, subd. 2, and its accompanying advisory committee comment, the procedures for obtaining a protective order are addressed in other rules. Similarly, as indicated in Rule 1, the disposition, retention and return of records and objects is addressed elsewhere.

Rule 9. Appeal from Denial of Access.

If the custodian, other than a judge, denies a request to inspect records, the denial may be appealed in writing to the ~~office of the~~ state court administrator. The state court administrator shall promptly make a determination and forward it ~~by mail~~ in writing to the interested parties as soon as possible. This remedy need not be exhausted before other relief is sought.

Advisory Committee Comment-2005

The 2005 deletion of the phrase “by mail” in Rule 9 recognizes that a determination is often issued in electronic format, such as e-mail or facsimile transmission.

Rule 10. Contracting With Vendors for Information Technology Services.

If a court or court administrator contracts with a vendor to perform information technology related services for the judicial branch: (a) “court records” shall include all recorded information collected, created, received, maintained or disseminated by the vendor in the performance of such services, regardless of physical form or method of storage,

excluding any vendor-owned or third-party-licensed intellectual property (trade secrets or copyrighted or patented materials) expressly identified as such in the contract; (b) the vendor shall not, unless expressly authorized in the contract, disclose to any third party court records that are inaccessible to the public under these rules; (c) unless assigned in the contract to the vendor in whole or in part, the court shall remain the custodian of all court records for the purpose of providing public access to publicly accessible court records in accordance with these rules, and the vendor shall provide the court with access to such records for the purpose of complying with the public access requirements of these rules.

Advisory Committee Comment-2005

The 2005 addition of Rule 10 is necessary to ensure the proper protection and use of court records when independent contractors are used to perform information technology related services for the courts. Where the service involves coding, designing, or developing software or managing a software development project for a court or court administrator, the court or court administrator would typically retain all record custodian responsibilities under these rules and the contract would, among other things: (a) require the vendor to immediately notify the court or court administrator if the vendor receives a request for release of, or access to, court records; (b) prohibit the disclosure of court records that are inaccessible to the public under these rules; (c) specify the uses the vendor may make of the court records; (d) require the vendor to take all reasonable steps to ensure the confidentiality of the court records that are not accessible to the public, including advising all vendor employees who are permitted access to the records of the limitations on use and disclosure; (e) require the vendor, other than a state agency, to indemnify and hold the court or court administrator and its agents harmless from all violations of the contract; (f) provide the court or court administrator with an explicit right to injunctive relief without the necessity of showing actual harm for any violation or threatened violation of the contract; (g) be governed by Minnesota law, without giving effect to Minnesota's choice of law provisions; (h) include the consent of the vendor to the personal jurisdiction of the state and federal courts within Minnesota; and (i) require all disputes to be venued in a state or federal court situated within the state of Minnesota.

Rule 11. Immunity.

Absent willful or malicious conduct, the custodian of a record shall be immune from civil liability for conduct relating to the custodian's duties of providing access under these rules.

Advisory Committee Comment-2005

The 2005 addition of Rule 11 is intended to allow record custodians to promptly and effectively discharge their obligations under these rules without undue concern over liability for inadvertent errors. The burden of redacting each and every reference to specific pieces of information from voluminous records is a daunting task, and the threat of liability could turn even the more routine, daily access requests into lengthy processes involving nondisclosure/indemnity agreements. The court has established immunity for records custodians in other contexts. See, e.g., R. BD. JUD. STDS. 3 (members of the

Board on Judicial Standards are absolutely immune from suit for all conduct in the course of their official duties); R. LAWYERS PROF. RESP. 21(b) (Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board members, other panel members, District Committee members, the Director, and the Director's staff, and those entering agreements with the Director's office to supervise probation are immune from suit for any conduct in the course of their official duties); MINN R. ADMISSION TO THE BAR 12.A. (the Board of Law Examiners and its members, employees and agents are immune from civil liability for conduct and communications relating to their duties under the Rules of Admission to the Bar or the Board's policies and procedures); MINN. R. BD. LEGAL CERT. 120 (the Board of Legal Certification and its members, employees, and agents are immune from civil liability for any acts conducted in the course of their official duties); MINN. R. CLIENT SEC. BD. 1.05 (the Client Security Board and its staff are absolutely immune from civil liability for all acts in the course of their official capacity). Rule 11 does not, however, avoid an administrative appeal of a denial of access under Rule 9, declaratory judgment, writ of mandamus, or other similar relief that may otherwise be available for a violation of these rules.

APPENDIX A

Boards and Commissions that are governed by independent rules promulgated by the Supreme Court include, but are not limited to, the following:

Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board
Lawyer Trust Account Board
Client Security Fund Board
State Board of Legal Certification
Board of Continuing Education
State Board of Law Examiners
State Bar Advisory Council
Board on Judicial Standards
Standing Committee on No Fault Arbitration
Legal Services Advisory Committee

APPENDIX B

~~Statutes making certain case records inaccessible to the public include, but are not limited to, the following:~~

Minnesota Statute	Type of Record or Proceeding
144.343, subd. 6	Abortion notification proceedings
144.218, subd. 2; 259.27; 259.31; 259.49; 260.161	Adoption proceedings
257.56	Artificial insemination
253B.23, subd. 9	Commitments
254.09	Compulsory treatment
626A.06, subd. 9	Wiretap warrants
609.3471	Identity of juvenile victims of sexual assault
609.115	Presentence investigation report
169.126	Alcohol problem assessment report
638.02	Pardon
242.31; 152.18 subds. 1,2,3	Expunged records
518.168(d)	Custody proceedings

260.161 Juvenile court
records

257.70 Paternity
proceedings

525.22 Wills deposited
for safekeeping

~~APPENDIX C~~

~~State and federal laws making certain administrative records inaccessible to the public include, but are not limited to, the following:~~

Citation*	Type of Record
M.S. §§ 593.42, subd. 5; 593.47	Jury data
22 C.F.R. § 51.33	Passport records
M.S. § 260.195, subd. 6	Juvenile placements
M.S. §§ 626A.06, subd. 9; 626A.17	Report of wiretap warrants
Rule 9, R. Reg. Attorneys	Registered Attorneys Mailing List
Rule 5, R. Jud. Ed.	Supreme Court Continuing Education Office records

~~*M.S. denotes Minnesota Statutes; C.F.R. denotes the Code of Federal Regulations; R. Reg. Attorneys denotes Rules of the Supreme Court for Registration of Attorneys, amended by Supreme Court Order dated Feb. 13, 1986; R. Jud. Ed. denotes Rules of the Supreme Court for Judicial Education of Members of the Judiciary, promulgated pursuant to Supreme Court Order dated Oct. 11, 1979.~~

~~APPENDIX D~~

~~The following statutes and regulations issued pursuant to statute, govern the accessibility of vital statistics records:~~

Citation*	Type of Record
M.S. §§ 144.218; 144.1761; 144.216; 257.73	Original birth certificate prior to adoption of child; marriage of natural parents; acknowledgement or adjudication of paternity; and filing of corrected certificate.
M.S. § 144.225; M.R. 4600.6000	Birth certificates and marriage license applications disclosing child born out of wedlock
M.R. 4600.5800	Birth and death certificates; commercial use.

~~*M.S. denotes Minnesota Statutes; M.R. denotes Minnesota Rules, which is a compilation of rules promulgated by agencies in the executive branch.~~

Amendments to Rules of Civil Procedure

Rule 47.01 Examination of Jurors

The court may permit the parties or their attorneys to conduct the examination of prospective jurors or may itself conduct the examination. In the latter event, the court shall permit the parties or their attorneys to supplement the examination by such further inquiry as it deems proper. Supplemental juror questionnaires completed by jurors shall not be accessible to the public unless formally admitted into evidence in a publicly accessible hearing or trial.

Advisory Committee Comment—2005 Amendments

The addition of the last sentence in Rule 47.01 precluding public access to completed supplemental juror questionnaires recognizes both the legitimate privacy interests of jurors and the interests of the public in otherwise publicly accessible court proceedings. This rule does not apply to juror qualification questionnaires submitted by jurors in accordance with Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 807; public access to completed qualification questionnaires is governed by Minn. Gen. R. Prac. 814.

Amendments to Rules of the Supreme Court for Registration of Attorneys

Rule 9. Access to Attorney Registration Records

Attorney registration records shall be accessible only as provided in this rule.

* * *

E. Use in Case Management Systems. Attorney registration records may be imported into case management systems for the purpose of linking attorneys to cases and storing accurate identification information. When imported into a case management system, attorney registration records may thereafter be disclosed in connection with corresponding case information provided that bulk distribution of such records must comply with Rule 9.B. of these rules.

Amendments to General Rules of Practice

RULE 11. SUBMISSION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Rule 11.01. Definitions.

The following definitions apply for the purposes of this rule:

(a) “Restricted identifiers” shall mean the social security number, employer identification number, and financial account numbers of a party or party’s child.

(b) “Financial source documents” means income tax returns, W-2 forms and schedules, wage stubs, credit card statements, financial institution statements, check registers, and other financial information deemed financial source documents by court order.

Rule 11.02. Restricted Identifiers.

(a) Pleadings and Other Documents Submitted by a Party. No party shall submit restricted identifiers on any pleading or other document that is to be filed with the court except:

(i) on a separate form entitled Confidential Information Form (see Form 11.1 appended to these rules) filed with the pleading or other document; or

(ii) on Sealed Financial Source Documents under Rule 11.03.

The parties are solely responsible for ensuring that restricted identifiers do not otherwise appear on the pleading or other document filed with the court. The court administrator will not review each pleading or document filed by a party for compliance with this rule. The Confidential Information Form shall not be accessible to the public.

(b) Records Generated by the Court. Restricted identifiers maintained by the court in its register of actions (i.e., activity summary or similar information that lists the title, origination, activities, proceedings and filings in each case), calendars, indexes, and judgment docket shall not be accessible to the public. Courts shall not include restricted identifiers on judgments, orders, decisions, and notices except on the Confidential Information Form (Form 11.1), which shall not be accessible to the public.

Rule 11.03. Sealing Financial Source Documents.

Financial source documents shall be submitted to the court under a cover sheet designated “Sealed Financial Source Documents” and substantially in the form set forth as Form 11.2 appended to these rules. Financial source documents submitted with the required cover sheet are not accessible to the public except as provided in Rule 11.05 of these rules. The cover sheet or copy of it shall be accessible to the public. Financial source documents that are not submitted with the required cover sheet and that contain restricted identifiers are accessible to the public, but the court may, upon motion or on its own initiative, order that any such financial source document be sealed.

Rule 11.04. Failure to Comply.

If a party fails to comply with the requirements of this rule in regard to another individual’s restricted identifiers or financial source documents, the court may upon motion or its own initiative impose appropriate sanctions, including costs necessary to prepare an appropriate document for filing.

Rule 11.05 Procedure for Requesting Access to Sealed Financial Source Documents.

(a) Motion. Any person may file a motion, supported by affidavit showing good cause, for access to Sealed Financial Source Documents or portions of the documents. Written notice of the motion shall be required.

(b) Waiver of Notice. If the person seeking access cannot locate a party to provide the notice required under this rule, after making a good faith reasonable effort to provide such notice as required by applicable court rules, an affidavit may be filed with the court setting forth the efforts to locate the party and requesting waiver of the notice provisions of this rule. The court may waive the notice requirement of this rule if the court finds that further good faith efforts to locate the party are unlikely to be successful.

(c) Balancing Test. The court shall allow access to Sealed Financial Source Documents, or relevant portions of the documents, if the court finds that the public interest in granting access or the personal interest of the person seeking access outweighs the privacy interests of the parties or dependent children. In granting access the court may impose conditions necessary to balance the interests consistent with this rule.

* * *

Advisory Committee Comment—2005 Adoption

Rule 11 is a new rule, but is derived in part from former Rule 313. It is also based on WASH. GR 22 (2003). Under this rule, applicable in all court proceedings, parties are now responsible for protecting the privacy of restricted identifiers (social security numbers or employer identification numbers and financial account numbers) and financial source documents by submitting them with the proper forms. Failure to comply would result in the public having access to the restricted identifiers and financial source documents from the case file unless the party files a motion to seal them or the court acts on its own initiative under Rule 11.03. The Confidential Information Form from Rule 313 is retained, modified, and renumbered, and a new Sealed Financial Source Documents cover sheet has been added. The court retains authority to impose sanctions against parties who violate the rule in regard to another individual's restricted identifiers or financial source documents.

New in 2005 is the procedure for obtaining access to restricted identifiers and sealed financial source documents. This process requires the court to balance the competing interest involved. See, e.g., *Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co. v. Schumacher*, 392 N.W.2d 197 (Minn. 1986) (when party seeks to restrict access to settlement documents and transcripts of settlement hearings made part of civil court file by statute, court must balance interests favoring access, along with presumption in favor of access, against those asserted for restricting access).

RULE 313 CONFIDENTIAL NUMBERS AND TAX RETURNS

Rule 313.01. Social Security Number

~~Whenever an individual's social security number is required on any pleading or other paper that is to be filed with the court, the social security number shall be submitted on a separate form entitled Confidential Information Form (see Form 11 appended to these rules) and shall not otherwise appear on the pleading or other paper. As an alternative, the filing party may prepare and file an original and one copy of the pleading or other paper if all social security numbers are completely removed or obliterated from the copy.~~

Rule 313.02. Tax Returns

~~Copies of tax returns required to be filed with the court shall be submitted in a separate envelope marked "CONFIDENTIAL TAX RETURN OF _____ for YEAR(S) _____."~~

Rule 313.03. Failure to Comply

~~A party who fails to comply with the requirements of this rule may be deemed to have waived their right to privacy in their social security number or tax return filed with the court and the court may impose appropriate sanctions, including costs necessary to prepare an appropriate redacted copy, for a party's failure to comply with this rule in regard to another individual's social security number or tax return.~~

The requirements of Rule 11 of these rules regarding submission of restricted identifiers (e.g., social security numbers, employer identification numbers, financial account numbers) and financial source documents (e.g., tax returns, wage stubs, credit card statements) apply to all family court matters.

RULE 361 DISCOVERY

* * *

Rule 361.02. Exchange of Documents

* * *

Subd. 4. Redaction of Social Security Numbers. ~~Social security numbers must be blackened out from any documents provided under this rule. To retain privacy, restricted identifiers (e.g., social security numbers, employer identification numbers, financial account numbers) must be blackened out from any documents provided under this rule and may only be submitted on a separate Confidential Information Form as required in Rule 11 of these rules. In addition, financial source documents (e.g., tax returns, wage stubs, credit card statements) must be submitted under a cover sheet entitled "Sealed Financial Source Documents" as required in Rule 11.~~

* * *

Rule 361.05. Filing of Discovery Requests and Responses Precluded.

Copies of a party's request for discovery and any responses to those requests shall not be filed with the court unless:

- (a) ordered by the child support magistrate;
- (b) filed in support of any motion;
- (c) introduced as evidence in a hearing; or
- (d) relied upon by the magistrate when approving a stipulated or default order.

~~Social security numbers must be blackened out from any documents provided under this rule. To retain privacy, restricted identifiers (e.g., social security numbers, employer identification numbers, financial account numbers) must be blackened out from any documents provided under this rule and may only be submitted on a separate Confidential Information Form as required in Rule 11 of these rules. In addition, financial source documents (e.g., tax returns, wage stubs, credit card statements) must be submitted under a cover sheet entitled "Sealed Financial Source Documents" as required in Rule 11.~~

* * *

RULE 370 ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS

* * *

Rule 370.04. Filing Requirements.

* * *

Subd. 3. To retain privacy, restricted identifiers (e.g., social security numbers, employer identification numbers, financial account numbers) must be blackened out from any documents provided under this rule and may only be submitted on a separate Confidential Information Form as required in Rule 11 of these rules. In addition, financial source documents (e.g., tax returns, wage stubs, credit card statements) must be submitted under a cover sheet entitled "Sealed Financial Source Documents" as required in Rule 11.

* * *

RULE 371 PARENTAGE ACTIONS

* * *

Rule 371.04. Filing Requirements.

* * *

Subd. 3. To retain privacy, restricted identifiers (e.g., social security numbers, employer identification numbers, financial account numbers) must be blackened out from any documents provided under this rule and may only be submitted on a separate Confidential Information Form as required in Rule 11 of these rules. In addition, financial source

documents (e.g., tax returns, wage stubs, credit card statements) must be submitted under a cover sheet entitled “Sealed Financial Source Documents” as required in Rule 11.

* * *

RULE 372 MOTIONS TO MODIFY, MOTIONS TO SET SUPPORT, AND OTHER MATTERS

* * *

Rule 372.04. Filing Requirements.

* * *

Subd. 3. To retain privacy, restricted identifiers (e.g., social security numbers, employer identification numbers, financial account numbers) must be blackened out from any documents provided under this rule and may only be submitted on a separate Confidential Information Form as required in Rule 11 of these rules. In addition, financial source documents (e.g., tax returns, wage stubs, credit card statements) must be submitted under a cover sheet entitled “Sealed Financial Source Documents” as required in Rule 11.

* * *

[note to publishers: This Form 11.1 is intended to replace existing form 11 that appears in Title IV of the rules following rule 379.05. This new form 11.1 will be inserted in Title I following new rule 11]

FORM 11.1. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FORM (Gen. R. Prac. 11.02)

State of Minnesota

District Court

County of _____

_____ Judicial District

Case Type:

Case No. _____

Plaintiff/Petitioner

and

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FORM
(Provided in Accordance With Rule 11 of the
Minnesota General Rules of Practice)

Defendant/Respondent

The information on this form is confidential and shall not be placed in a publicly accessible portion of a file.

	NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT NUMBERS
Plaintiff/Petitioner	1. _____	_____
	2. _____	_____
	3. _____	_____
Defendant/ Respondent	1. _____	_____
	2. _____	_____
	3. _____	_____
Other Party (e.g., minor children)	1. _____	_____
	2. _____	_____

Information supplied by:

(print or type name of party submitting this form to the court)

Signed: _____

Attorney Reg. #: _____

Firm: _____

Address: _____

Date: _____

[Note to publishers: This Form 11.2 will be inserted in Title I following new rule 11 and Form 11.1]

FORM 11.2 SEALED FINANCIAL SOURCE DOCUMENTS (Gen. R. Prac. 11.02)

State of Minnesota

District Court

County of _____

_____ Judicial District

Case Type: _____

Case No. _____

Plaintiff/Petitioner

and

Defendant/Respondent

**SEALED FINANCIAL SOURCE
DOCUMENTS**

(Provided in Accordance With Rule 11.02
of the Minnesota General Rules of
Practice)

THIS LISTING OF SEALED FINANCIAL SOURCE DOCUMENTS IS ACCESSIBLE TO
THE PUBLIC BUT THE SOURCE DOCUMENTS SHALL NOT BE ACCESSIBLE TO
THE PUBLIC EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED BY COURT RULE OR ORDER

- Income tax records
Periods covered:
- Bank statements
Periods covered:
- Pay stubs
Periods covered:
- Credit card statement
Periods covered:
- Other:

Information supplied by:

(print or type name of party submitting this form to the court)

Signed: _____
Attorney Reg. #: _____
Firm: _____
Address: _____
Date: _____

RULE 814. RECORDS

The names of qualified prospective jurors drawn and the contents of juror qualification questionnaires shall not be disclosed except as provided by this rule or as required by Rule 813.

(a) **Qualified Public Access.** Before the expiration of the time period in part (d) of this rule, the names of qualified prospective jurors drawn and the contents of juror qualification questionnaires, except social security numbers, completed by those prospective jurors must be made available to the public upon specific request to the court, supported by affidavit setting forth the reasons for the request, unless the court determines:

(1) in a criminal case any instance that access to any such information should be restricted in accordance with Minn. R. Crim. P. 26.02, subd. 2(2); or

(2) in all other cases that in the interest of justice this information should be kept confidential or its use limited in whole or in part.

(b) **Limits on Access by Parties.** The contents of completed juror qualification questionnaires except juror social security numbers must be made available to lawyers upon request in advance of voir dire. The court in a criminal case may restrict access to names, telephone numbers, addresses, and other identifying information of the prospective jurors only as permitted by Minn. R. Crim. P. 26.02, subd. 2(2). In a civil case the court may restrict access to the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and other identifying information of the jurors in the interests of justice.

(c) **Retention.** The jury commissioner shall make sure that all records and lists including any completed juror qualification questionnaires, are preserved for the length of time ordered by the court or set forth in the official retention schedule except that in criminal cases any information provided to counsel for voir dire as authorized by part (b) shall be preserved in the criminal file for at least ten years after judgment is entered.

~~(d) **Unqualified Public Access.** After The contents of any records or lists not made public shall not be disclosed until one year has elapsed since preparation of the list and all persons selected to serve have been discharged, the contents of any records or lists, except identifying information to which access is restricted by court order and social security numbers, shall be accessible to the public, unless a motion is brought under Rule 813.~~

Advisory Committee Comment—2005 Amendment

The 2005 change to Rule 814 is intended to ensure the privacy of juror social security numbers and to reflect the constitutional limits on closure of criminal case records. Juror qualification records on a particular juror will be subject to those constitutional limits only to the extent that the juror has participated in voir dire in a criminal case. Access to completed supplemental juror questionnaires used in specific cases is governed by separate rules. See MINN. R. CIV. P. 47.01; MINN. R. CRIM. P. 26.02, subd. 2(3).