

Selected Legislative History of the Government Records Access and Management Act

Effective Date	Legislation Information	Notes
April 1, 1992	<p>H.B. 246 (1991) "Government Records Access and Management Act"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granted rights of access to public records • Established fees • Created record classifications: Public, Private, Confidential, and Protected • Created the State Records Committee and Division of Archives and Record Service • Established an appeals process 	GRAMA Enacted
July 1, 1992	<p>H.B. 400 (1992) "Information Access Amendments"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modified definitions and provisions related to fees • Established a set time period for producing a record (5 days /10 days) • Provided for provision of records subject to a court order • Made several modifications to classifications of public, private, controlled, and protected records • Provided that the Department of Environmental Quality records are subject to GRAMA • Defined the types of records that higher education may be classified as restricted • Provided for segregation of other individual's information when a document contains information about persons other than the requester • Modified provisions for appeals to heads of governmental entities and the records committee • Modified provisions for judicial review and provided a procedure for courts to give confidential treatment to some documents not otherwise exempt from disclosure under certain circumstances • Modified the membership of the State Records Committee • Modified the criminal penalties and enacted a disciplinary provision for violation of GRAMA 	Essentially "part 2" of the initial legislation, containing clarifications and additions to the prior year's bill (and becoming effective only 3 months later)
July 1, 1992	<p>S.B. 175 (1992) "Legislative Information Access"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided that certain documents held by the Legislative Auditor General be classified as protected • Provided that records held by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel that would reveal contemplated legislation or course of action before the legislator had decided to support the legislation be classified as protected • Provided that a governmental entity receiving a record is subject to the same restrictions on disclosure as the originating entity 	
May 2, 1994	<p>H.B. 233 (1994) "GRAMA -- Legislative Requests"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specified that the form used to request legislation is a public record unless the legislator requests that it remain protected until the legislation is publicly released 	
May 2, 1994	<p>S.B. 147 (1994) "Adequate Funding for Records Request"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided specific guidelines for charging fees for record requests when the governmental entity compiles a record in a form other than that normally maintained by the entity • Provided a review process when there is a claim that a fee waiver was wrongfully denied 	

Effective Date	Legislation Information	Notes
May 1, 1995	<p>H.B. 272 (1995) "Government Records Amendments"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modified scheduling requirements and filing deadlines for appeals to the records committee • Required the records committee to review the disputed records when it is weighing interests and public policies relating to disclosure and classification of records • Required that the records committee be named as a necessary party for judicial appeals • Required the appointment of a non-voting executive secretary to the records committee and designated the executive secretary as the designee for service of notice 	
May 5, 1997	<p>S.B. 114 (1997) "Commercial Project Entities"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classified records that the disclosure of which would cause commercial injury to a commercial project entity or give a competitive advantage to a competitor as protected • Restricted the sharing of protected records from a commercial project entity* 	*An entity created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act that has no taxing authority, is not supported by taxes, & does not expend or disperse tax revenues.
May 3, 1999	<p>H.B. 272 (1999) "Government Records Committee Processes"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowed the records committee to decline to schedule a hearing regarding records of a government entity that the committee has previously found to be restricted • Allowed the records committee to file a motion to compel with the district court to compel compliance with a subpoena issued by the committee • Required filing of a notice of compliance with committee orders or a notice of appeal • Established procedures for imposing civil penalties for noncompliance with committee orders 	
April 30, 2001	<p>S.B. 159 (2001) "Public Access to Budgets & Financial Statements of Taxpayer Funded Entities"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined public association as any organization whose members include elected or appointed public officials and for which public funds are used for membership dues or to otherwise support the official's participation • Required the public association to release its budget documents and financial statements upon a written request if 50% or more of the public association's members are public officials and membership dues or other financial support was provided from state public funds 	
May 2, 2005	<p>S.B. 44 (2005) "Government Records Amendments"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowed government entities to sequentially produce multiple record requests if the request is from a person serving his or her private interest • Allowed government entities to permit persons requesting records to make their own copies under certain circumstances and provided for safeguards to avoid loss of such records • Allowed government entities to provide a record in electronic form instead of a paper equivalent • Modified the definition of "person" to include a combination of individuals or entities acting in concert • Added clarifying language to GRAMA sections dealing with the appeals process from records committee decisions • Clarified inconsistencies between the definition of "record" and "record series" 	