

**Effective 5/12/2015**

**63G-2-404 Judicial review.**

- (1)
  - (a) A petition for judicial review of an order or decision, as allowed under this part or in Subsection 63G-2-701(6)(a)(ii), shall be filed no later than 30 days after the date of the order or decision.
  - (b) The records committee is a necessary party to a petition for judicial review of a records committee order.
  - (c) The executive secretary of the records committee shall be served with notice of a petition for judicial review of a records committee order, in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (2) A petition for judicial review is a complaint governed by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and shall contain:
  - (a) the petitioner's name and mailing address;
  - (b) a copy of the records committee order from which the appeal is taken, if the petitioner is seeking judicial review of an order of the records committee;
  - (c) the name and mailing address of the governmental entity that issued the initial determination with a copy of that determination;
  - (d) a request for relief specifying the type and extent of relief requested; and
  - (e) a statement of the reasons why the petitioner is entitled to relief.
- (3) If the appeal is based on the denial of access to a protected record based on a claim of business confidentiality, the court shall allow the claimant of business confidentiality to provide to the court the reasons for the claim of business confidentiality.
- (4) All additional pleadings and proceedings in the district court are governed by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (5) The district court may review the disputed records. The review shall be in camera.
- (6) The court shall:
  - (a) make its decision de novo, but, for a petition seeking judicial review of a records committee order, allow introduction of evidence presented to the records committee;
  - (b) determine all questions of fact and law without a jury; and
  - (c) decide the issue at the earliest practical opportunity.
- (7)
  - (a) Except as provided in Section 63G-2-406, the court may, upon consideration and weighing of the various interests and public policies pertinent to the classification and disclosure or nondisclosure, order the disclosure of information properly classified as private, controlled, or protected if the interest favoring access is greater than or equal to the interest favoring restriction of access.
  - (b) The court shall consider and, where appropriate, limit the requester's use and further disclosure of the record in order to protect privacy interests in the case of private or controlled records, business confidentiality interests in the case of records protected under Subsections 63G-2-305(1) and (2), and privacy interests or the public interest in the case of other protected records.

Amended by Chapter 335, 2015 General Session