

## SB0177S01 compared with SB0177

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inserted text shows text that was not in SB0177 but was inserted into SB0177S01.

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Senator Curtis S. Bramble proposes the following substitute bill:

### GOVERNMENT RECORDS ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT ACT

#### AMENDMENTS

2012 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Curtis S. Bramble**

House Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

Cosponsor: John L. Valentine

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#### LONG TITLE

##### General Description:

This bill amends provisions of the Public Records Management Act and the Government Records Access and Management Act by providing for the training of records officers, creating the position of a government records ombudsman, and amending provisions relating to the disclosure or protection of records.

##### Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;

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- ▶ requires the Division of Archives and Records Service (division) to provide an online training course that is required to be successfully completed by records officers on an annual basis;
- ▶ grants rulemaking authority to the division;
- ▶ creates the position, and describes the duties of, the government records ombudsman;
- ▶ provides that a record shall be disclosed when the public interest in disclosure is equal to or greater than the interests in nondisclosure;
- ▶ amends protected records provisions relating to the attorney client privilege, attorney work product, and records prepared for or in anticipation of litigation or other proceedings;
- ▶ requires a person who files an appeal with the records committee to serve a copy of the appeal on the government entity to which the appeal relates;
- ▶ extends, to seven days, the deadline for the records committee to issue an order on a petition:
- ▶ establishes evidentiary standards for release of certain enforcement and litigation records;
- ▶ creates a good faith defense to criminal provisions relating to the release or use of government records; and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

### **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

### **Other Special Clauses:**

None

### **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

**63C-4-102**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 252

**63G-2-103**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 46

**63G-2-201**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 380

**63G-2-202**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 343

**63G-2-206**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 18

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**63G-2-301**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapters 45 and 46

**63G-2-305**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapters 18, 46, 55, 80, 151, and 161

**63G-2-309**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

**63G-2-401**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

**63G-2-403**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

**63G-2-404**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

**63G-2-405**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

**63G-2-801**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

**78A-4-106**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3

ENACTS:

**63A-12-110**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

**63A-12-111**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

**63G-2-108**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

**63G-2-406**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

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*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

Section 1. Section **63A-12-110** is enacted to read:

**63A-12-110. Online training course.**

(1) As used in this section, "records officer" is as defined in Section 63G-2-103.

(2) The division shall:

(a) develop an online training course for records officers of all governmental entities and political subdivisions;

(b) make the online training course available on or before January 1, 2013;

(c) on an annual basis, provide certification to a records officer after the records officer successfully completes the online training course; and

(d) post a list on its website of all records officers, including for each:

(i) the name of the records officer;

(ii) the name of the governmental entity or political subdivision to which the records officer provides services as a records officer;

(iii) contact information for the records officer;

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(iv) the most recent date on which the records officer completed the online training course; and

(v) the date on which the records officer's certification expires.

(3) The online training course described in this section shall train a records officer regarding the provisions of:

(a) Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act;

(b) rules made under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act; and

(c) other legal and policy matters relating to responding to a public records request.

(4) The division:

(a) shall develop the online training course in consultation with the attorney general's office; and

(b) may make rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

Section 2. Section **63A-12-111** is enacted to read:

**63A-12-111. Government records ombudsman.**

(1) (a) The director of the division shall appoint a government records ombudsman.

(b) The government records ombudsman may not be a member of the records committee.

(2) The government records ombudsman shall:

(a) be familiar with the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act;

(b) serve as a resource for a person who is making or responding to a records request or filing an appeal relating to a records request;

(c) upon request, attempt to mediate disputes between requestors and responders; and

(d) on an annual basis, report to the Government Operations and Political Subdivisions Interim Committee on the work performed by the government records ombudsman during the previous year.

(3) The government records ombudsman may not testify, or be compelled to testify, before the records committee, another administrative body, or a court regarding a matter that the government records ombudsman provided services in relation to under this section.

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Section 3. Section **63C-4-102** is amended to read:

### **63C-4-102. Duties.**

(1) The Constitutional Defense Council is a council to assist the governor and the Legislature on the following types of issues:

- (a) the constitutionality of federal mandates;
  - (b) when making recommendations to challenge the federal mandates and regulations described in Subsections (1)(e)(i) through (v), the rationale for and effectiveness of those federal mandates or regulations;
  - (c) legal and policy issues surrounding state and local government rights under R.S. 2477;
  - (d) legal issues relating to the rights of the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration and its beneficiaries; and
  - (e) the advisability, feasibility, estimated cost, and likelihood of success of challenging:
    - (i) federal court rulings that:
      - (A) hinder the management of the state's prison system and place undue financial hardship on the state's taxpayers;
      - (B) impact a power or a right reserved to the state or its citizens by the United States Constitution, Amendment IX or X; or
      - (C) expand or grant a power to the United States government beyond the limited, enumerated powers granted by the United States Constitution;
    - (ii) federal laws or regulations that reduce or negate water rights or the rights of owners of private property, or the rights and interest of state and local governments, including sovereignty interests and the power to provide for the health, safety, and welfare, and promote the prosperity of their inhabitants;
    - (iii) conflicting federal regulations or policies in land management on federal land;
    - (iv) federal intervention that would damage the state's mining, timber, and ranching industries;
    - (v) the authority of the Environmental Protection Agency and Congress to mandate local air quality standards and penalties; and
    - (vi) other issues that are relevant to this Subsection (1).
- (2) The council shall:

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(a) provide advice to the governor, state planning coordinator, and the public lands policy coordinator concerning coordination of:

(i) state and local government rights under R.S. 2477; and

(ii) other public lands issues;

(b) approve a plan for R.S. 2477 rights developed in accordance with Section 63C-4-104; and

(c) review, at least quarterly:

(i) financial statements concerning implementation of the plan for R.S. 2477 rights;

and

(ii) financial and other reports from the Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office concerning its activities.

(3) The council chair may require the attorney general or a designee to provide testimony on potential legal actions that would enhance the state's sovereignty or authority on issues affecting Utah and the well-being of its citizens.

(4) The council chair may direct the attorney general to initiate and prosecute any action that the council determines will further its purposes, including an action described in Section 67-5-29.

(5) (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the council may select and employ attorneys to implement the purposes and duties of the council.

(b) The council chair may, in consultation with the council, direct any council attorney in any manner considered appropriate by the attorney general to best serve the purposes of the council.

(c) The attorney general shall negotiate a contract for services with any attorney selected and approved for employment under this section.

(6) The council chair may, only with the concurrence of the council, review and approve all claims for payments for:

(a) legal services that are submitted to the council;

(b) an action filed in accordance with Section 67-5-29; and

(c) costs related to a constitutional defense plan approved in accordance with Section 63C-4-104 that are submitted by:

(i) the Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office;

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- (ii) the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration; or
- (iii) the Office of the Attorney General.

(7) Within five business days' notice, the council chair may, with the concurrence of the council, order the attorney general or an attorney employed by the council to cease work to be charged to the fund.

(8) (a) At least 20 calendar days before the state submits comments on the draft environmental impact statement or environmental assessment for a proposed land management plan of any federal land management agency, the governor shall make those documents available to:

(i) members of the council; and

(ii) any county executive, county council member, or county commissioner of a county that is covered by the management plan and that has established formal cooperating agency status with the relevant federal land management agency regarding the proposed plan.

(b) (i) Council members or local government officials receiving the documents may make recommendations to the governor or the governor's designee concerning changes to the documents before they are submitted to the federal land management agency.

(ii) Council members or local government officials shall submit recommendations to the governor or the governor's designee no later than 10 calendar days after receiving the documents under Subsection (8)(a).

(c) Documents transmitted or received under this Subsection (8) are drafts and are protected records pursuant to Subsection 63G-2-305[~~(22)~~](21).

(9) The council shall submit a report on December 1 of each year by electronic mail that summarizes the council's activities to each legislator.

Section 4. Section **63G-2-103** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-103. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Audit" means:

(a) a systematic examination of financial, management, program, and related records for the purpose of determining the fair presentation of financial statements, adequacy of internal controls, or compliance with laws and regulations; or

(b) a systematic examination of program procedures and operations for the purpose of

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determining their effectiveness, economy, efficiency, and compliance with statutes and regulations.

(2) "Chronological logs" mean the regular and customary summary records of law enforcement agencies and other public safety agencies that show:

(a) the time and general nature of police, fire, and paramedic calls made to the agency; and

(b) any arrests or jail bookings made by the agency.

(3) "Classification," "classify," and their derivative forms mean determining whether a record series, record, or information within a record is public, private, controlled, protected, or exempt from disclosure under Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b).

(4) (a) "Computer program" means:

(i) a series of instructions or statements that permit the functioning of a computer system in a manner designed to provide storage, retrieval, and manipulation of data from the computer system; and

(ii) any associated documentation and source material that explain how to operate the computer program.

(b) "Computer program" does not mean:

(i) the original data, including numbers, text, voice, graphics, and images;

(ii) analysis, compilation, and other manipulated forms of the original data produced by use of the program; or

(iii) the mathematical or statistical formulas, excluding the underlying mathematical algorithms contained in the program, that would be used if the manipulated forms of the original data were to be produced manually.

(5) (a) "Contractor" means:

(i) any person who contracts with a governmental entity to provide goods or services directly to a governmental entity; or

(ii) any private, nonprofit organization that receives funds from a governmental entity.

(b) "Contractor" does not mean a private provider.

(6) "Controlled record" means a record containing data on individuals that is controlled as provided by Section 63G-2-304.

(7) "Designation," "designate," and their derivative forms mean indicating, based on a



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governmental entity's familiarity with a record series or based on a governmental entity's review of a reasonable sample of a record series, the primary classification that a majority of records in a record series would be given if classified and the classification that other records typically present in the record series would be given if classified.

(8) "Elected official" means each person elected to a state office, county office, municipal office, school board or school district office, local district office, or special service district office, but does not include judges.

(9) "Explosive" means a chemical compound, device, or mixture:

(a) commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion; and

(b) that contains oxidizing or combustive units or other ingredients in proportions, quantities, or packing so that:

(i) an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion, or detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause a sudden generation of highly heated gases; and

(ii) the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of:

(A) producing destructive effects on contiguous objects; or

(B) causing death or serious bodily injury.

(10) "Government audit agency" means any governmental entity that conducts an audit.

(11) (a) "Governmental entity" means:

(i) executive department agencies of the state, the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, state auditor, attorney general, and state treasurer, the Board of Pardons and Parole, the Board of Examiners, the National Guard, the Career Service Review Board, the State Board of Education, the State Board of Regents, and the State Archives;

(ii) the Office of the Legislative Auditor General, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, the Legislature, and legislative committees, except any political party, group, caucus, or rules or sifting committee of the Legislature;

(iii) courts, the Judicial Council, the Office of the Court Administrator, and similar administrative units in the judicial branch;

(iv) any state-funded institution of higher education or public education; or

(v) any political subdivision of the state, but, if a political subdivision has adopted an ordinance or a policy relating to information practices pursuant to Section 63G-2-701, this

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chapter shall apply to the political subdivision to the extent specified in Section 63G-2-701 or as specified in any other section of this chapter that specifically refers to political subdivisions.

(b) "Governmental entity" also means every office, agency, board, bureau, committee, department, advisory board, or commission of an entity listed in Subsection (11)(a) that is funded or established by the government to carry out the public's business.

(c) "Governmental entity" does not include the Utah Educational Savings Plan created in Section 53B-8a-103.

(12) "Gross compensation" means every form of remuneration payable for a given period to an individual for services provided including salaries, commissions, vacation pay, severance pay, bonuses, and any board, rent, housing, lodging, payments in kind, and any similar benefit received from the individual's employer.

(13) "Individual" means a human being.

(14) (a) "Initial contact report" means an initial written or recorded report, however titled, prepared by peace officers engaged in public patrol or response duties describing official actions initially taken in response to either a public complaint about or the discovery of an apparent violation of law, which report may describe:

(i) the date, time, location, and nature of the complaint, the incident, or offense;

(ii) names of victims;

(iii) the nature or general scope of the agency's initial actions taken in response to the incident;

(iv) the general nature of any injuries or estimate of damages sustained in the incident;

(v) the name, address, and other identifying information about any person arrested or charged in connection with the incident; or

(vi) the identity of the public safety personnel, except undercover personnel, or prosecuting attorney involved in responding to the initial incident.

(b) Initial contact reports do not include follow-up or investigative reports prepared after the initial contact report. However, if the information specified in Subsection (14)(a) appears in follow-up or investigative reports, it may only be treated confidentially if it is private, controlled, protected, or exempt from disclosure under Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b).

(15) "Legislative body" means the Legislature.

(16) "Notice of compliance" means a statement confirming that a governmental entity

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has complied with a records committee order.

(17) "Person" means:

- (a) an individual;
- (b) a nonprofit or profit corporation;
- (c) a partnership;
- (d) a sole proprietorship;
- (e) other type of business organization; or
- (f) any combination acting in concert with one another.

(18) "Private provider" means any person who contracts with a governmental entity to provide services directly to the public.

(19) "Private record" means a record containing data on individuals that is private as provided by Section 63G-2-302.

(20) "Protected record" means a record that is classified protected as provided by Section 63G-2-305.

(21) "Public record" means a record that is not private, controlled, or protected and that is not exempt from disclosure as provided in Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b).

(22) (a) "Record" means a book, letter, document, paper, map, plan, photograph, film, card, tape, recording, electronic data, or other documentary material regardless of physical form or characteristics:

(i) that is prepared, owned, received, or retained by a governmental entity or political subdivision; and

(ii) where all of the information in the original is reproducible by photocopy or other mechanical or electronic means.

(b) "Record" does not mean:

(i) a personal note or personal communication prepared or received by an employee or officer of a governmental entity [~~in the employee's or officer's private capacity~~];

(A) in a capacity other than the employee's or officer's governmental capacity; or

(B) that is unrelated to the conduct of the public's business;

(ii) a temporary draft or similar material prepared for the originator's personal use or prepared by the originator for the personal use of an individual for whom the originator is working;

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- (iii) material that is legally owned by an individual in the individual's private capacity;
  - (iv) material to which access is limited by the laws of copyright or patent unless the copyright or patent is owned by a governmental entity or political subdivision;
  - (v) proprietary software;
  - (vi) junk mail or a commercial publication received by a governmental entity or an official or employee of a governmental entity;
  - (vii) a book that is cataloged, indexed, or inventoried and contained in the collections of a library open to the public;
  - (viii) material that is cataloged, indexed, or inventoried and contained in the collections of a library open to the public, regardless of physical form or characteristics of the material;
  - (ix) a daily calendar or other personal note prepared by the originator for the originator's personal use or for the personal use of an individual for whom the originator is working;
  - (x) a computer program that is developed or purchased by or for any governmental entity for its own use;
  - (xi) a note or internal memorandum prepared as part of the deliberative process by:
    - (A) a member of the judiciary;
    - (B) an administrative law judge;
    - (C) a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole; or
    - (D) a member of any other body charged by law with performing a quasi-judicial function;
  - (xii) a telephone number or similar code used to access a mobile communication device that is used by an employee or officer of a governmental entity, provided that the employee or officer of the governmental entity has designated at least one business telephone number that is a public record as provided in Section 63G-2-301;
  - (xiii) information provided by the Public Employees' Benefit and Insurance Program, created in Section 49-20-103, to a county to enable the county to calculate the amount to be paid to a health care provider under Subsection 17-50-319(2)(e)(ii); or
  - (xiv) information that an owner of unimproved property provides to a local entity as provided in Section 11-42-205.
- (23) "Record series" means a group of records that may be treated as a unit for

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purposes of designation, description, management, or disposition.

(24) "Records committee" means the State Records Committee created in Section 63G-2-501.

(25) "Records officer" means the individual appointed by the chief administrative officer of each governmental entity, or the political subdivision to work with state archives in the care, maintenance, scheduling, designation, classification, disposal, and preservation of records.

(26) "Schedule," "scheduling," and their derivative forms mean the process of specifying the length of time each record series should be retained by a governmental entity for administrative, legal, fiscal, or historical purposes and when each record series should be transferred to the state archives or destroyed.

(27) "Sponsored research" means research, training, and other sponsored activities as defined by the federal Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget:

(a) conducted:

(i) by an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102; and

(ii) through an office responsible for sponsored projects or programs; and

(b) funded or otherwise supported by an external:

(i) person that is not created or controlled by the institution within the state system of higher education; or

(ii) federal, state, or local governmental entity.

(28) "State archives" means the Division of Archives and Records Service created in Section 63A-12-101.

(29) "State archivist" means the director of the state archives.

(30) "Summary data" means statistical records and compilations that contain data derived from private, controlled, or protected information but that do not disclose private, controlled, or protected information.

Section 5. Section **63G-2-108** is enacted to read:

**63G-2-108. Certification of records officer.**

Each records officer of a governmental entity or political subdivision shall, on an annual basis, successfully complete online training and obtain certification from state archives

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in accordance with Section 63A-12-110.

Section 6. Section **63G-2-201** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-201. Right to inspect records and receive copies of records.**

(1) Every person has the right to inspect a public record free of charge, and the right to take a copy of a public record during normal working hours, subject to Sections 63G-2-203 and 63G-2-204.

(2) A record is public unless otherwise expressly provided by statute.

(3) The following records are not public:

(a) a record that is private, controlled, or protected under Sections 63G-2-302, 63G-2-303, 63G-2-304, and 63G-2-305; and

(b) a record to which access is restricted pursuant to court rule, another state statute, federal statute, or federal regulation, including records for which access is governed or restricted as a condition of participation in a state or federal program or for receiving state or federal funds.

(4) Only a record specified in Section 63G-2-302, 63G-2-303, 63G-2-304, or 63G-2-305 may be classified private, controlled, or protected.

(5) (a) A governmental entity may not disclose a record that is private, controlled, or protected to any person except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), Subsection (5)(c), Section 63G-2-202, 63G-2-206, or 63G-2-303.

(b) A governmental entity may disclose a record that is private under Subsection 63G-2-302(2) or protected under Section 63G-2-305 to persons other than those specified in Section 63G-2-202 or 63G-2-206 if the head of a governmental entity, or a designee, determines that:

(i) there is no interest in restricting access to the record; or

(ii) the interests favoring access ~~[outweighs]~~ are greater than or equal to the interest favoring restriction of access.

(c) In addition to the disclosure under Subsection (5)(b), a governmental entity may disclose a record that is protected under Subsection 63G-2-305~~(51)~~(50) if:

(i) the head of the governmental entity, or a designee, determines that the disclosure:

(A) is mutually beneficial to:

(I) the subject of the record;

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(II) the governmental entity; and

(III) the public; and

(B) serves a public purpose related to:

(I) public safety; or

(II) consumer protection; and

(ii) the person who receives the record from the governmental entity agrees not to use or allow the use of the record for advertising or solicitation purposes.

(6) (a) The disclosure of a record to which access is governed or limited pursuant to court rule, another state statute, federal statute, or federal regulation, including a record for which access is governed or limited as a condition of participation in a state or federal program or for receiving state or federal funds, is governed by the specific provisions of that statute, rule, or regulation.

(b) This chapter applies to records described in Subsection (6)(a) insofar as this chapter is not inconsistent with the statute, rule, or regulation.

(7) A governmental entity shall provide a person with a certified copy of a record if:

(a) the person requesting the record has a right to inspect it;

(b) the person identifies the record with reasonable specificity; and

(c) the person pays the lawful fees.

(8) (a) In response to a request, a governmental entity is not required to:

(i) create a record;

(ii) compile, format, manipulate, package, summarize, or tailor information;

(iii) provide a record in a particular format, medium, or program not currently maintained by the governmental entity;

(iv) fulfill a person's records request if the request unreasonably duplicates prior records requests from that person; or

(v) fill a person's records request if:

(A) the record requested is accessible in the identical physical form and content in a public publication or product produced by the governmental entity receiving the request;

(B) the governmental entity provides the person requesting the record with the public publication or product; and

(C) the governmental entity specifies where the record can be found in the public

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publication or product.

(b) Upon request, a governmental entity may provide a record in a particular form under Subsection (8)(a)(ii) or (iii) if:

(i) the governmental entity determines it is able to do so without unreasonably interfering with the governmental entity's duties and responsibilities; and

(ii) the requester agrees to pay the governmental entity for providing the record in the requested form in accordance with Section 63G-2-203.

(9) (a) A governmental entity may allow a person requesting more than 50 pages of records to copy the records if:

(i) the records are contained in files that do not contain records that are exempt from disclosure, or the records may be segregated to remove private, protected, or controlled information from disclosure; and

(ii) the governmental entity provides reasonable safeguards to protect the public from the potential for loss of a public record.

(b) When the requirements of Subsection (9)(a) are met, the governmental entity may:

(i) provide the requester with the facilities for copying the requested records and require that the requester make the copies; or

(ii) allow the requester to provide the requester's own copying facilities and personnel to make the copies at the governmental entity's offices and waive the fees for copying the records.

(10) (a) A governmental entity that owns an intellectual property right and that offers the intellectual property right for sale or license may control by ordinance or policy the duplication and distribution of the material based on terms the governmental entity considers to be in the public interest.

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit or impair the rights or protections granted to the governmental entity under federal copyright or patent law as a result of its ownership of the intellectual property right.

(11) A governmental entity may not use the physical form, electronic or otherwise, in which a record is stored to deny, or unreasonably hinder the rights of a person to inspect and receive a copy of a record under this chapter.

(12) Subject to the requirements of Subsection (8), a governmental entity shall provide



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access to an electronic copy of a record in lieu of providing access to its paper equivalent if:

(a) the person making the request requests or states a preference for an electronic copy;

(b) the governmental entity currently maintains the record in an electronic format that is reproducible and may be provided without reformatting or conversion; and

(c) the electronic copy of the record:

(i) does not disclose other records that are exempt from disclosure; or

(ii) may be segregated to protect private, protected, or controlled information from disclosure without the undue expenditure of public resources or funds.

Section 7. Section **63G-2-202** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-202. Access to private, controlled, and protected documents.**

(1) Upon request, and except as provided in Subsection (11)(a), a governmental entity shall disclose a private record to:

(a) the subject of the record;

(b) the parent or legal guardian of an unemancipated minor who is the subject of the record;

(c) the legal guardian of a legally incapacitated individual who is the subject of the record;

(d) any other individual who:

(i) has a power of attorney from the subject of the record;

(ii) submits a notarized release from the subject of the record or the individual's legal representative dated no more than 90 days before the date the request is made; or

(iii) if the record is a medical record described in Subsection 63G-2-302(1)(b), is a health care provider, as defined in Section 26-33a-102, if releasing the record or information in the record is consistent with normal professional practice and medical ethics; or

(e) any person to whom the record must be provided pursuant to:

(i) court order as provided in Subsection (7); or

(ii) a legislative subpoena as provided in Title 36, Chapter 14, Legislative Subpoena Powers.

(2) (a) Upon request, a governmental entity shall disclose a controlled record to:

(i) a physician, psychologist, certified social worker, insurance provider or producer, or a government public health agency upon submission of:

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(A) a release from the subject of the record that is dated no more than 90 days prior to the date the request is made; and

(B) a signed acknowledgment of the terms of disclosure of controlled information as provided by Subsection (2)(b); and

(ii) any person to whom the record must be disclosed pursuant to:

(A) a court order as provided in Subsection (7); or

(B) a legislative subpoena as provided in Title 36, Chapter 14, Legislative Subpoena Powers.

(b) A person who receives a record from a governmental entity in accordance with Subsection (2)(a)(i) may not disclose controlled information from that record to any person, including the subject of the record.

(3) If there is more than one subject of a private or controlled record, the portion of the record that pertains to another subject shall be segregated from the portion that the requester is entitled to inspect.

(4) Upon request, and except as provided in Subsection (10) or (11)(b), a governmental entity shall disclose a protected record to:

(a) the person who submitted the record;

(b) any other individual who:

(i) has a power of attorney from all persons, governmental entities, or political subdivisions whose interests were sought to be protected by the protected classification; or

(ii) submits a notarized release from all persons, governmental entities, or political subdivisions whose interests were sought to be protected by the protected classification or from their legal representatives dated no more than 90 days prior to the date the request is made;

(c) any person to whom the record must be provided pursuant to:

(i) a court order as provided in Subsection (7); or

(ii) a legislative subpoena as provided in Title 36, Chapter 14, Legislative Subpoena Powers; or

(d) the owner of a mobile home park, subject to the conditions of Subsection 41-1a-116(5).

(5) A governmental entity may disclose a private, controlled, or protected record to another governmental entity, political subdivision, another state, the United States, or a foreign

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government only as provided by Section 63G-2-206.

(6) Before releasing a private, controlled, or protected record, the governmental entity shall obtain evidence of the requester's identity.

(7) A governmental entity shall disclose a record pursuant to the terms of a court order signed by a judge from a court of competent jurisdiction, provided that:

(a) the record deals with a matter in controversy over which the court has jurisdiction;

(b) the court has considered the merits of the request for access to the record;

(c) the court has considered and, where appropriate, limited the requester's use and further disclosure of the record in order to protect:

(i) privacy interests in the case of private or controlled records;

(ii) business confidentiality interests in the case of records protected under Subsection 63G-2-305(1), (2), ~~[(40)]~~ (39)(a)(ii), or ~~[(40)]~~ (39)(a)(vi); and

(iii) privacy interests or the public interest in the case of other protected records;

(d) to the extent the record is properly classified private, controlled, or protected, the interests favoring access, considering limitations thereon, ~~[outweigh]~~ are greater than or equal to the interests favoring restriction of access; and

(e) where access is restricted by a rule, statute, or regulation referred to in Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b), the court has authority independent of this chapter to order disclosure.

(8) (a) A governmental entity may disclose or authorize disclosure of private or controlled records for research purposes if the governmental entity:

(i) determines that the research purpose cannot reasonably be accomplished without use or disclosure of the information to the researcher in individually identifiable form;

(ii) determines that:

(A) the proposed research is bona fide; and

(B) the value of the research ~~[outweighs]~~ is greater than or equal to the infringement upon personal privacy;

(iii) (A) requires the researcher to assure the integrity, confidentiality, and security of the records; and

(B) requires the removal or destruction of the individual identifiers associated with the records as soon as the purpose of the research project has been accomplished;

(iv) prohibits the researcher from:

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(A) disclosing the record in individually identifiable form, except as provided in Subsection (8)(b); or

(B) using the record for purposes other than the research approved by the governmental entity; and

(v) secures from the researcher a written statement of the researcher's understanding of and agreement to the conditions of this Subsection (8) and the researcher's understanding that violation of the terms of this Subsection (8) may subject the researcher to criminal prosecution under Section 63G-2-801.

(b) A researcher may disclose a record in individually identifiable form if the record is disclosed for the purpose of auditing or evaluating the research program and no subsequent use or disclosure of the record in individually identifiable form will be made by the auditor or evaluator except as provided by this section.

(c) A governmental entity may require indemnification as a condition of permitting research under this Subsection (8).

(9) (a) Under Subsections 63G-2-201(5)(b) and 63G-2-401(6), a governmental entity may disclose to persons other than those specified in this section records that are:

(i) private under Section 63G-2-302; or

(ii) protected under Section 63G-2-305 subject to Section 63G-2-309 if a claim for business confidentiality has been made under Section 63G-2-309.

(b) Under Subsection 63G-2-403(11)(b), the records committee may require the disclosure to persons other than those specified in this section of records that are:

(i) private under Section 63G-2-302;

(ii) controlled under Section 63G-2-304; or

(iii) protected under Section 63G-2-305 subject to Section 63G-2-309 if a claim for business confidentiality has been made under Section 63G-2-309.

(c) Under Subsection 63G-2-404(8), the court may require the disclosure of records that are private under Section 63G-2-302, controlled under Section 63G-2-304, or protected under Section 63G-2-305 to persons other than those specified in this section.

(10) A record contained in the Management Information System, created in Section 62A-4a-1003, that is found to be unsubstantiated, unsupported, or without merit may not be disclosed to any person except the person who is alleged in the report to be a perpetrator of

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abuse, neglect, or dependency.

(11) (a) A private record described in Subsection 63G-2-302(2)(f) may only be disclosed as provided in Subsection (1)(e).

(b) A protected record described in Subsection 63G-2-305[(43)](42) may only be disclosed as provided in Subsection (4)(c) or Section 62A-3-312.

(12) (a) A private, protected, or controlled record described in Section 62A-16-301 shall be disclosed as required under:

(i) Subsections 62A-16-301(1)(b), (2), and (4)(c); and

(ii) Subsections 62A-16-302(1) and (6).

(b) A record disclosed under Subsection (12)(a) shall retain its character as private, protected, or controlled.

Section 8. Section **63G-2-206** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-206. Sharing records.**

(1) A governmental entity may provide a record that is private, controlled, or protected to another governmental entity, a government-managed corporation, a political subdivision, the federal government, or another state if the requesting entity:

(a) serves as a repository or archives for purposes of historical preservation, administrative maintenance, or destruction;

(b) enforces, litigates, or investigates civil, criminal, or administrative law, and the record is necessary to a proceeding or investigation;

(c) is authorized by state statute to conduct an audit and the record is needed for that purpose;

(d) is one that collects information for presentence, probationary, or parole purposes; or

(e) (i) is:

(A) the Legislature;

(B) a legislative committee;

(C) a member of the Legislature; or

(D) a legislative staff member acting at the request of the Legislature, a legislative committee, or a member of the Legislature; and

(ii) requests the record in relation to the Legislature's duties including:

(A) the preparation or review of a legislative proposal or legislation;

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(B) appropriations; or

(C) an investigation or review conducted by the Legislature or a legislative committee.

(2) (a) A governmental entity may provide a private, controlled, or protected record or record series to another governmental entity, a political subdivision, a government-managed corporation, the federal government, or another state if the requesting entity provides written assurance:

(i) that the record or record series is necessary to the performance of the governmental entity's duties and functions;

(ii) that the record or record series will be used for a purpose similar to the purpose for which the information in the record or record series was collected or obtained; and

(iii) that the use of the record or record series produces a public benefit that ~~[outweighs]~~ is greater than or equal to the individual privacy right that protects the record or record series.

(b) A governmental entity may provide a private, controlled, or protected record or record series to a contractor or a private provider according to the requirements of Subsection (6)(b).

(3) (a) A governmental entity shall provide a private, controlled, or protected record to another governmental entity, a political subdivision, a government-managed corporation, the federal government, or another state if the requesting entity:

(i) is entitled by law to inspect the record;

(ii) is required to inspect the record as a condition of participating in a state or federal program or for receiving state or federal funds; or

(iii) is an entity described in Subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e).

(b) Subsection (3)(a)(iii) applies only if the record is a record described in Subsection 63G-2-305(4).

(4) Before disclosing a record or record series under this section to another governmental entity, another state, the United States, a foreign government, or to a contractor or private provider, the originating governmental entity shall:

(a) inform the recipient of the record's classification and the accompanying restrictions on access; and

(b) if the recipient is not a governmental entity to which this chapter applies, obtain the

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recipient's written agreement which may be by mechanical or electronic transmission that it will abide by those restrictions on access unless a statute, federal regulation, or interstate agreement otherwise governs the sharing of the record or record series.

(5) A governmental entity may disclose a record to another state, the United States, or a foreign government for the reasons listed in Subsections (1) and (2) without complying with the procedures of Subsection (2) or (4) if disclosure is authorized by executive agreement, treaty, federal statute, compact, federal regulation, or state statute.

(6) (a) Subject to Subsections (6)(b) and (c), an entity receiving a record under this section is subject to the same restrictions on disclosure of the record as the originating entity.

(b) A contractor or a private provider may receive information under this section only if:

(i) the contractor or private provider's use of the record or record series produces a public benefit that [~~outweighs~~] is greater than or equal to the individual privacy right that protects the record or record series;

(ii) the record or record series it requests:

(A) is necessary for the performance of a contract with a governmental entity;

(B) will only be used for the performance of the contract with the governmental entity;

(C) will not be disclosed to any other person; and

(D) will not be used for advertising or solicitation purposes; and

(iii) the contractor or private provider gives written assurance to the governmental entity that is providing the record or record series that it will adhere to the restrictions of this Subsection (6)(b).

(c) The classification of a record already held by a governmental entity and the applicable restrictions on disclosure of that record are not affected by the governmental entity's receipt under this section of a record with a different classification that contains information that is also included in the previously held record.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a more specific court rule or order, state statute, federal statute, or federal regulation prohibits or requires sharing information, that rule, order, statute, or federal regulation controls.

(8) The following records may not be shared under this section:

(a) records held by the Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining that pertain to any person and

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that are gathered under authority of Title 40, Chapter 6, Board and Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining;

(b) records of publicly funded libraries as described in Subsection 63G-2-302(1)(c);  
and

(c) a record described in Section 63G-12-210.

(9) Records that may evidence or relate to a violation of law may be disclosed to a government prosecutor, peace officer, or auditor.

Section 9. Section **63G-2-301** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-301. Records that must be disclosed.**

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Business address" means a single address of a governmental agency designated for the public to contact an employee or officer of the governmental agency.

(b) "Business email address" means a single email address of a governmental agency designated for the public to contact an employee or officer of the governmental agency.

(c) "Business telephone number" means a single telephone number of a governmental agency designated for the public to contact an employee or officer of the governmental agency.

(2) The following records are public except to the extent they contain information expressly permitted to be treated confidentially under the provisions of Subsections 63G-2-201(3)(b) and (6)(a):

(a) laws;

(b) the name, gender, gross compensation, job title, job description, business address, business email address, business telephone number, number of hours worked per pay period, dates of employment, and relevant education, previous employment, and similar job qualifications of a current or former employee or officer of the governmental entity, excluding:

(i) undercover law enforcement personnel; and

(ii) investigative personnel if disclosure could reasonably be expected to impair the effectiveness of investigations or endanger any individual's safety;

(c) final opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions, and orders that are made by a governmental entity in an administrative, adjudicative, or judicial proceeding except that if the proceedings were properly closed to the public, the opinion and order may be withheld to the extent that they contain information that is private, controlled, or protected;



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(d) final interpretations of statutes or rules by a governmental entity unless classified as protected as provided in [~~Subsections~~] Subsection 63G-2-305(16)[~~, (17), and (18)~~] or (17);

(e) information contained in or compiled from a transcript, minutes, or report of the open portions of a meeting of a governmental entity as provided by Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, including the records of all votes of each member of the governmental entity;

(f) judicial records unless a court orders the records to be restricted under the rules of civil or criminal procedure or unless the records are private under this chapter;

(g) unless otherwise classified as private under Section 63G-2-303, records or parts of records filed with or maintained by county recorders, clerks, treasurers, surveyors, zoning commissions, the Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands, the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining, the Division of Water Rights, or other governmental entities that give public notice of:

(i) titles or encumbrances to real property;

(ii) restrictions on the use of real property;

(iii) the capacity of persons to take or convey title to real property; or

(iv) tax status for real and personal property;

(h) records of the Department of Commerce that evidence incorporations, mergers, name changes, and uniform commercial code filings;

(i) data on individuals that would otherwise be private under this chapter if the individual who is the subject of the record has given the governmental entity written permission to make the records available to the public;

(j) documentation of the compensation that a governmental entity pays to a contractor or private provider;

(k) summary data;

(l) voter registration records, including an individual's voting history, except for those parts of the record that are classified as private in Subsection 63G-2-302(1)(i);

(m) for an elected official, as defined in Section 11-47-102, a telephone number, if available, and email address, if available, where that elected official may be reached as required in Title 11, Chapter 47, Access to Elected Officials;

(n) for a school community council member, a telephone number, if available, and

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email address, if available, where that elected official may be reached directly as required in Section 53A-1a-108; and

(o) annual audited financial statements of the Utah Educational Savings Plan described in Section 53B-8a-111.

(3) The following records are normally public, but to the extent that a record is expressly exempt from disclosure, access may be restricted under Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b), Section 63G-2-302, 63G-2-304, or 63G-2-305:

(a) administrative staff manuals, instructions to staff, and statements of policy;

(b) records documenting a contractor's or private provider's compliance with the terms of a contract with a governmental entity;

(c) records documenting the services provided by a contractor or a private provider to the extent the records would be public if prepared by the governmental entity;

(d) contracts entered into by a governmental entity;

(e) any account, voucher, or contract that deals with the receipt or expenditure of funds by a governmental entity;

(f) records relating to government assistance or incentives publicly disclosed, contracted for, or given by a governmental entity, encouraging a person to expand or relocate a business in Utah, except as provided in Subsection 63G-2-305[(35)](34);

(g) chronological logs and initial contact reports;

(h) correspondence by and with a governmental entity in which the governmental entity determines or states an opinion upon the rights of the state, a political subdivision, the public, or any person;

(i) empirical data contained in drafts if:

(i) the empirical data is not reasonably available to the requester elsewhere in similar form; and

(ii) the governmental entity is given a reasonable opportunity to correct any errors or make nonsubstantive changes before release;

(j) drafts that are circulated to anyone other than:

(i) a governmental entity;

(ii) a political subdivision;

(iii) a federal agency if the governmental entity and the federal agency are jointly

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responsible for implementation of a program or project that has been legislatively approved;

(iv) a government-managed corporation; or

(v) a contractor or private provider;

(k) drafts that have never been finalized but were relied upon by the governmental entity in carrying out action or policy;

(l) original data in a computer program if the governmental entity chooses not to disclose the program;

(m) arrest warrants after issuance, except that, for good cause, a court may order restricted access to arrest warrants prior to service;

(n) search warrants after execution and filing of the return, except that a court, for good cause, may order restricted access to search warrants prior to trial;

(o) records that would disclose information relating to formal charges or disciplinary actions against a past or present governmental entity employee if:

(i) the disciplinary action has been completed and all time periods for administrative appeal have expired; and

(ii) the charges on which the disciplinary action was based were sustained;

(p) records maintained by the Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands, the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, or the Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining that evidence mineral production on government lands;

(q) final audit reports;

(r) occupational and professional licenses;

(s) business licenses; and

(t) a notice of violation, a notice of agency action under Section 63G-4-201, or similar records used to initiate proceedings for discipline or sanctions against persons regulated by a governmental entity, but not including records that initiate employee discipline.

(4) The list of public records in this section is not exhaustive and should not be used to limit access to records.

Section 10. Section **63G-2-305** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-305. Protected records.**

The following records are protected if properly classified by a governmental entity:

(1) trade secrets as defined in Section 13-24-2 if the person submitting the trade secret

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has provided the governmental entity with the information specified in Section 63G-2-309;

(2) commercial information or nonindividual financial information obtained from a person if:

(a) disclosure of the information could reasonably be expected to result in unfair competitive injury to the person submitting the information or would impair the ability of the governmental entity to obtain necessary information in the future;

(b) the person submitting the information has a greater interest in prohibiting access than the public in obtaining access; and

(c) the person submitting the information has provided the governmental entity with the information specified in Section 63G-2-309;

(3) commercial or financial information acquired or prepared by a governmental entity to the extent that disclosure would lead to financial speculations in currencies, securities, or commodities that will interfere with a planned transaction by the governmental entity or cause substantial financial injury to the governmental entity or state economy;

(4) records the disclosure of which could cause commercial injury to, or confer a competitive advantage upon a potential or actual competitor of, a commercial project entity as defined in Subsection 11-13-103(4);

(5) test questions and answers to be used in future license, certification, registration, employment, or academic examinations;

(6) records the disclosure of which would impair governmental procurement proceedings or give an unfair advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contract or agreement with a governmental entity, except, subject to Subsections (1) and (2), that this Subsection (6) does not restrict the right of a person to have access to, once the contract or grant has been awarded, a bid, proposal, or application submitted to or by a governmental entity in response to:

(a) a request for bids;

(b) a request for proposals;

(c) a grant; or

(d) other similar document;

(7) records that would identify real property or the appraisal or estimated value of real or personal property, including intellectual property, under consideration for public acquisition

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before any rights to the property are acquired unless:

(a) public interest in obtaining access to the information [~~outweighs~~] is greater than or equal to the governmental entity's need to acquire the property on the best terms possible;

(b) the information has already been disclosed to persons not employed by or under a duty of confidentiality to the entity;

(c) in the case of records that would identify property, potential sellers of the described property have already learned of the governmental entity's plans to acquire the property;

(d) in the case of records that would identify the appraisal or estimated value of property, the potential sellers have already learned of the governmental entity's estimated value of the property; or

(e) the property under consideration for public acquisition is a single family residence and the governmental entity seeking to acquire the property has initiated negotiations to acquire the property as required under Section 78B-6-505;

(8) records prepared in contemplation of sale, exchange, lease, rental, or other compensated transaction of real or personal property including intellectual property, which, if disclosed prior to completion of the transaction, would reveal the appraisal or estimated value of the subject property, unless:

(a) the public interest in access [~~outweighs~~] is greater than or equal to the interests in restricting access, including the governmental entity's interest in maximizing the financial benefit of the transaction; or

(b) when prepared by or on behalf of a governmental entity, appraisals or estimates of the value of the subject property have already been disclosed to persons not employed by or under a duty of confidentiality to the entity;

(9) records created or maintained for civil, criminal, or administrative enforcement purposes or audit purposes, or for discipline, licensing, certification, or registration purposes, if release of the records:

(a) reasonably could be expected to interfere with investigations undertaken for enforcement, discipline, licensing, certification, or registration purposes;

(b) reasonably could be expected to interfere with audits, disciplinary, or enforcement proceedings;

(c) would create a danger of depriving a person of a right to a fair trial or impartial

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hearing;

(d) reasonably could be expected to disclose the identity of a source who is not generally known outside of government and, in the case of a record compiled in the course of an investigation, disclose information furnished by a source not generally known outside of government if disclosure would compromise the source; or

(e) reasonably could be expected to disclose investigative or audit techniques, procedures, policies, or orders not generally known outside of government if disclosure would interfere with enforcement or audit efforts;

(10) records the disclosure of which would jeopardize the life or safety of an individual;

(11) records the disclosure of which would jeopardize the security of governmental property, governmental programs, or governmental recordkeeping systems from damage, theft, or other appropriation or use contrary to law or public policy;

(12) records that, if disclosed, would jeopardize the security or safety of a correctional facility, or records relating to incarceration, treatment, probation, or parole, that would interfere with the control and supervision of an offender's incarceration, treatment, probation, or parole;

(13) records that, if disclosed, would reveal recommendations made to the Board of Pardons and Parole by an employee of or contractor for the Department of Corrections, the Board of Pardons and Parole, or the Department of Human Services that are based on the employee's or contractor's supervision, diagnosis, or treatment of any person within the board's jurisdiction;

(14) records and audit workpapers that identify audit, collection, and operational procedures and methods used by the State Tax Commission, if disclosure would interfere with audits or collections;

(15) records of a governmental audit agency relating to an ongoing or planned audit until the final audit is released;

~~[(16) records prepared by or on behalf of a governmental entity solely in anticipation of litigation that are not available under the rules of discovery;]~~

~~[(17) records disclosing an attorney's work product, including the mental impressions or legal theories of an attorney or other representative of a governmental entity concerning litigation;]~~

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~~[(18) records of communications between a governmental entity and an attorney representing, retained, or employed by the governmental entity if the communications would be privileged as provided in Section 78B-1-137;]~~

(16) records that are subject to the attorney client privilege;

(17) records prepared for or by an attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, employee, or agent of a governmental entity for, or in anticipation of, litigation or a judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative proceeding;

~~[(19)]~~ (18) (a) (i) personal files of a state legislator, including personal correspondence to or from a member of the Legislature; and

(ii) notwithstanding Subsection ~~[(19)]~~ (18)(a)(i), correspondence that gives notice of legislative action or policy may not be classified as protected under this section; and

(b) (i) an internal communication that is part of the deliberative process in connection with the preparation of legislation between:

(A) members of a legislative body;

(B) a member of a legislative body and a member of the legislative body's staff; or

(C) members of a legislative body's staff; and

(ii) notwithstanding Subsection ~~[(19)]~~ (18)(b)(i), a communication that gives notice of legislative action or policy may not be classified as protected under this section;

~~[(20)]~~ (19) (a) records in the custody or control of the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, that, if disclosed, would reveal a particular legislator's contemplated legislation or contemplated course of action before the legislator has elected to support the legislation or course of action, or made the legislation or course of action public; and

(b) notwithstanding Subsection ~~[(20)]~~ (19)(a), the form to request legislation submitted to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel is a public document unless a legislator asks that the records requesting the legislation be maintained as protected records until such time as the legislator elects to make the legislation or course of action public;

~~[(21)]~~ (20) research requests from legislators to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel or the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst and research findings prepared in response to these requests;

~~[(22)]~~ (21) drafts, unless otherwise classified as public;

~~[(23)]~~ (22) records concerning a governmental entity's strategy about;

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(a) collective bargaining; or

(b) ~~reasonably anticipated,~~ imminent~~,~~ or pending litigation;

~~(24)~~ (23) records of investigations of loss occurrences and analyses of loss occurrences that may be covered by the Risk Management Fund, the Employers' Reinsurance Fund, the Uninsured Employers' Fund, or similar divisions in other governmental entities;

~~(25)~~ (24) records, other than personnel evaluations, that contain a personal recommendation concerning an individual if disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, or disclosure is not in the public interest;

~~(26)~~ (25) records that reveal the location of historic, prehistoric, paleontological, or biological resources that if known would jeopardize the security of those resources or of valuable historic, scientific, educational, or cultural information;

~~(27)~~ (26) records of independent state agencies if the disclosure of the records would conflict with the fiduciary obligations of the agency;

~~(28)~~ (27) records of an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102 regarding tenure evaluations, appointments, applications for admissions, retention decisions, and promotions, which could be properly discussed in a meeting closed in accordance with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, provided that records of the final decisions about tenure, appointments, retention, promotions, or those students admitted, may not be classified as protected under this section;

~~(29)~~ (28) records of the governor's office, including budget recommendations, legislative proposals, and policy statements, that if disclosed would reveal the governor's contemplated policies or contemplated courses of action before the governor has implemented or rejected those policies or courses of action or made them public;

~~(30)~~ (29) records of the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst relating to budget analysis, revenue estimates, and fiscal notes of proposed legislation before issuance of the final recommendations in these areas;

~~(31)~~ (30) records provided by the United States or by a government entity outside the state that are given to the governmental entity with a requirement that they be managed as protected records if the providing entity certifies that the record would not be subject to public disclosure if retained by it;

~~(32)~~ (31) transcripts, minutes, or reports of the closed portion of a meeting of a public



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body except as provided in Section 52-4-206;

~~[(33)]~~ (32) records that would reveal the contents of settlement negotiations but not including final settlements or empirical data to the extent that they are not otherwise exempt from disclosure;

~~[(34)]~~ (33) memoranda prepared by staff and used in the decision-making process by an administrative law judge, a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole, or a member of any other body charged by law with performing a quasi-judicial function;

~~[(35)]~~ (34) records that would reveal negotiations regarding assistance or incentives offered by or requested from a governmental entity for the purpose of encouraging a person to expand or locate a business in Utah, but only if disclosure would result in actual economic harm to the person or place the governmental entity at a competitive disadvantage, but this section may not be used to restrict access to a record evidencing a final contract;

~~[(36)]~~ (35) materials to which access must be limited for purposes of securing or maintaining the governmental entity's proprietary protection of intellectual property rights including patents, copyrights, and trade secrets;

~~[(37)]~~ (36) the name of a donor or a prospective donor to a governmental entity, including an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102, and other information concerning the donation that could reasonably be expected to reveal the identity of the donor, provided that:

(a) the donor requests anonymity in writing;

(b) any terms, conditions, restrictions, or privileges relating to the donation may not be classified protected by the governmental entity under this Subsection ~~[(37)]~~ (36); and

(c) except for an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102, the governmental unit to which the donation is made is primarily engaged in educational, charitable, or artistic endeavors, and has no regulatory or legislative authority over the donor, a member of the donor's immediate family, or any entity owned or controlled by the donor or the donor's immediate family;

~~[(38)]~~ (37) accident reports, except as provided in Sections 41-6a-404, 41-12a-202, and 73-18-13;

~~[(39)]~~ (38) a notification of workers' compensation insurance coverage described in Section 34A-2-205;

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~~[(40)]~~ (39) (a) the following records of an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102, which have been developed, discovered, disclosed to, or received by or on behalf of faculty, staff, employees, or students of the institution:

(i) unpublished lecture notes;

(ii) unpublished notes, data, and information:

(A) relating to research; and

(B) of:

(I) the institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102; or

(II) a sponsor of sponsored research;

(iii) unpublished manuscripts;

(iv) creative works in process;

(v) scholarly correspondence; and

(vi) confidential information contained in research proposals;

(b) Subsection ~~[(40)]~~ (39)(a) may not be construed to prohibit disclosure of public information required pursuant to Subsection 53B-16-302(2)(a) or (b); and

(c) Subsection ~~[(40)]~~ (39)(a) may not be construed to affect the ownership of a record;

~~[(41)]~~ (40) (a) records in the custody or control of the Office of Legislative Auditor General that would reveal the name of a particular legislator who requests a legislative audit prior to the date that audit is completed and made public; and

(b) notwithstanding Subsection ~~[(41)]~~ (40)(a), a request for a legislative audit submitted to the Office of the Legislative Auditor General is a public document unless the legislator asks that the records in the custody or control of the Office of Legislative Auditor General that would reveal the name of a particular legislator who requests a legislative audit be maintained as protected records until the audit is completed and made public;

~~[(42)]~~ (41) records that provide detail as to the location of an explosive, including a map or other document that indicates the location of:

(a) a production facility; or

(b) a magazine;

~~[(43)]~~ (42) information:

(a) contained in the statewide database of the Division of Aging and Adult Services

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created by Section 62A-3-311.1; or

(b) received or maintained in relation to the Identity Theft Reporting Information System (IRIS) established under Section 67-5-22;

~~[(44)]~~ (43) information contained in the Management Information System and Licensing Information System described in Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services;

~~[(45)]~~ (44) information regarding National Guard operations or activities in support of the National Guard's federal mission;

~~[(46)]~~ (45) records provided by any pawn or secondhand business to a law enforcement agency or to the central database in compliance with Title 13, Chapter 32a, Pawnshop and Secondhand Merchandise Transaction Information Act;

~~[(47)]~~ (46) information regarding food security, risk, and vulnerability assessments performed by the Department of Agriculture and Food;

~~[(48)]~~ (47) except to the extent that the record is exempt from this chapter pursuant to Section 63G-2-106, records related to an emergency plan or program, a copy of which is provided to or prepared or maintained by the Division of Emergency Management, and the disclosure of which would jeopardize:

- (a) the safety of the general public; or
- (b) the security of:
  - (i) governmental property;
  - (ii) governmental programs; or
  - (iii) the property of a private person who provides the Division of Emergency

Management information;

~~[(49)]~~ (48) records of the Department of Agriculture and Food relating to the National Animal Identification System or any other program that provides for the identification, tracing, or control of livestock diseases, including any program established under Title 4, Chapter 24, Utah Livestock Brand and Anti-theft Act or Title 4, Chapter 31, Livestock Inspection and Quarantine;

~~[(50)]~~ (49) as provided in Section 26-39-501:

(a) information or records held by the Department of Health related to a complaint regarding a child care program or residential child care which the department is unable to substantiate; and

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(b) information or records related to a complaint received by the Department of Health from an anonymous complainant regarding a child care program or residential child care;

~~[(51)]~~ (50) unless otherwise classified as public under Section 63G-2-301 and except as provided under Section 41-1a-116, an individual's home address, home telephone number, or personal mobile phone number, if:

(a) the individual is required to provide the information in order to comply with a law, ordinance, rule, or order of a government entity; and

(b) the subject of the record has a reasonable expectation that this information will be kept confidential due to:

(i) the nature of the law, ordinance, rule, or order; and

(ii) the individual complying with the law, ordinance, rule, or order;

~~[(52)]~~ (51) the name, home address, work addresses, and telephone numbers of an individual that is engaged in, or that provides goods or services for, medical or scientific research that is:

(a) conducted within the state system of higher education, as defined in Section 53B-1-102; and

(b) conducted using animals;

~~[(53)]~~ (52) an initial proposal under Title 63M, Chapter 1, Part 26, Government Procurement Private Proposal Program, to the extent not made public by rules made under that chapter;

~~[(54)]~~ (53) in accordance with Section 78A-12-203, any record of the Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission concerning an individual commissioner's vote on whether or not to recommend that the voters retain a judge;

~~[(55)]~~ (54) information collected and a report prepared by the Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission concerning a judge, unless Section 20A-7-702 or Title 78A, Chapter 12, Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission Act, requires disclosure of, or makes public, the information or report;

~~[(56)]~~ (55) records contained in the Management Information System created in Section 62A-4a-1003;

~~[(57)]~~ (56) records provided or received by the Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office in furtherance of any contract or other agreement made in accordance with Section

## SB0177S01 compared with SB0177

63J-4-603;

~~[(58)]~~ (57) information requested by and provided to the Utah State 911 Committee under Section 53-10-602;

~~[(59)]~~ (58) recorded Children's Justice Center investigative interviews, both video and audio, the release of which are governed by Section 77-37-4;

~~[(60)]~~ (59) in accordance with Section 73-10-33:

(a) a management plan for a water conveyance facility in the possession of the Division of Water Resources or the Board of Water Resources; or

(b) an outline of an emergency response plan in possession of the state or a county or municipality;

~~[(61)]~~ (60) the following records in the custody or control of the Office of Inspector General of Medicaid Services, created in Section 63J-4a-201:

(a) records that would disclose information relating to allegations of personal misconduct, gross mismanagement, or illegal activity of a person if the information or allegation cannot be corroborated by the Office of Inspector General of Medicaid Services through other documents or evidence, and the records relating to the allegation are not relied upon by the Office of Inspector General of Medicaid Services in preparing a final investigation report or final audit report;

(b) records and audit workpapers to the extent they would disclose the identity of a person who, during the course of an investigation or audit, communicated the existence of any Medicaid fraud, waste, or abuse, or a violation or suspected violation of a law, rule, or regulation adopted under the laws of this state, a political subdivision of the state, or any recognized entity of the United States, if the information was disclosed on the condition that the identity of the person be protected;

(c) before the time that an investigation or audit is completed and the final investigation or final audit report is released, records or drafts circulated to a person who is not an employee or head of a governmental entity for the person's response or information;

(d) records that would disclose an outline or part of any investigation, audit survey plan, or audit program; or

(e) requests for an investigation or audit, if disclosure would risk circumvention of an investigation or audit;

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~~[(62)]~~ (61) records that reveal methods used by the Office of Inspector General of Medicaid Services, the fraud unit, or the Department of Health, to discover Medicaid fraud, waste, or abuse;

~~[(63)]~~ (62) information provided to the Department of Health or the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing under Subsection 58-68-304(3) or (4); and

~~[(64)]~~ (63) a record described in Section 63G-12-210.

Section 11. Section **63G-2-309** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-309. Confidentiality claims.**

(1) (a) (i) Any person who provides to a governmental entity a record that the person believes should be protected under Subsection 63G-2-305(1) or (2) or both Subsections 63G-2-305(1) and (2) shall provide with the record:

(A) a written claim of business confidentiality; and

(B) a concise statement of reasons supporting the claim of business confidentiality.

(ii) Any of the following who provides to an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102 a record that the person or governmental entity believes should be protected under Subsection 63G-2-305~~[(40)]~~(39)(a)(ii) or (vi) or both Subsections 63G-2-305~~[(40)]~~(39)(a)(ii) and (vi) shall provide the institution within the state system of higher education a written claim of business confidentiality in accordance with Section 53B-16-304:

(A) a person;

(B) a federal governmental entity;

(C) a state governmental entity; or

(D) a local governmental entity.

(b) A person or governmental entity who complies with this Subsection (1) shall be notified by the governmental entity to whom the request for a record is made if:

(i) a record claimed to be protected under one of the following is classified public:

(A) Subsection 63G-2-305(1);

(B) Subsection 63G-2-305(2);

(C) Subsection 63G-2-305~~[(40)]~~(39)(a)(ii);

(D) Subsection 63G-2-305~~[(40)]~~(39)(a)(vi); or

(E) a combination of the provisions described in Subsections (1)(b)(i)(A) through (D);

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or

(ii) the governmental entity to whom the request for a record is made determines that the record claimed to be protected under a provision listed in Subsection (1)(b)(i) should be released after balancing interests under Subsection 63G-2-201(5)(b) or 63G-2-401(6).

(2) Except as provided by court order, the governmental entity to whom the request for a record is made may not disclose a record claimed to be protected under a provision listed in Subsection (1)(b)(i) but which the governmental entity or records committee determines should be disclosed until the period in which to bring an appeal expires or the end of the appeals process, including judicial appeal. This Subsection (2) does not apply where the claimant, after notice, has waived the claim by not appealing or intervening before the records committee.

(3) Disclosure or acquisition of information under this chapter does not constitute misappropriation under Subsection 13-24-2(2).

Section 12. Section **63G-2-401** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-401. Appeal to head of governmental entity.**

(1) (a) Any person aggrieved by a governmental entity's access determination under this chapter, including a person not a party to the governmental entity's proceeding, may appeal the determination within 30 days to the chief administrative officer of the governmental entity by filing a notice of appeal.

(b) If a governmental entity claims extraordinary circumstances and specifies the date when the records will be available under Subsection 63G-2-204(3), and, if the requester believes the extraordinary circumstances do not exist or that the time specified is unreasonable, the requester may appeal the governmental entity's claim of extraordinary circumstances or date for compliance within 30 days after notification of a claim of extraordinary circumstances by the governmental entity, despite the lack of a "determination" or its equivalent under Subsection 63G-2-204(7).

(2) The notice of appeal shall contain the following information:

(a) the petitioner's name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number; and

(b) the relief sought.

(3) The petitioner may file a short statement of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the appeal.

(4) (a) If the appeal involves a record that is the subject of a business confidentiality

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claim under Section 63G-2-309, the chief administrative officer shall:

(i) send notice of the requester's appeal to the business confidentiality claimant within three business days after receiving notice, except that if notice under this section must be given to more than 35 persons, it shall be given as soon as reasonably possible; and

(ii) send notice of the business confidentiality claim and the schedule for the chief administrative officer's determination to the requester within three business days after receiving notice of the requester's appeal.

(b) The claimant shall have seven business days after notice is sent by the administrative officer to submit further support for the claim of business confidentiality.

(5) (a) The chief administrative officer shall make a determination on the appeal within the following period of time:

(i) within five business days after the chief administrative officer's receipt of the notice of appeal; or

(ii) within 12 business days after the governmental entity sends the requester's notice of appeal to a person who submitted a claim of business confidentiality.

(b) If the chief administrative officer fails to make a determination within the time specified in Subsection (5)(a), the failure shall be considered the equivalent of an order denying the appeal.

(c) The provisions of this section notwithstanding, the parties participating in the proceeding may, by agreement, extend the time periods specified in this section.

(6) ~~[The]~~ Except as provided in Section 63G-2-406, the chief administrative officer 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 under Subsection 63G-2-302(2) or protected under Section 63G-2-305 if the interests favoring access ~~[outweigh]~~ are greater than or equal to the interests favoring restriction of access.

(7) The governmental entity shall send written notice of the determination of the chief administrative officer to all participants. If the chief administrative officer affirms the denial in whole or in part, the denial shall include a statement that the requester has the right to appeal the denial to either the records committee or district court, the time limits for filing an appeal, and the name and business address of the executive secretary of the records committee.



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(8) A person aggrieved by a governmental entity's classification or designation determination under this chapter, but who is not requesting access to the records, may appeal that determination using the procedures provided in this section. If a nonrequester is the only appellant, the procedures provided in this section shall apply, except that the determination on the appeal shall be made within 30 days after receiving the notice of appeal.

(9) The duties of the chief administrative officer under this section may be delegated.

Section 13. Section **63G-2-403** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-403. Appeals to the records committee.**

(1) A petitioner, including an aggrieved person who did not participate in the appeal to the governmental entity's chief administrative officer, may appeal to the records committee by filing a notice of appeal with the executive secretary no later than:

(a) 30 days after the day on which the chief administrative officer of the governmental entity [~~has granted or denied~~] grants or denies the record request in whole or in part, including a denial under Subsection 63G-2-204[~~(7)~~](8);

(b) 45 days after the day on which the original request for a record is made if:

(i) the circumstances described in Subsection 63G-2-401(1)(b) occur; and

(ii) the chief administrative officer failed to make a determination under Section 63G-2-401.

(2) The notice of appeal shall contain the following information:

(a) the petitioner's name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number;

(b) a copy of any denial of the record request; and

(c) the relief sought.

(3) The petitioner:

(a) shall, on the day on which the petitioner files an appeal to the records committee, serve a copy of the appeal on the government entity, described in Subsection (1), to which the appeal relates; and

(b) may file a short statement of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the appeal.

(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), no later than five business days after receiving a notice of appeal, the executive secretary of the records committee shall:

(i) schedule a hearing for the records committee to discuss the appeal at the next

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regularly scheduled committee meeting falling at least 14 days after the date the notice of appeal is filed but no longer than 52 calendar days after the date the notice of appeal was filed except that the records committee may schedule an expedited hearing upon application of the petitioner and good cause shown;

(ii) send a copy of the notice of hearing to the petitioner; and

(iii) send a copy of the notice of appeal, supporting statement, and a notice of hearing

to:

(A) each member of the records committee;

(B) the records officer and the chief administrative officer of the governmental entity from which the appeal originated;

(C) any person who made a business confidentiality claim under Section 63G-2-309 for a record that is the subject of the appeal; and

(D) all persons who participated in the proceedings before the governmental entity's chief administrative officer.

(b) (i) The executive secretary of the records committee may decline to schedule a hearing if the record series that is the subject of the appeal has been found by the committee in a previous hearing involving the same government entity to be appropriately classified as private, controlled, or protected.

(ii) (A) If the executive secretary of the records committee declines to schedule a hearing, the executive secretary of the records committee shall send a notice to the petitioner indicating that the request for hearing has been denied and the reason for the denial.

(B) The committee shall make rules to implement this section as provided by Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

(5) (a) A written statement of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the governmental entity's position must be submitted to the executive secretary of the records committee not later than five business days before the hearing.

(b) The governmental entity shall send a copy of the written statement to the petitioner by first class mail, postage prepaid. The executive secretary shall forward a copy of the written statement to each member of the records committee.

(6) (a) No later than 10 business days after the notice of appeal is sent by the executive secretary, a person whose legal interests may be substantially affected by the proceeding may

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file a request for intervention before the records committee.

(b) Any written statement of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the intervener's position shall be filed with the request for intervention.

(c) The person seeking intervention shall provide copies of the statement described in Subsection (6)(b) to all parties to the proceedings before the records committee.

(7) The records committee shall hold a hearing within the period of time described in Subsection (4).

(8) At the hearing, the records committee shall allow the parties to testify, present evidence, and comment on the issues. The records committee may allow other interested persons to comment on the issues.

(9) (a) The records committee may review the disputed records. However, if the committee is weighing the various interests under Subsection (11), the committee must review the disputed records. The review shall be in camera.

(b) Members of the records committee may not disclose any information or record reviewed by the committee in camera unless the disclosure is otherwise authorized by this chapter.

(10) (a) Discovery is prohibited, but the records committee may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence.

(b) When the subject of a records committee subpoena disobeys or fails to comply with the subpoena, the records committee may file a motion for an order to compel obedience to the subpoena with the district court.

(c) The records committee's review shall be de novo.

(11) (a) No later than ~~five~~ seven business days after the hearing, the records committee shall issue a signed order either granting the petition in whole or in part or upholding the determination of the governmental entity in whole or in part.

(b) ~~The~~ Except as provided in Section 63G-2-406, the records committee 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 public interest favoring access ~~[outweighs]~~ is greater than or equal to the interest favoring restriction of access.

(c) In making a determination under Subsection (11)(b), the records committee shall

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consider and, where appropriate, limit the requester's use and further disclosure of the record in order to protect:

(i) privacy interests in the case of a private or controlled record;

(ii) business confidentiality interests in the case of a record protected under Subsection 63G-2-305(1), (2), [~~(40)~~] (39)(a)(ii), or [~~(40)~~] (39)(a)(vi); and

(iii) privacy interests or the public interest in the case of other protected records.

(12) The order of the records committee shall include:

(a) a statement of reasons for the decision, including citations to this chapter, court rule or order, another state statute, federal statute, or federal regulation that governs disclosure of the record, provided that the citations do not disclose private, controlled, or protected information;

(b) a description of the record or portions of the record to which access was ordered or denied, provided that the description does not disclose private, controlled, or protected information or information exempt from disclosure under Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b);

(c) a statement that any party to the proceeding before the records committee may appeal the records committee's decision to district court; and

(d) a brief summary of the appeals process, the time limits for filing an appeal, and a notice that in order to protect its rights on appeal, the party may wish to seek advice from an attorney.

(13) If the records committee fails to issue a decision within 57 calendar days of the filing of the notice of appeal, that failure shall be considered the equivalent of an order denying the appeal. The petitioner shall notify the records committee in writing if the petitioner considers the appeal denied.

(14) (a) Unless a notice of intent to appeal is filed under Subsection (14)(b), each party to the proceeding shall comply with the order of the records committee.

(b) If a party disagrees with the order of the records committee, that party may file a notice of intent to appeal the order of the records committee.

(c) If the records committee orders the governmental entity to produce a record and no appeal is filed, or if, as a result of the appeal, the governmental entity is required to produce a record, the governmental entity shall:

(i) produce the record; and

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(ii) file a notice of compliance with the records committee.

(d) (i) If the governmental entity that is ordered to produce a record fails to file a notice of compliance or a notice of intent to appeal, the records committee may do either or both of the following:

(A) impose a civil penalty of up to \$500 for each day of continuing noncompliance; or

(B) send written notice of the governmental entity's noncompliance to:

(I) the governor for executive branch entities;

(II) the Legislative Management Committee for legislative branch entities; and

(III) the Judicial Council for judicial branch agencies entities.

(ii) In imposing a civil penalty, the records committee shall consider the gravity and circumstances of the violation, including whether the failure to comply was due to neglect or was willful or intentional.

Section 14. Section **63G-2-404** is amended to read:

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

(1) (a) Any party to a proceeding before the records committee may petition for judicial review by the district court of the records committee's order.

(b) The petition shall be filed no later than 30 days after the date of the records committee's order.

(c) The records committee is a necessary party to the petition for judicial review.

(d) The executive secretary of the records committee shall be served with notice of the petition in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

(2) (a) A requester may petition for judicial review by the district court of a governmental entity's determination as specified in Subsection 63G-2-402(1)(b).

(b) The requester shall file a petition no later than:

(i) 30 days after the governmental entity has responded to the records request by either providing the requested records or denying the request in whole or in part;

(ii) 35 days after the original request if the governmental entity failed to respond to the request; or

(iii) 45 days after the original request for records if:

(A) the circumstances described in Subsection 63G-2-401(1)(b) occur; and

(B) the chief administrative officer failed to make a determination under Section

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63G-2-401.

(3) The petition for judicial review shall be 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 brought a prior appeal to 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.

(4) If the appeal is based on the denial of access to a protected record, the court shall allow the claimant of business confidentiality to provide to the court the reasons for the claim of business confidentiality.

(5) All additional pleadings and proceedings in the district court are governed by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

(6) The district court may review the disputed records. The review shall be in camera.

(7) The court shall:

(a) make its decision de novo, but 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.

(8) (a) [~~The~~] 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 [~~outweighs~~] 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.

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Section 15. Section **63G-2-405** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-405. Confidential treatment of records for which no exemption applies.**

(1) A court may, on appeal or in a declaratory or other action, order the confidential treatment of records for which no exemption from disclosure applies if:

(a) there are compelling interests favoring restriction of access to the record; and

(b) the interests favoring restriction of access clearly [~~outweigh~~] are greater than or equal to the interests favoring access.

(2) If a governmental entity requests a court to restrict access to a record under this section, the court shall require the governmental entity to pay the reasonable [~~attorneys'~~] attorney fees incurred by the lead party in opposing the governmental entity's request, if:

(a) the court finds that no statutory or constitutional exemption from disclosure could reasonably apply to the record in question; and

(b) the court denies confidential treatment under this section.

(3) This section does not apply to records that are specifically required to be public under statutory provisions outside of this chapter or under Section 63G-2-301, except as provided in Subsection (4).

(4) (a) Access to drafts and empirical data in drafts may be limited under this section, but the court may consider, in its evaluation of interests favoring restriction of access, only those interests that relate to the underlying information, and not to the deliberative nature of the record.

(b) Access to original data in a computer program may be limited under this section, but the court may consider, in its evaluation of interests favoring restriction of access, only those interests that relate to the underlying information, and not to the status of that data as part of a computer program.

Section 16. Section **63G-2-406** is enacted to read:

### **63G-2-406. Evidentiary standards for release of certain enforcement and litigation records.**

(1) A record that is classified as protected under Subsection 63G-2-305(9), (16), (17), (22), (23), or (32) may be ordered to be disclosed under the provisions of Subsection 63G-2-401(6), 63G-2-403(11)(b), or 63G-2-404(8)(a) only if the person or party seeking disclosure of the record has established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the public

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interest favoring access is equal to or greater than the interest favoring restriction of access.

(2) A record that is classified as protected under Subsection 63G-2-305(10) may be ordered to be disclosed under the provisions of Subsection 63G-2-401(6), 63G-2-403(11)(b), or 63G-2-404(8) only if the person or party seeking disclosure of the record has established, by clear and convincing evidence, that the public interest favoring access is equal to or greater than the interest favoring restriction of access.

Section 17. Section **63G-2-801** is amended to read:

### **63G-2-801. Criminal penalties.**

(1) (a) A public employee or other person who has lawful access to any private, controlled, or protected record under this chapter, and who intentionally discloses, provides a copy of, or improperly uses a private, controlled, or protected record knowing that the disclosure or use is prohibited under this chapter, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(b) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (1)(a) that the actor used or released private, controlled, or protected information in the reasonable belief that the use or disclosure of the information was necessary to expose a violation of law involving government corruption, abuse of office, or misappropriation of public funds or property.

(c) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (1)(a) that the record could have lawfully been released to the recipient if it had been properly classified.

(d) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (1)(a) that the public employee or other person disclosed, provided, or used the record based on a good faith belief that the disclosure, provision, or use was in accordance with the law.

(2) (a) A person who by false pretenses, bribery, or theft, gains access to or obtains a copy of any private, controlled, or protected record to which the person is not legally entitled is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(b) No person shall be guilty under Subsection (2)(a) who receives the record, information, or copy after the fact and without prior knowledge of or participation in the false pretenses, bribery, or theft.

(3) (a) A public employee who intentionally refuses to release a record, the disclosure of which the employee knows is required by law [~~or by final unappealed order from a governmental entity, the records committee, or a court~~], is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

(b) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (3)(a) that the public employee's



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failure to release the record was based on a good faith belief that the public employee was acting in accordance with the requirements of law.

(c) A public employee who intentionally refuses to release a record, the disclosure of which the employee knows is required by a final unappealed order from a government entity, the records committee, or a court is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Section 18. Section **78A-4-106** is amended to read:

### **78A-4-106. Appellate Mediation Office -- Protected records and information -- Governmental immunity.**

(1) Unless a more restrictive rule of court is adopted pursuant to Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b), information and records relating to any matter on appeal received or generated by the Chief Appellate Mediator or other staff of the Appellate Mediation Office as a result of any party's participation or lack of participation in the settlement program shall be maintained as protected records pursuant to Subsections 63G-2-305(16), (17), [~~(18)~~] and [~~(33)~~] (32).

(2) In addition to the access restrictions on protected records provided in Section 63G-2-202, the information and records may not be disclosed to judges, staff, or employees of any court of this state.

(3) The Chief Appellate Mediator may disclose statistical and other demographic information as may be necessary and useful to report on the status and to allow supervision and oversight of the Appellate Mediation Office.

(4) When acting as mediators, the Chief Appellate Mediator and other professional staff of the Appellate Mediation Office shall be immune from liability pursuant to Title 63G, Chapter 7, Governmental Immunity Act of Utah.

(5) Pursuant to Utah Constitution, Article VIII, Section 4, the Supreme Court may exercise overall supervision of the Appellate Mediation Office as part of the appellate process.

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**Legislative Review Note**

— as of ~~2-15-12 1:53 PM~~

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~~Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel~~