

- 28 **63G-7-101**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 342
- 29 **63G-7-102**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 350
- 30 **63G-7-301**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 342
- 31 **63G-7-403**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
- 32 **63G-7-601**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

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

34 Section 1. Section **63G-7-101** is amended to read:

35 **63G-7-101. Title -- Scope of waivers and retentions of immunity.**

36 (1) This chapter is known as the "Governmental Immunity Act of Utah."

37 (2) The scope of the waivers and retentions of immunity found in this comprehensive
38 chapter:

39 (a) applies to all functions of government, no matter how labeled; and

40 (b) governs all claims against governmental entities or against their employees or agents
41 arising out of the performance of the employee's duties, within the scope of employment, or
42 under color of authority.

43 (3) A governmental entity and an employee of a governmental entity retain immunity
44 from suit unless that immunity has been expressly waived in this chapter.

45 (4) A governmental entity and an employee of a governmental entity retain immunity
46 from suit if an injury arises out of or in connection with, or results from, conduct or a condition
47 described in Subsection 63G-7-201(3) or (4), even if immunity from suit for the injury is
48 waived under Section 63G-7-301.

49 Section 2. Section **63G-7-102** is amended to read:

50 **63G-7-102. Definitions.**

51 As used in this chapter:

52 (1) "Arises out of or in connection with, or results from," when used to describe the
53 relationship between conduct or a condition and an injury, means that:

54 (a) there is some causal relationship between the conduct or condition and the injury;

55 (b) the causal relationship is more than any causal ~~H~~→ **[relationship] connection** ←~~H~~ but
56 less than proximate

57 cause; and

58 (c) the causal relationship is sufficient to conclude that the injury originates with, flows