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JOINT RESOLUTION ADOPTING PRIVILEGE UNDER

**RULES OF EVIDENCE** 

2019 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: V. Lowry Snow

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, two-thirds of all members elected to each

As provided in Utah Constitution Article VIII, Section 4, the Legislature may amend



of the two houses voting in favor thereof:

26	rules of procedure and evidence adopted by the Utah Supreme Court upon a two-thirds vote of
27	all members of both houses of the Legislature:
28	Section 1. Rule 512, Utah Rules of Evidence is enacted to read:
29	Rule 512. Victim Communications.
30	(a) Definitions.
31	(a) (1) "Advocacy services" means the same as that term is defined in UCA §
32	<u>77-38-403.</u>
33	(a) (2) "Confidential communication" means a communication that is intended to be
34	confidential between a victim and a victim advocate for the purpose of obtaining advocacy
35	services as defined in UCA § 77-38-403.
36	(a) (3) "Criminal justice system victim advocate" means the same as that term is
37	defined in UCA § 77-38-403.
38	(a) (4) "Health care provider" means the same as that term is defined in UCA §
39	<u>78B-3-403.</u>
40	(a) (5) "Mental health therapist" means same as that term is defined in UCA §
41	<u>58-60-102.</u>
42	(a) (6) "Victim" means an individual defined as a victim in UCA § 77-38-403.
43	(a) (7) "Victim advocate" means the same as that term is defined in UCA § 77-38-403.
44	(b) Statement of the Privilege. A victim communicating with a victim advocate has a
45	privilege during the victim's life to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from
46	disclosing a confidential communication.
47	(c) Who May Claim the Privilege. The privilege may be claimed by the victim
48	engaged in a confidential communication, or the guardian or conservator of the victim engaged
49	in a confidential communication if the guardian or conservator is not the accused. An
50	individual who is a victim advocate at the time of a confidential communication is presumed to
51	have authority during the life of the victim to claim the privilege on behalf of the victim.
52	(d) Exceptions. An exception to the privilege exists in the following circumstances:
53	(d) (1) when the victim, or the victim's guardian or conservator if the guardian or
54	conservator is not the accused, provides written, informed, and voluntary consent for the
55	disclosure, and the written disclosure contains:
56	(d) (1) (A) the specific confidential communication subject to disclosure;

57	(d) (1) (B) the limited purpose of the disclosure; and
58	(d) (1) (C) the name of the individual or party to which the specific confidential
59	communication may be disclosed.
60	(d) (2) when the confidential communication is required to be disclosed under Title
61	62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, or Section 62A-3-305;
62	(d) (3) when the confidential communication is evidence of a victim being in clear and
63	immediate danger to the victim's self or others;
64	(d) (4) when the confidential communication is evidence that the victim has committed
65	a crime, plans to commit a crime, or intends to conceal a crime;
66	(d) (5) if the confidential communication is with a victim advocate, the victim advocate
67	may disclose the confidential communication to a law enforcement officer, health care
68	provider, mental health therapist, domestic violence shelter employee, or member of a
69	multidisciplinary team assembled by a Children's Justice Center or law enforcement agency for
70	the purpose of providing advocacy services;
71	(d) (6) if the confidential communication is with a criminal justice system victim
72	advocate, the criminal justice system victim advocate must disclose to a prosecutor under UCA
73	<u>§ 77-38-405;</u>
74	(d) (7) if the confidential communication is with a criminal justice victim advocate,
75	and a court determines, after the victim has been notified and afforded an opportunity to be
76	heard at an in camera review, that:
77	(d) (7) (A) the probative value of the confidential communication and the interest of
78	justice served by the admission of the confidential communication substantially outweigh the
79	adverse effect of the admission of the confidential communication on the victim or the
80	relationship between the victim and the victim advocate; or
81	(d) (7) (B) the confidential communication is exculpatory evidence, including
82	impeachment evidence.