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STATE AFFAIRS IN GENERAL

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CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT RECORDS ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT ACT

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PART 2

ACCESS TO RECORDS

63-2-207. Subpoenas — Court ordered disclosure for discovery.

(1) Subpoenas and other methods of discovery under the state or federal statutes or rules of civil, criminal, administrative, or legislative procedure are not written requests under Section 63-2-204.

(2) (a) (i) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (2)(c), in judicial or administrative proceedings in which an individual is requesting discovery of records classified private, controlled, or protected under this chapter, or otherwise restricted from access by other statutes, the court, or an administrative law judge shall follow the procedure in Subsection 63-2-202(7) before ordering disclosure.

(ii) Until the court or an administrative law judge orders disclosure, these records are privileged from discovery.

(b) If, the court or administrative order requires disclosure, the terms of the order may limit the requester's further use and disclosure of the record in accordance with Subsection 63-2-202(7), in order to protect the privacy interests recognized in this chapter.

(c) Unless a court or administrative law judge imposes limitations in a restrictive order, this section does not limit the right to obtain:

(i) records through the procedures set forth in this chapter; or

(ii) medical records discoverable under state or federal court rules as authorized by Subsection 63-2-302(3).

History: C. 1953, 63-2-207, enacted by L. 1992, ch. 280, § 24; 1994, ch. 99, § 1; 1998, ch. 303, § 1.

Amendment Notes. — The 1998 amendment, effective May 4, 1998, divided Subsection (2)(a), redesignating existing Subsection (2)(a) as (2)(a)(i) and adding the (2)(a)(ii) designation;

in Subsection (2)(a)(i) added "except as otherwise provided in Subsection (2)(c)" at the beginning and substituted "chapter" for "act" in the middle; divided Subsection (2)(c), adding the (i) designation; added Subsection (2)(a)(ii); and made stylistic changes throughout the section.

PART 3

CLASSIFICATION

63-2-302. Private records.

(1) The following records are private:

(a) records concerning an individual's eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits, social services, welfare benefits, or the determination of benefit levels;

(b) records containing data on individuals describing medical history, diagnosis, condition, treatment, evaluation, or similar medical data;

(c) records of publicly funded libraries that when examined alone or with other records identify a patron;

(d) records received or generated for a Senate or House Ethics Committee concerning any alleged violation of the rules on legislative ethics, prior to the meeting, and after the meeting, if the ethics committee meeting was closed to the public;

(e) records received or generated for a Senate confirmation committee concerning character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual:

(i) if prior to the meeting, the chair of the committee determines release of the records:

(A) reasonably could be expected to interfere with the investigation undertaken by the committee; or

(B) would create a danger of depriving a person of a right to a fair proceeding or impartial hearing;

(ii) after the meeting, if the meeting was closed to the public;

(f) records concerning a current or former employee of, or applicant for employment with, a governmental entity that would disclose that individual's home address, home telephone number, social security number, insurance coverage, marital status, or payroll deductions; and

(g) that part of a record indicating a person's social security number if provided under Section 31A-23-202, 31A-26-202, 58-1-301, 61-1-4, or 61-2-6.

(2) The following records are private if properly classified by a governmental entity:

(a) records concerning a current or former employee of, or applicant for employment with a governmental entity, including performance evaluations and personal status information such as race, religion, or disabilities, but not including records that are public under Subsection 63-2-301(1)(b) or 63-2-301(2)(o), or private under Subsection 63-2-302(1)(b);

(b) records describing an individual's finances, except that the following are public:

(i) records described in Subsection 63-2-301(1);

(ii) information provided to the governmental entity for the purpose of complying with a financial assurance requirement; or

(iii) records that must be disclosed in accordance with another statute;

(c) records of independent state agencies if the disclosure of those records would conflict with the fiduciary obligations of the agency;

(d) other records containing data on individuals the disclosure of which constitutes a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; and

(e) records provided by the United States or by a government entity outside the state that are given with the requirement that the records be managed as private records, if the providing entity states in writing that the record would not be subject to public disclosure if retained by it.

(3) (a) As used in this Subsection (3), "medical records" means medical reports, records, statements, history, diagnosis, condition, treatment, and evaluation.

(b) Medical records in the possession of the University of Utah Hospital, its clinics, doctors, or affiliated entities are not private records or controlled records under Section 63-2-303 when the records are sought:

(i) in connection with any legal or administrative proceeding in which the patient's physical, mental, or emotional condition is an element of any claim or defense; or

(ii) after a patient's death, in any legal or administrative proceeding in which any party relies upon the condition as an element of the claim or defense.

(c) Medical records are subject to production in a legal or administrative proceeding according to state or federal statutes or rules of procedure and

evidence as if the medical records were in the possession of a nongovernmental medical care provider.

History: C. 1953, 63-2-302, enacted by L. 1991, ch. 259, § 19; 1992, ch. 280, § 26; 1995, ch. 74, § 1; 1996, ch. 195, § 1; 1997, ch. 232, § 67; 1998, ch. 303, § 2.

Amendment Notes. — The 1998 amendment, effective May 4, 1998, added Subsection (3).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Financial records.

In an action by a child support obligor against a collection agency for invasion of privacy, the agency could not use a public records defense, since any record of plaintiff's delin-

quent payments could not be disclosed under the Government Records Access and Management Act. *Jones v. United States Child Support Recovery*, 961 F. Supp. 1518 (D. Utah 1997).

CHAPTER 9a

STATE BUILDING OWNERSHIP

Section

63-9a-2. Legislative findings.
63-9a-3. Definitions.
63-9a-6. Obligations issued by authority —

Limitation of liability on obligations — Limitation on amount of obligations issued.

63-9a-2. Legislative findings.

The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

- (1) it is the policy of this state to provide office space and related facilities for state bodies and such other governmental facilities and property, including highways and highway rights-of-way, as may be necessary or desirable, in the most efficient and economical way possible;
- (2) many state bodies are inadequately provided with necessary office space, related facilities, other governmental facilities, and property to serve the public welfare;
- (3) the state is renting space for state bodies in privately owned buildings with funds which could more efficiently and economically be put to use toward the purchase and acquisition of facilities by the state;
- (4) in order to provide for a fully adequate supply of office space, related facilities, other governmental facilities, and property at the lowest possible cost, this Legislature should establish a State Building Ownership Authority for the purpose of financing, owning, leasing, operating, or encumbering such facilities to meet the needs of the state government and to serve the public welfare;
- (5) the foregoing involve public purposes and uses for which public moneys may be borrowed, expended, advanced, loaned, or granted, the activities specified would serve a public purpose in improving or otherwise benefiting the people of this state and, therefore, this act is in the public interest and is hereby so declared as a matter of express legislative determination; and
- (6) the compelling need within this state for the creation of an adequate supply of office space, related facilities, other government facilities, and property for state bodies at a low cost can be best met by the establishment of a body corporate and politic vested with the powers and duties specified in this act.