

1                   **GOVERNMENT RECORDS OMBUDSMAN AMENDMENTS**

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Anthony E. Loubet**

Senate Sponsor: Curtis S. Bramble

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3 **LONG TITLE**

4 **General Description:**

5       This bill modifies provisions relating to government records.

6 **Highlighted Provisions:**

7       This bill:

8       ▸ modifies a provision relating to government records ombudsman mediation of disputes  
9 between requesters and responders;

10       ▸ provides for an appeal of a fee waiver denial;

11       ▸ repeals language making the State Records Committee a necessary party to a petition  
12 seeking judicial review of a decision of the State Records Committee;

13       ▸ requires the government records ombudsman to certify the conclusion of certain  
14 mediations or to the lack of consent to mediation;

15       ▸ requires a notice of a decision on appeal affirming an access denial or a fee waiver  
16 denial to include a statement relating to the requester's right to request mediation; and

17       ▸ suspends a requester's time to file a notice of appeal for a specified time if the requester  
18 has requested mediation.

19 **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

20       None

21 **Other Special Clauses:**

22       None

23 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

24 AMENDS:

25       **63A-12-111**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 254

26       **63G-2-401**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 254, 334

27       **63G-2-402**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 254

28 63G-2-403, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 254

29 63G-2-404, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 516

30

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

32 Section 1. Section 63A-12-111 is amended to read:

33 **63A-12-111 . Government records ombudsman.**

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

35 (b) The government records ombudsman may not be a member of the State Records  
36 Committee created in Section 63G-2-501.

37 (2) (a) The government records ombudsman shall:

38 [~~(a)~~] (i) be familiar with the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records  
39 Access and Management Act;

40 [~~(b)~~] (ii) serve as a resource for a person who is making or responding to a records  
41 request or filing an appeal relating to a records request;

42 [~~(c)~~] ~~upon request, attempt to mediate disputes between requestors and responders;~~  
43 ~~and]~~

44 (iii) upon a request from a requester or responder, and with the consent of both the  
45 requester and responder, mediate a dispute between a requester and responder,  
46 including a dispute between a requester and a governmental entity regarding the  
47 governmental entity's access denial, as defined in Section 63G-2-400.5; and

48 [~~(d)~~] (iv) on an annual basis, electronically transmit a written report to the  
49 Government Operations Interim Committee on the work performed by the  
50 government records ombudsman during the previous year.

51 (b) (i) Before the conclusion of a mediation under Subsection (2)(a)(iii), a requester  
52 or responder may withdraw consent for the mediation.

53 (ii) If a requester or responder withdraws consent under Subsection (2)(b)(i), the  
54 government records ombudsman shall certify, as provided in Subsection (4)(a)(ii),  
55 that the mediation was not concluded because of a lack of the required consent.

56 (3) The government records ombudsman may not testify, or be compelled to testify, before  
57 the State Records Committee created in Section 63G-2-501, another administrative  
58 body, or a court regarding a matter that the government records ombudsman provided  
59 services in relation to under this section.

60 (4) Upon the conclusion of a mediation under Subsection (2)(a)(iii) or upon the government  
61 records ombudsman's determination that the required consent for the mediation is

- 62 lacking, the government records ombudsman shall:  
63 (a) certify in writing that the mediation:  
64 (i) is concluded; or  
65 (ii) did not take place or was not concluded because of a lack of the required consent;  
66 and  
67 (b) provide a copy of the written certification to the requester and the responder.

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

69 **63G-2-401 . Appeal to chief administrative officer -- Notice of the decision of the**  
70 **appeal.**

71 (1) (a) A requester or interested party may appeal an access denial or the denial of a fee  
72 waiver under Subsection 63G-2-203(4) to the chief administrative officer of the  
73 governmental entity by filing a notice of appeal with the chief administrative officer  
74 within 30 days after:

75 (i) for an access denial:

76 (A) the governmental entity sends a notice of denial under Section 63G-2-205, if  
77 the governmental entity denies a record request under Subsection 63G-2-205  
78 (1); or

79 [~~(ii)~~] (B) the record request is considered denied under Subsection 63G-2-204(9),  
80 if that subsection applies[-] ; or

81 (ii) for a denial of a fee waiver, the date the governmental entity notifies the requester  
82 that the fee waiver is denied.

83 (b) If a governmental entity claims extraordinary circumstances and specifies the date  
84 when the records will be available under Subsection 63G-2-204(4), and, if the  
85 requester believes the extraordinary circumstances do not exist or that the date  
86 specified is unreasonable, the requester may appeal the governmental entity's claim  
87 of extraordinary circumstances or date for compliance to the chief administrative  
88 officer by filing a notice of appeal with the chief administrative officer within 30  
89 days after notification of a claim of extraordinary circumstances by the governmental  
90 entity, despite the lack of a "determination" or its equivalent under Subsection  
91 63G-2-204(9).

92 (2) A notice of appeal shall contain:

- 93 (a) the name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number of the requester or  
94 interested party; and  
95 (b) the relief sought.

- 96 (3) The requester or interested party may file a short statement of facts, reasons, and legal  
97 authority in support of the appeal.
- 98 (4) (a) If the appeal involves a record that is the subject of a business confidentiality  
99 claim under Section 63G-2-309, the chief administrative officer shall:
- 100 (i) send notice of the appeal to the business confidentiality claimant within three  
101 business days after receiving notice, except that if notice under this section must  
102 be given to more than 35 persons, it shall be given as soon as reasonably possible;  
103 and
- 104 (ii) send notice of the business confidentiality claim and the schedule for the chief  
105 administrative officer's determination to the requester or interested party within  
106 three business days after receiving notice of the appeal.
- 107 (b) The business confidentiality claimant shall have seven business days after notice is  
108 sent by the administrative officer to submit further support for the claim of business  
109 confidentiality.
- 110 (5) (a) The chief administrative officer shall make a decision on the appeal within:
- 111 (i) (A) 10 business days after the chief administrative officer's receipt of the notice  
112 of appeal; or
- 113 (B) five business days after the chief administrative officer's receipt of the notice  
114 of appeal, if the requester or interested party demonstrates that an expedited  
115 decision benefits the public rather than the requester or interested party; or
- 116 (ii) 12 business days after the governmental entity sends the notice of appeal to a  
117 person who submitted a claim of business confidentiality.
- 118 (b) (i) If the chief administrative officer fails to make a decision on an appeal of an  
119 access denial within the time specified in Subsection (5)(a), the failure is the  
120 equivalent of a decision affirming the access denial.
- 121 (ii) If the chief administrative officer fails to make a decision on an appeal under  
122 Subsection (1)(b) within the time specified in Subsection (5)(a), the failure is the  
123 equivalent of a decision affirming the claim of extraordinary circumstances or the  
124 reasonableness of the date specified when the records will be available.
- 125 (c) The provisions of this section notwithstanding, the parties participating in the  
126 proceeding may, by agreement, extend the time periods specified in this section.
- 127 (6) Except as provided in Section 63G-2-406, the chief administrative officer may, upon  
128 consideration and weighing of the various interests and public policies pertinent to the  
129 classification and disclosure or nondisclosure, order the disclosure of information

130 properly classified as private under Subsection 63G-2-302(2) or protected under Section  
131 63G-2-305 if the interests favoring access are greater than or equal to the interests  
132 favoring restriction of access.

133 (7) (a) The governmental entity shall send written notice of the chief administrative  
134 officer's decision to all participants.

135 (b) If the chief administrative officer's decision is to affirm the access denial in whole or  
136 in part or to affirm the fee waiver denial, the notice under Subsection (7)(a) shall  
137 include:

138 (i) a statement that the requester has a right under Section 63A-12-111 to request the  
139 government records ombudsman to mediate the dispute between the requester and  
140 the governmental entity concerning the access denial or the fee waiver denial;

141 [~~(i)~~] (ii) a statement that the requester or interested party has the right to appeal the  
142 decision, as provided in Section 63G-2-402, to:

143 (A) the State Records Committee or district court; or

144 (B) the local appeals board, if the governmental entity is a political subdivision  
145 and the governmental entity has established a local appeals board;

146 [~~(ii)~~] (iii) the time limits for filing an appeal described in Subsection (7)(b)(ii),  
147 including an explanation of a suspension of the time limits, as provided in  
148 Subsections 63G-2-403(1)(c) and 63G-2-404(1)(b), for a requester if the requester  
149 seeks mediation under Section 63A-12-111; and

150 [~~(iii)~~] (iv) the name and business address of:

151 (A) the executive secretary of the State Records Committee; [~~and~~]

152 (B) the individual designated as the contact individual for the appeals board, if the  
153 governmental entity is a political subdivision that has established an appeals  
154 board under Subsection 63G-2-701(5)(c)[~~;~~]; and

155 (C) the government records ombudsman.

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

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

163 Section 3. Section **63G-2-402** is amended to read:

164 **63G-2-402 . Appealing a decision of a chief administrative officer.**

165 (1) If the decision of the chief administrative officer of a governmental entity under Section  
 166 63G-2-401 is to affirm the denial of a record request or to affirm the denial of a fee  
 167 waiver, the requester may:

168 (a) (i) appeal the decision to the State Records Committee, as provided in Section  
 169 63G-2-403; or

170 (ii) petition for judicial review of the decision in district court, as provided in Section  
 171 63G-2-404; [~~or~~]

172 (b) seek mediation of the access denial or fee waiver denial under Subsection  
 173 63A-12-111(2)(c); or

174 [~~(b)~~] (c) appeal the decision to the local appeals board if:

175 (i) the decision is of a chief administrative officer of a governmental entity that is a  
 176 political subdivision; and

177 (ii) the political subdivision has established a local appeals board.

178 (2) A requester who appeals a chief administrative officer's decision to the State Records  
 179 Committee or a local appeals board does not lose or waive the right to seek judicial  
 180 review of the decision of the State Records Committee or local appeals board.

181 (3) As provided in Section 63G-2-403, an interested party may appeal to the State Records  
 182 Committee a chief administrative officer's decision under Section 63G-2-401 affirming  
 183 an access denial.

184 Section 4. Section **63G-2-403** is amended to read:

185 **63G-2-403 . Appeals to the State Records Committee.**

186 (1) (a) A records committee appellant appeals to the State Records Committee by filing  
 187 a notice of appeal with the executive secretary of the State Records Committee no  
 188 later than 30 days after the date of issuance of the decision being appealed.

189 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a requester may file a notice of appeal with the  
 190 executive secretary of the State Records Committee no later than 45 days after the  
 191 day on which the record request is made if:

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

193 (ii) the chief administrative officer fails to make a decision under Section 63G-2-401.

194 (c) The time for a requester to file a notice of appeal under Subsection (1)(a) or (b) is  
 195 suspended for the period of time that:

196 (i) begins the date the requester submits a request under Section 63A-12-111 for the  
 197 government records ombudsman to mediate the dispute between the requester and

- 198           the governmental entity; and
- 199           (ii) ends the earlier of the following dates:
- 200           (A) the date that the government records ombudsman certifies in writing that the
- 201           mediation is concluded; or
- 202           (B) the date that the government records ombudsman certifies in writing that the
- 203           mediation did not occur or was not concluded because of a lack of the required
- 204           consent.
- 205 (2) The notice of appeal shall:
- 206       (a) contain the name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number of the records
- 207       committee appellant;
- 208       (b) be accompanied by a copy of the decision being appealed; and
- 209       (c) state the relief sought.
- 210 (3) The records committee appellant:
- 211       (a) shall, on the day on which the notice of appeal is filed with the State Records
- 212       Committee, serve a copy of the notice of appeal on:
- 213       (i) the governmental entity whose access denial or fee waiver denial is the subject of
- 214       the appeal, if the records committee appellant is a requester or interested party; or
- 215       (ii) the requester or interested party who is a party to the local appeals board
- 216       proceeding that resulted in the decision that the political subdivision is appealing
- 217       to the committee, if the records committee appellant is a political subdivision; and
- 218       (b) may file a short statement of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the
- 219       appeal.
- 220 (4) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (4)(b) and (c), no later than seven business
- 221       days after receiving a notice of appeal, the executive secretary of the State Records
- 222       Committee shall:
- 223       (i) schedule a hearing for the State Records Committee to discuss the appeal at the
- 224       next regularly scheduled committee meeting falling at least 16 days after the date
- 225       the notice of appeal is filed but no longer than 64 calendar days after the date the
- 226       notice of appeal was filed except that the committee may schedule an expedited
- 227       hearing upon application of the records committee appellant and good cause
- 228       shown;
- 229       (ii) send a copy of the notice of hearing to the records committee appellant; and
- 230       (iii) send a copy of the notice of appeal, supporting statement, and a notice of hearing
- 231       to:

- 232 (A) each member of the State Records Committee;
- 233 (B) the records officer and the chief administrative officer of the governmental  
234 entity whose access denial is the subject of the appeal, if the records committee  
235 appellant is a requester or interested party;
- 236 (C) any person who made a business confidentiality claim under Section  
237 63G-2-309 for a record that is the subject of the appeal; and
- 238 (D) all persons who participated in the proceedings before the governmental  
239 entity's chief administrative officer, if the appeal is of the chief administrative  
240 officer's decision affirming an access denial.
- 241 (b) (i) The executive secretary of the State Records Committee may decline to  
242 schedule a hearing if the record series that is the subject of the appeal has been  
243 found by the committee in a previous hearing involving the same governmental  
244 entity to be appropriately classified as private, controlled, or protected.
- 245 (ii) (A) If the executive secretary of the State Records Committee declines to  
246 schedule a hearing, the executive secretary shall send a notice to the records  
247 committee appellant indicating that the request for hearing has been denied and  
248 the reason for the denial.
- 249 (B) The State Records Committee shall make rules to implement this section as  
250 provided by Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
- 251 (c) The executive secretary of the State Records Committee may schedule a hearing on  
252 an appeal to the State Records Committee at a regularly scheduled State Records  
253 Committee meeting that is later than the period described in Subsection (4)(a)(i) if  
254 that committee meeting is the first regularly scheduled State Records Committee  
255 meeting at which there are fewer than 10 appeals scheduled to be heard.
- 256 (5) (a) No later than five business days before the hearing, a governmental entity shall  
257 submit to the executive secretary of the State Records Committee a written statement  
258 of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the governmental entity's position.
- 259 (b) The governmental entity shall send a copy of the written statement by first class  
260 mail, postage prepaid, to the requester or interested party involved in the appeal. The  
261 executive secretary shall forward a copy of the written statement to each member of  
262 the State Records Committee.
- 263 (6) (a) No later than 10 business days after the day on which the executive secretary  
264 sends the notice of appeal, a person whose legal interests may be substantially  
265 affected by the proceeding may file a request for intervention with the State Records



- 266 Committee.
- 267 (b) Any written statement of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the  
268 intervener's position shall be filed with the request for intervention.
- 269 (c) The person seeking intervention shall provide copies of the statement described in  
270 Subsection (6)(b) to all parties to the proceedings before the State Records  
271 Committee.
- 272 (7) The State Records Committee shall hold a hearing within the period of time described in  
273 Subsection (4).
- 274 (8) At the hearing, the State Records Committee shall allow the parties to testify, present  
275 evidence, and comment on the issues. The committee may allow other interested  
276 persons to comment on the issues.
- 277 (9) (a) (i) The State Records Committee:
- 278 (A) may review the disputed records; and  
279 (B) shall review the disputed records, if the committee is weighing the various  
280 interests under Subsection (11).
- 281 (ii) A review of the disputed records under Subsection (9)(a)(i) shall be in camera.
- 282 (b) Members of the State Records Committee may not disclose any information or  
283 record reviewed by the committee in camera unless the disclosure is otherwise  
284 authorized by this chapter.
- 285 (10) (a) Discovery is prohibited, but the State Records Committee may issue subpoenas  
286 or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence.
- 287 (b) When the subject of a State Records Committee subpoena disobeys or fails to  
288 comply with the subpoena, the committee may file a motion for an order to compel  
289 obedience to the subpoena with the district court.
- 290 (c) (i) The State Records Committee's review shall be de novo, if the appeal is an  
291 appeal from a decision of a chief administrative officer:
- 292 (A) issued under Section 63G-2-401; or  
293 (B) issued by a chief administrative officer of a political subdivision that has not  
294 established a local appeals board.
- 295 (ii) For an appeal from a decision of a local appeals board, the State Records  
296 Committee shall review and consider the decision of the local appeals board.
- 297 (11) (a) No later than seven business days after the hearing, the State Records  
298 Committee shall issue a signed order:
- 299 (i) granting the relief sought, in whole or in part; or

- 300 (ii) upholding the governmental entity's access denial, in whole or in part.
- 301 (b) Except as provided in Section 63G-2-406, the State Records Committee may, upon  
302 consideration and weighing of the various interests and public policies pertinent to  
303 the classification and disclosure or nondisclosure, order the disclosure of information  
304 properly classified as private, controlled, or protected if the public interest favoring  
305 access is greater than or equal to the interest favoring restriction of access.
- 306 (c) In making a determination under Subsection (11)(b), the State Records Committee  
307 shall consider and, where appropriate, limit the requester's or interested party's use  
308 and further disclosure of the record in order to protect:
- 309 (i) privacy interests in the case of a private or controlled record;
- 310 (ii) business confidentiality interests in the case of a record protected under  
311 Subsection 63G-2-305(1), (2), (40)(a)(ii), or (40)(a)(vi); and
- 312 (iii) privacy interests or the public interest in the case of other protected records.
- 313 (12) The order of the State Records Committee shall include:
- 314 (a) a statement of reasons for the decision, including citations to this chapter, court rule  
315 or order, another state statute, federal statute, or federal regulation that governs  
316 disclosure of the record, if the citations do not disclose private, controlled, or  
317 protected information;
- 318 (b) a description of the record or portions of the record to which access was ordered or  
319 denied, if the description does not disclose private, controlled, or protected  
320 information or information exempt from disclosure under Subsection 63G-2-201  
321 (3)(b);
- 322 (c) a statement that any party to the proceeding before the State Records Committee may  
323 appeal the committee's decision to district court; and
- 324 (d) a brief summary of the appeals process, the time limits for filing an appeal, and a  
325 notice that in order to protect its rights on appeal, the party may wish to seek advice  
326 from an attorney.
- 327 (13) If the State Records Committee fails to issue a decision within 73 calendar days of the  
328 filing of the notice of appeal, that failure is the equivalent of an order denying the  
329 appeal. A records committee appellant shall notify the State Records Committee in  
330 writing if the records committee appellant considers the appeal denied.
- 331 (14) A party to a proceeding before the State Records Committee may seek judicial review  
332 in district court of a State Records Committee order by filing a petition for review of the  
333 order as provided in Section 63G-2-404.

- 334 (15) (a) Unless a notice of intent to appeal is filed under Subsection (15)(b), each party  
335 to the proceeding shall comply with the order of the State Records Committee.
- 336 (b) If a party disagrees with the order of the State Records Committee, that party may  
337 file a notice of intent to appeal the order.
- 338 (c) If the State Records Committee orders the governmental entity to produce a record  
339 and no appeal is filed, or if, as a result of the appeal, the governmental entity is  
340 required to produce a record, the governmental entity shall:
- 341 (i) produce the record; and  
342 (ii) file a notice of compliance with the committee.
- 343 (d) (i) If the governmental entity that is ordered to produce a record fails to file a  
344 notice of compliance or a notice of intent to appeal, the State Records Committee  
345 may do either or both of the following:
- 346 (A) impose a civil penalty of up to \$500 for each day of continuing  
347 noncompliance; or  
348 (B) send written notice of the governmental entity's noncompliance to the  
349 governor.
- 350 (ii) In imposing a civil penalty, the State Records Committee shall consider the  
351 gravity and circumstances of the violation, including whether the failure to  
352 comply was due to neglect or was willful or intentional.

353 Section 5. Section **63G-2-404** is amended to read:

354 **63G-2-404 . Judicial review.**

- 355 (1) (a) A petition for judicial review of an order or decision, as allowed under this part,  
356 in Section 63G-2-209, or in Subsection 63G-2-701(6)(a)(ii), shall be filed no later  
357 than 30 days after the date of the order or decision, subject to Subsection (1)(b).
- 358 (b) The time for a requester to file a petition for judicial review under Subsection (1)(a)  
359 is suspended for the period of time that:
- 360 (i) begins the date the requester submits a request under Section 63A-12-111 for the  
361 government records ombudsman to mediate the dispute between the requester and  
362 the governmental entity; and
- 363 (ii) ends the earlier of the following dates:
- 364 (A) the date that the government records ombudsman certifies in writing that the  
365 mediation is concluded; or
- 366 (B) the date that the government records ombudsman certifies in writing that the  
367 mediation did not occur or was not concluded because of a lack of the required

- 368 consent.
- 369 ~~[(b) The State Records Committee is a necessary party to a petition for judicial review~~  
370 ~~of a State Records Committee order.]~~
- 371 ~~[(e) The executive secretary of the State Records Committee shall be served with notice~~  
372 ~~of a petition for judicial review of a State Records Committee order, in accordance~~  
373 ~~with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.]~~
- 374 (2) (a) A petition for judicial review is a complaint governed by the Utah Rules of Civil  
375 Procedure and shall contain:
- 376 (i) the petitioner's name and mailing address;
- 377 (ii) a copy of the State Records Committee order from which the appeal is taken, if  
378 the petitioner is seeking judicial review of an order of the State Records  
379 Committee;
- 380 (iii) the name and mailing address of the governmental entity that issued the initial  
381 determination with a copy of that determination;
- 382 (iv) a request for relief specifying the type and extent of relief requested; and
- 383 (v) a statement of the reasons why the petitioner is entitled to relief.
- 384 (b) Except in exceptional circumstances, a petition for judicial review may not raise an  
385 issue that was not raised in the underlying appeal and order.
- 386 (3) If the appeal is based on the denial of access to a protected record based on a claim of  
387 business confidentiality, the court shall allow the claimant of business confidentiality to  
388 provide to the court the reasons for the claim of business confidentiality.
- 389 (4) All additional pleadings and proceedings in the district court are governed by the Utah  
390 Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 391 (5) The district court may review the disputed records. The review shall be in camera.
- 392 (6) (a) The court shall:
- 393 (i) make the court's decision de novo, but, for a petition seeking judicial review of a  
394 State Records Committee order, allow introduction of evidence presented to the  
395 State Records Committee;
- 396 (ii) determine all questions of fact and law without a jury; and
- 397 (iii) decide the issue at the earliest practical opportunity.
- 398 (b) A court may remand a petition for judicial review to the State Records Committee if:
- 399 (i) the remand is to allow the State Records Committee to decide an issue that:
- 400 (A) involves access to a record; and
- 401 (B) the State Records Committee has not previously addressed in the proceeding

402 that led to the petition for judicial review; and  
403 (ii) the court determines that remanding to the State Records Committee is in the best  
404 interests of justice.

405 (7) (a) Except as provided in Section 63G-2-406, the court may, upon consideration and  
406 weighing of the various interests and public policies pertinent to the classification  
407 and disclosure or nondisclosure, order the disclosure of information properly  
408 classified as private, controlled, or protected if the interest favoring access is greater  
409 than or equal to the interest favoring restriction of access.

410 (b) The court shall consider and, where appropriate, limit the requester's use and further  
411 disclosure of the record in order to protect privacy interests in the case of private or  
412 controlled records, business confidentiality interests in the case of records protected  
413 under Subsections 63G-2-305(1) and (2), and privacy interests or the public interest  
414 in the case of other protected records.

415 Section 6. **Effective date.**

416 This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.