

ORDINANCE NO. 08-16-06-B

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 2, CHAPTER 12 OF THE PAYSON CITY ORDINANCES ENTITLED "ESTABLISHING A RECORDS ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM."

WHEREAS, Payson City recognizes the right of privacy in relation to personal data gathered by the City as well as the public's right of access to information concerning the conduct of the public's business; and

WHEREAS, The City also recognizes a public policy interest in allowing the City to restrict access to certain records, as specified in this Title 2, for the public good; and

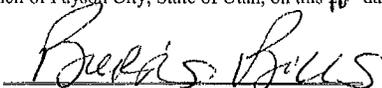
WHEREAS, the state legislature has made several amendments to the Government Records and Access Act over the years which require Payson City to update its records access ordinance.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF PAYSON CITY, STATE OF UTAH THAT TITLE 2, CHAPTER 12 BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

See attached Ordinance.

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon publication in the Payson Chronicle, a newspaper published in Payson City.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of Payson City, State of Utah, on this ~~10th~~ ^{16th} day of ~~April~~, 2006



Mayor

ATTEST:

RECORDER



CHAPTER 2.12
ESTABLISHING A RECORDS ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
(Amended August 16, 2006)

Sections:

- 2.12.1 Short Title**
- 2.12.2 Purpose and Intent**
- 2.12.3 Definitions**
- 2.12.4 Right of Public Access**
- 2.12.5 Access to Non-Public Records**
- 2.12.6 Fees**
- 2.12.7 Procedures for Access**
- 2.12.8 Denials**
- 2.12.9 Records That Must Be Disclosed**
- 2.12.10 Private Records**
- 2.12.11 Controlled Records**
- 2.12.12 Protected Records**
- 2.12.13 Records Classification and Designation**
- 2.12.14 Records Retention**
- 2.12.15 Segregation of Records**
- 2.12.16 Appeals**
- 2.12.17 Judicial Review**
- 2.12.18 Confidential Treatment of Records for Which No Exemption Applies**
- 2.12.19 Request to Amend a Record**
- 2.12.20 Rights of Individuals on Whom Data is Maintained**
- 2.12.21 Criminal Penalties**

2.12.1 Short Title

The ordinance is known as the "Payson City Government Records Access and Management Act".

2.12.2 Purpose and Intent

In enacting this act, the City recognizes two constitutional rights:

1. The right of privacy in relation to personal data gathered by the City; and
2. The public's right of access to information concerning the conduct of the public's business.
3. The City also recognizes a public policy interest in allowing the City to restrict access to certain records, as specified in this Title 2, for the public good.

It is the intent of the City to:

1. Promote the public's right of easy and reasonable access to unrestricted public records; and
2. Provide guidelines for both disclosure and restrictions on access to government records, which are based on the equitable weighing of the pertinent interests and which are consistent with nationwide standards of information practices; and
3. Specify those conditions under which the public interest in allowing restrictions on access to records may outweigh the public's interest in access; and
4. Prevent abuse of confidentiality by permitting confidential treatment of records only as provided in this chapter; and
5. Favor public access when, in the application of this chapter, countervailing interests are of equal weight; and
6. Establish fair and reasonable records management practices.

2.12.3 Definitions

As used in this ordinance:

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 determining their effectiveness, economy, efficiency, and compliance with statutes and regulations.
 2. "Chronological logs" means the regular and customary summary records of law enforcement agencies and other public safety agencies that show the time and general nature of police, fire, and paramedic calls made to the agency and 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 §63-2-201 (3)(b) Utah Code Annotated, 1953 as amended.
 4. "Computer program" means 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 any associated documentation and source material that explain how to operate the computer program.
"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 (3) 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. "Contractor" means: any person who contracts with the City to provide goods or services directly to the City; or any private, nonprofit organization that receives funds from the City. "Contractor" does not mean a private provider.
 6. "Controlled record" means a record containing data on individuals that is controlled as provided by 2.12.11.
 7. "Designation," "designate," and their derivative forms mean indicating, based on the City's familiarity with a record series or based on the City'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, or special 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 that contains oxidizing or combustible units or other ingredients in proportions, quantities, or packing so that 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 the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or causing death or serious bodily injury.
 10. "Government audit agency" means any governmental entity that conducts an audit.
 11. "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.
 12. "Individual" means a human being.
 13. "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:
 - a) the date, time, location, and nature of the complaint, the incident, or offense;
 - b) names of victims;
 - c) the nature or general scope of the agency's initial actions taken in response to the incident;
 - d) the general nature of any injuries or estimate of damages sustained in the incident;
 - e) the name, address, and other identifying information about any person arrested or charged in connection with the incident; or
 - f) the identity of the public safety personnel, except undercover personnel, or prosecuting attorney involved in responding to the initial incident.

Initial contact reports do not include follow-up or investigative reports prepared after the initial contact report. However, if the information specified in Subsection (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 63-2-201(3)(b) Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended).

14. "Notice of compliance" means a statement confirming that a governmental entity has complied with a records committee order.

15. "Person" means any individual, nonprofit or for-profit corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other type of business organization or any combination acting in concert with one another.

16. "Private provider" means any person who contracts with the City to provide services directly to the public.

17. "Private record" means a record containing data on individuals that is classified private as provided by 2.12.10.

18. "Protected record" means a record that is classified protected as provided by 2.12.12.

19. "Public record" means a record that is not private, controlled, or protected and that is not exempt from disclosure as provided in subsection 63-2-201(3)(b) Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended).

20. "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 that is prepared, owned, received, or retained by the City; and where all of the information in the original is reproducible by photocopy or other mechanical or electronic means.

"Record" does not mean:

- a) A personal note or personal communication prepared or received by an employee or officer of the City in the employee's or officer's private capacity;
- b) 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 he is working;
- c) material that is legally owned by an individual in the individual's private capacity;
- d) material to which access is limited by the laws of copyright or patent unless the copyright or patent is owned by the City;
- e) proprietary software;
- f) junk mail or a commercial publication received by the City or an official or employee of the City;
- g) a book that is cataloged, indexed, or inventoried and contained in the collections of libraries open to the public;
- h) 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;
- i) 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;
- j) a computer program that is developed or purchased by or for the City for its own use or
- k) a note or internal memorandum prepared as part of the deliberative process by a member of the judiciary, 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; or
- l) a telephone number or similar code used to access a mobile communication device that is used by an employee or officer of the City, provided that the employee or officer of the City has designated at least one business telephone number that is a public record as provided in Section 63-2-301 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended).

21. "Record series" means a group of records that may be treated as a unit for purposes of designation, description, management, or disposition.

22. "Records officer" means the City recorder and other individuals as appointed by the Mayor to work in the care, maintenance, scheduling, designation, classification, disposal, and preservation of records.

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

23. "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.

2.12.4 Right of Public Access

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 the payment of costs and fees pursuant to 2.12.6 of this ordinance.
2. All records are public unless otherwise expressly provided by this ordinance or State or Federal law or regulation.

3. The following records are not public:
 - a) Records that is private, controlled, or protected under 2.12.10, 2.12.11, and 2.12.12 of this ordinance; and
 - b) records to which access is restricted pursuant to count 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 those records specified in 2.12.10, 2.12.11, and 2.12.12 may be classified private, controlled, or protected.
5. The City may not disclose a record that is private, controlled, or protected to any person except as provided in 2.12.5.
6. The City may, at its discretion, disclose records that are private under 2.12.10 or protected under 2.12.12 to persons other than those specified in 2.12.5 if the City council, or a designee, determines that there is no interest in restricting access to the record, or that the interests favoring access outweigh the interest favoring restriction of access.
 - a) In addition to the disclosure under subsection 6 above, the City may disclose a record that is protected under 2.12.12(?????) if: (i) the City Council or designee determines the disclosure is mutually beneficial to the subject of the record, the City, and the public; and the disclosure serves a public purpose related to public safety or consumer protection; and (ii) the person who receives the record from the City agrees not to use or allow the use of the record for advertising or solicitation purposes.
7. The disclosure of records to which access is governed or limited pursuant to count rule, another state statute, federal statute, or federal regulation, including records 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.
8. This chapter applies to records described in Subsection (7) insofar as this chapter is not inconsistent with the statute, rule, or regulation.
9. The City shall provide a person with a certified copy of a record if: The person requesting the record has a right to inspect it; identifies the record with reasonable specificity; and pays the lawful fees.
 - a) Upon request, the City may provide a record in a particular form if the City determines it is able to do so without unreasonably interfering with the City's duties and responsibilities and the requestor agrees to pay for the City for providing the record in the requested form in accordance with 2.12.6.
10. In response to a request, the City is not required to: (i) create a record in response to a request; (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 City; (iv) fulfill a person's records request if the request unreasonably duplicates prior records requests from that person; or (v) fills 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 City entity receiving the request; (b) the City provides the person requesting the record with the public publication or product; and (c) the City specifies where to record can be found in the public publication or product.
11. If a person requests copies of more than 50 pages of records, and if the records are contained in files that do not contain records that are exempt from disclosure and if the City can provide reasonable safeguards to protect the public from the potential for loss of a public record, the City may:
 - a) Provide the requester with the facilities for copying the requested records and require that the requester make the copies; or
 - b) Allow the requester to provide his own copying facilities and personnel to make the copies at the City offices, and waive the fees for copying the records.
12. If the City owns an intellectual property right and offers the intellectual property right for sale, or license, the City may control by ordinance or policy the duplication, and distribution of the material based on terms the City considers to be in the public interest.
13. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to limit or impair the rights or protections granted to the City under federal copyright or patent law as a result of its ownership of the intellectual property right.
14. The City may not use the physical form, electronic or otherwise, in which a record is stored to deny, or unreasonably hinder the rights of persons to inspect and receive copies of a record under this ordinance.
15. The City may provide access to an electronic copy of a record in lieu of providing access to its paper equivalent.

2.12.5 Access to private, controlled, and protected documents

1. Upon request the City shall disclose a private record to:
 - a) The subject of the record;
 - b) The parent or legal guardian of an un-emancipated 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; or
 - ii) submits a notarized release from the subject of the record or legal representative dated no later than 90 days before the date the request is made; or
 - iii) if the record is a medical record described in Subsection 2.12.10(b), is a health care provider, as defined in Section 26-33a-102 Utah Code Annotated, 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 court order.
2. Upon request, the City shall disclose a controlled record to:
 - a) A physician, psychologist, or certified social worker, insurance provider or producer, or a government public health agency upon submission of: (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 2.12.5 (3); and
 - b) Any person to whom a record must be disclosed pursuant to Court Order.
3. A person who receives a record from the City in accordance with 2.12.5(2)(a) may not disclose controlled information from that record to any person, including the subject of the record.
4. 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.
5. Upon request the City 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; or
 - c) Any person to whom a record must be provided pursuant to a court order.
6. The City may disclose a private, controlled, or protected record to another governmental entity, political subdivision, another state, the United States, or a foreign government only as provided by §63-2-206 Utah Code Annotation, 1953 as amended.
7. Before releasing a controlled or protected record, the City shall obtain evidence of the requester's identity.
8. The City 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; and
 - 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 2.12.12; (iii) and 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 the interests favoring restriction of access; and
 - e) where access is restricted by a rule, statute, or regulation referred to in 2.12.4(3)(b), the court has authority independent of this ordinance to order disclosure.
9. (A) The City may disclose or authorize disclosure of private or controlled records for research purposes if the City:
 - i) determines that the research purpose cannot reasonably be accomplished without use of disclosure of the information to the researcher in individually identifiable form;
 - ii) determines that the proposed research is bona fide and the value of the research outweighs the infringement upon personal privacy;
 - iii) requires the researcher to assure the integrity, confidentiality, and security of the records and 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 disclosing the record in individually identifiable form except as provided in 2.12.5(9)(f), or using the record for purposes other than the research approved by the City; and

v) secures from the researcher a written statement of his understanding of and agreement to the conditions of this Subsection and the researcher's understanding that violation of the terms of this Subsection may subject him to criminal prosecution under §2.12.21.

(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) The City may require indemnification as a condition of permitting research under this subsection.

10. Under 2.12.4(6) and 2.12.16(8) the City may disclose to persons other than those specified in this section records that are private under 2.12.10, or protected under 2.12.12 subject to section 63-2-308 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended), if a claim for business confidentiality has been made.

11. Pursuant to section 63-2-403(11)(b) Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended) the state records committee may require the disclosure to persons other than those specified in this section of records that are private under 2.12.10, controlled under 2.12.11, or protected under 2.12.12.

12. Under Section 63-2-404(8) Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended), the court may require the disclosure to persons other than those specified in this section of records that are private under 2.12.10, controlled 2.12.11, or protected under 2.12.12.

2.12.6 Fees

1. The City may charge a reasonable fee to cover the City's actual cost of providing a record or compiling a record in a form other than that maintained by the City. The fees are set by resolution.

- a) The City may fulfill a record request without charge when it determines that:
 - i) Releasing the record primarily benefits the public rather than a person;
 - ii) The individual requesting the record is the subject of the record; or
 - iii) The requester's legal rights are directly implicated by the information in the record, and the requester is impecunious.
- b) The City may not charge a fee for:
 - i) Reviewing a record to determine whether it is subject to disclosure; or
 - ii) Inspecting a record.
- c) A person who believes that there has been an unreasonable denial of a fee waiver under subsection (a) may appeal the denial in the same manner as a person appeals when inspection of a public record is denied under 2.12.16.

2.12.7 Procedures for Access

1. A person making a request for a record shall furnish the City with a written request containing the person's name, mailing address, daytime telephone number, if available, and a description of the record requested that identifies the record with reasonable specificity.

2.
 - a) Subject to subsection 2(b) a person making a request for a record shall submit the request to the governmental entity that prepares, owns or retains the record.
 - b) In response to a request for a record, the City may not provide a record that it has received under section 63-2-206 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended), as a shared record if the record was shared for the purpose of auditing, if the governmental entity is authorized by state statute to conduct an audit. If the City is prohibited from providing a record under this section, it shall deny the record request and inform the person making the request that records requested must be submitted to the governmental entity that prepares, owns, or retains the record.
3.
 - a) As soon as reasonably possible, but no later than ten business days after receiving a written request, or five business days after receiving a written request if the requester demonstrates that expedited response to the record request benefits the public rather than the person, the City shall respond to the request by:
 - i) approving the request and providing the record;
 - ii) denying the request;

iii) notifying the requester that it does not maintain the record and providing, if known, the name and address of the governmental entity that does maintain the record; or
iv) notifying the requester that because of one of the extraordinary circumstances listed in subsection 4, it, cannot immediately approve or deny the request. The notice shall describe the circumstances relied upon and specify the date when the record will be available.

b) Any person who requests a record to obtain information for a story or report for publication or broadcast to the general public is presumed to be acting to benefit the public rather than a person.

4. The following circumstances constitute 'extraordinary circumstances' that allow the City to delay approval or denial by an additional period of time as specified in 2.12.7(3)(iv) if the City determines that due to the extraordinary circumstances it cannot respond within the time limits provided in 2.12.7(2):

- a) another governmental entity is using the record as part of an audit and returning the record before the completion of the audit would impair the conduct of the audit;
 - b) another governmental entity is using the record, in which case the City shall promptly request that the governmental entity currently in possession return the record;
 - c) the request is for a voluminous quantity of records or a record series containing a substantial number of records;
 - d) the requestor seeks a substantial number of records or records series in requests filed within five working days of each other;
 - e) the City is currently processing a large number of records requests;
 - f) the request requires the City to review a large number of records to locate the records requested;
 - g) the decision to release a record involves legal issues that require the City to seek legal counsel for the analysis of statutes, rules, ordinances, regulations, or case law;
 - h) segregating information that the requester is entitled to inspect from information that the requester is not entitled to inspect requires extensive editing; or
 - i) segregating information that the requester is entitled to inspect from information that the requester is not entitled to inspect requires computer programming.
- 4) If one of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 2.12.7(4) precludes approval or denial within the time specified in 2.12.7(2), the following time limits apply to the extraordinary circumstances:
- a) for claims under 2.12.7(4)(b), the governmental entity currently in possession of the record shall return the record to the originating entity within five business days of the request for the return unless returning the record would impair the holder's work;
 - b) for claims under 2.12.7(4)(a), the originating City shall notify the requester when the record is available for inspection and copying;
 - c) for claims under 2.12.7(4)(c), 2.12.7(4)(d), 2.12.7(4)(e) and 2.12.7 (4) (f), the City shall:
 - i) disclose the records that it has located which the requester is entitled to inspect;
 - ii) provide the requester with an estimate of the amount of time it will take to finish the work required to respond to the request;
 - iii) complete the work and disclose those records that requester is entitled to inspect as soon as reasonably possible; and
 - iv) for any person that does not establish a right to an expedited response as authorized by (3)(a), the City may choose to (1) require the person to provide for copying of the records as provided in subsection 2.12.4(11); or (2) treat a request for multiple records as separate record requests, and respond sequentially to each request;
 - d) for claims under 2.12.7(4)(g), the City shall either approve or deny the request within five business days after the response time specified for the original request has expired;
 - e) for claims under 2.12.7(4)(h), the City shall fulfill the request within 15 business days from the date of the original request; or
 - f) for claims under 2.12.7(4)(i), the City shall complete its programming and disclose the requested records as soon as reasonably possible.
7. If the City fails to provide the requested records or issue a denial within the specified time period, that failure is considered the equivalent of a determination denying access to the record.

2.12.8 Denials

1. If the City denies the request in whole or part, it shall provide a notice of denial to the requester either in person or by sending the notice to requester's address.
2. The notice of denial shall contain the following information:

- a) A description of the record or portions of the record to which access was denied, provided that the description does not disclose private, controlled, or protected information or records 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.
 - b) Citations to the provisions of this ordinance, another state statute, federal statute, court rule or order or federal regulation that exempt the record or portions of the record from disclosure, provided that the citations do not disclose private, controlled, or protected information;
 - c) Statement that the requester has the right to appeal the denial to the city council; and
 - d) The time limits for an appeal, and the name and business address of the city council.
3. Unless otherwise required by a court or agency of competent jurisdiction, the City may not destroy or give up custody of any record to which access was denied until the period for an appeal has expired or the end of the appeals process, including judicial appeal.

2.12.9 Records That Must Be Disclosed

- 1. As used in this section:
 - (A) "business address" means a single address of the City designated for the public to contact and employee or officer of the City.
 - (B) "business e-mail address" means a single e-mail address of the City designated for the public to contact an employee or officer of the City.
 - (C) "business telephone number" means a single telephone number of the City designated for the public to contact and employee or officer of the City.
- 2. The following records are public except to the extent they contain information expressly permitted to be treated confidentially under the provisions of subsection 2.12.4(2)(b) and 2.12.4(7).
 - a) Laws and ordinances;
 - b) The name, gender, gross compensation, job title, job description, business address, Business e-mail address, business telephone number, number of hours worked per pay period, dates of employment, and relevant education, previous employment, and similar job qualification of a current or former employee and officer of the City, excluding undercover law enforcement personnel and 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 the City 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, protected, or controlled;
 - d) Final interpretation of statutes or rules by the City unless classified as protected as provided in 2.12.12 (15), (16), and (17).
 - e) Information contained in or compiled from a transcript, minutes, or report of the open portion of a meeting of the City pursuant to Utah Code Annotated, Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, including the records of all votes of each member of the City council;
 - 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 ordinance;
 - g) Unless otherwise classified as private under section 63-2-302.5 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended), 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 ordinance if the individual who is the subject of the record has given the City written permission to make the records available to the public;
 - j) Documentation of the compensation that the City pays to a contractor or private provider;

- k) Summary data; and
 - l) Voter registration records, including an individual's voting history, except for those parts of the record that are classified as private in subsection 2.12.10(??????)
3. The following records are normally public, but to the extent that a record is expressly exempt from disclosure, access may be restricted under 12.12.4(3)(b) or 12.12.10, 12.12.11, and 12.12.12
- 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 the City;
 - 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 City;
 - d) Contracts entered into by the City;
 - e) Any account, voucher, or contract that deals with the receipt or expenditure of funds by the City;
 - f) Records relating to governmental assistance or incentives publicly disclosed, contracted for, or given by the City, encouraging a person to expand or relocate a business in Utah, except as provided in Subsection 63-2-304 (35) Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended);
 - g) Chronological logs and initial contact reports;
 - h) Correspondence by and with the City in which the City 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 City is given a reasonable opportunity to correct any errors or make non-substantive changes before release;
 - j) Drafts that are circulated to anyone other than a governmental entity, a political subdivision, a federal agency if the City and the federal agency are jointly responsible for implementation of a program or project that has been legislatively approved; and
 - k) Drafts that have never been finalized but were relied upon by the City in carrying out action or policy;
 - l) Original data in a computer program if the City 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 City 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 63-46(b)(3) Utah Code Annotated 1953 (as amended), or similar records used to initiate proceedings for discipline or sanctions against persons regulated by the City, 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 accesses to records.

2.12.10 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 in 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 concerning a current or former employee of, or applicant for employment with the City that would disclose that individual's home address, home telephone number, Social Security number, insurance coverage, marital status, or payroll deductions;
 - f) Records or parts of records under Section 63-2-305.5 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended) that a current or former employee identifies as private according to the requirements of that section;
 - g) That part of a record indicating a person's Social Security number or federal employer identification number if provided under sections 31A-23a-104, 31A-25-202, 31A-26-202, 58-1-301, 61-1-4, or 61-2-6 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended).
 - h) That part of a voter registration record identifying a voter's driver license or identification card number, Social Security number, or last four digits of the Social Security number;
 - i) A record that (i) contains information about an individual; (ii) is voluntarily provided by the individual; and goes into an electronic database that is designated by and administered under the authority of the City Council and acts as a repository of information about the individual that can be electronically retrieved and used to facilitate the individual's online interaction with a state agency;
 - j) Information provided to the Commissioner of Insurance under section 31A-23a-115(2)(a) or 31A-23a-302(3); and
 - k) Information obtained through a criminal background check under Utah Code Annotated, Title 11, Chapter 40, Criminal Background Checks by Political Subdivisions Operating Water Systems.
2. The following records are private if properly classified by the City:
- a) Records concerning a current or former employee of, or applicant for employment with the City, including performance evaluations and personal status information such as race, religion, or disabilities, but not including records that are public under 2.12.9(2)(b), 2.12.9(3)(c) or private under 2.12.10(1)(b).
 - b) Records describing an individual's finances, except that the following are public:
 - i) Records described in 2.12.9(2);
 - ii) Information provided to the City 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;
 - e) Records provided by the United States or by a governmental 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.

2.12.11 Controlled Records

A record is controlled if;

1. The record contains medical, psychiatric, or psychological data about an individual;
2. The City reasonably believes that:
 - a) Releasing the information in the record to the subject of the record would be detrimental to the subject's mental health or to the safety of any individual; or
 - b) Releasing the information would constitute a violation of normal professional practice and medical ethics; and
 - c) The City has properly classified the record.

2.12.12 Protected Records

The following records are protected if properly classified by the City:

1. Trade secrets as defined in Section 13-24-2 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended) if the person submitting the trade secret has provided the City with the information specified in Section 63-2-308 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended).
2. Commercial information or non-individual 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 City 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 City with the information specified in Section 63-2-308 of Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended).
3. Commercial or financial information acquired or prepared by the City to the extent that disclosure would lead to financial speculations in currencies, securities, or commodities that will interfere with a planned transaction by the City or cause substantial financial injury to the City 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) Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended);
 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 or give an unfair advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contract or agreement with the City, except that this subsection does not restrict the right of a person to see bids submitted to or by the City after bidding has closed;
 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 before any rights to the property are acquired unless:
 - a) public interest in obtaining access to the information outweighs the City'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 City;
 - c) In the case of records that would identify property, potential sellers of the property described have already learned of the City'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 City'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 78-34-4.5 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended);
 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 the interests in restricting access, including the City's interest in maximizing the financial benefit of the transaction; or
 - b) When prepared by or on behalf of the City, 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 City;
 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 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 record keeping 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 work papers that identify audit, collection, and operational procedures and methods used by the Utah 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 the City 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 the City concerning litigation;
 18. Records of communications between the City and an attorney representing, retained or employed by the City if the communications would be privileged as provided in Section 78-24-8 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended);
 19. Drafts, unless otherwise classified as public;
 20. Records concerning the City's strategy about collective bargaining or pending litigation;
 21. Records of investigations of loss occurrences and analyses of loss occurrences;
 22. 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;
 23. 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;
 24. Records of independent state agencies if the disclosure of the records would conflict with the fiduciary obligations of the agency;
 25. Records provided by the United States or by a government entity outside the state that are given to the City 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;
 26. Transcripts, minutes, or reports of the closed portion of a meeting of a public body except as provided in section 52-4-206 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended);
 27. 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;
 28. 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;
 29. Records that would reveal negotiations regarding assistance or incentives offered by or requested from the City 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 City at a competitive disadvantage, but this section may not be used to restrict access to a record evidencing a final contract;
 30. Materials to which access must be limited for purposes of securing or maintaining the City's proprietary protection of intellectual property rights including patents, copyrights, and trade secrets;
 31. The name of a donor or a prospective donor to the City, including an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended), 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 City under this Subsection; and
 - (c) except for an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended), the City 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;
 32. Accident reports, except as provided in Sections 41-6a-404, 41-12a-202, and 73-18-13 Utah Code

Annotated, 1953 (as amended);

33. A notification of workers' compensation insurance coverage described in Section 34A-2-205 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended);

34. Records that provide detail as to the location of an explosive, including a map or other document that indicates the location of a production facility or a magazine;

35. Information contained in the database described in Section 62A-3-311.1 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended);

36. records provided by any pawnbroker or pawnshop to a law enforcement agency or to the central database in compliance with Title 13, Chapter 32a, Pawnshop Transaction Information Act;

37. Unless otherwise classified as public under section 2.12.9 and except as provided under section 41-1A116 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended), an individual's home address, home telephone number, or personal mobile telephone number, if:

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

b) the subject of the record has a reasonable expectation that the information will be kept confidential due to the nature of the law, ordinance, rule, or order and the individual complying with the law, ordinance, rule, or order.

2.12.13 Records Classification and Designation.

1. The Mayor hereby appoints the city recorder or designee to comply with section 63-2-903 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended) which includes being trained to work with the state archives regarding the care, maintenance, scheduling, disposal, classification, designation, access, and preservation of records.

2. The City shall:

- a) Evaluate all record series that it uses or creates;
- b) Designate those record series as provided by this ordinance;
- c) Report the designation of its record services to the state archives.

3. The City may classify a particular record, record series, or information within a record at any time, but is not required to classify a particular record, record series, or information until access to the record is requested.

4. The City may re-designate a record series or reclassify a record or record series, or information within a record at any time.

5. Any person who provides to the City a record that the person believes should be protected under 2.12.12(1) or (2) shall provide with the record a written claim of business confidentiality and a concise statement of reasons supporting the claim of business confidentiality.

2.12.14 Records Retention (10-4-00A)

- a) All classified and categorized records shall be retained by the City for a time period as specified and established by the State Division of Archives and Records.
- b) If a department creates or maintains documents that are not under this Chapter nor are categorized by the established retention schedule referred to in subsection (1), the department superintendent shall inform the recorder of the contents, type and purpose of the documentation. The superintendent, recorder and any other affected department superintendent, shall determine the retention period. If an agreement cannot be reached, the longest period shall be adopted. Such a determination is subject to review by the City Manager and is also subject to the appeals process of this Chapter.
- c) Records that are retained for the purpose of evidence, for either criminal, civil or administrative purposes shall be retained for the time prescribed by the retention schedule or until the exhaustion of all possible appeals, whichever is longer.

2.12.15 Segregation of Records

Notwithstanding any other provision in this ordinance, if the City receives a request for access to a record that contains both information that the requester is entitled to inspect and information that the requester is not entitled to inspect under this ordinance, and, if the information the requester is entitled to inspect is intelligible, the City:

1. Shall allow access to information in the record that the requester is entitled to inspect under this

ordinance; and

2. May deny access to information in the record if the information is exempt from disclosure to the requester, issuing a notice of denial.

2.12.16 Appeals

1. Any person aggrieved by the City's access determination under this ordinance, including a person not a party to the City's proceeding, may appeal the determination within thirty (30) days to the Mayor by filing a notice of appeal to the City Recorder.

2. If the City claims extraordinary circumstances and specifies the date when the records will be available under 2.12.7(3) and, if the requester believes the extraordinary circumstances do not exist or that the time specified is unreasonable, the requester may appeal the City's claim of extraordinary circumstances or date for compliance within thirty (30) days after notification of a claim of extraordinary circumstances by the City, despite the lack of a "determination" or its equivalent under subsection 2.12.7(7).

3. The notice of appeal shall contain the petitioner's name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number as well as a short statement of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the appeal.

3. If the appeal involves a record that is the subject of a business confidentiality claim under Section 63-2-308 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended), the City recorder shall:

- a) 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 thirty five (35) persons, it shall be given as soon as reasonably possible; and
- b) Send notice of the business confidentiality claim and the schedule for the Mayor's determination to the requester within three business days after receiving notice of the requester's appeal.
- c) The claimant shall have seven business days after notice is sent by the City Recorder to submit further support, for the claim of business confidentiality.

4. The mayor shall make a determination on any appeal within the following period of time:

- a) Within five (5) business days after the Mayor's receipt of the notice of appeal; or
- b) Within twelve (12) business days after the City sends the requester's notice of appeal to a person who submitted a claim of business confidentiality.

5. If the mayor fails to make a determination within the time specified in 2.12.16(4), the failure shall be considered the equivalent of an order denying the appeal.

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

7. The mayor may, upon consideration and weighing of the various interests and public policies pertinent to the classification and disclosure or non-disclosure, order the disclosure of information properly classified as private under 2.12.10(2) or protected under 2.12.12 if the interests favoring access outweigh the interest favoring restriction of access.

8. During the timeframes set forth in section 2.12.16(4) the mayor may conduct a hearing. At the hearing, the mayor shall allow the parties to testify, present evidence, and comment on the issues. The Mayor may allow other interested persons to comment on the issues.

9. After the hearing, if any, and within the timeframes set forth in 2.12.16(4), the mayor shall issue a signed order either granting the petition in whole or in part or upholding the determination of the City in whole or in part. The order of the City shall include a statement of reasons for the decision, including citations to this ordinance or other statutes that govern disclosure of records, provided that the citations do not disclose private, controlled, or protected information. The order shall be sent to all participants. If the mayor affirms the determination of the City in whole or in part, the order shall state that the requester has the right to appeal the decision to the state records committee pursuant to section 63-2-403 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended) or district court, the time limits for filing an appeal, and the name and business address of the executive secretary of the state records committee.

9. A person aggrieved by the City's classification or designation determination under this ordinance, 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.

10. The duties of the mayor under this section may be delegated.

2.12.17 Judicial Review

1. Any party to a proceeding before the Mayor or the state records committee may petition for judicial review by the district court of the mayor's or record committee's order by following the procedures and time frames set forth in section 63-2-404 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended).

2.12.18 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 interest favoring restriction of access to the record; and
- b) The interests favoring restriction of access clearly outweigh the interests favoring access.

2. If the City requests a court to restrict access to a record under this section, the court shall require the City to pay the reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the lead party in opposing the City'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 ordinance or under 2.12.9 except as provided in 2.12.18 (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 interest 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.

2.12.19 Request to Amend a Record

1. Subject to 2.12.19(8), an individual may contest the accuracy or completeness of any public, or private, or protected record concerning him by requesting the City to amend the record. However, this section does not affect the right of access to private or protected records.

2. The request shall contain the following information:

- a) The requester's name, mailing address, and daytime telephone number; and
- b) A brief statement explaining why the City should amend the record.

2. The City shall issue an order either approving or denying the request to amend no later than 30 days after receipt of the request.

3. If the City approves the request, it shall correct all of its records that contain the same incorrect information as soon as practical. The City may not disclose the record until it has amended it.

4. If the City denies the request it shall:

- a) Inform the requester in writing; and
- b) Provide a brief statement giving its reasons for denying the request.

5. If the City denies a request to amend a record, the requester may submit a written statement contesting the information in the record.

6) The City shall.

a) File the requester's statement with the disputed record if the record is in a form such that the statement can accompany the record or make the statement accessible if the record is not in a form such that the statement can accompany the record; and

b) Disclose the requester's statement along with the information in the record whenever the City discloses the disputed information.

7. The requester may appeal the denial of the request to amend a record pursuant to 2.12.16 of this Ordinance.

8. This section does not apply to records relating to title to real or personal property, medical records, judicial case files, or any other records that the City determines must be maintained in their original form to protect the public interest and to preserve the integrity of the record system.

2.12.20 Rights of Individuals on Whom Data is Maintained.

1. The City shall file with the state archivist a statement explaining the purposes for which record series designated private or controlled are collected and used by the City. That statement is a public record.

2. Upon request, the City shall explain to an individual:

- a) The reasons the individual is asked to furnish to the City information that could be classified private or

- controlled;
 - b) The intended uses of the information;
 - c) The consequences for refusing to provide the information, and
 - d) The reason and circumstances under which the information may be shared with or provided to other persons or governmental entities.
3. The City may not use private or controlled records for purposes other than those given in the statement filed with the state archivist under subsection (1) or for purposes other than those for which another governmental entity could use the record under Section 63-2-206 Utah Code Annotated, 1953 (as amended).

2.12.21 Criminal Penalties

1. 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 such disclosure or use is prohibited under this chapter, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
2. It is a defense to prosecution under 2.12.21(1) 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.
3. It is a defense to prosecution under 2.12.21(1) that the record could have lawfully been released to the recipient if it had been properly classified.
4. 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 he is not legally entitled is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
5. No person shall be guilty under 2.12.21(4) who receives the record, information, or copy after the fact and without prior knowledge of or participation in the false pretenses, bribery, or theft.
6. 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 the City, the records committee, or a court, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.