OPIOID AND OVERDOSE FATALITY REVIEW
AMENDMENTS
2020 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Steve Eliason
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill modifies and enacts provisions relating to review of drug-related overdose
fatalities in the state.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 defines terms and modifies definitions;
 modifies the circumstances under which a custodian of vital records may permit
inspection or provide a copy of a vital record;
 creates the position of overdose fatality examiner within the Office of the Medical
Examiner;
 creates the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee within the Department
of Health;
 requires the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee to close a meeting in
accordance with the Open and Public Meetings Act when an individual fatality is
discussed; and
makes technical changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
This bill appropriates in fiscal year 2021:
► to Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention Disease Control and



28	Prevention, as an ongoing appropriation:
29	• from General Fund, \$60,000;
30	► to Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention Office of the Medical
31	Examiner, as an ongoing appropriation:
32	 from General Fund, \$115,000; and
33	► to Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention Office of the Medical
34	Examiner, as a one-time appropriation:
35	• from the General Fund, One-time, \$121,000.
36	Other Special Clauses:
37	None
38	Utah Code Sections Affected:
39	AMENDS:
40	26-2-15, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
41	26-2-22, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 137
42	52-4-205, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 417
43	78B-6-142, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
44	ENACTS:
45	26-4-30, Utah Code Annotated 1953
46	26-7-10 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
47 48	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
49	Section 1. Section 26-2-15 is amended to read:
50	26-2-15. Petition for establishment of unregistered birth or death Court
51	procedure.
52	(1) A person holding a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest as described in
53	Subsection 26-2-22[(2)](3)(a) or (b) may petition for a court order establishing the fact, time,
54	and place of a birth or death that is not registered or for which a certified copy of the registered
55	birth or death certificate is not obtainable. The person shall verify the petition and file [it] the
56	petition in the Utah district court for the county where:
57	(a) the birth or death is alleged to have occurred;
58	(b) the person resides whose hirth is to be established; or

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59	(c) the decedent named in the petition resided at the date of death.
60	(2) In order for the court to have jurisdiction, the petition shall:
61	(a) allege the date, time, and place of the birth or death; and
62	(b) state either that no certificate of birth or death has been registered or that a copy of
63	the registered certificate cannot be obtained.
64	(3) The court shall set a hearing for five to 10 days after the [filing of the petition] day
65	on which the petition is filed.
66	(4) (a) If the time and place of birth or death are in question, the court shall hear
67	available evidence and determine the time and place of the birth or death.
68	(b) If the time and place of birth or death are not in question, the court shall determine
69	the time and place of birth or death to be those alleged in the petition.
70	(5) A court order under this section shall be made on a form prescribed and furnished
71	by the department and is effective upon the filing of a certified copy of the order with the state
72	registrar.
73	(6) (a) For purposes of this section, the birth certificate of an adopted alien child, as
74	defined in Section 78B-6-108, is considered to be unobtainable if the child was born in a
75	country that is not recognized by department rule as having an established vital records
76	registration system.
77	(b) If the adopted child was born in a country recognized by department rule, but a
78	person described in Subsection (1) is unable to obtain a certified copy of the birth certificate,
79	the state registrar shall authorize the preparation of a birth certificate if [he] the state registrar
80	receives a written statement signed by the registrar of the child's birth country stating a certified
81	copy of the birth certificate is not available.
82	Section 2. Section 26-2-22 is amended to read:
83	26-2-22. Inspection of vital records.
84	(1) As used in this section:
85	(a) "Designated legal representative" means an attorney, physician, funeral service

(b) "Immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, or grandchild.

director, genealogist, or other agent of the subject, or an immediate family member of the

subject, who has been delegated the authority to access vital records.

90	(c) "Opioid use intervention or suicide prevention effort" means a program that studies
91	or promotes the prevention of opioid overdose deaths, as defined in Section 26-7-10, or
92	suicides in the state.
93	[(1)] (2) (a) The vital records shall be open to inspection, but only in compliance with
94	the provisions of this chapter, department rules, and Sections 78B-6-141 and 78B-6-144.
95	(b) It is unlawful for any state or local officer or employee to disclose data contained in
96	vital records contrary to this chapter, department rule, Section 78B-6-141, or Section
97	78B-6-144.
98	(c) (i) An adoption document is open to inspection as provided in Section 78B-6-141
99	or Section 78B-6-144.
100	(ii) A birth parent may not access an adoption document under Subsection
101	78B-6-141(3).
102	(d) A custodian of vital records may permit inspection of a vital record or issue a
103	certified copy of a record or a part of a record when the custodian is satisfied that the applicant
104	has demonstrated a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest.
105	[(2)] (3) [A] Except as provided in Subsection (4), a direct, tangible, and legitimate
106	interest in a vital record is present only if:
107	(a) the request is from:
108	(i) the subject;
109	[(ii) a member of the subject's immediate family;]
110	(ii) an immediate family member of the subject;
111	(iii) the guardian of the subject;
112	(iv) a designated legal representative of the subject; or
113	(v) a person, including a child-placing agency as defined in Section 78B-6-103, with
114	whom a child has been placed pending finalization of an adoption of the child;
115	(b) the request involves a personal or property right of the subject of the record;
116	(c) the request is for official purposes of a public health authority or a state, local, or
117	federal governmental agency;
118	(d) the request is for [a] an opioid use intervention or suicide prevention effort or a
119	statistical or medical research program and prior consent has been obtained from the state
120	registrar; or

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121	(e) the request is a certified copy of an order of a court of record specifying the record
122	to be examined or copied.
123	[(3) For purposes of Subsection (2):]
124	[(a) "immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, or
125	grandchild;]
126	[(b) a designated legal representative means an attorney, physician, funeral service
127	director, genealogist, or other agent of the subject or the subject's immediate family who has
128	been delegated the authority to access vital records;]
129	[(c)] (4) (a) [except] Except as provided in Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 1, Utah Adoption
130	Act, a parent, or [the] an immediate family member of a parent, who does not have legal or
131	physical custody of or visitation or parent-time rights for a child because of the termination of
132	parental rights pursuant to Title 78A, Chapter 6, Juvenile Court Act [of 1996], or by virtue of
133	consenting to or relinquishing a child for adoption pursuant to Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 1,
134	Utah Adoption Act, may not be considered as having a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest[;
135	and] under this section.
136	[(d)] (b) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(d), a commercial firm or agency
137	requesting names, addresses, or similar information may not be considered as having a direct,
138	tangible, and legitimate interest under this section.
139	[(4)] (5) Upon payment of a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504, the
140	office shall make the following records available to the public:
141	(a) except as provided in Subsection 26-2-10(4)(b), a birth record, excluding
142	confidential information collected for medical and health use, if 100 years or more have passed
143	since the date of birth;
144	(b) a death record if 50 years or more have passed since the date of death; and
145	(c) a vital record not subject to Subsection [(4)] (5)(a) or (b) if 75 years or more have
146	passed since the date of the event upon which the record is based.
147	[(5)] (6) Upon payment of a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504, the
148	office shall make an adoption document available as provided in Sections 78B-6-141 and
149	78B-6-144.
150	[(6)] (7) The office shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G. Chapter 3. Utah

Administrative Rulemaking Act, establishing procedures and the content of forms as follows:

152	(a) for a birth parent's election to permit identifying information about the birth parent
153	to be made available[;] under Section 78B-6-141;
154	(b) for the release of information by the mutual-consent, voluntary adoption registry,
155	under Section 78B-6-144; [and]
156	(c) for collecting fees and donations [pursuant to] <u>under Section 78B-6-144.5[-]; and</u>
157	(d) for the review and approval of a request described in Subsection (3)(d).
158	Section 3. Section 26-4-30 is enacted to read:
159	26-4-30. Overdose fatality examiner.
160	(1) Within funds appropriated by the Legislature, the department shall provide
161	compensation, at a standard rate determined by the department, to an overdose fatality
162	examiner.
163	(2) The overdose fatality examiner shall:
164	(a) work with the medical examiner to compile data regarding overdose and opioid
165	related deaths, including:
166	(i) toxicology information;
167	(ii) demographics; and
168	(iii) the source of opioids or drugs;
169	(b) as relatives of the deceased are willing, gather information from relatives of the
170	deceased regarding the circumstances of the decedent's death;
171	(c) maintain a database of information described in Subsections (2)(a) and (b);
172	(d) coordinate no less than monthly with the suicide prevention coordinator described
173	in Section 62A-15-1101; and
174	(e) coordinate no less than quarterly with the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review
175	Committee created in Section 26-7-10.
176	Section 4. Section 26-7-10 is enacted to read:
177	26-7-10. Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee.
178	(1) As used in this section:
179	(a) "Committee" means the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee created
180	in this section.
181	(b) "Opioid overdose death" means a death primarily caused by opioids or another
182	substance that closely resembles an opioid.

183	(2) The department shall establish the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review
184	Committee.
185	(3) (a) The committee shall consist of:
186	(i) the attorney general, or the attorney general's designee;
187	(ii) a state, county, or municipal law enforcement officer;
188	(iii) the manager of the department's Violence Injury Program, or the manager's
189	designee;
190	(iv) an emergency medical services provider;
191	(v) a representative from the Office of the Medical Examiner;
192	(vi) a representative from the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health;
193	(vii) a representative from the Office of Vital Records;
194	(viii) a representative from the Office of Health Care Statistics;
195	(ix) a representative from the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing;
196	(x) a healthcare professional who specializes in the prevention, diagnosis, and
197	treatment of substance use disorders;
198	(xi) a representative from a state or local jail or detention center;
199	(xii) a representative from the Department of Corrections;
200	(xiii) a representative from Juvenile Justice Services;
201	(xiv) a representative from the Department of Public Safety;
202	(xv) a representative from the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice;
203	(xvi) a physician from a Utah-based medical center; and
204	(xvii) a physician from a nonprofit vertically integrated health care organization.
205	(b) The president of the Senate may appoint one member of the Senate, and the speake
206	of the House of Representatives may appoint one member of the House of Representatives, to
207	serve on the committee.
208	(4) The executive director of the department shall appoint a committee coordinator.
209	(5) (a) The department shall give the committee access to all reports, records, and other
210	documents that are relevant to the committee's responsibilities under Subsection (6) including
211	reports, records, or documents that are private, controlled, or protected under Title 63G,
212	Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.
213	(b) In accordance with Subsection 63G-2-206(6), the committee is subject to the same

214	restrictions on disclosure of a report, record, or other document received under Subsection
215	(5)(a) as the department.
216	(6) The committee shall:
217	(a) conduct a multidisciplinary review of available information regarding a decedent of
218	an opioid overdose death, which shall include:
219	(i) consideration of the decedent's points of contact with health care systems, social
220	services systems, criminal justice systems, and other systems; and
221	(ii) identification of specific factors that put the decedent at risk for opioid overdose;
222	(b) promote cooperation and coordination among government entities involved in
223	opioid misuse, abuse, or overdose prevention;
224	(c) develop an understanding of the causes and incidence of opioid overdose deaths in
225	the state;
226	(d) make recommendations for changes to law or policy that may prevent opioid
227	overdose deaths;
228	(e) inform public health and public safety entities of emerging trends in opioid
229	overdose deaths;
230	(f) monitor overdose trends on non-opioid overdose deaths; and
231	(g) review non-opioid overdose deaths in the manner described in Subsection (6)(a),
232	when the committee determines that there are a substantial number of overdose deaths in the
233	state caused by the use of a non-opioid.
234	(7) A committee may interview or request information from a staff member, a
235	provider, or any other person who may have knowledge or expertise that is relevant to the
236	review of an opioid overdose death.
237	(8) A majority vote of committee members present constitutes the action of the
238	committee.
239	(9) The committee may meet up to eight times each year.
240	(10) When an individual case is discussed in a committee meeting under Subsection
241	(6)(a), (6)(g), or (7), the committee shall close the meeting in accordance with Sections
242	<u>52-4-204</u> through 52-4-206.
243	Section 5. Section 52-4-205 is amended to read:
244	52-4-205. Purposes of closed meetings Certain issues prohibited in closed

245	meetings.
246	(1) A closed meeting described under Section 52-4-204 may only be held for:
247	(a) except as provided in Subsection (3), discussion of the character, professional
248	competence, or physical or mental health of an individual;
249	(b) strategy sessions to discuss collective bargaining;
250	(c) strategy sessions to discuss pending or reasonably imminent litigation;
251	(d) strategy sessions to discuss the purchase, exchange, or lease of real property,
252	including any form of a water right or water shares, if public discussion of the transaction
253	would:
254	(i) disclose the appraisal or estimated value of the property under consideration; or
255	(ii) prevent the public body from completing the transaction on the best possible terms;
256	(e) strategy sessions to discuss the sale of real property, including any form of a water
257	right or water shares, if:
258	(i) public discussion of the transaction would:
259	(A) disclose the appraisal or estimated value of the property under consideration; or
260	(B) prevent the public body from completing the transaction on the best possible terms;
261	(ii) the public body previously gave public notice that the property would be offered for
262	sale; and
263	(iii) the terms of the sale are publicly disclosed before the public body approves the
264	sale;
265	(f) discussion regarding deployment of security personnel, devices, or systems;
266	(g) investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct;
267	(h) as relates to the Independent Legislative Ethics Commission, conducting business
268	relating to the receipt or review of ethics complaints;
269	(i) as relates to an ethics committee of the Legislature, a purpose permitted under
270	Subsection 52-4-204(1)(a)(iii)(C);
271	(j) as relates to the Independent Executive Branch Ethics Commission created in
272	Section 63A-14-202, conducting business relating to an ethics complaint;
273	(k) as relates to a county legislative body, discussing commercial information as
274	defined in Section 59-1-404;
275	(l) as relates to the Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority and its appointed

276	board of directors, discussing fiduciary or commercial information as defined in Section
277	53B-12-102;
278	(m) deliberations, not including any information gathering activities, of a public body
279	acting in the capacity of:
280	(i) an evaluation committee under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code,
281	during the process of evaluating responses to a solicitation, as defined in Section 63G-6a-103;
282	(ii) a protest officer, defined in Section 63G-6a-103, during the process of making a
283	decision on a protest under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Part 16, Protests; or
284	(iii) a procurement appeals panel under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement
285	Code, during the process of deciding an appeal under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Part 17,
286	Procurement Appeals Board;
287	(n) the purpose of considering information that is designated as a trade secret, as
288	defined in Section 13-24-2, if the public body's consideration of the information is necessary in
289	order to properly conduct a procurement under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code;
290	(o) the purpose of discussing information provided to the public body during the
291	procurement process under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code, if, at the time of
292	the meeting:
293	(i) the information may not, under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code, be
294	disclosed to a member of the public or to a participant in the procurement process; and
295	(ii) the public body needs to review or discuss the information in order to properly
296	fulfill its role and responsibilities in the procurement process;
297	(p) as relates to the governing board of a governmental nonprofit corporation, as that
298	term is defined in Section 11-13a-102, the purpose of discussing information that is designated
299	as a trade secret, as that term is defined in Section 13-24-2, if:
300	(i) public knowledge of the discussion would reasonably be expected to result in injury
301	to the owner of the trade secret; and
302	(ii) discussion of the information is necessary for the governing board to properly
303	discharge the board's duties and conduct the board's business; or
304	(q) a purpose for which a meeting is required to be closed under Subsection (2).
305	(2) The following meetings shall be closed:
306	(a) a meeting of the Health and Human Services Interim Committee to review a fatality

30/	review report described in Subsection 62A-16-301(1)(a), and the responses to the report
308	described in Subsections 62A-16-301(2) and (4);
309	(b) a meeting of the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel to:
310	(i) review a fatality review report described in Subsection 62A-16-301(1)(a), and the
311	responses to the report described in Subsections 62A-16-301(2) and (4); or
312	(ii) review and discuss an individual case, as described in Subsection 62A-4a-207(5);
313	[and]
314	(c) a meeting of the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee, created in
315	Section 26-7-10, to review and discuss an individual case, as described in Subsection
316	<u>26-7-10(10); and</u>
317	[(c)] (d) a meeting of a conservation district as defined in Section 17D-3-102 for the
318	purpose of advising the Natural Resource Conservation Service of the United States
319	Department of Agriculture on a farm improvement project if the discussed information is
320	protected information under federal law.
321	(3) In a closed meeting, a public body may not:
322	(a) interview a person applying to fill an elected position;
323	(b) discuss filling a midterm vacancy or temporary absence governed by Title 20A,
324	Chapter 1, Part 5, Candidate Vacancy and Vacancy and Temporary Absence in Elected Office;
325	or
326	(c) discuss the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of the
327	person whose name was submitted for consideration to fill a midterm vacancy or temporary
328	absence governed by Title 20A, Chapter 1, Part 5, Candidate Vacancy and Vacancy and
329	Temporary Absence in Elected Office.
330	Section 6. Section 78B-6-142 is amended to read:
331	78B-6-142. Adoption order from foreign country.
332	(1) Except as otherwise provided by federal law, an adoption order rendered to a
333	resident of this state that is made by a foreign country shall be recognized by the courts of this
334	state and enforced as if the order were rendered by a court in this state.
335	(2) A person who adopts a child in a foreign country may register the order in this state.
336	A petition for registration of a foreign adoption order may be combined with a petition for a
337	name change. If the court finds that the foreign adoption order meets the requirements of

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338	Subsection (1), the court shall order the state registrar to:
339	(a) file the order pursuant to Section 78B-6-137; and
340	(b) file a certificate of birth for the child pursuant to Section 26-2-28.
341	(3) If a clerk of the court is unable to establish the fact, time, and place of birth from
342	the documentation provided, a person holding a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest as
343	described in Subsection 26-2-22[(2)](3)(a) or (b) may petition for a court order establishing the
344	fact, time, and place of a birth pursuant to Subsection 26-2-15(1).
345	Section 7. Appropriation.
346	The following sums of money are appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1,
347	2020, and ending June 30, 2021. These are additions to amounts previously appropriated for
348	fiscal year 2021. Under the terms and conditions of Title 63J, Chapter 1, Budgetary Procedures
349	Act, the Legislature appropriates the following sums of money from the funds or accounts
350	indicated for the use and support of the government of the state of Utah.
351	<u>ITEM 1</u>
352	To Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention
353	From General Fund \$60,000
354	Schedule of Programs:
355	<u>Disease Control and Prevention</u> \$60,000
356	ITEM 2
357	To Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention
358	From General Fund \$115,000
359	From General Fund, One-time \$121,000
360	Schedule of Programs:
361	Office of the Medical Examiner \$236,000