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18.50.380; (2) records pertaining to juveniles; (3) medical and related public health records; (4) records required to be kept confidential by a federal law or regulation or by state law. Every public officer having the custody of records not included in the exceptions shall permit the inspection, and give on demand and on payment of the legal fees therefor a certified copy of the writing or record, and the copy shall in all cases be evidence of the original. Recorders shall permit memoranda, transcripts, and copies of the public writings and records in their offices to be made by photography or otherwise for the purpose of examining titles to real estate described in the public writings and records, making abstracts of title or guaranteeing or insuring the titles of the real estate, or building and maintaining title and abstract plants; and shall furnish proper and reasonable facilities to persons having lawful occasion for access to the public writings and records for those purposes, subject to reasonable rules and regulations, in conformity to the direction of the court, as are necessary for the protection of the writings and records and to prevent interference with the regular discharge of the duties of the recorders and their employees. (§ 3.23 ch 101 SLA 1962)

Cross references.—See Civ. R. 44-45. Preservation of public records, see AS (b)(4). As to management and preservation of public records, see AS 40.21.

**Sec. 09.25.130. Effect of private seals and scrolls.** Private seals and scrolls as a substitute for seals are abolished. They are not required to an instrument, but when used their effect remains unchanged. (§ 3.10 ch 101 SLA 1962)

**Sec. 09.25.150. Claiming of privilege by public official or reporter.** Except as provided in §§ 150—220 of this chapter, no public official or reporter may be compelled to disclose the source of information procured or obtained by him while acting in the course of his duties as a public official or reporter. (§ 1 ch 115 SLA 1967)

Editor's note.—Section 2, ch. 115, adding to the privileges there listed, SLA 1967, provides: "This bill the conditional privilege for public changes Rule 43(h) of the Supreme officers and reporters as to sources Court Rules [of Civil Procedure] by of information."

**Sec. 09.25.160. Challenge of privilege.** (a) When a public official or reporter claims the privilege in a cause being heard before the supreme court or a superior court of this state, a person who has the right to question him in that proceeding, or the court on its own motion, may challenge the claim of privilege. The court shall make or cause to be made whatever inquiry the court thinks necessary to a determination of the issue. The inquiry may be made instantly by way of questions put to the witness claiming the privilege and a decision then rendered, or the court may require the presence of other witnesses or documentary showing or may

order a special deposition.

(b) The testimony of a public official or reporter shall be admissible in evidence in any civil action, if it is relevant to the issues in the case.

(1) result of the trial to those parties.

(2) be considered.

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**Sec. 09.25.170. Challenge of privilege.** (a) When a public official or reporter claims the privilege in a cause being heard before the supreme court or a superior court of this state, a person who has the right to question him in that proceeding, or the court on its own motion, may challenge the claim of privilege. The court shall make or cause to be made whatever inquiry the court thinks necessary to a determination of the issue. The inquiry may be made instantly by way of questions put to the witness claiming the privilege and a decision then rendered, or the court may require the presence of other witnesses or documentary showing or may

(1) before the trial to those parties.

(2) before the trial to those parties.

(3) in the trial, agency or other proceedings.

(4) before the trial, state, board, or other proceedings.

(5) before the trial.

(b) If, in a civil action, a public official or reporter claims the privilege, the court may, on its own motion, or on the motion of any party, require the production of the information claimed to be privileged.

(c) Appellate courts may, on their own motion, or on the motion of any party, require the production of the information claimed to be privileged.

Editor's note.—Section 2, ch. 115, adding to the privileges there listed, SLA 1967, provides: "This bill the conditional privilege for public changes Rule 43(h) of the Supreme officers and reporters as to sources Court Rules [of Civil Procedure] by of information."