PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER PRIVACY AMENDMENTS
2017 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Mike K. McKell
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill shields the name of a law enforcement officer who is involved in a critical
incident for up to 180 days.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
requires that the name of a law enforcement officer involved in a critical incident be
kept private until the end of the investigation;
• further requires that the officer's name be released if the officer is charged with a
crime at the end of the investigation; and
 provides that the officer's name shall be released not later than six months after an
incident.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
76-2-408, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 178



28	Section 1. Section 76-2-408 is amended to read:
29	76-2-408. Peace officer use of force Investigations.
30	(1) As used in this section:
31	(a) "Dangerous weapon" is a firearm or an object that in the manner of its use or
32	intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury.
33	(b) "Investigating agency" is a law enforcement agency, the county or district attorney's
34	office, or an interagency task force composed of officers from multiple law enforcement
35	agencies.
36	(c) "Officer" is a law enforcement officer as defined in Section 53-13-103.
37	(d) "Officer-involved critical incident" is any of the following:
38	(i) the use of a dangerous weapon by an officer against a person that causes injury to
39	any person;
40	(ii) a fatal injury to any person except the officer, resulting from the use of a motor
41	vehicle by an officer;
42	(iii) the death of a person who is in law enforcement custody, but not including deaths
43	that are the result of disease, natural causes, or conditions that have been medically diagnosed
44	prior to the person's death; or
45	(iv) a fatal injury to a person resulting from the efforts of an officer attempting to
46	prevent a person's escape from custody, make an arrest, or otherwise gain physical control of a
47	person.
48	(2) When an officer-involved critical incident occurs:
49	(a) upon receiving notice of the officer-involved critical incident, the law enforcement
50	agency having jurisdiction where the incident occurred shall, as soon as practical, notify the
51	county or district attorney having jurisdiction where the incident occurred; and
52	(b) the chief executive of the law enforcement agency and the county or district
53	attorney having jurisdiction where the incident occurred shall:
54	(i) jointly designate an investigating agency for the officer-involved critical incident;
55	and
56	(ii) designate which agency is the lead investigative agency if the officer-involved
57	critical incident involves multiple investigations.
58	(3) The investigating agency under Subsection (2) may not be the law enforcement

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59	agency employing the officer who is alleged to have caused or contributed to the
60	officer-involved critical incident.

- (4) This section does not preclude the law enforcement agency employing an officer alleged to have caused or contributed to the officer-involved critical incident from conducting an internal administrative investigation.
- (5) Each law enforcement agency that is part of or administered by the state or any of [its] the state's political subdivisions shall, by December 31, 2015, adopt and post on [its] the law enforcement agency's publicly accessible website:
- (a) the policies and procedures the agency has adopted to select the investigating agency if an officer-involved critical incident occurs in [its] the agency's jurisdiction and one of [its] the agency's officers is alleged to have caused or contributed to the officer-involved incident; and
- (b) the protocols the agency has adopted to ensure that any investigation of officer-involved incidents occurring in [its] the agency's jurisdiction are conducted professionally, thoroughly, and impartially.
- (6) Ĥ→ At the discretion of the agency, [The] the ←Ĥ officer's name may not be released to the public by any public official or public employee conducting or participating in an official investigation of an officer-involved critical incident, or any person acting on behalf of a public official or public employee, until the official investigation is concluded.
- (7) Notwithstanding Subsection (6), the name of an officer involved in an officer-involved critical incident shall be released not later than $\hat{H} \rightarrow [\underline{six}]$ four $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ months after the incident.

Legislative Review Note Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel