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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 11-51a-103 is amended to read:
11-51a-103. Declaration of catastrophic public nuisance Authority to declare
and demand abatement.
(1) The chief executive officer of a political subdivision or a county sheriff may
determine that a catastrophic public nuisance exists on land within the borders of the political
subdivision.
(2) In evaluating whether a catastrophic public nuisance exists, the chief executive
officer of a political subdivision or a county sheriff may consider:
(a) tree density and overall health of a forested area, including the fire regime condition
class;
(b) insect and disease infestation, including insect and disease hazard ratings;
(c) fuel loads;
(d) forest or range type;
(e) slope and other natural characteristics of an area;
(f) watershed protection criteria;
(g) weather and climate; and
(h) any other factor that the chief executive officer of a political subdivision or a
county sheriff reasonably considers to be relevant, under the circumstances.
(3) Except as provided in Section 11-51a-104, upon making the determination
described in Subsection (1), the chief executive officer of a political subdivision or a county
sheriff shall after consultation with the attorney general:
(a) serve notice of the determination described in Subsection (1), by hand or certified
mail, on the federal or state agency that manages the land upon which the catastrophic nuisance
exists; and
(b) provide a copy of the determination that is served under Subsection (3)(a) to,
together with a proposed detailed abatement plan:
(i) the governor[,];
(ii) the attorney general[, and];

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(iii) if the catastrophic	public nuisance exists	on federally ma	naged land,	the state's
congressional delegation[-];				

- (iv) the chairs of the Executive Appropriations Committee of the Legislature; and
- (v) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.
 - (4) The notice described in Subsection (3)(a) shall include:
- (a) a detailed explanation of the basis for determination that a catastrophic public nuisance exists on the land in question;
- (b) a demand that the federal or state agency formulate a plan to abate the catastrophic nuisance; and
- (c) a specific date, no less than 30 days after the day on which the notice is received, by which time the federal or state agency that manages the land shall:
 - (i) abate the catastrophic public nuisance; or
- (ii) produce a plan for mitigating the catastrophic public nuisance that is reasonably acceptable to the county or subdivision.
- (5) The chief executive officer of a political subdivision or a county sheriff may enter into a plan with the relevant federal or state agency, or both, to abate the catastrophic public nuisance.
- (6) If, after receiving the notice described in Subsections (3)(a) and (4), the federal or state agency does not respond by the date requested in the notice or otherwise indicates that the federal or state agency is unwilling to take action to abate the catastrophic public nuisance, the chief executive officer of a political subdivision or a county sheriff shall consult with the county attorney and attorney general.
 - Section 2. Section 11-51a-104 is amended to read:

11-51a-104. Emergency abatement of a catastrophic public nuisance.

(1) If a chief executive officer of a political subdivision or a county sheriff determines that a public nuisance exists on federally managed land, pursuant to Subsection 11-51a-103(1), and the chief executive officer of a political subdivision or the county sheriff also finds that the catastrophic public nuisance in question adversely affects, or constitutes a threat to, the public health, safety, and welfare of the people of the political subdivision, the chief executive officer of the political subdivision or the county sheriff may, after consulting with the attorney general, pursue all remedies allowed by law.

88	(2) In seeking an emergency abatement of a catastrophic public nuisance, a chief
89	executive officer of a political subdivision or a county sheriff shall attempt, as much as
90	possible, to:
91	(a) coordinate with state and federal agencies; and
92	(b) seek the advice of professionals, including private sector professionals, with
93	expertise in abating a catastrophic public nuisance.
94	(3) $\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(a)} \text{ Subject to Subsection (3)(b), the}]$ The $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ state shall indemnify, defend, and
94a	hold a chief
95	executive officer or county sheriff harmless from any claims or damages, including court costs
96	and attorney fees, that are assessed as a result of the chief executive officer's or county sheriff's
97	action, if:
98	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(i)}]$ (a) $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ the chief executive officer or county sheriff has complied with this chapter;
99	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{\text{(ii)}}] \underline{\text{(b)}} \leftarrow \hat{S}$ the court challenge against the chief executive officer or county sheriff
99a	addresses
100	the chief executive officer's or county sheriff's action in abating a catastrophic public nuisance;
101	<u>and</u>
102	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{\text{(iii)}}]$ (c) $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ the chief executive officer's or county sheriff's action abating the
102a	catastrophic
103	public nuisance were in reasonable furtherance of the detailed proposed abatement plan
104	described in Subsection 11-51a-103(3)(b).
105	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{(b)}]$ The state shall indemnify or hold harmless a chief executive officer or county
106	sheriff under this Subsection (3) up to 90% of the claims or damages assessed against the chief
107	executive officer or county sheriff under Subsection (3)(a).]

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