SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS AMENDMENTS
2021 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
<b>Chief Sponsor: Sandra Hollins</b>
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill amends provisions relating to a local education agency's ability to contract
with a law enforcement agency for school resource officer services.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
<ul> <li>amends provisions related to a training that statute requires the State Board of</li> </ul>
Education to prepare and make available, including:
• broadening the intended audience;
• requiring rather than suggesting specific content; and
• adding certain additional content;
<ul> <li>places conditions on the ability of a local education agency (LEA) to contract with a</li> </ul>
law enforcement agency for school resource officer services, including requiring:
• that the contract procure services in secondary schools;
• governing board review of the contract;
• the collection of certain information by the LEA; and
• a biennial review of certain policies and information; and
<ul> <li>makes technical and conforming changes.</li> </ul>
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:





# H.B. 345

None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
53G-8-702, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 408
53G-8-703, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 293
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section <b>53G-8-702</b> is amended to read:
53G-8-702. School resource officer training Curriculum.
(1) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the
state board shall make rules that prepare and make available a training program for school
principals, school personnel, and school resource officers to attend.
(2) To create the curriculum and materials for the training program described in
Subsection (1), the state board shall:
(a) work in conjunction with the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
created in Section 63M-7-201;
(b) solicit input from local school boards, charter school governing boards, and the
Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind;
(c) solicit input from local law enforcement and other interested community
stakeholders; and
(d) consider the current United States Department of Education recommendations on
school discipline and the role of a school resource officer.
(3) The training program described in Subsection (1) [may] shall include training on
the following:
(a) childhood and adolescent development;
(b) responding age-appropriately to students;
(c) working with disabled students;
(d) techniques to de-escalate and resolve conflict;
(e) cultural awareness;
(f) restorative justice practices;
(g) identifying a student exposed to violence or trauma and referring the student to

59	appropriate resources;
60	(h) student privacy rights;
61	(i) negative consequences associated with youth involvement in the juvenile and
62	criminal justice systems;
63	(j) strategies to reduce juvenile justice involvement; [and]
64	(k) roles of and distinctions between a school resource officer and other school staff
65	who help keep a school secure[ <del>.</del> ];
66	(1) developing and supporting successful relationships with students; and
67	(m) constitutional parameters of searching and questioning students on school
68	property.
69	(4) The state board shall work together with the Department of Public Safety, the State
70	Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, and state and local law enforcement to establish
71	policies and procedures that govern student resource officers.
72	Section 2. Section <b>53G-8-703</b> is amended to read:
73	53G-8-703. Contracts between an LEA and law enforcement for school resource
74	officer services Requirements.
75	(1) (a) An LEA may contract with a law enforcement agency or an individual to
76	provide school resource officer services at the LEA only if:
77	(i) the purpose of the contract is to provide school resource officer services to
78	secondary schools;
79	(ii) the LEA governing board reviews and approves the contract[ $\overline{\cdot}$ ]; and
80	(iii) beginning on July 1, 2023, the LEA creates a policy or includes provisions in the
81	contract to collect, maintain, and provide to the LEA governing board the following
82	information:
83	(A) the purpose for having school resource officer services;
84	(B) measurable performance metrics related to meeting the purpose for having school
85	resource officer services;
86	(C) the steps the LEA and school resource officer took before an arrest or disciplinary
87	action;
88	(D) the individual or agency who initiated an arrest referral or disciplinary action; and
89	(E) the information related to the LEA in the report described in Section $53E-3-516$ .

## H.B. 345

90	(b) At least once every two calendar years, an LEA governing board shall review:
91	(i) the LEA governing board's policies on instruction described in this section; and
92	(ii) (A) for a school district, the information described in Subsection (1)(a)(iii) for each
93	county in which the school district is located; or
94	(B) for a charter school, the information described in Subsection (1)(a)(iii) for the
95	county in which the charter school is located.
96	(2) If an LEA contracts with a law enforcement agency or an individual to provide
97	SRO services at the LEA, the LEA governing board shall require in the contract:
98	(a) an acknowledgment by the law enforcement agency or the individual that an SRO
99	hired under the contract shall:
100	(i) provide for and maintain a safe, healthy, and productive learning environment in a
101	school;
102	(ii) act as a positive role model to students;
103	(iii) work to create a cooperative, proactive, and problem-solving partnership between
104	law enforcement and the LEA;
105	(iv) emphasize the use of restorative approaches to address negative behavior; and
106	(v) at the request of the LEA, teach a vocational law enforcement class;
107	(b) a description of the shared understanding of the LEA and the law enforcement
108	agency or individual regarding the roles and responsibilities of law enforcement and the LEA
109	to:
110	(i) maintain safe schools;
111	(ii) improve school climate; and
112	(iii) support educational opportunities for students;
113	(c) a designation of student offenses that the SRO shall confer with the LEA to resolve,
114	including an offense that:
115	(i) is a minor violation of the law; and
116	(ii) would not violate the law if the offense was committed by an adult;
117	(d) a designation of student offenses that are administrative issues that an SRO shall
118	refer to a school administrator for resolution in accordance with Section 53G-8-211;
119	(e) a detailed description of the <u>constitutional</u> rights of [a student] students under state
120	and federal law with regard to:

121	(i) searches;
122	(ii) questioning; and
123	(iii) information privacy;
124	(f) a detailed description of:
125	(i) job duties;
126	(ii) training requirements; and
127	(iii) other expectations of the SRO and school administration in relation to law
128	enforcement at the LEA;
129	(g) that an SRO who is hired under the contract and the principal at the school where
130	an SRO will be working, or the principal's designee, will jointly complete the SRO training
131	described in Section 53G-8-702; and
132	(h) if the contract is between an LEA and a law enforcement agency, that:
133	(i) both parties agree to jointly discuss SRO applicants; and
134	(ii) the law enforcement agency will accept feedback from an LEA about an SRO's
135	performance.