

Surveillance Camera Amendments

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Stephanie Pitcher

House Sponsor:

LONG TITLE**General Description:**

This bill concerns a law enforcement officer's ability to tamper with a privately owned surveillance camera.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- prohibits a law enforcement officer, or an individual acting on behalf of a law enforcement officer, from tampering with, changing the viewing direction of, or disabling a privately or commercially owned surveillance camera; and
- creates exceptions to the prohibition.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

ENACTS:

53-25-1201, Utah Code Annotated 1953

53-25-1202, Utah Code Annotated 1953

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **53-25-1201** is enacted to read:

Part 12. Law Enforcement Prohibitions

53-25-1201 . Definitions.

Reserved.

Section 2. Section **53-25-1202** is enacted to read:

53-25-1202 . Law enforcement officer prohibition on tampering with a private surveillance camera -- Exceptions.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a law enforcement officer, or an individual acting

31 on behalf of a law enforcement officer, may not tamper with, change the viewing
32 direction of, or disable a privately or commercially owned surveillance camera.

33 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the law enforcement officer, or the individual acting on
34 behalf of a law enforcement officer:

35 (a) obtains the permission of the owner of the surveillance camera before taking the
36 action described in Subsection (1);

37 (b) obtains a court order granting permission to take the action described in Subsection
38 (1) before taking the action described in Subsection (1); or

39 (c) takes the action described in Subsection (1) while exigent circumstances exist, if the
40 law enforcement officer, or the individual acting on behalf of the law enforcement
41 officer:

42 (i) notifies the owner of the surveillance camera within 24 hours after the exigent
43 circumstances no longer exist; or

44 (ii) obtains a court order as soon as practicable after the exigent circumstances no
45 longer exist, and if a court refuses to issue a court order, informs the owner of the
46 surveillance camera about the action taken on the surveillance camera within 24
47 hours after the court's refusal.

48 **Section 3. Effective Date.**

49 This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.