

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in SB0191 but was deleted in SB0191S01.

inserted text shows text that was not in SB0191 but was inserted into SB0191S01.

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~~{PRIVATE}~~ Senator Curtis S. Bramble proposes the following substitute bill:

LAW ENFORCEMENT ~~{AGENCY CERTIFICATION}~~ MODIFICATIONS

2021 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Curtis S. Bramble

House Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill ~~{addresses the regulation and authority of a}~~ amends provisions relating to law enforcement ~~{agency established by a private institution of higher education}~~.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;
- ▶ ~~{grants rulemaking authority to the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety}~~ addresses disciplinary charges against a peace officer;
- ▶ addresses the regulation and authority of a law enforcement agency established by a private institution of higher education;
- ▶ establishes a process and requirements for certification ~~{, and certification renewal,}~~ of a law enforcement agency established by a private institution of higher education

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

(a private law enforcement agency);

- ▶ describes the authority of a private law enforcement agency;
- ▶ describes policy and procedure requirements for a private law enforcement agency;
- ▶ provides for access to records of, and periodic audits of, a private law enforcement agency;
- ▶ provides for enforcement of the provisions of this bill, including informal and formal action;
- ▶ establishes due process procedures for taking formal action against a private law enforcement agency, including placing the private law enforcement agency on probation ~~{,}~~ or revoking ~~{ or refusing to renew}~~ a private law enforcement agency's certification; and
- ▶ makes ~~{a private law enforcement agency subject to the Government Records Access and Management Act}~~ technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

~~17-30a-403~~, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 366

~~53-1-102~~, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 280

~~53-13-103~~, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 280

~~{ — 63G-2-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 365~~

~~}~~ENACTS:

~~53-19-101~~, Utah Code Annotated 1953

~~53-19-102~~, Utah Code Annotated 1953

~~53-19-103~~, Utah Code Annotated 1953

~~53-19-201~~, Utah Code Annotated 1953

~~53-19-202~~, Utah Code Annotated 1953

~~53-19-203~~, Utah Code Annotated 1953

~~53-19-204~~, Utah Code Annotated 1953

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

53-19-301, Utah Code Annotated 1953

53-19-302, Utah Code Annotated 1953

~~{ 53-19-303, Utah Code Annotated 1953~~

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

Section 1. Section 17-30a-403 is amended to read:

17-30a-403. Disciplinary charges -- Appeal to commission -- Hearing -- Findings.

(1) The appointing authority:

(a) may impose disciplinary charges in accordance with a rule, policy, ordinance, or law; and

(b) shall serve the merit system officer to be disciplined with a copy of the written charges.

(2) (a) A disciplined merit system officer may file an appeal of the disciplinary charges with the department, which shall conduct the appeal internally.

(b) The department shall conduct an appeal in accordance with rules or policies adopted by the appointing authority.

(3) If the disciplinary charges are sustained on internal appeal, the merit system officer may appeal to the commission in accordance with the provisions of this section and commission rule.

(4) (a) A merit system officer disciplined in accordance with Subsection (1) may, within 10 calendar days after the internal department appeal decision described in Subsection (2), make an appeal in writing to the commission.

(b) If the merit system officer fails to make an internal appeal of the disciplinary action, the officer may not appeal to the commission.

(5) The commission may hear appeals regarding demotion, reduction in pay, suspension, or discharge of a merit system officer for any cause provided in Section 17-30a-402.

~~[(6) In the absence of an appeal, a copy of the charges under Subsection (1) may not be made public without the consent of the officer charged.]~~

~~[(7)]~~ (6) (a) The commission shall:

(i) fix a time and place for a hearing on the appeal; and

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

(ii) give notice of the hearing to the parties.

(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection ~~[(7)]~~[(6)](b)(ii), the commission shall hold a hearing under this Subsection ~~[(7)]~~[(6)] no less than 10 and no more than 90 days after an appeal is filed.

(ii) The commission may hold a hearing more than 90 days after an appeal is filed if:

(A) the parties agree; or

(B) the commission finds that the delay is for good cause.

~~[(8)]~~[(7)] (a) The commission shall hold the hearing in accordance with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection ~~[(8)]~~[(7)](a), if the commission proposes to and is authorized to close the hearing to the public in accordance with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, the commission shall open the meeting to the public if the aggrieved officer requests that the commission open the hearing.

~~[(9)]~~[(8)] The parties may be represented by counsel at the hearing.

~~[(10)]~~[(9)] The commission, on its own motion or at the request of the appointing authority, may dismiss an appeal for unjustified delay, removal to a court or other venue, or for other good cause shown.

~~[(11)]~~[(10)] In resolving an appeal, the commission may sustain, modify, or vacate a decision of the appointing authority.

~~[(12)]~~[(11)] After the hearing, the commission shall publish a written decision, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, and shall notify each party.

Section 2. Section 53-1-102 is amended to read:

53-1-102. Definitions.

(1) As used in this title:

(a) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety appointed under Section 53-1-107.

(b) "Department" means the Department of Public Safety created in Section 53-1-103.

(c) "Law enforcement agency" means an entity or division of:

(i) (A) the federal government, a state, or a political subdivision of a state;

(B) a state institution of higher education; or

(C) a private institution of higher education, if the entity or division ~~[has been]~~is

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

certified by the commissioner under Title 53, Chapter 19, Certification of Private Law Enforcement Agency; and

(ii) that exists primarily to prevent and detect crime and enforce criminal laws, statutes, and ordinances.

(d) "Law enforcement officer" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53-13-103.

(e) "Motor vehicle" means every self-propelled vehicle and every vehicle propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails, except motorized wheel chairs and vehicles moved solely by human power.

(f) "Peace officer" means any officer certified in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 13, Peace Officer Classifications.

(g) "State institution of higher education" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53B-3-102.

(h) "Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(2) The definitions provided in Subsection (1) are to be applied throughout this title in addition to definitions that are applicable to specific chapters or parts.

Section ~~43~~3. Section **53-13-103** is amended to read:

53-13-103. Law enforcement officer.

(1) (a) "Law enforcement officer" means a sworn and certified peace officer:

(i) who is an employee of a law enforcement agency; and

(ii) whose primary and principal duties consist of the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of criminal statutes or ordinances of this state or any of its political subdivisions.

(b) "Law enforcement officer" includes the following:

(i) ~~any~~a sheriff or deputy sheriff, chief of police, police officer, or marshal of any county, city, or town;

(ii) the commissioner of public safety and any member of the Department of Public Safety certified as a peace officer;

(iii) all persons specified in Sections 23-20-1.5 and 79-4-501;

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

- (iv) ~~[any]~~ a police officer employed by ~~[any college or university]~~ a state institution of higher education;
 - (v) investigators for the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division;
 - (vi) investigators for the Department of Insurance, Fraud Division;
 - (vii) special agents or investigators employed by the attorney general, district attorneys, and county attorneys;
 - (viii) employees of the Department of Natural Resources designated as peace officers by law;
 - (ix) school district police officers as designated by the board of education for the school district;
 - (x) the executive director of the Department of Corrections and any correctional enforcement or investigative officer designated by the executive director and approved by the commissioner of public safety and certified by the division;
 - (xi) correctional enforcement, investigative, or adult probation and parole officers employed by the Department of Corrections serving on or before July 1, 1993;
 - (xii) members of a law enforcement agency established by a private college or university ~~[provided that ~~{}~~ if the college or university ~~{}~~ has been]~~ if the agency is certified by the commissioner ~~[of public safety ~~{}~~]~~ according to rules of the Department of Public Safety] under Title 53, Chapter 19, Certification of Private Law Enforcement Agency;
 - (xiii) airport police officers of any airport owned or operated by the state or any of its political subdivisions; and
 - (xiv) transit police officers designated under Section 17B-2a-822.
- (2) Law enforcement officers may serve criminal process and arrest violators of any law of this state and have the right to require aid in executing their lawful duties.
- (3) (a) A law enforcement officer has statewide full-spectrum peace officer authority, but the authority extends to other counties, cities, or towns only when the officer is acting under Title 77, Chapter 9, Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit, unless the law enforcement officer is employed by the state.
- (b) (i) A local law enforcement agency may limit the jurisdiction in which its law enforcement officers may exercise their peace officer authority to a certain geographic area.
- (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(b)(i), a law enforcement officer may exercise

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

authority outside of the limited geographic area, pursuant to Title 77, Chapter 9, Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit, if the officer is pursuing an offender for an offense that occurred within the limited geographic area.

(c) The authority of law enforcement officers employed by the Department of Corrections is regulated by Title 64, Chapter 13, Department of Corrections - State Prison.

(4) A law enforcement officer shall, prior to exercising peace officer authority:

(a) (i) have satisfactorily completed the requirements of Section 53-6-205; or

(ii) have met the waiver requirements in Section 53-6-206; and

(b) have satisfactorily completed annual certified training of at least 40 hours per year as directed by the director of the division, with the advice and consent of the council.

Section ~~{2}~~4. Section **53-19-101** is enacted to read:

CHAPTER 19. CERTIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

Part 1. General Provisions

53-19-101. Title.

This chapter is known as "Certification of Private Law Enforcement Agency."

Section ~~{3}~~5. Section **53-19-102** is enacted to read:

53-19-102. Definitions.

~~{1}~~As used in this chapter:

(1) "Division" means the Peace Officer Standards and Training Division created in Section 53-6-103.

(2) "Formal action" against a private law enforcement agency includes:

(a) placing a private law enforcement agency on probation;

(b) extending the probation of a private law enforcement agency; or

(c) revoking the certification of a private law enforcement agency.

(3) "Informal action" against a private law enforcement agency includes:

(a) an oral or written warning;

(b) a written reprimand; or

(c) a written order to remedy noncompliance with a provision of this chapter, which may include a deadline for compliance and verification of compliance.

~~(2) "Formal action" against a private law enforcement agency includes:~~

~~(a) placing a private law enforcement agency on probation;~~

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

- ~~_____ (b) extending the probation of a private law enforcement agency;~~
- ~~_____ (c) revoking the certification of a private law enforcement agency; or~~
- ~~_____ (d) refusing to renew the certification of a private law enforcement agency.~~
- ~~_____ (3) "Monitor" means an individual designated by the commissioner to provide oversight of a private law enforcement agency that is on probation.}~~

(4) "Private law enforcement agency" means a law enforcement agency operated by, and at, a private institution of higher education.

Section ~~{4}~~6. Section **53-19-103** is enacted to read:

53-19-103. Rulemaking authority.

The commissioner shall make rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, relating to:

- (1) the forms and process to apply for ~~{or renew }~~certification of a private law enforcement agency;
- (2) methods for the commissioner, the department, or the ~~{Peace Officer Standards and Training Division}~~division to obtain, review, use, and protect, any and all records ~~{and information of}~~of, or directly related to, a private law enforcement agency;
- (3) the conduct of a formal hearing under Part 3, Enforcement, including requirements for proceedings, discovery, subpoenas, and witnesses;
- (4) ~~{monitoring}~~verifying compliance with the terms of probation~~{, including the function of a monitor}~~;
- (5) audit procedures; and
- (6) requirements for the contents of ~~{the}~~a policy and procedure ~~{manuals}~~manual of a private law enforcement agency.

Section ~~{5}~~7. Section **53-19-201** is enacted to read:

Part 2. Private Law Enforcement Agencies

53-19-201. Certification of private law enforcement agency~~{-- Certification renewal}~~.

- (1) A private institution of higher education may operate a private law enforcement agency if the private law enforcement agency is certified by the commissioner.
- (2) A private law enforcement agency certified before May 5, 2021:
 - (a) is not required to apply for an initial certification under Subsection (4); and

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

(b) retains the private law enforcement agency's certification ~~{ until May 5, 2024},~~
unless the commissioner revokes the certification in accordance with this chapter ~~{, and~~
~~—— (c) is required to renew the private law enforcement agency's certification on May 5,~~
~~2024, and every three years after May 5, 2024.~~

~~‡~~

(3) A private law enforcement agency **that is not** certified ~~{ on or after}~~ **before** May 5,
2021:

(a) **is required to apply for initial certification under Subsection (4); and**

(b) retains the private law enforcement agency's certification ~~{ for three years},~~ unless
the commissioner revokes the certification in accordance with this chapter ~~{, and}~~;

~~{ —— (b) is required to renew the private law enforcement agency's certification every three~~
~~years.~~

~~‡~~ (4) To receive initial certification for a private law enforcement agency, the private
institution of higher education seeking the certification shall submit to the department an
application for certification, designed by the department, that includes:

(a) a description of the proposed private law enforcement agency, including the number
of officers that the private law enforcement agency intends to initially employ;

(b) the command structure for the proposed private law enforcement agency;

(c) the private law enforcement agency's proposed policies and procedures manual; and

(d) any other information required by the commissioner, by a rule described in Section
53-19-103.

(5) ~~{ To receive a renewal of certification, the private law enforcement agency shall, no~~
~~sooner than 180 days before, and no later than 90 days before, the day on which the private law~~
~~enforcement agency's certification expires, submit to the department an application for~~
~~certification renewal, designed by the department, that includes:~~

~~—— (a) a description of the private law enforcement agency, including the number of~~
~~officers that the private law enforcement agency currently employs and the number of~~
~~additional officers that the private law enforcement agency plans to hire in the next three years;~~

~~—— (b) the command structure of the private law enforcement agency;~~

~~—— (c) the private law enforcement agency's policies and procedures manual; and~~

~~—— (d) any other information required by the commissioner, by a rule described in Section~~

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

~~53-19-103.~~

~~(6)~~ The department shall, within 90 days after the day on which the department receives a completed application for certification described in Subsection (4), or a completed application for certification renewal described in Subsection (5), grant or deny the application.

~~(7)~~6 The commissioner shall:

(a) grant an application for certification of a private law enforcement agency, if:

(i) the application is complete;

(ii) the proposed policies and procedures manual complies with Section 53-19-203, including the rules described in Section 53-19-103;

(iii) the proposed private law enforcement agency will be organized and operated in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of law, the requirements of administrative rules, and best practices; and

(iv) the private institution of higher education submitting the application has never had certification of a private law enforcement agency revoked by the commissioner; and

(b) advise and consult with the applicant to cure any barriers to obtaining certification.

~~(8)~~7 The commissioner ~~may~~ shall grant an application for certification of a private law enforcement agency whose certification was previously revoked if:

(a) the private institution of higher education applying for certification:

(i) complies with the provisions described in Subsections ~~(7)~~6(a)(i) through (iii); and

(ii) ~~convinces the commissioner~~ proves, by clear and convincing evidence, that the reasons for the previous revocation will not reoccur; and

(b) the application is filed at least ~~three years~~ one year after the day on which the certification was revoked.

Section ~~6~~8. Section 53-19-202 is enacted to read:

53-19-202. Authority of private law enforcement agency -- Requirements --

Delegation of internal investigation.

(1) A certified private law enforcement agency may function as a law enforcement agency under the authority of the state, within the confines of the campus of the private institution of higher education, to:

(a) prevent, detect, and investigate crime; and

(b) enforce traffic laws and criminal statutes and ordinances.

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

(2) The authority of a private law enforcement agency does not extend beyond the confines of the campus of the private institution of higher education, except as provided:

(a) under Subsection 53-13-103(3); or

(b) pursuant to an interagency agreement with another law enforcement agency.

(3) A private law enforcement agency shall:

(a) comply with:

(i) the requirements of this chapter;

(ii) rules made under Section 53-19-103; and

(iii) all other requirements of state and federal law;

(b) ~~(i)~~ comply with and enforce the provisions of ~~Section 53-6-211;~~

~~(ii) conduct an internal administrative investigation after becoming aware of a credible allegation of misconduct under Section 53-6-211; and~~

~~(iii) report findings following an internal administrative investigation to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Division within 14 days after the day on which the investigation is complete;~~ Sections 53-6-209, 53-6-211, 53-6-307, and 53-6-309;

(c) only employ peace officers and dispatchers who are certified under this title;

(d) if the private law enforcement agency is placed on probation ~~;~~

~~(i)~~ ; comply with requirements imposed during the period of probation ~~;~~ and

~~(ii) cooperate and comply with a monitor appointed by the commissioner;~~

(e) provide any and all records ~~and information relating~~ of, or directly related to, the private law enforcement agency that are requested by the commissioner, the department, or the ~~Peace Officer Standards and Training Division~~ division; and

(f) cooperate with an audit described in Section 53-19-204.

(4) The chief of a private law enforcement agency may, with the consent of the commissioner, delegate the duty to conduct an administrative or internal investigation under Section 53-6-211 to the commissioner or the commissioner' designee if:

(a) the chief requests the commissioner's consent in writing; and

(b) the request is made to avoid:

(i) an actual or potential conflict of interest; or

(ii) an actual or potential allegation of bias.

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

(5) If the commissioner or the commissioner's designee ~~in relation to an audit.~~
~~Section 7} conducts an administrative or internal investigation under Subsection (4), the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall report the findings of the investigation to:~~

(a) the division, in accordance with Section 53-6-211;

(b) the private law enforcement agency; and

(c) the commissioner, if the investigation is conducted by a designee of the commissioner.

Section 9. Section **53-19-203** is enacted to read:

53-19-203. Policies and procedures -- Approval -- Modification.

(1) A private law enforcement agency shall:

(a) develop a policy and procedures manual that:

(i) includes clear definitions and clearly and fully explains the policies and procedures;

(ii) complies with the requirements of law and administrative rules;

(iii) reflects best practices ~~for a private law enforcement agency;~~ and

(iv) includes all policies and procedures of the private law enforcement agency;

(b) review, and revise and update as needed, the policy and procedures on at least ~~an~~ annual basis; and

(c) maintain, and uniformly apply and enforce, the policies and procedures contained in the manual.

(2) A private law enforcement agency shall:

(a) if the private law enforcement agency was certified before May 5, 2021, submit the private law enforcement agency's policies and procedures manual to the commissioner for approval:

(i) on or before July 1, 2021;

(ii) beginning in 2022, on an annual basis; and

~~(iii) at any time the private law enforcement agency modifies the private law enforcement agency's policies and procedures} (iii) in addition to the times described in Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii), within 14 days after the day on which the commissioner submits a written request for a copy of the~~ manual; or

(b) if the private law enforcement agency is certified on or after May 5, 2021, submit the private law enforcement agency's policies and procedures manual:

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

(i) for initial approval in accordance with Subsection 53-19-201(4)(c); ~~and~~

~~(ii) for approval at any time the private law enforcement agency modifies the private law enforcement agency's policies and procedures;~~

(ii) on an annual basis; and

(iii) in addition to the times described in Subsections (2)(b)(i) and (ii), within 14 days after the day on which the commissioner submits a written request for a copy of the manual.

Section ~~{8}~~10. Section 53-19-204 is enacted to read:

53-19-204. Audits.

(1) The commissioner ~~{shall}~~or the commissioner's designee may conduct periodic audits of a private law enforcement agency to ensure compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) The legislative auditor general or the state auditor may conduct an audit of a private law enforcement agency.

(3) A private law enforcement agency shall fully cooperate with an audit conducted {by, or } under {the direction of, the commissioner} this section.

Section ~~{9}~~11. Section 53-19-301 is enacted to read:

Part 3. Enforcement

53-19-301. Violation by private law enforcement agency -- Action by commissioner.

(1) If a private law enforcement agency is in violation of, or has violated, a provision of this chapter, the commissioner may:

(a) take informal action to remedy the violation;

(b) place the private law enforcement agency on probation if the violation is a material violation; or

(c) revoke the certification of the private law enforcement agency ~~;~~ or

~~(d) refuse to renew} if:~~

(i) the violation is so egregious that it constitutes a violation of public trust;

(ii) (A) the violation is a material violation;

(B) the private law enforcement agency has committed the same violation on a previous occasion; and

(C) the private law enforcement agency was placed probation or had the certification of

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

the private law enforcement agency revoked for the same violation; or

(iii) after committing a material violation:

(A) the commissioner provides the private law enforcement agency with a written notice described in Subsection (2); and

(B) after the commissioner complies with Subsection (1)(c)(iii)(A), the private law enforcement agency commits the same violation or fails to take the corrective action described in the written notice described in Subsection (2).

(2) The written notice required under Subsection (1)(c)(iii)(A) shall include:

(a) a detailed description of the violation;

(b) a statement that the violation constitutes a material violation;

(c) a detailed description of the action the private law enforcement agency is required to take to remedy the violation; and

(d) a specified, reasonable deadline for taking the action required to remedy the violation.

~~(2)~~3) If a private law enforcement agency on probation is in violation of, or has violated, a ~~condition~~ material provision of probation, the commissioner may:

(a) take informal action to remedy the violation;

(b) extend ~~the term~~ an existing period of ~~the~~ probation; or

(c) revoke the certification of the private law enforcement agency ~~;~~ or ~~;~~

~~(d)~~4) ~~refuse~~ If the commissioner takes action to ~~renew~~ revoke the certification of a private law enforcement agency, the certification remains in effect until all timely challenges or appeals are concluded and the action of the commissioner becomes final.

(5) The certification of a private law enforcement agency remains in effect while the private law enforcement agency is on probation, unless the certification is revoked in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Section ~~10~~12. Section 53-19-302 is enacted to read:

53-19-302. Formal action against a private law enforcement agency.

(1) If the commissioner determines that a private law enforcement agency violated a provision of this chapter or a requirement of probation, the commissioner may take formal action against the private law enforcement agency in accordance with this section.

(2) Before ~~taking formal action against~~ placing a private law enforcement agency on

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

probation or extending the existing probation period, the commissioner shall provide written notice to the private law enforcement agency that the commissioner intends to take formal action against the private law enforcement agency, that includes:

(a) a statement that the commissioner intends to ~~take formal action against~~ place the private law enforcement agency on probation or extend an existing period of probation;

(b) a description of the material violations upon which the formal action is based;

(c) a description of the probation period or extended probation period;

(d) a description of the terms of probation;

~~(f)(e)~~ a statement that the private law enforcement agency has the right to request a formal hearing on the action before an administrative law judge selected by the commissioner; and

~~(f)(d)(e)~~ information regarding the process and deadline for requesting a hearing.

(3) Within 30 days after the day on which the commissioner provides the notice described in Subsection (2), the private law enforcement agency may request a formal hearing before an administrative law judge selected by the commissioner by submitting the request, in writing, to the commissioner.

(4) If the private law enforcement agency fails to timely request a formal hearing under Subsection (3):

(a) the commissioner may ~~+~~

~~— (i) revoke or refuse to renew the certification of the private law enforcement agency;~~

~~— (ii) place the private law enforcement agency on probation; or~~

~~— (iii) extend an existing period of probation}~~ take the action described in Subsection

(2)(a); and

(b) the action of the commissioner is final.

(5) If a private law enforcement agency timely requests a formal hearing under Subsection (3), an administrative law judge shall conduct a formal hearing on the action in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act.

(6) The formal hearing shall be recorded and shall address the issue of whether the private law enforcement agency committed the violations included in the notice described in Subsection (2)(b).

(7) If, after the hearing, the administrative law judge issues findings of fact and

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

conclusions of law stating that there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the private law enforcement agency committed one or more of the material violations included in the notice described in Subsection (2)(b), the commissioner shall review the findings and may:

- ~~{ (a) revoke or refuse to renew the certification of the private law enforcement agency;~~
~~† (b)a) place the private law enforcement agency on probation; or~~
(c) extend an existing period of probation.

(8) If the administrative law judge finds that there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the private law enforcement agency committed any of the violations included in the notice described in Subsection (2)(b), the administrative law judge shall dismiss the formal action sought by the commissioner.

(9) A private law enforcement agency may appeal the decision of the administrative law judge and the action taken by the commissioner under Subsection (7), under Title 63G, Chapter 4, Part 4, Judicial Review.

(10) The commissioner may appeal the decision of the administrative law judge under Title 63G, Chapter 4, Part 4, Judicial Review.

~~{Section 11. Section 53-19-303 is enacted to read:~~

~~53-19-303. Probation -- Monitor.~~

~~(1) If;~~ (11) Before revoking the certification of a private law enforcement agency, the commissioner shall provide written notice to the private law enforcement agency that the commissioner intends to take formal action against the private law enforcement agency, that includes:

(a) a statement that the commissioner intends to revoke the certification of the private law enforcement agency;

(b) the date that the revocation is scheduled to occur, which date may not be sooner than 180 days after the day on which the commissioner provides the notice described in this Subsection (11);

(c) a detailed description of the violations upon which the formal action is based;

(d) a description of the basis, described in Subsection 53-19-301(1)(c), for seeking revocation of the private law enforcement agency's certification; and

(e) a statement that the private law enforcement agency has the right to challenge the revocation by filing an action in district court within 30 days after the day on which the

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

commissioner provides the notice described in this Subsection (11).

(12) If the private law enforcement agency fails to challenge the revocation by filing an action in district court within 30 days after the day on which the commissioner provides the notice described in Subsection (11):

(a) the action of the commissioner ~~{places a}~~ is final; and

(b) the private law enforcement agency's certification is revoked on the date described in Subsection (11)(b).

(13) The court shall conduct a de novo proceeding to determine:

(a) whether the violations described in Subsection (11)(c) occurred; and

(b) if the court finds that one or more violations described in Subsection (11)(c)

occurred, whether the violations constitute sufficient grounds, under Subsection 53-19-301(1)(c), to revoke certification.

(14) The court may order that the commissioner may place the private law enforcement agency on probation ~~{, the commissioner:~~

~~_____ (a) shall provide a written document to the private law enforcement agency that describes the length and conditions of the probation; and~~

~~_____ (b) may designate a monitor to provide oversight of the private law enforcement agency during all, or any portion of, the ~~}~~ or extend an existing period of probation ~~{.~~~~

~~_____ (2) The private law enforcement agency is responsible for payment of all costs associated with the employment of a monitor designated by the commissioner.~~

~~_____ (3) The monitor:~~

~~_____ (a) shall report to the commissioner;~~

~~_____ (b) may be terminated only by the commissioner;~~

~~_____ (c) shall perform audits to ensure compliance with the terms of probation and the requirements of this chapter; and~~

~~_____ (d) report to the commissioner on the performance and progress of the private law enforcement agency.~~

~~_____ (4) The monitor may recommend new policies and procedures and, if directed by the commissioner, shall oversee implementation of the new policies and procedures and report deficiencies to the commissioner.~~

~~_____ Section 12. Section ~~63G-2-103~~ is amended to read:~~

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

~~63G-2-103. Definitions:~~

~~As used in this chapter:~~

~~(1) "Audit" means:~~

~~(a) a systematic examination of financial, management, program, and related records for the purpose of determining the fair presentation of financial statements, adequacy of internal controls, or compliance with laws and regulations; or~~

~~(b) a systematic examination of program procedures and operations for the purpose of determining their effectiveness, economy, efficiency, and compliance with statutes and regulations:~~

~~(2) "Chronological logs" mean the regular and customary summary records of law enforcement agencies and other public safety agencies that show:~~

~~(a) the time and general nature of police, fire, and paramedic calls made to the agency; and~~

~~(b) any arrests or jail bookings made by the agency.~~

~~(3) "Classification," "classify," and their derivative forms mean determining whether a record series, record, or information within a record is public, private, controlled, protected, or exempt from disclosure}, if the court finds that:~~

~~(a) one or more violations described in Subsection (11)(c) occurred; and~~

~~(b) the violations do not constitute sufficient grounds, under Subsection~~

~~{63G-2-201(3)(b):~~

~~(4) (a) "Computer program" means:~~

~~(i) a series of instructions or statements that permit the functioning of a computer system in a manner designed to provide storage, retrieval, and manipulation of data from the computer system; and~~

~~(ii) any associated documentation and source material that explain how to operate the computer program.~~

~~(b) "Computer program" does not mean:~~

~~(i) the original data, including numbers, text, voice, graphics, and images;~~

~~(ii) analysis, compilation, and other manipulated forms of the original data produced by use of the program; or~~

~~(iii) the mathematical or statistical formulas, excluding the underlying mathematical~~

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

~~algorithms contained in the program, that would be used if the manipulated forms of the original data were to be produced manually:~~

~~—— (5) (a) "Contractor" means:~~

~~—— (i) any person who contracts with a governmental entity to provide goods or services directly to a governmental entity; or~~

~~—— (ii) any private, nonprofit organization that receives funds from a governmental entity.~~

~~—— (b) "Contractor" does not mean a private provider.~~

~~—— (6) "Controlled record" means a record containing data on individuals that is controlled as provided by Section 63G-2-304.~~

~~—— (7) "Designation," "designate," and their derivative forms mean indicating, based on a governmental entity's familiarity with a record series or based on a governmental entity's review of a reasonable sample of a record series, the primary classification that a majority of records in a record series would be given if classified and the classification that other records typically present in the record series would be given if classified.~~

~~—— (8) "Elected official" means each person elected to a state office, county office, municipal office, school board or school district office, local district office, or special service district office, but does not include judges.~~

~~—— (9) "Explosive" means a chemical compound, device, or mixture:~~

~~—— (a) commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion; and~~

~~—— (b) that contains oxidizing or combustive units or other ingredients in proportions, quantities, or packing so that:~~

~~—— (i) an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion, or detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause a sudden generation of highly heated gases; and~~

~~—— (ii) the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of:~~

~~—— (A) producing destructive effects on contiguous objects; or~~

~~—— (B) causing death or serious bodily injury.~~

~~—— (10) "Government audit agency" means any governmental entity that conducts an audit.~~

~~—— (11) (a) "Governmental entity" means:~~

~~—— (i) executive department agencies of the state, the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, state auditor, attorney general, and state treasurer, the Board of Pardons and Parole, the Board of Examiners, the National Guard, the Career Service Review Office, the State~~

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

Board of Education, the Utah Board of Higher Education, and the State Archives;

—— (ii) the Office of the Legislative Auditor General, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, the Legislature, and legislative committees, except any political party, group, caucus, or rules or sifting committee of the Legislature;

—— (iii) courts, the Judicial Council, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and similar administrative units in the judicial branch;

—— (iv) any state-funded institution of higher education or public education; or

—— (v) any political subdivision of the state, but, if a political subdivision has adopted an ordinance or a policy relating to information practices pursuant to Section 63G-2-701, this chapter shall apply to the political subdivision to the extent specified in Section 63G-2-701 or as specified in any other section of this chapter that specifically refers to political subdivisions;

—— (b) "Governmental entity" also means:

—— (i) every office, agency, board, bureau, committee, department, advisory board, or commission of an entity listed in Subsection (11)(a) that is funded or established by the government to carry out the public's business;

—— (ii) as defined in Section 11-13-103, an interlocal entity or joint or cooperative undertaking;

—— (iii) as defined in Section 11-13a-102, a governmental nonprofit corporation;

—— (iv) an association as defined in Section 53G-7-1101;

—— (v) the Utah Independent Redistricting Commission; [and]

—— (vi) a law enforcement agency, as defined in Section 53-1-102, that employs one or more law enforcement officers, as defined in Section 53-13-103[.]; and

—— (vii) a private law enforcement agency certified under Title 53, Chapter 19;

Certification of Private Law Enforcement Agency:

—— (c) "Governmental entity" does not include the Utah Educational Savings Plan created in Section 53B-8a-103;

—— (12) "Gross compensation" means every form of remuneration payable for a given period to an individual for services provided including salaries, commissions, vacation pay, severance pay, bonuses, and any board, rent, housing, lodging, payments in kind, and any similar benefit received from the individual's employer;

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

- ~~———— (13) "Individual" means a human being.~~
- ~~———— (14) (a) "Initial contact report" means an initial written or recorded report, however titled, prepared by peace officers engaged in public patrol or response duties describing official actions initially taken in response to either a public complaint about or the discovery of an apparent violation of law, which report may describe:~~
- ~~———— (i) the date, time, location, and nature of the complaint, the incident, or offense;~~
- ~~———— (ii) names of victims;~~
- ~~———— (iii) the nature or general scope of the agency's initial actions taken in response to the incident;~~
- ~~———— (iv) the general nature of any injuries or estimate of damages sustained in the incident;~~
- ~~———— (v) the name, address, and other identifying information about any person arrested or charged in connection with the incident; or~~
- ~~———— (vi) the identity of the public safety personnel, except undercover personnel, or prosecuting attorney involved in responding to the initial incident.~~
- ~~———— (b) Initial contact reports do not include follow-up or investigative reports prepared after the initial contact report. However, if the information specified in Subsection (14)(a) appears in follow-up or investigative reports, it may only be treated confidentially if it is private, controlled, protected, or exempt from disclosure under Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b).~~
- ~~———— (15) "Legislative body" means the Legislature.~~
- ~~———— (16) "Notice of compliance" means a statement confirming that a governmental entity has complied with an order of the State Records Committee.~~
- ~~———— (17) "Person" means:~~
- ~~———— (a) an individual;~~
- ~~———— (b) a nonprofit or profit corporation;~~
- ~~———— (c) a partnership;~~
- ~~———— (d) a sole proprietorship;~~
- ~~———— (e) other type of business organization; or~~
- ~~———— (f) any combination acting in concert with one another.~~
- ~~———— (18) "Private provider" means any person who contracts with a governmental entity to provide services directly to the public.~~
- ~~———— (19) "Private record" means a record containing data on individuals that is private as~~

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

~~provided by Section 63G-2-302;~~

~~—— (20) "Protected record" means a record that is classified protected as provided by Section 63G-2-305;~~

~~—— (21) "Public record" means a record that is not private, controlled, or protected and that is not exempt from disclosure as provided in Subsection 63G-2-201(3)(b);~~

~~—— (22) (a) "Record" means a book, letter, document, paper, map, plan, photograph, film, card, tape, recording, electronic data, or other documentary material regardless of physical form or characteristics:~~

~~—— (i) that is prepared, owned, received, or retained by a governmental entity or political subdivision; and~~

~~—— (ii) where all of the information in the original is reproducible by photocopy or other mechanical or electronic means;~~

~~—— (b) "Record" does not mean:~~

~~—— (i) a personal note or personal communication prepared or received by an employee or officer of a governmental entity;~~

~~—— (A) in a capacity other than the employee's or officer's governmental capacity; or~~

~~—— (B) that is unrelated to the conduct of the public's business;~~

~~—— (ii) a temporary draft or similar material prepared for the originator's personal use or prepared by the originator for the personal use of an individual for whom the originator is working;~~

~~—— (iii) material that is legally owned by an individual in the individual's private capacity;~~

~~—— (iv) material to which access is limited by the laws of copyright or patent unless the copyright or patent is owned by a governmental entity or political subdivision;~~

~~—— (v) proprietary software;~~

~~—— (vi) junk mail or a commercial publication received by a governmental entity or an official or employee of a governmental entity;~~

~~—— (vii) a book that is cataloged, indexed, or inventoried and contained in the collections of a library open to the public;~~

~~—— (viii) material that is cataloged, indexed, or inventoried and contained in the collections of a library open to the public, regardless of physical form or characteristics of the material;~~

~~—— (ix) a daily calendar or other personal note prepared by the originator for the~~

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

~~originator's personal use or for the personal use of an individual for whom the originator is working;~~

~~—— (x) a computer program that is developed or purchased by or for any governmental entity for its own use;~~

~~—— (xi) a note or internal memorandum prepared as part of the deliberative process by:~~

~~—— (A) a member of the judiciary;~~

~~—— (B) an administrative law judge;~~

~~—— (C) a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole; or~~

~~—— (D) a member of any other body, other than an association or appeals panel as defined in Section 53G-7-1101, charged by law with performing a quasi-judicial function;~~

~~—— (xii) a telephone number or similar code used to access a mobile communication device that is used by an employee or officer of a governmental entity, provided that the employee or officer of the governmental entity has designated at least one business telephone number that is a public record as provided in Section 63G-2-301;~~

~~—— (xiii) information provided by the Public Employees' Benefit and Insurance Program, created in Section 49-20-103, to a county to enable the county to calculate the amount to be paid to a health care provider under Subsection 17-50-319(2)(c)(ii);~~

~~—— (xiv) information that an owner of unimproved property provides to a local entity as provided in Section 11-42-205;~~

~~—— (xv) a video or audio recording of an interview, or a transcript of the video or audio recording, that is conducted at a Children's Justice Center established under Section 67-5b-102;~~

~~—— (xvi) child pornography, as defined by Section 76-5b-103; or~~

~~—— (xvii) before final disposition of an ethics complaint occurs, a video or audio recording of the closed portion of a meeting or hearing of:~~

~~—— (A) a Senate or House Ethics Committee;~~

~~—— (B) the Independent Legislative Ethics Commission;~~

~~—— (C) the Independent Executive Branch Ethics Commission, created in Section 63A-14-202; or~~

~~—— (D) the Political Subdivisions Ethics Review Commission established in Section 63A-15-201.~~

~~—— (23) "Record series" means a group of records that may be treated as a unit for~~

SB0191S01 compared with SB0191

~~purposes of designation, description, management, or disposition.~~

~~—— (24) "Records officer" means the individual appointed by the chief administrative officer of each governmental entity, or the political subdivision to work with state archives in the care, maintenance, scheduling, designation, classification, disposal, and preservation of records.~~

~~—— (25) "Schedule," "scheduling," and their derivative forms mean the process of specifying the length of time each record series should be retained by a governmental entity for administrative, legal, fiscal, or historical purposes and when each record series should be transferred to the state archives or destroyed.~~

~~—— (26) "Sponsored research" means research, training, and other sponsored activities as defined by the federal Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget:~~

~~—— (a) conducted:~~

~~—— (i) by an institution within the state system of higher education defined in Section 53B-1-102; and~~

~~—— (ii) through an office responsible for sponsored projects or programs; and~~

~~—— (b) funded or otherwise supported by an external:~~

~~—— (i) person that is not created or controlled by the institution within the state system of higher education; or~~

~~—— (ii) federal, state, or local governmental entity.~~

~~—— (27) "State archives" means the Division of Archives and Records Service created in Section 63A-12-101.~~

~~—— (28) "State archivist" means the director of the state archives.~~

~~—— (29) "State Records Committee" means the State Records Committee created in Section 63G-2-501.~~

~~—— (30) "Summary data" means statistical records and compilations that contain data derived from private, controlled, or protected information but that do not disclose private, controlled, or protected information.~~

~~‡53-19-301(1)(c), to revoke certification.~~