DATA PRIVACY AMENDMENTS

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Jefferson Moss

Senate Sponsor: ____________

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill enacts the Government Data Privacy Act.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- defines terms;
- describes governmental entity duties related to personal data privacy, including:
  - breach notification;
  - limits on data collection and use; and
  - the ability to correct and access personal data;
- creates the state data privacy policy that outlines the broad data privacy goals for the state;
- creates the Utah Privacy Governing Board to recommend changes in the state data privacy policy;
- establishes the Office of Data Privacy to coordinate implementation of privacy protections; and
- renames the Personal Privacy Oversight Commission to the Utah Privacy Commission (commission) and amends the commission's duties.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

63A-12-115, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 173

63C-24-101, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapter 155

63C-24-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 16

63C-24-201, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapter 155

63C-24-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 173

67-3-13, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapters 16, 173 and 435

ENACTS:

63A-19-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-102, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-201, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-202, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-301, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-302, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-401, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-402, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-403, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-404, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-405, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-406, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-501, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-19-601, Utah Code Annotated 1953

REPEALS:

67-1-17, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 173

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

Section 1. Section **63A-12-115** is amended to read:

63A-12-115. Privacy annotation for records series -- Requirements -- Content.

(1) (a) Before January 1, [~~2026~~] 2027, an executive branch agency shall, for each

record series that the executive branch agency collects, maintains, or uses, evaluate the record series and make a privacy annotation that completely and accurately complies with Subsection (2) and the rules described in Subsection 63A-12-104(2)(e).

(b) Beginning on January 1, [~~2026~~] 2027, an executive branch agency may not collect, maintain, or use personal identifying information unless the record series for which the personal identifying information is collected, maintained, or used includes a privacy annotation that completely and accurately complies with Subsection (2) and the rules described in Subsection 63A-12-104(2)(e).

(2) A privacy annotation shall include the following:

(a) if the record series does not include personal identifying information, a statement indicating that the record series does not include personal identifying information; or

(b) if the record series includes personal identifying information:

(i) an inventory of the personal identifying information included in the record series; and

(ii) for the personal identifying information described in Subsection (2)(b)(i):

(A) the purpose for which the executive branch agency collects, keeps, or uses the personal identifying information;

(B) a citation to the executive branch agency's legal authority for collecting, keeping, or using the personal identifying information; and

(C) any other information required by state archives by rule under Subsection 63A-12-104(2)(e).

Section 2. Section **63A-19-101** is enacted to read:

CHAPTER 19. GOVERNMENT DATA PRIVACY ACT

Part 1. General Provisions -- State Data Privacy Policy

63A-19-101. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Chief privacy officer" means the individual appointed under Section 63A-19-302.

(2) "Commission" means the Utah Privacy Commission established in Section 63C-24-102.

(3) "Cyber Center" means the Utah Cyber Center created in Section 63A-16-510.

(4) "Data breach" means the unauthorized access, acquisition, disclosure, loss of

access, or destruction of personal data held by a governmental entity, unless the governmental entity concludes, according to standards established by the Cyber Center, that there is a low probability that personal data has been compromised.

(5) "Designated government entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 67-3-13.

(6) "Governing board" means the Utah Privacy Governing Board established in Section 63A-19-201.

(7) "Governmental entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63G-2-103.

(8) "High risk processing activities" means a governmental entity's processing of personal data that may result in a significant compromise to an individual's privacy interests, based on factors that include:

(a) the sensitivity of the personal data processed;

(b) the amount of personal data being processed;

(c) the individual's ability to consent to the processing of personal data; and

(d) risks of unauthorized access or use.

(9) "Legal guardian" means:

(a) the parent of a minor; or

(b) an individual appointed by a court to be the guardian of a minor or incapacitated person and given legal authority to make decisions regarding the person or property of the minor or incapacitated person.

(10) "Office" means the Office of Data Privacy created in Section 63A-19-301.

(11) "Ombudsman" means the data privacy ombudsman appointed under Section 63A-19-501.

(12) "Personal data" means information that is linked or can be reasonably linked to an identified individual or an identifiable individual.

(13) "Process" means any operation or set of operations performed on personal data, including collection, recording, organization, structuring, storage, adaptation, alteration, access, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, transfer, dissemination, alignment, combination, restriction, erasure, or destruction.

(14) "Record" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63G-2-103.

(15) "Record series" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63G-2-103.

(16) "Retention schedule" means a governmental entity's schedule for the retention or disposal of records that has been approved by the Records Management Committee pursuant to Section 63A-12-113.

(17) (a) "Sell" means an exchange of personal data for monetary consideration by a governmental entity to a third party.

(b) "Sell" does not include a fee charged by a governmental entity for access to a record as defined in Section 63G-2-203.

(18) (a) "State agency" means the following entities that are under the direct supervision and control of the governor or the lieutenant governor:

(i) a department;

(ii) a commission;

(iii) a board;

(iv) a council;

(v) an institution;

(vi) an officer;

(vii) a corporation;

(viii) a fund;

(ix) a division;

(x) an office;

(xi) a committee;

(xii) an authority;

(xiii) a laboratory;

(xiv) a library;

(xv) a bureau;

(xvi) a panel;

(xvii) another administrative unit of the state; or

(xviii) an agent of an entity described in Subsections (18)(a)(i) through (xvii).

(b) "State agency" does not include:

(i) the legislative branch;

(ii) the judicial branch;

(iii) an executive branch agency within the Office of the Attorney General, the state auditor, the state treasurer, or the State Board of Education; or

(iv) an independent entity.

(c) "State privacy officer" means the individual described in Section 67-3-13.

Section 3. Section **63A-19-102** is enacted to read:

63A-19-102. State data privacy policy.

It is the policy of Utah that:

(1) an individual has a fundamental interest in and inherent expectation of privacy regarding the personal data that the individual provides to a governmental entity;

(2) a governmental entity shall act in a manner respecting personal data provided to the governmental entity that is consistent with the interests and expectations described in Subsection (1);

(3) the state shall encourage innovation to enhance the ability of a governmental entity to:

(a) protect the privacy of an individual's personal data;

(b) provide clear notice to an individual regarding the processing of the individual's personal data;

(c) process personal data only for specified, lawful purposes and only process the minimum amount of an individual's personal data necessary to achieve those purposes;

(d) implement appropriate consent mechanisms regarding the uses of an individual's personal data;

(e) provide an individual with the ability to access, control, and request corrections to the individual's personal data held by a governmental entity;

(f) maintain appropriate safeguards to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of personal data;

(g) account for compliance with privacy related laws, rules, and regulations that are specific to a particular governmental entity, program, or personal data; and

(h) meet a governmental entity's and an individual's business and service needs;

(4) the state shall promote training and education programs for employees of governmental entities focused on:

(a) data privacy best practices, obligations, and responsibilities; and

(b) the overlapping relationship with privacy, records management, and security; and

(5) the state shall promote consistent terminology in data privacy requirements across governmental entities.

Section 4. Section **63A-19-201** is enacted to read:

Part 2. Utah Privacy Governing Board

63A-19-201. Utah Privacy Governing Board.

(1) There is created the Utah Privacy Governing Board.

(2) The governing board shall be composed of five members as follows:

(a) the governor, or the governor's designee;

(b) the president of the Senate, or the president's designee;

(c) the speaker of the House of Representatives, or the speaker's designee;

(d) the attorney general, or the attorney general's designee; and

(e) the state auditor, or the state auditor's designee.

(3) (a) A majority of the members of the governing board is a quorum.

(b) The action of a majority of a quorum constitutes an action of the governing board.

(4) The governor, or the governor's designee is chair of the governing board.

(5) The governing board shall meet at least two times a year.

(6) The governing board may recommend specific matters to the state auditor under Section 63A-19-601.

(7) The office shall provide staff and support to the governing board.

Section 5. Section **63A-19-202** is enacted to read:

63A-19-202. Governing board duties.

(1) The governing board shall:

(a) recommend changes to the state data privacy policy;

(b) by July 1 of each year, approve the data privacy agenda items for the commission and make recommendations for additional items for the data privacy agenda;

(c) hear issues raised by the ombudsman regarding existing governmental entity privacy practices;

(d) evaluate and recommend the appropriate:

(i) structure and placement for the office within state government; and

(ii) authority to be granted to the office, including any authority to make rules; and

(e) recommend funding mechanisms and strategies for governmental entities to enable compliance with data privacy responsibilities, including:

(i) appropriations;

(ii) rates;

(iii) grants; and

(iv) internal service funds.

(2) In fulfilling the duties under this part, the commission may receive and request input from:

(a) governmental entities;

(b) elected officials;

(c) subject matter experts; and

(d) other stakeholders.

Section 6. Section **63A-19-301** is enacted to read:

Part 3. Office of Data Privacy

63A-19-301. Office of Data Privacy.

(1) There is created within the department the Office of Data Privacy.

(2) The office shall coordinate with the governing board and the commission to perform the duties in this section.

(3) The office shall:

(a) create and maintain a strategic data privacy plan to:

(i) assist state agencies to implement effective and efficient privacy practices, tools, and systems that:

(A) protect the privacy of personal data;

(B) comply with laws and regulations specific to the entity, program, or data;

(C) empower individuals to protect and control their personal data; and

(D) enable information sharing among entities, as allowed by law; and

(ii) account for differences in state agency resources, capabilities, populations served, data types, and maturity levels regarding privacy practices;

(b) review statutory provisions related to governmental data privacy and records management to:

(i) identify conflicts and gaps in data privacy law;

(ii) standardize language used for similar privacy processes; and

(iii) consult impacted agencies and the attorney general regarding findings and proposed amendments;

(c) work with state agencies to study, research, and identify:

(i) additional privacy requirements that are feasible for state agencies;

(ii) potential remedies and accountability mechanisms for non-compliance of a state agency;

(iii) ways to expand individual control and rights with respect to personal data held by state agencies; and

(iv) resources needed to develop, implement, and improve privacy programs;

(d) monitor high-risk data processing activities within state agencies;

(e) receive information from state agencies regarding the sale, sharing, and processing of personal data;

(f) coordinate with the Cyber Center to develop an incident response plan for data breaches affecting governmental entities;

(g) coordinate with the state archivist to incorporate data privacy practices into records management;

(h) coordinate with the state archivist to incorporate data privacy training into the trainings described in Section 63A-12-110; and

(i) create a data privacy training program for employees of governmental entities.

(4) The data privacy training program described in Subsection (3)(i) shall be made available to all governmental entities, and shall be designed to provide instruction regarding:

(a) data privacy best practices, obligations, and responsibilities; and

(b) the relationship between privacy, records management, and security.

(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), all employees of state agencies shall be required to complete the data privacy training program described in Subsection (3)(i):

(i) within 30 days of beginning employment; and

(ii) at least once in each calendar year.

(b) An employee of a state agency that does not have access to personal data as part of the employee's work duties is not required to participate in the data privacy training program described in Subsection (3)(i).

(c) Each state agency shall be responsible for monitoring completion of data privacy training by the state agency's employees.

(6) To the extent that resources permit, the office may provide expertise and assistance to governmental entities for high risk data processing activities.

Section 7. Section **63A-19-302** is enacted to read:

63A-19-302. Chief privacy officer -- Appointment -- Powers -- Reporting.

(1) The governor shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a chief privacy officer.

(2) The chief privacy officer is the director of the office.

(3) The chief privacy officer:

(a) shall exercise all powers given to and perform all duties imposed on the office;

(b) has administrative authority over the office;

(c) may make changes in office personnel and service functions under the chief privacy officer's administrative authority;

(d) may authorize a designee to assist with the chief privacy officer's responsibilities; and

(e) shall report annually, on or before October 1, to the Judiciary Interim Committee regarding:

(i) recommendations for legislation to address data privacy concerns; and

(ii) reports received from state agencies regarding the sale or sharing of personal data provided under Subsection 63A-19-401(2)(f)(ii).

Section 8. Section **63A-19-401** is enacted to read:

Part 4. Duties of Governmental Entities

63A-19-401. Duties of governmental entities.

(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (1)(b) and (c), a governmental entity shall comply with the requirements of this part.

(b) (i) If a governmental entity is subject to a more restrictive or specific provision of law than found in this part, the governmental entity shall comply with the more restrictive or specific provision of law.

(ii) For purposes of Subsection (1)(b)(i), Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, is a more restrictive and specific provision of law.

(c) A governmental entity that is exempt under Section 63G-2-702, 63G-2-703, or 63G-2-704 from complying with the requirements in Title 63G, Chapter 2, Part 6, Collection of Information and Accuracy of Records, is exempt from complying with the requirements in Sections 63A-10-402, 63A-10-403, and 63A-10-404.

(2) A governmental entity:

(a) shall implement and maintain a privacy program that includes the governmental entity's policies, practices, and procedures for processing personal data;

(b) shall provide notice to an individual or the legal guardian of an individual, if the individual's personal data is affected by a data breach, in accordance with Section 63A-19-405;

(c) shall obtain and process only the minimum amount of personal data reasonably necessary to efficiently achieve a specified purpose;

(d) shall meet the requirements of this part for all processing activities implemented by a governmental entity after May 1, 2024;

(e) shall, for any processing activity implemented before May 1, 2024, that the governmental entity identifies as non-compliant with the requirements of this part:

(i) document the non-compliant processing activity; and

(ii) prepare a strategy for bringing the processing activity into compliance with this part;

(f) may not establish, maintain, or use undisclosed or covert surveillance of individuals unless permitted by law;

(g) may not sell personal data unless expressly required by law;

(h) may not share personal data unless permitted by law;

(i) (i) that is a designated government entity, shall annually report to the state privacy officer:

(A) the types of personal data the designated government entity currently shares or sells;

(B) the basis for sharing or selling the personal data; and

(C) the classes of persons and the governmental entities that receive the personal data from the designated government entity; and

(ii) that is a state agency, shall annually report to the chief privacy officer:

(A) the types of personal data the state agency currently shares or sells;

(B) the basis for sharing or selling the personal data; and

(C) the classes of persons and the governmental entities that receive the personal data from the state agency; and

(j) (i) except as provided in Subsection (3), require all employees of governmental entities to complete a data privacy training program:

(A) within 30 days after beginning employment; and

(B) at least once in each calendar year; and

(k) is responsible for monitoring and verifying completion of data privacy training by their employees.

(3) An employee of a governmental entity that does not have access to personal data of individuals as part of their work duties is not required to participate in a data privacy training program described in Subsection (2)(j)(i).

(4) (a) A person that enters into an agreement with a governmental entity and processes or has access to personal data as a part of the person's contractual duties or through the use of a governmental entity's systems, is subject to the requirements of this chapter to the same extent as required of the governmental entity.

(b) The requirements under Subsection (4)(a) are in addition to and do not replace any other requirements or liability that may be imposed for the person's violation of other laws protecting privacy rights or government records.

Section 9. Section **63A-19-402** is enacted to read:

63A-19-402. General governmental privacy requirements -- Personal data request notice.

(1) A governmental entity shall provide a personal data request notice to an individual, or the legal guardian of an individual, from whom the governmental entity requests or collects personal data.

(2) The personal data request notice described in Subsection (1) shall include:

(a) the reasons the individual is asked to provide the personal data;

(b) the intended purposes and uses of the personal data;

(c) the consequences for refusing to provide the personal data;

(d) the classes of persons and entities that:

(i) share the personal data with the governmental entity; or

(ii) receive the personal data from the governmental entity on a regular or contractual basis; and

(e) the record series in which the personal data is or will be included, if applicable.

(3) The governmental entity shall provide the personal data request notice by:

(a) posting the personal data request notice in a prominent place where the governmental entity collects the personal data;

(b) including the personal data request notice as part of any document or form used by the governmental entity to collect the personal data; or

(c) conspicuously linking to or displaying a QR code linked to an electronic version of the personal data request notice as part of any document or form used by the governmental entity to collect the personal data.

(4) The personal data request notice required by this section is in addition to, and does not supersede, any other notice requirement otherwise applicable to the governmental entity.

(5) The governmental entity shall, upon request, provide the personal data request notice to an individual, or the legal guardian of an individual, regarding personal data previously furnished by that individual.

(6) The governmental entity may only use personal data furnished by an individual for the purposes identified in the personal data request notice provided to that individual.

Section 10. Section **63A-19-403** is enacted to read:

63A-19-403. Process to request amendment or correction of personal data.

(1) A governmental entity that collects personal data shall provide a process by which an individual or legal guardian of an individual may request an amendment or correction of personal data that has been furnished to the governmental entity.

(2) The process by which an individual or legal guardian of an individual may request an amendment or correction shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations to which the personal data at issue and to which the governmental entity is subject.

(3) The process to request an amendment or correction described in this section does not obligate the governmental entity to make the requested amendment or correction.

Section 11. Section **63A-19-404** is enacted to read:

63A-19-404. Retention and disposition of personal data.

(1) A governmental entity that collects personal data shall retain and dispose of the

personal data in accordance with a documented record retention schedule.

(2) Compliance with Subsection (1) does not exempt a governmental entity from complying with other applicable laws or regulations related to retention or disposition of specific personal data held by that governmental entity.

Section 12. Section **63A-19-405** is enacted to read:

63A-19-405. Data breach notification to the Cyber Center and the Office of the Attorney General.

(1) (a) A governmental entity that identifies a data breach affecting 500 or more individuals shall notify the Cyber Center and the attorney general of the data breach.

(b) In addition to the notification required by Subsection (1)(a), a governmental entity that identifies the unauthorized access, acquisition, disclosure, loss of access, or destruction of data that compromises the security, confidentiality, availability, or integrity of the computer systems used or information maintained by the governmental entity shall notify the Cyber Center.

(2) The notification under Subsection (1)(a) shall:

(a) be made without unreasonable delay, but no later than five days from the discovery of the data breach; and

(b) include the following information:

(i) the date and time the data breach occurred;

(ii) the date the data breach was discovered;

(iii) the total number of people affected by the data breach, including the total number of Utah residents affected;

(iv) the type of personal data involved in the data breach;

(v) a short description of the data breach that occurred;

(vi) the means by which access was gained to the system, computer, or network, if known;

(vii) the individual or entity who perpetrated the data breach, if known;

(viii) steps the governmental entity is or has taken to mitigate the impact of the data breach; and

(ix) any other details requested by the Cyber Center.

(3) If the information required by Subsection (2)(b) is not available within five days of

discovering the breach, the governmental entity shall provide as much of the information required under Subsection (2)(b) as is available and supplement the notification with additional information as soon as the information becomes available.

(4) (a) A governmental entity that experiences a data breach affecting fewer than 500 individuals shall create an internal incident report containing the information in Subsection (2)(b) as soon as practicable and shall provide additional information as the information becomes available.

(b) A governmental entity shall provide to the Cyber Center:

(i) an internal incident report described in Subsection (4)(a) upon request of the Cyber Center; and

(ii) an annual report logging all of the governmental entity's data breach incidents affecting fewer than 500 individuals.

Section 13. Section **63A-19-406** is enacted to read:

63A-19-406. Data breach notice to individuals affected by data breach.

(1) A governmental entity shall provide a data breach notice to an individual or legal guardian of an individual affected by the data breach:

(a) after determining the scope of the data breach;

(b) after restoring the reasonable integrity of the affected system, if necessary; and

(c) except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), without unreasonable delay.

(2) A governmental entity shall delay providing notification under Subsection (1) at the request of a law enforcement agency that determines that notification may impede a criminal investigation, until such time as the law enforcement agency informs the governmental entity that notification will no longer impede the criminal investigation.

(3) The data breach notice to an affected individual shall include:

(a) a description of the data breach;

(b) the individual's personal data that was accessed or may have been accessed;

(c) steps the governmental entity is taking or has taken to mitigate the impact of the data breach;

(d) recommendations to the individual on how to protect themselves from identity theft and other financial losses; and

(e) any other language required by the Cyber Center.

(4) Unless the governmental entity reasonably believes that providing notification would pose a threat to the safety of an individual, or unless an individual has designated to the governmental entity a preferred method of communication, a governmental entity shall provide notice by:

(a) email; and

(b) one of the following methods, listed in order of preference:

(i) text message with a summary of the data breach notice and instructions for accessing the full notice;

(ii) telephone message with a summary of the data breach notice and instructions for accessing the full data breach notice; or

(iii) mail.

(5) A governmental entity shall also provide a data breach notice in a manner that is reasonably calculated to have the best chance of being received by the affected individual or the legal guardian of an individual, such as through a press release, posting on appropriate social media accounts, or publishing notice in a newspaper of general circulation when:

(a) a data breach affects more than 500 individuals; and

(b) a governmental entity is unable to obtain an individual's contact information to provide notice for any method listed in Subsection (4)(b).

Section 14. Section **63A-19-501** is enacted to read:

Part 5. Data Privacy Ombudsman

63A-19-501. Data privacy ombudsman.

(1) The governor shall appoint a data privacy ombudsman with the advice of the governing board.

(2) The ombudsman shall:

(a) be familiar with the provisions of:

(i) this chapter;

(ii) Chapter 12, Division of Archives and Records Service and Management of Government Records; and

(iii) Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act; and

(b) serve as a resource for an individual who is making or responding to a complaint about a governmental entity's data privacy practice.

(3) The ombudsman may, upon request by a governmental entity or individual, mediate data privacy disputes between individuals and governmental entities.

(4) After consultation with the chief privacy officer or the state privacy officer, the ombudsman may raise issues and questions before the governing board regarding serious and repeated violations of data privacy from:

(a) a specific governmental entity; or

(b) widespread governmental entity data privacy practices.

Section 15. Section **63A-19-601** is enacted to read:

Part 6. Remedies

63A-19-601. Enforcement.

(1) Upon instruction by the board, the state auditor shall:

(a) investigate alleged violations of this chapter by a governmental entity;

(b) provide notice to the relevant governmental entity of an alleged violation of this chapter; and

(c) for a violation that the state auditor substantiates, provide an opportunity for the governmental entity to cure the violation within 30 days.

(2) If a governmental entity fails to cure a violation as provided in Subsection (1)(c), the state auditor shall report the governmental entity's failure:

(a) for a designated government entity, to the attorney general for enforcement under Subsection (3); and

(b) for a state agency, to the Legislative Management Committee.

(3) After referral by the state auditor under Subsection (2)(a), the attorney general may file an action in district court to enjoin a violation of or require a governmental entity to comply with this chapter.

Section 16. Section **63C-24-101** is amended to read:

CHAPTER 24. UTAH PRIVACY COMMISSION

Part 1. General Provisions

63C-24-101. Title.

This chapter is known as the [~~"Personal Privacy Oversight~~] "Utah Privacy Commission."

Section 17. Section **63C-24-102** is amended to read:

63C-24-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Commission" means the [~~Personal Privacy Oversight~~] Utah Privacy Commission created in Section 63C-24-201.

(2) "Governing board" means the Utah Privacy Governing Board created in Section 63A-9-201.

(3) "Governmental entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63G-2-103.

[~~(2) (a) "Government entity" means the state, a county, a municipality, a higher education institution, a special district, a special service district, a school district, an independent entity, or any other political subdivision of the state or an administrative subunit of any political subdivision, including a law enforcement entity.~~]

[~~(b) "Government entity" includes an agent of an entity described in Subsection (2)(a).~~]

[~~(3)~~] (4) "Independent entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63E-1-102.

(5) "Office" means the Office of Data Privacy created in Section 63A-19-301.

[~~(4)~~] (6) [~~(a)~~] "Personal data" means [~~any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual~~] the same as that term is defined in Section 63A-19-101.

[~~(b) "Personal data" includes personally identifying information.~~]

[~~(5)~~] (7) (a) "Privacy practice" means the acquisition, use, storage, or disposal of personal data.

(b) "Privacy practice" includes:

(i) a technology use related to personal data; and

(ii) policies related to the protection, storage, sharing, and retention of personal data.

Section 18. Section **63C-24-201** is amended to read:

Part 2. Utah Privacy Commission

63C-24-201. Utah Privacy Commission created.

(1) There is created the [~~Personal Privacy Oversight~~] Utah Privacy Commission.

(2) (a) The commission shall be composed of 12 members.

(b) The governor shall appoint:

(i) one member who, at the time of appointment provides internet technology services for a county or a municipality;

(ii) one member with experience in cybersecurity;

(iii) one member representing private industry in technology;

(iv) one member representing law enforcement; and

(v) one member with experience in data privacy law.

(c) The state auditor shall appoint:

(i) one member with experience in internet technology services;

(ii) one member with experience in cybersecurity;

(iii) one member representing private industry in technology;

(iv) one member with experience in data privacy law; and

(v) one member with experience in civil liberties law or policy and with specific experience in identifying the disparate impacts of the use of a technology or a policy on different populations.

(d) The attorney general shall appoint:

(i) one member with experience as a prosecutor or appellate attorney and with experience in civil liberties law; and

(ii) one member representing law enforcement.

(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), a member is appointed for a term of four years.

(b) The initial appointments of members described in Subsections (2)(b)(i) through (b)(iii), (2)(c)(iv) through (c)(v), and (2)(d)(ii) shall be for two-year terms.

(c) When the term of a current member expires, a member shall be reappointed or a new member shall be appointed in accordance with Subsection (2).

(4) (a) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, a replacement shall be appointed in accordance with Subsection (2) for the unexpired term.

(b) A member whose term has expired may continue to serve until a replacement is appointed.

(5) The commission shall select officers from the commission's members as the commission finds necessary.

(6) (a) A majority of the members of the commission is a quorum.

(b) The action of a majority of a quorum constitutes an action of the commission.

(7) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service but may receive per diem and travel expenses incurred as a member of the commission at the rates established by the Division of Finance under:

(a) Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107; and

(b) rules made by the Division of Finance in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

(8) A member shall refrain from participating in a review of:

(a) an entity of which the member is an employee; or

(b) a technology in which the member has a financial interest.

(9) The state auditor shall provide staff and support to the commission.

(10) The commission shall meet up to [~~seven~~] 12 times a year to accomplish the duties described in Section 63C-24-202.

Section 19. Section **63C-24-202** is amended to read:

63C-24-202. Commission duties.

(1) The commission shall:

(a) annually develop a data privacy agenda that identifies for the upcoming year:

(i) governmental entity privacy practices to be reviewed by the commission;

(ii) educational and training materials that the commission intends to develop;

(iii) any other items related to data privacy the commission intends to study; and

(iv) best practices and guiding principles that the commission plans to develop related to government privacy practices;

(b) develop guiding standards and best practices with respect to government privacy practices;

[~~(b)~~] (c) develop educational and training materials that include information about:

(i) the privacy implications and civil liberties concerns of the privacy practices of government entities;

(ii) best practices for government collection and retention policies regarding personal data; and

(iii) best practices for government personal data security standards; [~~and~~]

[~~(c)~~] (d) review the privacy implications and civil liberties concerns of government privacy practices[~~.~~]; and

(e) provide the data privacy agenda to the governing board by May 1 of each year.

(2) The commission may, in addition to the approved items in the data privacy agenda prepared under Subsection (1)(a):

(a) review specific government privacy practices as referred to the commission by the chief privacy officer described in Section [~~67-1-17~~] 63A-19-302 or the state privacy officer described in Section 67-3-13; [~~and~~]

(b) review a privacy practice not accounted for in the data privacy agenda only upon referral by the chief privacy officer or the state privacy officer in accordance with Subsection 63C-24-202(2)(a);

(c) review and provide recommendations regarding consent mechanisms used by governmental entities to collect personal information;

(d) develop and provide recommendations to the Legislature on how to balance transparency and public access of public records against an individual's reasonable expectations of privacy and data protection; and

[~~(b)~~] (e) develop recommendations for legislation regarding the guiding standards and best practices the commission has developed in accordance with Subsection (1)(a).

(3) [~~Annually~~] At least annually, on or before October 1, the commission shall report to the Judiciary Interim Committee:

(a) the results of any reviews the commission has conducted;

(b) the guiding standards and best practices described in Subsection [~~(1)(a)~~] (1)(b); and

(c) any recommendations for legislation the commission has developed in accordance with Subsection [~~(2)(b)~~] (2)(e).

(4) At least annually, on or before June 1, the commission shall report to the governing board regarding:

(a) governmental entity privacy practices the commission plans to review in the next year;

(b) any educational and training programs the commission intends to develop in relation to government data privacy best practices;

(c) results of the commission's data privacy practice reviews from the previous year; and

(d) recommendations from the commission related to data privacy legislation, standards, or best practices.

(5) The data privacy agenda detailed in Subsection (1)(a) does not add to or expand the authority of the commission.

Section 20. Section **67-3-13** is amended to read:

67-3-13. State privacy officer.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Designated government entity" means a government entity that is not a state agency.

(b) "Independent entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63E-1-102.

(c) (i) "Government entity" means the state, a county, a municipality, a higher education institution, a special district, a special service district, a school district, an independent entity, or any other political subdivision of the state or an administrative subunit of any political subdivision, including a law enforcement entity.

(ii) "Government entity" includes an agent of an entity described in Subsection (1)(c)(i).

(d) [~~(i)~~] "Personal data" means [~~any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual.~~] the same as that term is defined in Section 63A-19-101.

[~~(ii) "Personal data" includes personally identifying information.~~]

(e) (i) "Privacy practice" means the acquisition, use, storage, or disposal of personal data.

(ii) "Privacy practice" includes:

(A) a technology use related to personal data; and

(B) policies related to the protection, storage, sharing, and retention of personal data.

(f) (i) "State agency" means the following entities that are under the direct supervision and control of the governor or the lieutenant governor:

(A) a department;

(B) a commission;

(C) a board;

(D) a council;

(E) an institution;

(F) an officer;

(G) a corporation;

(H) a fund;

(I) a division;

(J) an office;

(K) a committee;

(L) an authority;

(M) a laboratory;

(N) a library;

(O) a bureau;

(P) a panel;

(Q) another administrative unit of the state; or

(R) an agent of an entity described in Subsections (A) through (Q).

(ii) "State agency" does not include:

(A) the legislative branch;

(B) the judicial branch;

(C) an executive branch agency within the Office of the Attorney General, the state auditor, the state treasurer, or the State Board of Education; or

(D) an independent entity.

(2) The state privacy officer shall:

(a) when completing the duties of this Subsection (2), focus on the privacy practices of designated government entities;

(b) compile information about government privacy practices of designated government entities;

(c) make public and maintain information about government privacy practices on the state auditor's website;

(d) provide designated government entities with educational and training materials developed by the [~~Personal Privacy Oversight~~] Utah Privacy Commission established in Section 63C-24-201 that include the information described in Subsection 63C-24-202(1)(b);

(e) implement a process to analyze and respond to requests from individuals for the state privacy officer to review a designated government entity's privacy practice;

(f) identify annually which designated government entities' privacy practices pose the greatest risk to individual privacy and prioritize those privacy practices for review;

(g) review each year, in as timely a manner as possible, the privacy practices that the privacy officer identifies under Subsection (2)(e) or (2)(f) as posing the greatest risk to individuals' privacy;

(h) when reviewing a designated government entity's privacy practice under Subsection (2)(g), analyze:

(i) details about the technology or the policy and the technology's or the policy's application;

(ii) information about the type of data being used;

(iii) information about how the data is obtained, stored, shared, secured, and disposed;

(iv) information about with which persons the designated government entity shares the information;

(v) information about whether an individual can or should be able to opt out of the retention and sharing of the individual's data;

(vi) information about how the designated government entity de-identifies or anonymizes data;

(vii) a determination about the existence of alternative technology or improved practices to protect privacy; and

(viii) a finding of whether the designated government entity's current privacy practice adequately protects individual privacy; and

(i) after completing a review described in Subsections (2)(g) and (h), determine:

(i) each designated government entity's use of personal data, including the designated government entity's practices regarding data:

(A) acquisition;

(B) storage;

(C) disposal;

(D) protection; and

(E) sharing;

(ii) the adequacy of the designated government entity's practices in each of the areas described in Subsection (2)(i)(i); and

(iii) for each of the areas described in Subsection (2)(i)(i) that the state privacy officer determines to require reform, provide recommendations for reform to the designated government entity and the legislative body charged with regulating the designated government entity.

(3) (a) The legislative body charged with regulating a designated government entity that receives a recommendation described in Subsection (2)(i)(iii) shall hold a public hearing on the proposed reforms:

(i) with a quorum of the legislative body present; and

(ii) within 90 days after the day on which the legislative body receives the recommendation.

(b) (i) The legislative body shall provide notice of the hearing described in Subsection (3)(a).

(ii) Notice of the public hearing and the recommendations to be discussed shall be posted for the jurisdiction of the designated government entity, as a class A notice under Section 63G-30-102, for at least 30 days before the day on which the legislative body will hold the public hearing.

(iii) Each notice required under Subsection (3)(b)(i) shall:

(A) identify the recommendations to be discussed; and

(B) state the date, time, and location of the public hearing.

(c) During the hearing described in Subsection (3)(a), the legislative body shall:

(i) provide the public the opportunity to ask questions and obtain further information about the recommendations; and

(ii) provide any interested person an opportunity to address the legislative body with concerns about the recommendations.

(d) At the conclusion of the hearing, the legislative body shall determine whether the legislative body shall adopt reforms to address the recommendations and any concerns raised during the public hearing.

(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), if the chief privacy officer described in Section [~~67-1-17~~] 63A-19-302 is not conducting reviews of the privacy practices of state agencies, the state privacy officer may review the privacy practices of a state agency in accordance with the processes described in this section.

(b) Subsection (3) does not apply to a state agency.

(5) The state privacy officer shall:

(a) quarterly report, to the [~~Personal Privacy Oversight Commission~~] Utah Privacy Commission:

(i) recommendations for privacy practices for the commission to review; and

(ii) the information provided in Subsection (2)(i); and

(b) annually, on or before October 1, report to the Judiciary Interim Committee:

(i) the results of any reviews described in Subsection (2)(g), if any reviews have been completed;

(ii) reforms, to the extent that the state privacy officer is aware of any reforms, that the designated government entity made in response to any reviews described in Subsection (2)(g);

(iii) the information described in Subsection (2)(i);

(iv) reports received from designated government entities regarding the sale or sharing of personal data provided under Subsection 63A-19-401(2)(f)(i); and

[~~(iv)~~] (v) recommendations for legislation based on any results of a review described in Subsection (2)(g).

Section 21. **Repealer.**

This bill repeals:

Section **67-1-17, Chief privacy officer.**

Section 22. **Effective date.**

This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.