28	Section 1. Section 72-5-104 is amended to read:
29	72-5-104. Public use constituting dedication Scope.
30	(1) As used in this section, "highway," "street," or "road" does not include an area
31	principally used as a parking lot.
32	[(1)] (2) (a) A highway is dedicated and abandoned to the use of the public when it has
33	been continuously used as a public thoroughfare for a period of 10 years.
34	(b) Dedication to the use of the public under Subsection $[(1)]$ (2) does not require an
35	act of dedication or implied dedication by the property owner.
36	[(2)] (3) The requirement of continuous use under Subsection $[(1)]$ (2) is satisfied if the
37	use is as frequent as the public finds convenient or necessary and may be seasonal or follow
38	some other pattern.
39	[(3)] (4) Continuous use as a public thorough fare under Subsection $[(1)]$ (2) is
40	interrupted only when:
41	(a) the regularly established pattern and frequency of public use for the given road has
42	actually been interrupted $\hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{for \ a \ period \ of \ no \ less \ than \ 24 \ hours} \leftarrow \hat{H}$ to a degree that
42a	reasonably puts the traveling public on notice; or
43	(b) for interruptions by use of a [manned] barricade on or after May 10, 2011:
44	(i) $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{if}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ the person or entity interrupting the continuous use gives not less
44a	than 72 hours
45	advance written notice of the interruption to the highway authority having jurisdiction of the
46	highway, street, or road; and
47	(ii) the [manned] barricade is [maintained] in place for at least 24 consecutive hours
47a	$\hat{H} \rightarrow$, then an interruption will be deemed to have occurred $\leftarrow \hat{H}$.
48	[(4)] (5) Installation of gates and posting of no trespassing signs are relevant forms of
49	evidence but are not solely determinative of whether an interruption has occurred.
50	[(5)] (6) If the highway authority having jurisdiction of the highway, street, or road
51	demands that an interruption cease or that a barrier or barricade blocking public access be
52	removed and the property owner accedes to the demand, the attempted interruption does not
53	constitute an interruption under Subsection $[(3)]$ (4).
54	[(6)] (2) (a) The burden of proving dedication under Subsection $[(1)]$ (2) is on the party
55	asserting the dedication.
56	(b) The burden of proving interruption under Subsection $[(3)]$ (4) is on the party
57	asserting the interruption.
58	[(7)] (8) The dedication and abandonment creates a right-of-way held by the state in