

**Effective 5/7/2025**

**Part 1**  
**Breaches of the Peace and Related Offenses**

**76-9-101 Riot.**

- (1) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits riot if the actor:
  - (a) simultaneously with two or more other individuals engages in violent conduct, knowingly or recklessly creating a substantial risk of causing public alarm;
  - (b) assembles with two or more other individuals with the purpose of engaging, soon thereafter, in violent conduct, knowing, that two or more other individuals in the assembly have the same purpose;
  - (c) assembles with two or more other individuals with the purpose of committing an offense against a person, or the property of another person who the actor supposes to be guilty of a violation of law, believing that two or more other individuals in the assembly have the same purpose; or
  - (d) refuses to comply with a lawful order to withdraw prior to, during, or immediately following a violation of Subsection (2)(a), (b), or (c).
- (3)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), a violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.
  - (b) A violation of Subsection (2) is a third degree felony if, in the course of the violation:
    - (i) the actor causes substantial or serious bodily injury;
    - (ii) the actor causes substantial property damage or commits arson; or
    - (iii) the actor was in possession of a dangerous weapon.
- (4) It is not a defense to a prosecution under Subsection (2)(d) that in order for an actor to comply with an order to withdraw the actor must enter or cross over private property.
- (5) An actor is not criminally or civilly liable for actions that the actor takes that are reasonably necessary to comply with an order to withdraw under Subsection (2)(d).
- (6) An actor arrested for a violation of Subsection (2) may not be released from custody before the actor appears before a magistrate or a judge.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-102 Disorderly conduct.**

- (1)
  - (a) As used in this section:
    - (i) "Official meeting" means:
      - (A) a meeting, as defined in Section 52-4-103;
      - (B) a meeting of the Legislature, the Utah Senate, the Utah House of Representatives, a legislative caucus, or any committee, task force, working group, or other organization in the state legislative branch; or
      - (C) a meeting of an entity created by the Utah Constitution, Utah Code, Utah administrative rule, legislative rule, or a written rule or policy of the Legislative Management Committee.
    - (ii) "Public place" means a place to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access, including:
      - (A) streets or highways; and

- (B) the common areas of schools, hospitals, apartment houses, office buildings, public buildings, public facilities, transport facilities, and shops.
- (b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits disorderly conduct if:
  - (a) the actor refuses to comply with the lawful order of a law enforcement officer to move from a public place or an official meeting, or knowingly creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act that serves no legitimate purpose; or
  - (b) intending to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk of public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, the actor:
    - (i) engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous, or threatening behavior;
    - (ii) makes unreasonable noises in a public place or an official meeting;
    - (iii) makes unreasonable noises in a private place that can be heard in a public place or an official meeting; or
    - (iv) obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic in a public place or an official meeting.
- (3)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), (c), or (d), a violation of Subsection (2) is an infraction.
  - (b) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c) or (d), a violation of Subsection (2) is a class C misdemeanor if the violation occurs after the actor has been asked to cease conduct prohibited under this section.
  - (c) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(d), a violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor if:
    - (i) the violation occurs after the actor has been asked to cease conduct prohibited under this section; and
    - (ii) within five years before the day on which the actor violates this section, the actor was previously convicted of a violation of this section.
  - (d) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class A misdemeanor if:
    - (i) the violation occurs after the actor has been asked to cease conduct prohibited under this section; and
    - (ii) within five years before the day on which the actor violates this section, the actor was previously convicted of two or more violations of this section.
- (4)
  - (a) The mere carrying or possession of a holstered or encased firearm, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior or circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe the holstered or encased firearm was carried or possessed with criminal intent, does not constitute a violation of this section.
  - (b) Subsection (4)(a) does not limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from approaching or engaging an individual in a voluntary conversation.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

#### **76-9-102.1 Aggravated disorderly conduct on a street or highway.**

- (1) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits aggravated disorderly conduct on a street or highway if the actor:
  - (a) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic on a street or highway with:
    - (i) a speed limit of 40 miles per hour or more; or
    - (ii) at least two lanes in the same direction of travel; and

- (b) refuses to comply with the lawful order of a law enforcement officer to move from the street or highway.
- (3)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), a violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.
  - (b) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class A misdemeanor if within one year before the day on which the actor violates this section, the actor was previously convicted of a violation of Subsection (2).

Enacted by Chapter 195, 2025 General Session

**76-9-103 Disrupting a meeting or procession.**

- (1) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits disrupting a meeting or procession if the actor:
  - (a) obstructs or interferes with a lawful meeting, procession, or gathering by physical action, verbal utterance, or any other means; and
  - (b) intends the obstruction or disruption described in Subsection (2)(a) to prevent or disrupt the meeting, procession, or gathering.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-104 Failure to disperse.**

- (1) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits failure to disperse if the actor:
  - (a) is at the scene of a riot, disorderly conduct, or an unlawful assembly; and
  - (b) remains at the scene of the riot, disorderly conduct, or unlawful assembly after having been ordered to disperse by a peace officer.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class C misdemeanor.
- (4) This section does not apply to an actor who attempts to leave the scene of a riot, disorderly conduct, or unlawful assembly but is unsuccessful in leaving the scene.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-105 Making a false alarm.**

- (1)
  - (a) As used in this section, "weapon of mass destruction" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-15-301.
  - (b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits making a false alarm if the actor:
  - (a) initiates or circulates a report or warning of a fire, impending bombing, or other crime or catastrophe; and
  - (b) knows that the report or warning described in Subsection (2)(a) is:
    - (i) false or baseless;
    - (ii) is likely to cause the evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or facility of public transport; and
    - (iii) likely to cause public inconvenience or alarm or action of any sort by an official or volunteer agency organized to deal with emergencies.

(3)

- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b) or (c), a violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.
- (b) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), a violation of Subsection (2) is a third degree felony if:
  - (i) the actor makes a false alarm alleging an ongoing act or event, or an imminent threat; and
  - (ii) the false alarm causes or threatens to cause bodily harm, serious bodily injury, or death to another individual.
- (c) A violation of Subsection (2) is a second degree felony if the false alarm is regarding a weapon of mass destruction.

(4) In addition to any other penalty authorized by law, a court shall order an actor convicted of a felony violation of this section to reimburse any federal, state, or local unit of government, or any private business, organization, individual, or entity for all expenses and losses incurred in responding to the violation, unless the court states on the record the reasons why the court finds the reimbursement would be inappropriate.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-105.5 Emergency reporting abuse.**

(1)

- (a) As used in this section:
  - (i) "Emergency" means a situation in which property or human life is in jeopardy and the prompt summoning of aid is essential to the preservation of human life or property.
  - (ii) "Party line" means a subscriber's line or telephone circuit:
    - (A) that consists of two or more connected main telephone stations; and
    - (B) where each telephone station has a distinctive ring or telephone number.
  - (iii) "Weapon of mass destruction" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-15-301.
- (b) Terms defined in Sections 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.

(2) An actor commits emergency reporting abuse if the actor:

- (a) reports an emergency or causes an emergency to be reported, through any means, to a public, private, or volunteer entity whose purpose is to respond to fire, police, or medical emergencies, when the actor knows the reported emergency does not exist;
- (b) makes a false report, or intentionally aids, abets, or causes another person to make a false report, through any means to an emergency response service, including a law enforcement dispatcher or a 911 emergency response service, if the false report claims that:
  - (i) an emergency exists or will exist;
  - (ii) the emergency described in Subsection (2)(b)(i) involves an imminent or future threat of serious bodily injury, serious physical injury, or death; and
  - (iii) the emergency described in Subsection (2)(b)(i) is occurring, or will occur, at a specified location; or
- (c) makes a false report after having previously made a false report, or intentionally aids, abets, or causes a third party to make a false report, to an emergency response service, including a law enforcement dispatcher or a 911 emergency response service, alleging a violation of Section 63G-31-302 regarding a sex-designated changing room.

(3)

- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), a violation of Subsection (2)(a) is a class B misdemeanor.

- (b) A violation of Subsection (2)(a) is a second degree felony if the report is regarding a weapon of mass destruction.
- (c) A violation of Subsection (2)(b) is a second degree felony.
- (d) A violation of Subsection (2)(c) is a class B misdemeanor.

(4)

- (a) In addition to another penalty authorized by law, a court shall order an actor convicted of a violation of this section to reimburse a federal, state, or local unit of government, or a private business, organization, individual, or entity for all expenses and losses incurred in responding to the violation.
- (b) The court may order that the actor pay less than the full amount of the costs described in Subsection (4)(a) only if the court states on the record the reasons why the reimbursement would be inappropriate.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-105.6 Prohibited use of a party line or public pay telephone in an emergency.**

(1)

- (a) As used in this section:
  - (i) "Emergency" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-9-105.5.
  - (ii) "Party line" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-9-105.5.
- (b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.

(2) An actor commits prohibited use of a party line or public pay telephone in an emergency if the actor:

- (a) intentionally refuses to yield or surrender the use of a party line or a public pay telephone to another individual upon being informed that the party line or public pay telephone is needed to report a fire or summon police, medical, or other aid in case of an emergency; or
- (b) asks for or requests the use of a party line or a public pay telephone on the pretext that an emergency exists, knowing that no emergency exists.

(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class C misdemeanor.

(4) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply if the actor refuses to yield or surrender the use of the party line or public pay telephone because the actor is using the party line or public pay telephone to report an emergency.

(5)

- (a) In addition to another penalty authorized by law, a court shall order an actor convicted of a violation of this section to reimburse a federal, state, or local unit of government, or a private business, organization, individual, or entity for all expenses and losses incurred in responding to the violation.
- (b) The court may order that the actor pay less than the full amount of the costs described in Subsection (5)(a) only if the court states on the record the reasons why the full reimbursement would be inappropriate.

Enacted by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-106 Disrupting the operation of a school.**

(1) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.

(2) An actor commits disrupting the operation of a school if the actor:

- (a) is on the property of a private or public school, including property being used by the school for a school function;

- (b) has the purpose of encouraging or creating an unreasonable and substantial disruption or risk of disruption of a class, activity, program, or other function of the school; and
- (c) remains on the property after being requested to leave by a school official.

(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-107 Unauthorized entry onto a school bus.**

- (1)
  - (a) As used in this section:
    - (i) "Driver" means the driver of a school bus.
    - (ii) "School bus" means a publicly or privately owned motor vehicle designed for transporting 10 or more passengers and operated for the transportation of children to or from school or school activities.
  - (b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits unauthorized entry onto a school bus if the actor:
  - (a) enters a school bus with the intent to commit a criminal offense;
  - (b) enters a school bus and disrupts or interferes with the driver; or
  - (c) enters a school bus and refuses to leave the school bus after being ordered to leave by the driver and the actor:
    - (i) causes or attempts to cause a disruption or an annoyance to any passenger on the school bus; or
    - (ii) is reckless as to whether the actor's presence or behavior will cause fear to a passenger on the school bus.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.
- (4) Subsection (2)(c) does not apply:
  - (a) if the actor is a peace officer acting within the scope of the peace officer's authority; or
  - (b) the actor is authorized by the school district to board the school bus as:
    - (i) a student;
    - (ii) an individual employed by the school district; or
    - (iii) a volunteer participant in a school activity.
- (5) Each school district shall ensure that clearly legible signs warning that unauthorized entry onto a school bus is a violation of the law are placed on each school bus and next to each entrance to the bus.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-108 Disrupting a funeral or memorial service.**

- (1)
  - (a) As used in this section:
    - (i) "Funeral procession" means a procession of two or more motor vehicles where:
      - (A) the operators of the vehicles identify themselves as being part of the procession by having the lamps or lights of the vehicle on and by keeping in close formation with the other vehicles in the procession;
      - (B) at least one vehicle contains the body or remains of a deceased person being memorialized; and
      - (C) the vehicles are going to or from a memorial service.

- (ii) "Memorial service" means a wake, funeral, graveside service, burial, or other ceremony or rite held in connection with the burial or cremation of an individual.
- (iii) "Memorial site" means a church, synagogue, mosque, funeral home, mortuary, cemetery, grave site, mausoleum, or other place at which a memorial service is conducted.
- (iv) "Disruptive activity" means:
  - (A) a loud or disruptive oration or speech that is not part of the memorial service;
  - (B) the display of a placard, banner, poster, flag, or other item that is not part of the memorial service; or
  - (C) the distribution of any handbill, pamphlet, leaflet, or other written material or other item that is not part of the memorial service.

(b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.

(2) An actor commits disrupting a funeral or memorial service if the actor:

- (a) intends to disrupt a memorial service; and
- (b) does any of the following during the period beginning 60 minutes immediately before the scheduled commencement of the memorial service and ending 60 minutes after the conclusion of the memorial service:
  - (i) obstructs, hinders, impedes, or blocks another individual's entry to or exit from the memorial site;
  - (ii) obstructs, hinders, impedes, or blocks a funeral procession;
  - (iii) makes unreasonable noise; or
  - (iv) engages in a disruptive activity within 200 feet of the memorial service.

(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

### **76-9-109 Targeted residential picketing.**

(1)

- (a) As used in this section:
  - (i) "Picketing" means the stationing or posting of one or more individuals to apprise the public, vocally or by standing or marching with signs, banners, sound amplification devices, or other means, of an opinion or a message.
  - (ii) "Residence" means any single-family, duplex, or multi-family dwelling unit that is not being used as a targeted occupant's sole place of business or as a place of public meeting.

(b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.

(2) An actor commits targeted residential picketing if:

- (a)
  - (i) the actor engages in picketing, with or without signs, specifically directed or focused toward a residence, or one or more occupants of the residence; and
  - (ii) the actor's conduct described in Subsection (2)(a)(i) takes place:
    - (A) on a portion of a sidewalk or street in front of the residence, in front of an adjoining residence, or on either side of the targeted residence; or
    - (B) within 100 feet of the property line of the targeted residence; or
- (b)
  - (i) the actor publishes, posts, disseminates, or discloses another individual's residential address, or other information identifying the specific location of the individual's residence; and
  - (ii) the actor intends to cause another individual to engage in the conduct described in Subsection (2)(a) directed or focused toward the individual's residence.

- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.
- (4) This section does not apply to:
  - (a) an actor picketing at the actor's own residence;
  - (b) the picketing of a meeting place or assembly area commonly used to discuss subjects of general public interest; or
  - (c) general picketing that proceeds through residential neighborhoods or that proceeds past residences.

Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-110 Public intoxication.**

- (1)
  - (a) As used in this section, "minor" means an individual who is younger than 21 years old.
  - (b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits public intoxication if the actor:
  - (a)
    - (i) is in a public place; or
    - (ii) in a private place where the actor could unreasonably disturb other individuals;
  - (b) is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors; and
  - (c) is under the influence to a degree that it may endanger the actor or another individual.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class C misdemeanor.
- (4)
  - (a) A peace officer or a magistrate may release an actor from custody arrested under this section if the peace officer or magistrate believes incarceration is unnecessary for the protection of the actor or another individual.
  - (b) A peace officer may take the actor to a detoxification center or other special facility as an alternative to incarceration or release from custody.
- (5)
  - (a) If a minor is found by a court to have committed a violation of Subsection (2) and the violation is the minor's first violation of Subsection (2), the court may:
    - (i) order the minor to complete a screening as defined in Section 41-6a-501;
    - (ii) order the minor to complete an assessment as defined in Section 41-6a-501 if the screening indicates an assessment to be appropriate; and
    - (iii) order the minor to complete an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501 or substance use disorder treatment as indicated by an assessment.
  - (b) If a minor is found by a court to have violated Subsection (2) and the violation is the minor's second or subsequent violation of Subsection (2), the court shall:
    - (i) order the minor to complete a screening as defined in Section 41-6a-501;
    - (ii) order the minor to complete an assessment as defined in Section 41-6a-501 if the screening indicates an assessment to be appropriate; and
    - (iii) order the minor to complete an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501 or substance use disorder treatment as indicated by an assessment.
- (6)
  - (a) When a minor who is at least 18 years old, but younger than 21 years old, is found by a court to have violated Subsection (2), the court shall suspend the minor's driving privileges under Section 53-3-219.

- (b) Notwithstanding the requirement in Subsection (6)(a), the court may reduce the suspension period required under Section 53-3-219 if:
  - (i) the violation is the minor's first violation of Subsection (2); and
  - (ii)
    - (A) the minor completes an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501; or
    - (B) the minor demonstrates substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment.
- (c) Notwithstanding the requirement in Subsection (6)(a) and in accordance with the requirements of Section 53-3-219, the court may reduce the suspension period required under Section 53-3-219 if:
  - (i) the violation is the minor's second or subsequent violation of Subsection (2);
  - (ii) the minor has completed an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501 or demonstrated substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment; and
  - (iii)
    - (A) the minor is 18 years old or older and provides a sworn statement to the court that the minor has not unlawfully consumed alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the suspension period imposed under Subsection (6)(a); or
    - (B) the minor is under 18 years old and has the minor's parent or legal guardian provide an affidavit or sworn statement to the court certifying that to the parent or legal guardian's knowledge the minor has not unlawfully consumed alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the suspension period imposed under Subsection (6)(a).

(7) When a minor who is younger than 18 years old is found by a court to have violated Subsection (2), the provisions regarding suspension of the driver's license under Section 80-6-707 apply to the violation.

(8) Notwithstanding Subsections (5)(a) and (b), if a minor is adjudicated under Section 80-6-701, the court may only order substance use disorder treatment or an educational series if the minor has an assessed need for the intervention based on the results of a validated assessment.

(9) When the court issues an order suspending an actor's driving privileges for a violation of Subsection (2), the actor's driver license shall be suspended under Section 53-3-219.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-111 Public urination.**

- (1) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits public urination if the actor urinates or defecates:
  - (a) in a public place, other than a public rest room; and
  - (b) under circumstances which the actor should know will likely cause affront or alarm to another individual.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is an infraction.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

**76-9-112 Participation in an ultimate fighting match.**

- (1) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits participation in an ultimate fighting match if the actor publicizes, promotes, conducts, or engages in a live fighting match in which:
  - (a) an admission fee is charged;
  - (b) match rules permit professional contestants to use a combination of boxing, kicking, wrestling, hitting, punching, or other combative, contact techniques; and

- (c) match rules do not:
  - (i) incorporate a formalized system of combative techniques against which a contestant's performance is judged to determine the prevailing contestant;
  - (ii) divide a match into two or more equal and specified time periods for a match total of no more than 50 minutes; or
  - (iii) prohibit contestants from:
    - (A) using anything that is not part of the human body, except for boxing gloves, to intentionally inflict serious bodily injury upon an opponent through direct contact or the expulsion of a projectile;
    - (B) striking an individual who demonstrates an inability to protect the individual's self from the advances of an opponent;
    - (C) biting; or
    - (D) using direct, intentional, and forceful strikes to the eyes, groin area, adam's apple area of the neck, or temple area of the head.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class A misdemeanor.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

### **76-9-113 Commercial obstruction.**

- (1)
  - (a) As used in this section:
    - (i) (A) "Building" means a watercraft, aircraft, trailer, sleeping car, or other structure or vehicle adapted for overnight accommodations of individuals or for carrying on business and includes:
      - (I) each separately secured or occupied portion of the building or vehicle; and
      - (II) each structure appurtenant or connected to the building or vehicle.
    - (B) "Building" includes the commonly accepted meaning of building.
  - (ii) "Business" means a retail business dealing in tangible personal property.
  - (iii) "Enter" means:
    - (A) an intrusion of any part of the body; or
    - (B) the intrusion of any physical object under the control of the actor.
- (b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.

- (2) An actor commits commercial obstruction if the actor:
  - (a) enters or remains unlawfully on the premises of or in a building of any business; and
  - (b) intends to interfere with the employees, customers, personnel, or operations of the business.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class A misdemeanor.

- (4) This section does not apply to:
  - (a) an action protected by the National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. Section 151 et seq., or the Federal Railway Labor Act, 45 U.S.C. Section 151 et seq.; or
  - (b) an individual's exercise of the rights under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States or under Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 15.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session

### **76-9-114 Aggravated commercial obstruction.**

- (1)
  - (a) As used in this section:

- (i) "Building" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-9-113.
- (ii) "Business" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-9-113.
- (iii) "Enter" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-9-113.
- (b) Terms defined in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- (2) An actor commits aggravated commercial obstruction if the actor:
  - (a) enters or remains unlawfully on the premises or in a building of any business;
  - (b) intends to interfere with the employees, customers, personnel, or operations of the business; and
  - (c) intends to:
    - (i) obtain unauthorized control over any merchandise, property, records, data, or proprietary information of the business;
    - (ii) alter, eradicate, or remove any merchandise, records, data, or proprietary information of the business;
    - (iii) damage, deface, or destroy any property on the premises of the business;
    - (iv) commit an assault on any person; or
    - (v) commit any other felony.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a second degree felony.
- (4) This section does not apply to:
  - (a) an action protected by the National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 151 et seq., or the Federal Railway Labor Act, 45 U.S.C. Sec. 151 et seq; or
  - (b) an individual's exercise of the rights under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States or under Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 15.

Enacted by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session