	CRIMINAL CODE FORMAT AMENDMENTS
	2016 GENERAL SESSION
	STATE OF UTAH
	Chief Sponsor: Sandra Hollins
	Senate Sponsor:
LONG	TITLE
Genera	l Description:
	This bill modifies the Utah Criminal Code and provisions regarding motor vehicles.
Highlig	shted Provisions:
	This bill:
	<ul> <li>modifies the format of certain criminal provisions; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>transfers the provisions of one code section to another portion of the Utah Code and</li> </ul>
repeals	the section.
Money	Appropriated in this Bill:
	None
Other \$	Special Clauses:
	None
Utah C	ode Sections Affected:
AMEN	DS:
	41-6a-1302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 412
	41-6a-1712, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 22
	41-12a-303.2, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 412
	76-6-902, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 111
	76-8-1402, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2004, Chapter 107
	76-9-702.7, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2004, Chapter 52
	76-10-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 114

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	76-10-112, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1989, Chapter 193
R	EPEALS:
	41-6a-1713, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 412
	76-6-903, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 394
B	e it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section <b>41-6a-1302</b> is amended to read:
	41-6a-1302. School bus Signs and light signals Flashing amber lights
F	lashing red lights Passing school bus Duty to stop Travel in opposite direction
P	enalties.
	(1) A school bus, when operated for the transportation of school children, shall:
	(a) bear on the front and rear of the bus a plainly visible sign containing the words
"8	school bus" in letters not less than eight inches in height, which shall be removed or covered
W	then the vehicle is not in use for the transportation of school children; and
	(b) be equipped with alternating flashing amber and red light signals visible from the
fr	ont and rear, of a type approved and mounted as required under Section 41-6a-1301 and
p	rescribed by the department under Section 41-6a-1601.
	(2) A violation of Subsection (1) is an infraction.
	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(3)}\right]$ The operator of a vehicle on a highway, upon meeting or overtaking a school
b	us equipped with signals required under this section which is displaying alternating flashing:
	(a) amber warning light signals, shall slow the vehicle, but may proceed past the school
b	us using due care and caution at a speed not greater than specified in Subsection 41-6a-601(2)
fc	or school zones for the safety of the school children that may be in the vicinity; or
	(b) red light signals visible from the front or rear, shall stop immediately before
re	eaching the bus and may not proceed until the flashing red light signals cease operation.
	(4) (a) A violation of Subsection (3) is a class C misdemeanor and the following
m	inimum fines apply:
	(i) \$100 for a first offense;
	(ii) \$200 for a second offense within three years of a previous conviction or bail
<u>fc</u>	orfeiture; and
	(iii) \$500 for a third offense or subsequent offense within three years of a previous

59	conviction or bail forfeiture.
60	(b) The court may order the offender to perform compensatory service in lieu of the
61	fine or any portion of the fine under Subsection (4)(a) if the court makes the reasons for the
62	waiver part of the record.
63	[(3)] (5) The operator of a vehicle need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus
64	displaying alternating flashing red light signals if the school bus is traveling in the opposite
65	direction when:
66	(a) traveling on a divided highway;
67	(b) the bus is stopped at an intersection or other place controlled by a traffic-control
68	signal or by a peace officer; or
69	(c) on a highway of five or more lanes, which may include a left-turn lane or two-way
70	left turn lane.
71	(6) A violation of Subsection (5) is a class C misdemeanor, and the following
72	minimum fines apply:
73	(a) \$100 for a first offense;
74	(b) \$200 for a second offense within three years of a previous conviction or bail
75	forfeiture; and
76	(c) \$500 for a third or subsequent offense within three years of a previous conviction of
77	bail forfeiture.
78	[(4)] (2) (a) The operator of a school bus shall operate alternating flashing red light
79	signals at all times when:
80	(i) children are unloading from a school bus to cross a highway;
81	(ii) a school bus is stopped for the purpose of loading children who must cross a
82	highway to board the bus; or
83	(iii) it would be hazardous for vehicles to proceed past the stopped school bus.
84	(b) The alternating flashing red light signals may not be operated except:
85	(i) when the school bus is stopped for loading or unloading school children; or
86	(ii) for an emergency purpose.
87	(8) A violation of Subsection (7) is an infraction.
88	[(5) The] (9) (a) An operator of a school bus being operated on a highway [shall] who
89	fails to have the headlights of the school bus lighted is guilty of an infraction and shall be fined

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90	<u>\$50</u> .
91	(b) The court may order the operator of a school bus who is guilty of an infraction to
92	perform compensatory service in lieu of the fine or any portion of the fine if the court makes
93	the reasons for the waiver part of the record.
94	[(6) (a) A violation of Subsection (2) or (3) is a class C misdemeanor and the minimum
95	fine is:]
96	[(i) \$100 for a first offense;]
97	[(ii) \$200 for a second offense within three years of a previous conviction or bail
98	forfeiture; and]
99	[(iii) \$500 for a third or subsequent offense within three years of a previous conviction
100	or bail forfeiture.]
101	[(b) A violation of Subsection (5) is an infraction and the fine is \$50.]
102	[(c) The court may order the person to perform compensatory service in lieu of the fine
103	or any portion of the fine if the court makes the reasons for the waiver part of the record.]
104	[(7) A violation of Subsection (1) or (4) is an infraction.]
105	[(8)] (10) The Driver License Division shall develop and implement a record system to
106	distinguish:
107	(a) a conviction or bail forfeiture under this section from other convictions; and
108	(b) between a first and subsequent conviction or bail forfeiture under this section.
109	Section 2. Section <b>41-6a-1712</b> is amended to read:
110	41-6a-1712. Destructive or injurious materials on highways Throwing lighted
111	material from moving vehicle Enforcement officers.
112	(1) A person may not throw, deposit, or discard, or permit to be dropped, thrown,
113	deposited, or discarded on any public road or highway in the state, whether under state, county,
114	municipal, or federal ownership, any plastic container, glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire,
115	cans, barbed wire, boards, trash or garbage, paper or paper products, or any other substance
116	which would or could:
117	(a) create a safety or health hazard on the public road or highway; or
118	(b) mar or impair the scenic aspect or beauty of the public road or highway.
119	(2) A person who drops, throws, deposits, or discards, or permits to be dropped,
120	thrown, deposited, or discarded, on any public road or highway any destructive, injurious, or

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121	unsightly material shall:
122	(a) immediately remove the material or cause it to be removed; and
123	(b) deposit the material in a receptacle designed to receive the material.
124	(3) A person distributing commercial handbills, leaflets, or other advertising shall take
125	whatever measures are reasonably necessary to keep the material from littering public
126	roadways or highways.
127	(4) A person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a public road or highway
128	shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped from the vehicle on the road or
129	highway.
130	(5) A person may not throw any lighted material from a moving vehicle.
131	(6) Except as provided in Section 72-7-409, any person transporting loose cargo by
132	truck, trailer, or other motor vehicle shall secure the cargo in a reasonable manner to prevent
133	the cargo from littering or spilling on both public and private property or public roadways.
134	(7) A law enforcement officer as defined in Section $53-13-103$ , within the law
135	enforcement officer's jurisdiction:
136	(a) shall enforce the provisions of this section;
137	(b) may issue citations to a person who violates any of the provisions of this section;
138	and
139	(c) may serve and execute all warrants, citations, and other process issued by any court
140	in enforcing this section.
141	(8) A municipality within its corporate limits and a county outside of incorporated
142	municipalities may enact local ordinances to carry out the provisions of this section.
143	(9) A violation of Subsection (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) is an infraction and the
144	offender shall be fined:
145	(a) not less than \$200 for a first violation; or
146	(b) not less than \$500 for a second or subsequent violation within three years of a
147	previous violation.
148	(10) The sentencing judge may require that the offender devote at least eight hours in
149	cleaning up:
150	(a) litter caused by the offender; and
151	(b) existing litter from a safe area designated by the sentencing judge.

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152	Section 3. Section <b>41-12a-303.2</b> is amended to read:
153	41-12a-303.2. Evidence of owner's or operator's security to be carried when
154	operating motor vehicle Defense Penalties.
155	(1) As used in this section:
156	(a) "Division" means the Motor Vehicle Division of the State Tax Commission.
157	(b) "Registration materials" means the evidences of motor vehicle registration,
158	including all registration cards, license plates, temporary permits, and nonresident temporary
159	permits.
160	(2) [ <del>(a) (i)</del> ] A person operating a motor vehicle shall:
161	[(A)] (a) have in the person's immediate possession evidence of owner's or operator's
162	security for the motor vehicle the person is operating; and
163	[(B)] (b) display [it] evidence of owner's or operator's security upon demand of a peace
164	officer.
165	(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class C misdemeanor and the fine shall be not
166	less than:
167	(a) \$400 for a first offense; or
168	(b) \$1,000 for a second or subsequent offense.
169	[(ii)] (4) A person is exempt from the requirements of Subsection (2) $[(a)(i)]$ if the
170	person is operating:
171	[(A)] (a) a government-owned or leased motor vehicle; or
172	[(B)] (b) an employer-owned or leased motor vehicle and is driving it with the
173	employer's permission.
174	[(b)] (5) Evidence of owner's or operator's security includes any one of the following:
175	[ <del>(i)</del> ] <u>(a)</u> a copy of the operator's valid:
176	[(A)] (i) insurance policy;
177	[ <del>(B)</del> ] <u>(ii)</u> insurance policy declaration page;
178	[ <del>(C)</del> ] <u>(iii)</u> binder notice;
179	[(D)] (iv) renewal notice; or
180	$\left[\frac{(E)}{(E)}\right]$ (v) card issued by an insurance company as evidence of insurance;
181	[(ii)] (b) a certificate of insurance issued under Section 41-12a-402;
182	[(iii)] (c) a certified copy of a surety bond issued under Section 41-12a-405;

183  $\left[\frac{\text{(iv)}}{\text{(d)}}\right]$  (d) a certificate of the state treasurer issued under Section 41-12a-406;  $\left[\frac{(v)}{2}\right]$  (e) a certificate of self-funded coverage issued under Section 41-12a-407; or 184 185 [(vi)] (f) information that the vehicle or driver is insured from the Uninsured Motorist 186 Identification Database Program created under Title 41, Chapter 12a, Part 8, Uninsured 187 Motorist Identification Database Program. 188 [(c)] (6) A card issued by an insurance company as evidence of owner's or operator's 189 190 owner's or operator's address on the card. 191  $\left[\frac{d}{d}\right]$  (7) (a) A person may provide to a peace officer evidence of owner's or 192 operator's security described in [this] Subsection [(2)] (5) in: 193  $\left[\frac{(A)}{(A)}\right]$  (i) a hard copy format; or 194 [(B)] (ii) an electronic format using a mobile electronic device. 195 [(ii)] (b) If a person provides evidence of owner's or operator's security in an electronic format using a mobile electronic device under this Subsection  $\left[\frac{(2)(d)}{(2)}\right]$  (7), the peace officer 196 197 viewing the owner's or operator's security on the mobile electronic device may not view any 198 other content on the mobile electronic device. 199 [(iii)] (c) Notwithstanding any other provision under this section, a peace officer is not 200 subject to civil liability or criminal penalties under this section if the peace officer inadvertently 201 views content other than the evidence of owner's or operator's security on the mobile electronic 202 device. 203 [(e) (i)] (8) (a) Evidence of owner's or operator's security from the Uninsured Motorist 204 Identification Database Program described under Subsection  $\left[\frac{(2)(b)(vi)}{(2)(b)(vi)}\right]$  (5)(f) supercedes any 205 evidence of owner's or operator's security described under Subsection  $\left[\frac{(2)(b)(i)(D)}{(D)} \text{ or } (E)\right]$ 206 (5)(a)(iv) or (v). 207 [(ii)] (b) A peace officer may not cite or arrest a person for a violation of Subsection

(2)[(a)] (b) A peace officer may not cite or arrest a person for a violation of Subsection
(2)[(a)] if the Uninsured Motorist Identification Database Program created under Title 41,
Chapter 12a, Part 8, Uninsured Motorist Identification Database Program, information
indicates that the vehicle or driver is insured.

[(3)] (9) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section that the person had
 owner's or operator's security in effect for the vehicle the person was operating at the time of
 the person's citation or arrest.

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214	[(4)] (10) (a) Evidence of owner's or operator's security as defined under Subsection
215	[(2)(b)] (5) or a written statement from an insurance producer or company verifying that the
216	person had the required motor vehicle insurance coverage on the date specified is considered
217	proof of owner's or operator's security for purposes of Subsection $[(3)]$ (9) and Section
218	41-12a-804.
219	(b) The court considering a citation issued under this section shall allow the evidence
220	or a written statement under Subsection [(4)] (10)(a) and a copy of the citation to be faxed or
221	mailed to the clerk of the court to satisfy Subsection $[(3)]$ (9).
222	(c) The notice under Section 41-12a-804 shall specify that the written statement under
223	Subsection $[(4)]$ (10)(a) and a copy of the notice shall be faxed or mailed to the designated
224	agent to satisfy the proof of owner's or operator's security required under Section 41-12a-804.
225	[(5) A violation of this section is a class C misdemeanor, and the fine shall be not less
226	than:]
227	[(a) \$400 for a first offense; and]
228	[(b) \$1,000 for a second and subsequent offense within three years of a previous
229	conviction or bail forfeiture.]
230	[(6)] (11) Upon receiving notification from a court of a conviction for a violation of
231	this section, the department:
232	(a) shall suspend the person's driver license; and
233	(b) may not renew the person's driver license or issue a driver license to the person
234	until the person gives the department proof of owner's or operator's security.
235	(i) This proof of owner's or operator's security shall be given by any of the ways
236	required under Section 41-12a-401.
237	(ii) This proof of owner's or operator's security shall be maintained with the department
238	for a three-year period.
239	(iii) An insurer that provides a certificate of insurance as provided under Section
240	41-12a-402 or 41-12a-403 may not terminate the insurance policy unless notice of termination
241	is filed with the department no later than 10 days after termination as required under Section
242	41-12a-404.
243	(iv) If a person who has canceled the certificate of insurance applies for a license
244	within three years from the date proof of owner's or operator's security was originally required,

245	the department shall refuse the application unless the person reestablishes proof of owner's or
246	operator's security and maintains the proof for the remainder of the three-year period.
247	Section 4. Section <b>76-6-902</b> is amended to read:
248	76-6-902. Prohibitions.
249	(1) It is unlawful for any person to intentionally alter, remove, injure, or destroy
250	antiquities from state lands or private lands without the landowner's consent, or to counsel,
251	procure, solicit, or employ any other person to do so.
252	(2) (a) A violation of Subsection (1) is a class B misdemeanor, except under
253	Subsection (2)(b).
254	(b) A violation of Subsection (1) is a third degree felony if:
255	(i) the sum of the commercial or archeological value of the antiquities involved and the
256	cost of the restoration and repair of the antiquities involved in the violation exceeds \$500; or
257	(ii) the violation is a second or subsequent violation of Subsection (1).
258	(c) A second or subsequent violation of Subsection (1) is a third degree felony.
259	[ <del>(2)</del> ] <u>(3)</u> It is unlawful to:
260	(a) intentionally reproduce, rework, or forge any antiquities or make any object,
261	whether copies or not, or falsely label, describe, identify, or offer for sale or exchange any
262	object with the intent to represent the object as original and genuine[, nor may any person];
263	(b) offer any object for sale or exchange that was collected or excavated in violation of
264	this [ <del>chapter.</del> ] <u>part; or</u>
265	(c) counsel, procure, solicit, or employ any other person to act in violation of this
266	Subsection (3).
267	(4) A violation of Subsection (3) is a class B misdemeanor.
268	(5) All articles and material discovered, collected, excavated, or offered for sale or
269	exchange in violation of this section shall be surrendered to the landowner.
270	Section 5. Section 76-8-1402 is amended to read:
271	76-8-1402. Disruption of activities in or near school building Failure to leave
272	Reentry Penalties.
273	(1) In the absence of a local ordinance or other controlling law governing the conduct
274	described in this Subsection (1), a person is guilty of an offense under Subsection (2) who,
275	while on a street, sidewalk, or public way adjacent to any school building or ground:

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276	(a) by his or her presence or acts, materially disrupts the peaceful conduct of school
277	activities; and
278	(b) remains upon the place under Subsection (1)(a) after being asked to leave by the
279	chief administrator of that school.
280	(2) (a) The first and second violations of Subsection (1) are class B misdemeanors.
281	(b) A third and any subsequent violation of Subsection (1) is a class A misdemeanor.
282	$\left[\frac{(2)(a)}{(3)}\right]$ A violation of Subsection (1) is subject to the penalties under Subsection
283	(2)[(b)] unless the violation constitutes another offense subject to a greater penalty.
284	[(b) (i) The first and second violation of Subsection (1) are class B misdemeanors.]
285	[(ii) A third and any subsequent violations of Subsection (1) are class A
286	misdemeanors.]
287	Section 6. Section <b>76-9-702.7</b> is amended to read:
288	76-9-702.7. Voyeurism offenses Penalties.
289	(1) A person is guilty of voyeurism who intentionally uses a camcorder, motion picture
290	camera, photographic camera of any type, or other equipment that is concealed or disguised to
291	secretly or surreptitiously videotape, film, photograph, record, or view by electronic means an
292	individual:
293	(a) for the purpose of viewing any portion of the individual's body regarding which the
294	individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy, whether or not that portion of the body is
295	covered with clothing;
296	(b) without the knowledge or consent of the individual; and
297	(c) under circumstances in which the individual has a reasonable expectation of
298	privacy.
299	(2) (a) A violation of Subsection (1) is a class A misdemeanor, except [that a] under
300	Subsection (2)(b).
301	(b) A violation of Subsection (1) committed against a child under 14 years of age is a
302	third degree felony.
303	(3) [Distribution or sale of] A person may not distribute or sell any images, including
304	in print, electronic, magnetic, or digital format, obtained [under] in violation of Subsection (1),
305	by transmission, display, or dissemination.
306	(4) (a) A violation of Subsection (3) is a third degree felony, except [that if] under

307	Subsection (4)(b).
308	(b) If the violation of [this] Subsection (3) includes images of a child under 14 years of
309	age, the violation is a second degree felony.
310	[(4)] (5) A person is guilty of voyeurism who, under circumstances not amounting to a
311	violation of Subsection (1), views or attempts to view an individual, with or without the use of
312	any instrumentality:
313	(a) with the intent of viewing any portion of the individual's body regarding which the
314	individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy, whether or not that portion of the body is
315	covered with clothing;
316	(b) without the knowledge or consent of the individual; and
317	(c) under circumstances in which the individual has a reasonable expectation of
318	privacy.
319	[(5)] (6) (a) A violation of Subsection $[(4)]$ (5) is a class B misdemeanor, except $[that]$
320	a] under Subsection (6)(b).
321	(b) A violation of Subsection [(4)] (5) committed against a child under 14 years of age
322	is a class A misdemeanor.
323	Section 7. Section <b>76-10-104</b> is amended to read:
324	76-10-104. Providing a cigar, cigarette, electronic cigarette, or tobacco to a minor
325	Penalties.
326	(1) [Any person who] It is unlawful for a person to knowingly, intentionally,
327	recklessly, or with criminal negligence [provides] provide any cigar, cigarette, electronic
328	cigarette, or tobacco in any form, to any person under 19 years of age[ <del>, is guilty of a class C</del>
329	misdemeanor on the first offense, a class B misdemeanor on the second offense, and a class A
330	misdemeanor on subsequent offenses].
331	(2) (a) A first violation of Subsection (1) is a class C misdemeanor.
332	(b) A second violation of Subsection (1) is a class B misdemeanor.
333	(c) A third and any subsequent violation of Subsection (1) is a class A misdemeanor.
334	[ <del>(2) For purposes of</del> ]
335	(3) As used in this section, "provides":
336	(a) includes selling, giving, furnishing, sending, or causing to be sent; and
337	(b) does not include the acts of the United States Postal Service or other common

- H.B. 458 338 carrier when engaged in the business of transporting and delivering packages for others or the 339 acts of a person, whether compensated or not, who transports or delivers a package for another 340 person without any reason to know of the package's content. 341 Section 8. Section 76-10-112 is amended to read: 342 76-10-112. Prohibition of distribution of cigarettes or other tobacco products --343 **Exceptions.** 344 (1) Except as provided in Subsection  $\left[\frac{2}{2}\right]$  (3), it is unlawful for a manufacturer, 345 wholesaler, or retailer to give or distribute cigarettes or other tobacco products in this state 346 without charge. [Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a class C misdemeanor 347 for the first offense and a class B misdemeanor for any subsequent offense.] 348 (2) (a) A violation of Subsection (1) is a class C misdemeanor, except under 349 Subsection (2)(b). 350 (b) A second and any subsequent violation of Subsection (1) is a class B misdemeanor. 351  $\left[\frac{2}{2}\right]$  (3) Cigarettes and other tobacco products may be distributed to adults without 352 charge at professional conventions where the general public is excluded. 353  $\left[\frac{(3)}{(3)}\right]$  (4) The prohibition described in Subsection (1) does not apply to retailers, 354 manufacturers, or distributors who give cigarettes or other tobacco products to persons of legal age upon their purchase of cigarettes or other tobacco products. 355 Section 9. Repealer. 356 357 This bill repeals: 358 Section 41-6a-1713, Penalty for littering on a highway. 359 Section 76-6-903, Penalties.

#### **Legislative Review Note Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel**