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1	TRESPASS AMENDMENTS
2	2017 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Brian M. Greene
5	Senate Sponsor: Jacob L. Anderegg
6	
7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill modifies criminal trespass provisions.
10	Highlighted Provisions:
11	This bill:
12	<ul><li>defines terms;</li></ul>
13	• enacts provisions related to trespass by a $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{long-term}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ guest in a residence; and
14	<ul><li>provides for a penalty.</li></ul>
15	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
16	None
17	Other Special Clauses:
18	None
19	<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
20	ENACTS:
21	<b>76-6-206.4</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
22	
23	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
24	Section 1. Section <b>76-6-206.4</b> is enacted to read:
25	<u>76-6-206.4.</u> Criminal trespass by $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$ → <u>long-term</u> ← $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$ guest to a residence.
26	(1) As used in this section:
27	(a) " Ĥ→ [Guest] Long-term guest ←Ĥ " means an individual who is not a tenant but who
27a	<u>is given express or</u>



28	implied permission by <b>A</b> [an owner, tenant,] the person who is the primary occupant
28a	of the residence ←Ĥ or someone with apparent authority to act for the
29	<b>Ĥ</b> → [owner or tenant] primary occupant ← Ĥ to enter a portion of a residence or temporarily
29a	occupy a portion of a residence $\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{:}$
29b	(i) $\leftarrow$ $\hat{S}$ $\hat{H} \rightarrow$ for a period of time longer than 48 hours $\leftarrow$ $\hat{H}$ $\hat{S} \rightarrow$ , but otherwise for a short
29c	period of time; and
29d	(ii) without providing the owner or primary occupant of the residence compensation or
29e	entering into an agreement that the individual provide labor in lieu of providing the owner or
29f	primary occupant compensation for occupying the residence $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ .
30	(b) "Residence" means an improvement to real property used or occupied as a primary
31	or secondary dwelling.
32	(c) "Tenant" means a person who has the right to occupy a residence under a rental
33	agreement or lease, or has a tenancy by operation of law.
34	(2) A $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{long-term}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ guest is guilty of criminal trespass of a residence if, under
34a	<u>circumstances not</u>
35	amounting to burglary as defined in Section 76-6-202, 76-6-203, or 76-6-204, the
35a	Ĥ→ <u>long-term</u> ←Ĥ <u>guest</u>
36	remains in a residence after the Ĥ→ long-term ←Ĥ guest receives notice against remaining
36a	in the residence by
37	personal communication to the $\hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{long-term} \leftarrow \hat{H}$ guest by the $\hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{lowner, tenant}$ person who
37a	is the primary occupant of the residence ←Ĥ or someone with apparent authority
38	to act for the $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\underline{\mathbf{owner or tenant}}]$ primary occupant $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ .
39	(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.
39a	\$→ (4) Before a law enforcement officer escorts an individual from a residence for a
39b	violation of this section, the law enforcement officer shall provide the individual a reasonable
39c	time for the individual to collect the individual's personal belongings. (-\$

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