### HB0202S01 compared with HB0202

{deleted text} shows text that was in HB0202 but was deleted in HB0202S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0202 but was inserted into HB0202S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Senator Jacob L. Anderegg proposes the following substitute bill:

#### TRESPASS AMENDMENTS

2017 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Brian M. Greene

Senate Sponsor: { Jacob L. Anderegg

#### LONG TITLE

#### **General Description:**

This bill modifies criminal trespass provisions.

#### **Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- defines terms;
- enacts provisions related to trespass by a <u>long-term</u> guest in a residence; and
- provides for a penalty.

### Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

### **Other Special Clauses:**

None

#### **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

## HB0202S01 compared with HB0202

**ENACTS**:

**76-6-206.4**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

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

Section 1. Section **76-6-206.4** is enacted to read:

<u>76-6-206.4.</u> Criminal trespass by <u>long-term</u> guest to a residence.

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "{Guest} Long-term guest" means an individual who is not a tenant but who is given express or implied permission by {an owner, tenant,} the person who is the primary occupant of the residence or someone with apparent authority to act for the {owner or tenant} primary occupant to enter a portion of a residence or temporarily occupy a portion of a residence {...}:
  - (i) for a period of time longer than 48 hours; and
- (ii) without providing the owner or primary occupant of the residence compensation or entering into an agreement that the individual provide labor in lieu of providing the owner or primary occupant compensation for occupying the residence.
- (b) "Residence" means an improvement to real property used or occupied as a primary or secondary dwelling.
- (c) "Tenant" means a person who has the right to occupy a residence under a rental agreement or lease, or has a tenancy by operation of law.
- (2) A <u>long-term</u> guest is guilty of criminal trespass of a residence if, under circumstances not amounting to burglary as defined in Section 76-6-202, 76-6-203, or 76-6-204, the <u>long-term</u> guest remains in a residence after the <u>long-term</u> guest receives notice against remaining in the residence by personal communication to the <u>long-term</u> guest by the <u>{owner, tenant,} person who is the primary occupant of the residence</u> or someone with apparent authority to act for the <u>{owner or tenant} primary occupant.</u>
  - (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.

{

# HB0202S01 compared with HB0202

### **Legislative Review Note**

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel}

officer escorts an individual from a residence for a violation of this section, the law
enforcement officer shall provide the individual a reasonable time for the individual to collect
the individual's personal belongings.