

**Senator Scott D. Sandall** proposes the following substitute bill:

**PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE AMENDMENTS**

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Scott D. Sandall**

House Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill amends provisions related to the establishment and invalidation of a public thoroughfare.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

▶ amends provisions related to public use of a private road to establish the road as a public thoroughfare, including:

• a requirement of 10 years of continuous use in the most recent ~~5~~ **←** ~~30-year~~ **50-year** period to

establish and maintain a public thoroughfare; and

• clarification that a road returns to private ownership if continuous use ceases;

▶ clarifies that eminent domain powers are not impacted by the changes in this bill;

and

▶ makes technical changes.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

None

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**



26 AMENDS:

27 72-5-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 293



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

30 Section 1. Section 72-5-104 is amended to read:

31 **72-5-104. Public use constituting dedication -- Scope.**

32 (1) As used in this section, "highway," "street," or "road" does not include an area  
33 principally used as a parking lot.

34 (2) ~~[(A)]~~ Subject to Subsection (4)(b), a highway is dedicated and abandoned to the use  
35 of the public when it has been continuously used as a public thoroughfare for a period of 10  
36 years.

37 (3) The requirement of continuous use under Subsection (2) is satisfied if the use is as  
38 frequent as the public finds convenient or necessary and may be seasonal or follow some other  
39 pattern.

40 (4) (a) Continuous use as a public thoroughfare under Subsection (2) is interrupted  
41 when:

42 ~~[(a)]~~ (i) the person or entity interrupting the continuous use gives not less than 72 hours  
43 advance written notice of the interruption to the highway authority having jurisdiction of the  
44 highway, street, or road;

45 ~~[(b)]~~ (ii) the property owner undertakes an overt act which is intended to interrupt the  
46 use of the highway, street, or road as a public thoroughfare; and

47 ~~[(c)]~~ (iii) the overt act described in Subsection ~~[(4)(b)]~~ (4)(a)(ii) is reasonably  
48 calculated to interrupt the regularly established pattern and frequency of public use for the  
49 given highway, street, or road for a period of no less than 24 hours.

50 (b) If a highway across private land has not been continuously used by the public for 10  
51 years during the most recent ~~5~~→ [30-year] 50-year ←~~5~~ period, the highway is not a public  
51a thoroughfare.

52 (5) Installation of gates and posting of no trespassing signs are relevant forms of  
53 evidence but are not solely determinative of whether an interruption under Subsection (4) has  
54 occurred.

55 (6) A property owner's interruption under Subsection (4) of a highway, street, or road  
56 where the requirement of continuous use under Subsection (2) is not satisfied restarts the

57 running of the 10-year period of continuous use required for dedication under Subsection (2).

58 (7) (a) The burden of proving dedication under Subsection (2) is on the party asserting  
59 the dedication.

60 (b) The burden of proving interruption under Subsection (4) is on the party asserting  
61 the interruption.

62 (8) (a) The dedication and abandonment creates a right-of-way held by the state or a  
63 local highway authority in accordance with Sections 72-3-102, 72-3-103, 72-3-104, 72-3-105,  
64 and 72-5-103.

65 (b) A property owner's interruption under Subsection (4)(a) of a right-of-way claimed  
66 by the state or local highway authority in accordance with Subsection (8)(a) or R.S. 2477 has  
67 no effect on the validity of the state's or local highway authority's claim to the right-of-way and  
68 does not return the right-of-way to the property owner.

69 (c) (i) The lack of public use as described in Subsection (4)(b) invalidates the state's or  
70 local highway authority's claim to the right-of-way and returns the right-of-way to the property  
71 owner.

72 (ii) This Subsection (8) and Subsection (4)(b) do not apply to roads or highways  
73 claimed by the state or a county under R.S. 2477 ~~§~~ → or across federal lands ← ~~§~~ .

74 (9) The scope of a right-of-way described in Subsection (8)(a) is that which is  
75 reasonable and necessary to ensure safe travel according to the facts and circumstances.

76 (10) The provisions of this section apply to any claim under this section for which a  
77 court of competent jurisdiction has not issued a final unappealable judgment or order.

78 (11) This section does not impact powers of eminent domain.

79 Section 2. **Effective date.**

80 This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.