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**Where the Registry Meets the Market
Landlord & Community Partners Coalition
A Companion Report**

June 25, 2026

Office of
UTAH FOR RATIONAL SEX OFFENSE LAWS



Office of Utah for Rational Sex Offense Laws

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To Landlord and Community Partners Coalition:

Attached is our comprehensive report on registrant housing instability in Utah, documenting twelve months of housing assistance data collected by Utah for Rational Sex Offense Laws (UTRSOL) between April 2025 and June 2026. The report summarizes 198 cases, 317 individuals, 14 agencies and nonprofits, and a geographic footprint spanning 11 Utah counties. It draws on a legislative and service-provider record developed across the 2026 Utah General Session and our ongoing case intake operations.

This report identifies structural barriers in the registrant housing market that externalize costs onto shelters, behavioral health providers, and the other frontline agencies represented in LCPC's network. Each of these agencies sits at a point in a displacement process that begins well upstream, receiving individuals that structured reentry programs and the private rental market have already been unable to accommodate before a housing crisis fully develops.

We are presenting this material in the context of our June 25, 2026 meeting with LCPC and welcome the opportunity to discuss how the coalition's collaboration would convert work LCPC is already doing into documented evidence with legislative standing. Each element of the proposed collaboration is scoped to require no policy endorsement, no new resources, and no commitment beyond what LCPC determines is appropriate at each stage.

Sincerely

Utah for Rational Sex Offense Laws

UTRSOL/lm

Who We Are: UTRSOL's Organizational Model

Utah for Rational Sex Offense Laws (UTRSOL) is a Utah-based policy organization founded in April 2025. This document supplements the June 25, 2026 presentation to Landlord and Community Partners Coalition (LCPC) and is intended to provide program leadership with a complete record of the data, analysis, and collaborative proposals discussed.

In its first twelve months of operation, UTRSOL documented 198 housing assistance cases spanning 317 individuals across 11 Utah counties. Case managers and program staff from more than 14 professional organizations, including emergency shelters, behavioral health providers, nonprofits, faith communities, and government agencies, independently contacted UTRSOL seeking housing assistance for their registered clients. None of these organizations had coordinated with one another.

UTRSOL is a volunteer-run organization working at the intersection of housing, employment, and policy for people on Utah's Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Registry, and for the families who live alongside them. UTRSOL is not currently incorporated as a nonprofit; the organization is pursuing a dual 501(c)(4)/501(c)(3) structure that would allow it to advance evidence-based public policy through legislative advocacy while separately supporting research, education, public awareness, housing assistance, and reentry services.

UTRSOL operates through five functional tracks:

- **Legislative Advocacy.** UTRSOL provided formal public comment during the 2026 legislative session on 13 bills affecting the sex offense registry, and submits policy memoranda to legislative interim committees grounded in empirical evidence.
- **Registrant Housing and Employment Assistance.** UTRSOL maintains an active network of nonprofit partners and private property owners willing to rent to individuals on the registry, and provides employment resources for companies known to hire registrants.
- **Policy Research.** UTRSOL produces independent datasets, institutional analyses, and legislative memoranda. Its evidence-proportionality framework means it supports reform where data justifies it and opposes it where it does not.
- **Investigative Journalism.** Through its News From The Wire outlet, UTRSOL documents structural mismatches between media narratives and population-level research on sex offense policy, highlighting trends, data gaps, and outcomes.
- **Litigation development.** We identify constitutional test cases and building the legal record (Utah Litigation Advocacy Coalition, ULAC), supporting strategic challenges to ineffective, overbroad, and unsupported policies.

These tracks allow UTRSOL to function simultaneously as a policy research institution, direct-service support network, legislative advocacy organization, and media accountability platform, integrating empirical analysis with practical intervention at both the individual and state-policy levels. Together, they create a comprehensive framework for advancing evidence-based reform while addressing the immediate needs of affected individuals and families across Utah communities.

Why This Matters for LCPC

UTRSOL's housing assistance efforts are integrated into a broader policy and advocacy framework; it is informed by the same statutory and statistical analysis that drives its legislative work. That matters for LCPC because the housing barriers described in this report are not anecdotal impressions but the product of UTRSOL's broader research apparatus, including direct review of district court case-outcome data, criminal justice statistics, and registry population figures maintained by Utah's Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) and the Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Registry.

The Scope of the Problem

UTRSOL launched in April 2025. Within weeks, registrants were contacting the organization for housing assistance before any formal intake process existed. The volume of requests immediately indicated that demand substantially outpaced available supply.

198 Households Contacted UTRSOL	317 Household Individuals Represented	11 Utah Counties Documented Outreach	14+ Professional Agencies Independently Contacted Us	119 Non-registered family members partners, children, parents
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Those 198 cases represent 112 single registrants, 64 couples, and 22 families, meaning 119 of the 317 individuals affected had no offense of their own, and appear on no registry.

The 32 non-registrant partners committed no offense. Yet their clean rental history becomes irrelevant when bundled with a registrant application, they are not disqualified by their own record, but by proximity to someone else's. The children and additional family members in those households are experiencing housing instability as a direct downstream consequence of exclusionary policies they had no part in creating.

These figures represent a floor, not a ceiling. Cases not captured, from registrants who don't know UTRSOL exists, from rural counties without service infrastructure, from individuals who stopped searching after a first rejection, are not reflected here. As a result, the true scale of housing instability and exclusion experienced by Utah registrants is likely substantially greater than these documented figures indicate.

Geographic Distribution

Households are concentrated in Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties, which together account for roughly 73% of the 158 households with a county on file, while the remaining eleven percent is spread thinly across eight additional counties from Washington to Sevier. This pattern likely reflects population density and the location of UTRSOL's existing outreach and landlord relationships as much as it reflects where housing need is greatest, since a volunteer-run organization with no dedicated intake staff will naturally surface more cases where it already has a presence.

Salt Lake	98	50%
Davis	26	13%
Weber	20	10%
Utah County	12	6%
Cache	4	2%
Washington	4	2%
Box Elder	2	1%
Other/Multi	6	3%

Approximately 40 of the 198 households (20%) provided no county record. 13 households list more than one county (households that relocated or were searching across county lines during their case). Each household was counted once per distinct county it touched, so the total mentions (172) exceeds the household count. Because 13 households are counted in more than one county and 40 households have no county on file, the county figures above total 172 mentions across 158 of the 198 households, and will not sum to 198 or to 100%. Proximity restrictions, Good Landlord Program screening criteria, and landlord reluctance do not stop at a county line, so a household forced to widen its search compounds rather than escapes housing barriers. Multiple-county searches therefore function as an indicator of housing scarcity and displacement pressure rather than increased housing opportunity.

These figures are drawn directly from UTRSOL's internal intake records, logged at the point of first contact and updated as cases progress. Each entry records household composition, county, supervision status, employment status, and the referring agency where applicable. UTRSOL does not extrapolate or model statewide totals from this dataset; the 198/317/119 figures are a direct count of confirmed contacts, not an estimate. Every case reflects a documented request for assistance.

Outreach has been driven almost entirely by word of mouth, referrals from the 14+ partner agencies, and UTRSOL's presentations to shelters, housing authorities, and reentry coalitions (detailed in Section 4). An organization with dedicated intake capacity would almost certainly surface a larger population; Utah's total registry population is substantially larger than UTRSOL's current caseload, and the unsupervised share of that population in particular is the segment least likely to be captured by any institutional channel.

Who Is Seeking Housing

The individuals and families in UTRSOL's dataset are not a monolithic population. They range from single registrants navigating the rental market alone to couples where one partner has no offense history, to families with children whose housing stability depends entirely on whether a landlord will rent to a household that includes someone on the registry. The majority are employed at the time they contact UTRSOL, many in trades, logistics, food service, and construction, and a significant share are actively enrolled in treatment through Utah Department of Corrections (UDC)-approved providers. What they share is not a risk profile but a structural problem: registry status functions as a categorical disqualifier in the housing market regardless of individual circumstances, offense type, time since offense, or supervision status.

The 119 non-registered family members affected is presented separately because LCPC's frame is housing for households, not housing for individuals with a particular legal status. A household with a registrant and three dependents experiences the registry's exclusion from the rental market as a family-wide housing crisis, not an individual one. This is the basis for the point made in the next section where family-sized units are structurally harder to place than single-occupant placements, and most existing reentry housing pathways were not designed with that household shape in mind.

Supervision Status

This is one of the most important variables in understanding who is actually seeking housing assistance and why the problem is broader than a corrections-system concern. The common assumption is that registrants struggling with housing are primarily individuals under active supervision, on parole or probation, recently released, and managed by the Utah Department of Corrections, but the data does not support that framing.

Status	Share	Approx. Households
No active supervision	51%	~101
Probation	25%	~50
Parole	22%	~44
Pretrial / federal	2%	~4

The single most important figure for LCPC's purposes is the 51% with no active supervision. This is not a correctional caseload. The majority of households seeking UTRSOL's assistance are community members years removed from any court or parole oversight, excluded from the rental market by registry status alone, with no supervising agency, treatment team, or case manager actively involved in their housing search. They typically reach UTRSOL the same way any other person seeking housing reaches a community resource: word of mouth, an online search, or a referral from a frustrated case worker who has run out of options.

Employment & Treatment

The majority of individuals in the dataset are employed at the time of contact, across construction, logistics, food service, retail, and skilled trades. A significant share are enrolled in active SOTP treatment and in full compliance with all supervision conditions. This is a population seeking stability, not special accommodation. The barriers they face are structural, not behavioral. Employment and treatment compliance are the two variables most commonly cited in recidivism research as predictors of successful reintegration, and both are well-represented in UTRSOL's dataset. The presence of stable employment and active treatment participation does not, however, insulate individuals from registry-related housing barriers, a landlord screening against the registry is not evaluating employment history or treatment compliance, and a Good Landlord Program certification requirement does not contain an exception for individuals who are working and in treatment.

The caseload is majority employed, with the largest sectors being construction, logistics, food service, retail, and skilled trades. This population is not seeking subsidized housing as a primary ask; in the majority of cases, the barrier is not affordability but landlord willingness to rent to a registrant at any price point. A meaningful share of the supervised portion of the caseload is enrolled in UDC-approved sex offense treatment (SOTP) and in documented compliance with supervision conditions, which UTRSOL views as relevant risk information that the registry itself does not convey to a landlord running a background check. As a result, housing decisions are often based on registry status alone rather than individualized indicators of stability, compliance, or demonstrated risk.

Household Composition

Two findings from the caseload are easy to miss in a single presentation slide but matter for how LCPC and its partners design solutions:

- Family-sized households (3–5 people) are harder to place than single individuals. Most existing reentry housing pathways, including transitional and halfway-house models, were built around single-occupant placement. A family unit with a registrant parent does not fit that pipeline and is correspondingly underserved by it.
- Only about 10% of the caseload is coming directly out of incarceration to a halfway house. The substantial majority are already housed and need to relocate, whether due to a lease ending, a landlord discovering registry status after move-in, a family member's

housing falling through, or a change in employment or supervision county. This is a population in ongoing housing instability, not solely a reentry-transition population, and it recurs throughout a person's years on the registry rather than resolving after an initial reentry period.

The Problem is Already Shared

Agencies That Have Independently Contacted UTRSOL

The organizations listed below did not respond to an outreach campaign. They contacted UTRSOL independently, through their own case managers and program staff, because they had clients on the registry who needed housing and no coordinated pathway to find it. That distinction matters: what this list documents is not a network that UTRSOL built, but a problem that already existed across Utah's service landscape.

The breadth of the list is itself the finding. Emergency shelters, behavioral health providers, nonprofit case managers, faith community leaders, a housing authority, and a municipal police department do not typically appear on the same referral network. The fact that all of them arrived at the same organization asking the same question, where can my client find housing, is evidence that the barrier is structural and systemic, not isolated to any single service sector.

1	Emergency Shelters › The Lantern House › The Road Home › The Inn Between › Switchpoint Microshelter
2	Behavioral Health › Valley Behavioral Health › Wasatch Behavioral Health › Fourth Street Clinic
3	Nonprofits & Faith › Almost There Nonprofit › Utah Case Management › Volunteers of America Utah › LDS Branch Presidents
4	Government Agencies › Weber Housing Authority › Salt Lake Police Department › Salt Lake City Housing Division (HEART)

Building the Landlord Side of the Pathway

Since UTRSOL's founding, the organization has worked to build relationships on the landlord and institutional side of the housing pathway, not only the registrant side. The presentation summarized four strands of that work; this section adds detail and dates for the record.

Rental Housing Association of Utah (RHA)

UTRSOL met with RHA's Executive Director and Government Affairs Director on June 10, 2026. RHA offered a complimentary membership, a presence at RHA's conference, a speaking invitation, and a slot in RHA's newsletter, which reaches more than 2,500 landlords statewide. UTRSOL submitted a landlord-facing article for the June/July newsletter on June 19, 2026, and RHA separately offered a Good Landlord Program refresher training session for July 10. UTRSOL completed RHA's Good Landlord Program refresher training itself on June 23, 2026 (Certificate #344893550), in order to understand the curriculum landlords are already required to complete under Utah's Good Landlord Program. These efforts reflect a collaborative approach focused on education, dialogue, and expanding housing opportunities.

Two-Way Landlord Contacts

UTRSOL maintains a small, active list of individual property owners across Weber and Salt Lake counties who already rent to registrants. These relationships were built one at a time, largely through the case-manager referral pattern. They currently lean heavily toward single male registrants in shared or single-occupancy housing; UTRSOL has comparatively few landlord relationships willing to place a registrant-headed family in a single-family residence, which compounds the household-size problem.

Shelter and Housing Authority Presentations

Beyond the landlord-facing relationships described above, UTRSOL has also worked the institutional side of the housing pipeline: the shelters, housing authorities, and reentry coalitions that see this population first and most often. These presentations have served less to ask for direct placements and more to make UTRSOL's caseload and intake process visible to staff who otherwise have no clear referral path for a registrant client. UTRSOL has completed three presentations to date on this track:

- March 25, 2026 — Homeless Engagement and Resource Response Team (HEART), Salt Lake City Housing Stability Division.
- May 12, 2026 — The Lantern House, an emergency shelter facility, where UTRSOL estimates roughly 20% of the facility's approximately 330 residents are on the registry.
- May 22, 2026 — Weber Human Services / Weber Housing Authority, presenting to the Executive Director and Prevention Specialist, who also serves as Vice Chair of the Weber County Community Reentry Coalition (WCCRC). This meeting produced the referral that led to UTRSOL's upcoming WCCRC presentation.

Weber County Community Reentry Coalition (WCCRC) – Upcoming

UTRSOL is scheduled to present to the full WCCRC on July 1, 2026, having already briefed the WCCRC chair and the Systems & Community Coordinator in advance of the meeting. This presentation is expected to formalize a referral relationship between WCCRC member agencies and UTRSOL's housing intake. If formalized, this would give UTRSOL its first standing referral relationship with a county-level reentry coalition, rather than ad hoc, person-to-person connections.

What Works: The Landlord Champion Case Study

Across all 198 households in the current caseload, the pattern is the same: some landlords are willing to rent to individuals on the registry, but every relationship UTRSOL has documented was built person-to-person, through one staff member, parole agent, or case manager who happened to know one landlord. None of these relationships are currently held by an institution that outlasts any individual's tenure in a role.

Three Takeaways

- Willing landlords exist. What moves a landlord to rent to a registrant is typically a conversation about individual risk profile, treatment compliance, and supervision status, not a categorical policy of exclusion. Blanket exclusion is a default, not a fixed preference.
- Relationships are fragile by design. Because they are built and held by a single individual rather than an institution, they do not survive staff turnover, role changes, or agency restructuring.
- Continuity needs an institutional home. The fix is not finding more willing landlords one at a time; it is creating a place where landlord relationships are recorded, maintained, and handed off independent of which individual staff member discovered them.

How We Want to Plug In: The Four Coordination Asks

UTRSOL is not asking LCPC to adopt registrant housing as a new organizational mission. The ask is narrower and more practical: plug UTRSOL's existing 198-household caseload into coordination infrastructure LCPC and its partners are already building. Each of the four asks from the presentation is expanded below with the specific next step UTRSOL is prepared to take.

1. Connect with the Affordable Housing Matching Database

This database, raised in UTRSOL's June 23, 2026 meeting with the Utah Housing Coalition, is filterable by registry status. That filtering capability is the specific feature that makes it relevant: most affordable-housing matching tools either exclude registrants outright or have no mechanism to flag registry-compatible units at all. If UTRSOL's caseload can be cross-referenced against this database, it could close part of the gap between 198

households actively searching and units that already exist in the system but are not currently visible to UTRSOL's intake process. Realizing that potential depends on a data-sharing agreement that protects registrant household privacy while still allowing meaningful cross-referencing.

2. Coordinate with the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City Landlord List

The landlord list that the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City (HASLC) maintains can be integrated with UTRSOL's existing registrant housing network, including the Weber County contacts described above. Together they form a natural complement: HASLC's list can be checked for landlords already open to registrant tenants, and UTRSOL's contacts can be added to it under a shared continuity model rather than remaining solely in UTRSOL's possession. The next step is a direct conversation with HASLC to determine whether such a shared list is operationally and legally feasible, and if so, who would be responsible for maintaining it going forward.

3. Solve the Case-Manager Hand-Off Problem

More than 14 agencies have reached UTRSOL independently, frequently at the point where a case manager is rotating off a case and has no clear next step for a registrant client's housing search. LCPC's warm hand-off model is precisely the kind of continuity infrastructure this population is missing. UTRSOL can provide LCPC with a summary of its current intake process so LCPC can evaluate where a warm hand-off into UTRSOL's caseload, or out of it into LCPC's broader network, would fit operationally. Without that kind of structured hand-off, the same institutional-memory problem simply repeats itself one level up — at the agency relationship instead of the landlord relationship.

4. Find More Landlord Champions, at Scale

Every willing landlord UTRSOL has identified to date was found through one person knowing one person. That does not scale, and it explains why UTRSOL's two-way landlord list remains small relative to caseload size. LCPC's broader network of housing providers and partner agencies offers a path to identifying additional landlord champions without relying on chance referral chains. UTRSOL can share its current landlord engagement materials, including the RHA newsletter article and Good Landlord Program training experience, so LCPC member agencies can use the same materials when approaching landlords in their own networks.

Taken together, these four asks share a single underlying logic: UTRSOL has already built the caseload, the landlord relationships, and the institutional credibility (RHA membership, Good Landlord Program training, a growing set of agency referrals) to do this work, but every piece of it currently depends on individual people rather than durable infrastructure. LCPC does not need to take on registrant housing as a new mission to address that, it needs to lend the continuity, data systems, and network reach it already has to a population that has consistently fallen through the gaps between agencies, case managers, and counties.

From Documentation to Coordination

The data in this report describes a problem that already exists, fully formed, across Utah's service landscape. UTRSOL did not create the demand reflected in its 198-household caseload; it simply became the place where that demand became visible, one independent contact at a time, from more than 14 agencies that had no coordinated pathway of their own. The same is true on the landlord side: willing property owners exist, but every relationship UTRSOL has documented was built by one person finding one other person, with no institution holding the connection once that individual moves on.

That is the core finding of this report, and it points to a specific kind of solution. The barrier facing UTRSOL's caseload is not a lack of willing landlords, a lack of need, or a lack of agencies trying to help. It is a lack of infrastructure connecting the three. Registry status operates as a categorical disqualifier that does not track risk, treatment compliance, supervision status, or time since offense, and no single agency, including UTRSOL, can absorb that exclusion's downstream effects through individual relationships alone.

The four coordination asks outlined in this report are not a request for LCPC to take on a new mission. They are a request to extend infrastructure LCPC is already building, an affordable-housing database, a landlord list, a warm hand-off model, a referral network, to a population that has been independently finding its way to a single volunteer-run organization because no other coordinated channel exists. UTRSOL has done what an organization of its size can do: build the caseload, document the pattern, earn standing relationships with RHA and a growing set of partner agencies, and complete the Good Landlord Program training it is asking landlords to take seriously. What it cannot do alone is turn person-to-person relationships into durable, institution-held infrastructure. That is the gap this report asks LCPC to help close.

UTRSOL welcomes the opportunity to follow up on any of the four asks individually, to share underlying intake data with appropriate privacy safeguards, or to answer questions from LCPC member agencies before the next coordination conversation.

