



UTRSOL

Registry Housing Barriers

The Lantern House

May 12, 2026

Utah for Rational Sex

Offense Laws

Agenda

- Who We Are and Why We're Here
- 12 Months of Housing Assistance Data
- Why Compliant Housing Is Effectively Inaccessible
- Collaborative Initiative

Presented to The Lantern House | May 12, 2026



ABOUT UTRSOL

WHO ARE WE AND WHY ARE WE HERE



UTAH FOR RATIONAL SEX OFFENSE LAWS (UTRSOL)

01 Multi-Functional Organization

We operate through a range of programs and services designed to address housing stability, resource access, and community reintegration for individuals on the sex offense registry.

02 Legislative Advocacy

We provided public comment during the 2026 legislative session on 13 bills in which we supported or opposed. Simultaneously, we analyzed legislation affecting the sex offense registry against the evidentiary record.

03 Registrants' Housing and Employment

We collaborate with a small network of nonprofit partners and private property owners who are willing and open to renting to individuals on the registry. We provide employment resources for known companies that hire registrants.

04 Research Collaboration & Legal Advisory

Active collaboration with SOTP-affiliated clinicians and criminal defense attorneys coordinating litigation strategy for registry reform.



WHY WE ARE PRESENTING TO YOU

Housing Assistance

Documented

UTRSOL has responded to 156 housing assistance cases since April 2025, involving individuals on the sex offense registry, their families, and social services across 10 Utah counties.

Scope of the Problem

Identified

Case workers from across service providers have reached out to our organization requesting assistance in locating housing for their clients.

Collaboration

Proposals

We are here to present our data and analysis and offer potential ways to collaborate with you on a coordinated response.

By The Numbers

12 MONTHS OF DATA

The Scope of the Problem

Registrants who have contacted UTRSOL seeking housing assistance since April 2025:

156

Households
Contacted UTRSOL

259

Individuals
Represented

10

Utah Counties
Documented

14+

Professional
Agencies Involved

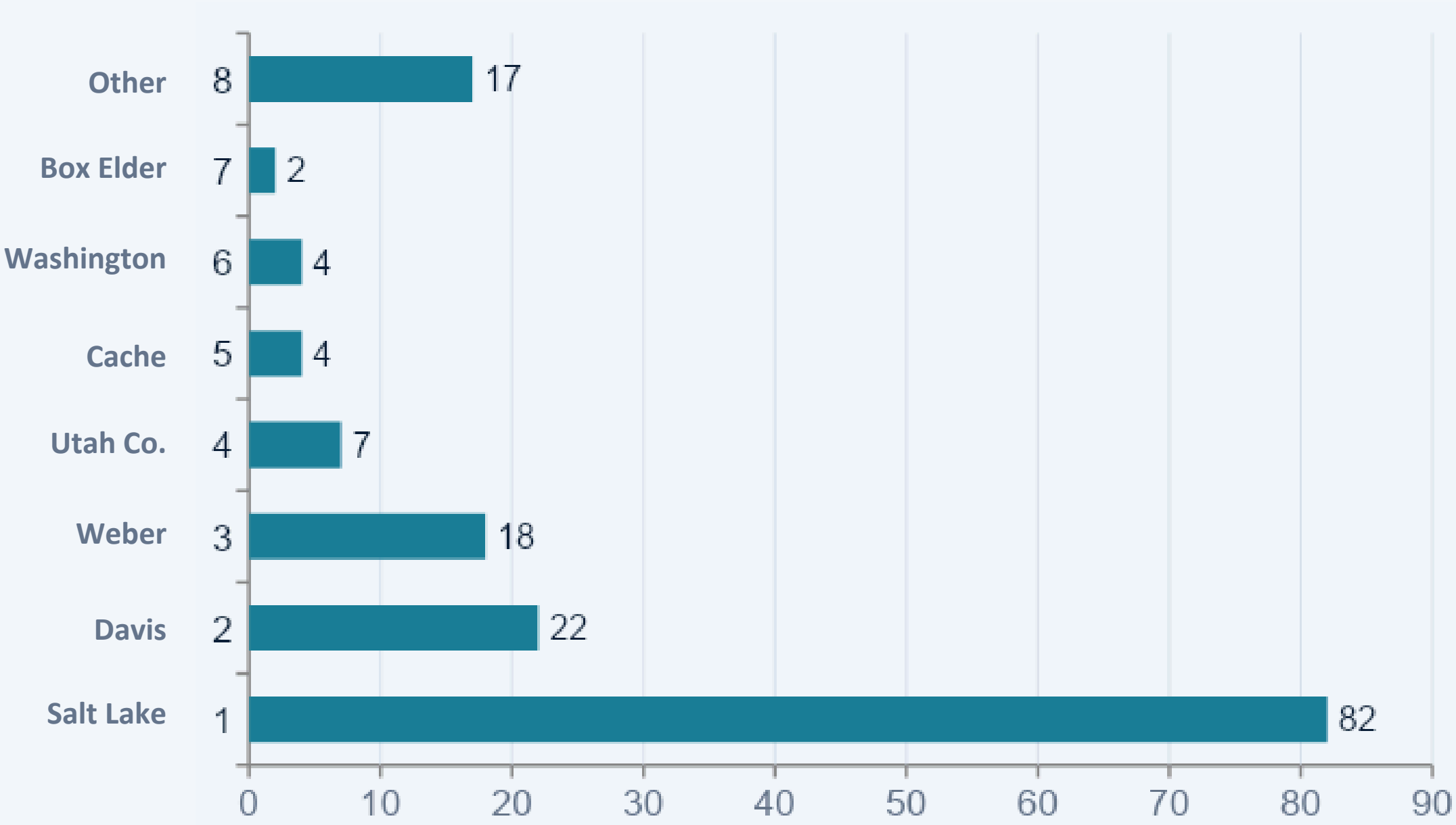
These figures represent a floor, not a ceiling — UTRSOL is a small, volunteer-run organization with limited outreach capacity. Actual statewide need is almost certainly higher.

At our March 2026 HEART Program presentation: 121 cases · 14 independently contacting agencies · 10 counties



Geographic Distribution

Counties where registrant housing seekers are searching



53%
of cases are in Salt Lake County

28%
in Davis and Weber combined

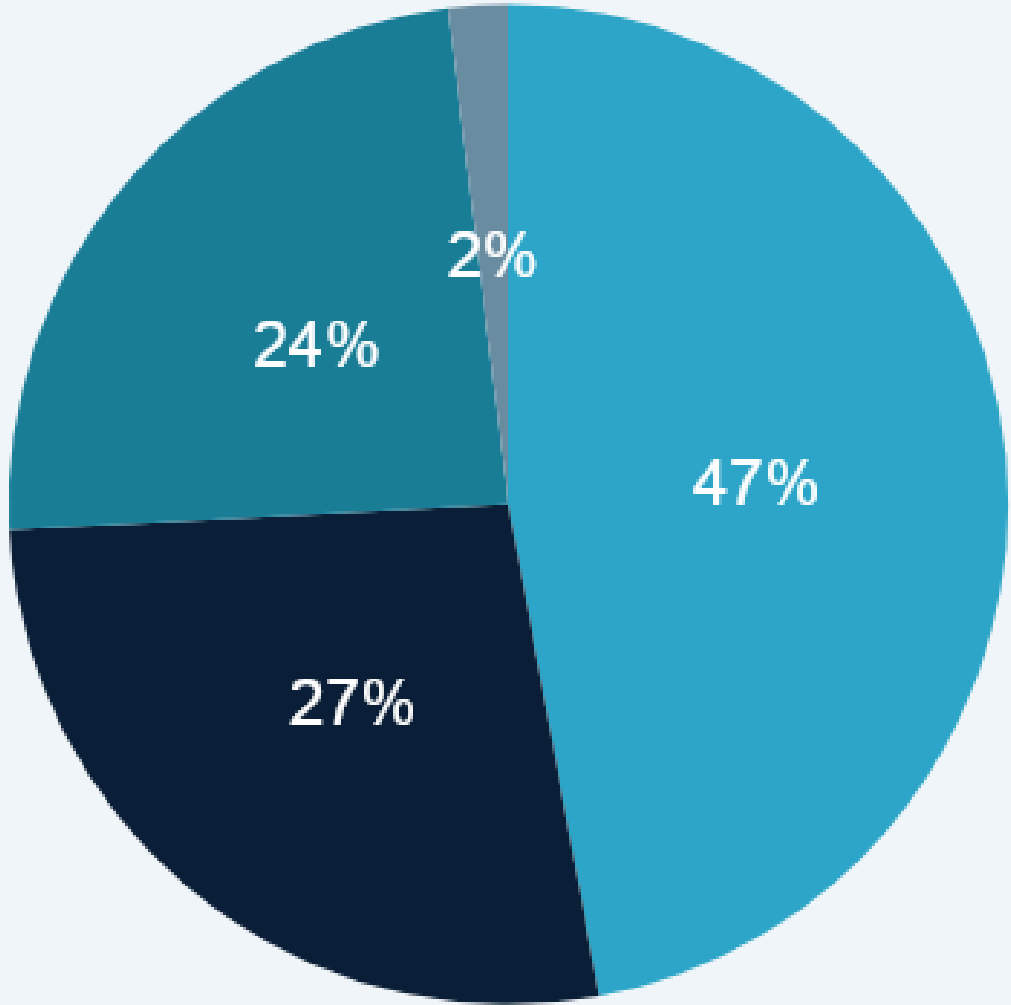
All
cross county lines in search



Many individuals search across multiple counties simultaneously, compounding the difficulty of placement.

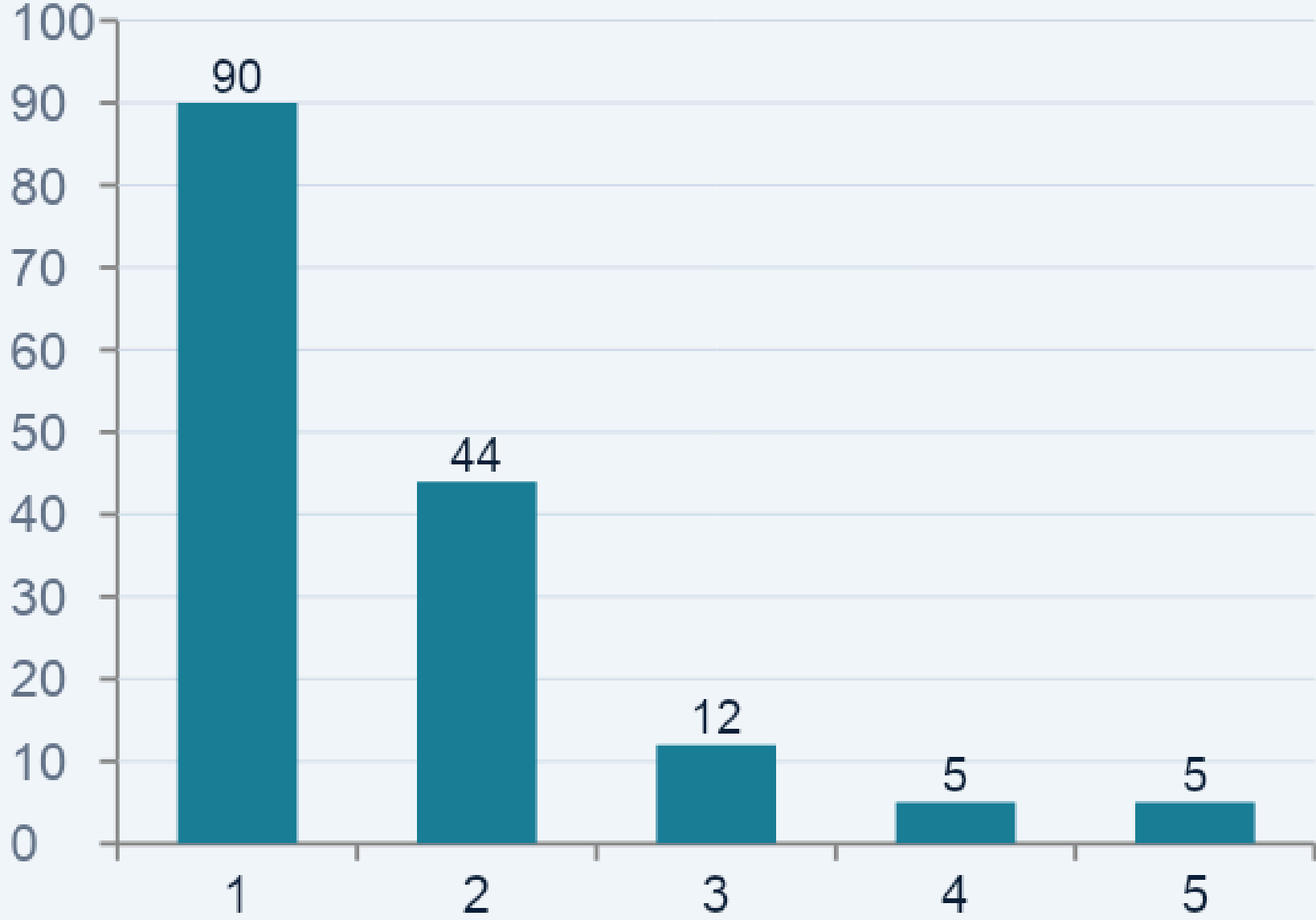
Who Is Seeking Housing

Supervision Status



■ No Supervision ■ Probation ■ Parole ■ Pretrial/Fed

Household Composition



Notably: 52% have no active supervision — they are not a correctional caseload. They are a community housing challenge.

The majority are employed. Many are in active treatment. This is a population seeking stability, not special accommodation.



Housing Barriers

The Problem Is Already Shared

Case managers and program staff from more than 14 professional organizations have independently contacted UTRSOL on behalf of their registered clients — without coordination with one another.

Emergency Shelters

- › **The Lantern House**
- › The Road Home
- › The Inn Between
- › Switchpoint Microshelter

Behavioral Health

- › Valley Behavioral Health
- › Wasatch Behavioral Health
- › Fourth Street Clinic

Nonprofits & Faith

- › Almost There Nonprofit
- › Utah Case Management
- › Volunteers of America Utah
- › LDS Branch Presidents

Government Agencies

- › Weber Housing Authority
- › Salt Lake Police Department
- › **Salt Lake City Housing Division (HEART)**

¹ UTRSOL did not recruit these agencies. They called us. That is the most important fact on this slide.

² SLCPD signals that the problem has already crossed into law enforcement's operational concern.

Registrant Homelessness: A Structural Crisis

Three distinct barriers converge simultaneously — each alone creates hardship; together they make stable housing nearly impossible.

01

Proximity Restrictions

Statutory and parole-imposed distance requirements from schools, parks, and daycares eliminate large portions of available housing stock — especially in dense urban areas where shelter and transitional housing are concentrated.

02

Good Landlord Program Screening

Municipal fee-discount programs in Ogden, Midvale, and likely many other Utah cities embed mandatory registry screening, economically incentivizing landlords to exclude registrants — externalizing the cost directly onto emergency shelters.

03

Reentry Program Exclusion

Programs like The Other Side Academy — Utah's flagship social-enterprise reentry model — categorically exclude individuals with sex offense convictions without risk assessment, eliminating a key pathway to structured, supervised reentry housing.



UTRSOL's dataset documents all three barriers across 156 households and 10 counties. The pages that follow detail each.

The Problem Is Structural, Not Just Personal

Good Landlord Programs (GLPs) — municipal fee-discount structures for landlords — embed mandatory registry screening directly into program participation requirements, creating financial incentives to exclude registrant tenants.

Midvale City

Documented

Program Agreement Section 1(b) contains explicit mandatory registry screening and exclusion language embedded within the landlord fee-discount application. City staff communications normalize the exclusion — it is not disclosed as a notable requirement.

Ogden City

Partially Reformed

2016 partial reform introduced a waiver pathway for landlords renting to individuals on probation or parole, following advocacy pressure. Registry-based exclusions remain unaddressed and in force for all other registrants.

Statewide

Under Investigation

UTRSOL is conducting systematic research across Utah municipalities with active GLPs. The pattern of registry screening embedded in fee-discount structures appears to be widespread and has not previously been documented as a coordinated barrier.



Individual landlord reluctance is a real barrier. Municipal policy structures that financially reward exclusion are a systemic one. Both require documentation.

The Other Side Academy: A Structural Reentry Gap

The Other Side Academy (TOSA)

- Utah's flagship social-enterprise reentry model
- Provides structured housing, employment, and peer accountability
- Widely cited as a national model for reentry success
- **Explicitly excludes individuals with sex offense convictions**
- **This exclusion is categorical — not risk-assessed**

What This Creates for Shelter Providers

- A population with high successful-reintegration potential has no structured reentry pathway and flows directly into emergency shelter
- Lantern House and The Road Home absorb individuals excluded from TOSA — without TOSA's wraparound services or employment infrastructure
- UTRSOL's Clinical Working Group is documenting this gap via a Utah-Specific Recidivism Analysis for HHS submission in 2027
- A coordinated clinical + service-provider presentation creates the most credible case for categorical exclusion reform



Framing note: This is a service-capacity and cost argument — not a registrant advocacy position. Your agency remains in its service-provider lane.

Collaborative Initiative

How Your Agency Can Support This Population

Your case managers are already serving registrant clients. The question is how to formalize and coordinate that support.

1 Structured Intake Identification

At intake, identify clients whose housing search is complicated by registry status. No new process is required — registry status is already collected. The change is flagging these clients for specialized housing case management so their barriers are tracked, not absorbed into general caseload.

3 Shared Documentation of Registry-Specific Barriers

Document when Good Landlord Program requirements, proximity restrictions, or landlord screening policies are the specific obstacle for a client. This cross-agency documentation is the evidentiary record that legislators currently lack and that UTRSOL is building toward 2027.

2 Anonymized Data Contribution to the Committee

Participate in the coordinating committee session by sharing three anonymized data points: number of clients affected, geographic areas of search, and housing types needed. This data stays within the professional network and is never attached to individual identities.

4 Coordinating Committee with Other Service Providers

Meet with other emergency shelter organizations, including The Road Home and Volunteers of America, Utah, to collaborate on shared resources, housing navigation, case management strategies, landlord engagement, and policy solutions addressing barriers faced by registrants impacted by housing restrictions.

None of these require policy positions, advocacy alignment, or new resources — only the systematization of work your staff is already doing.



Why This Work Matters Now

Legislative Timeline

March 25, 2026

UTRSOL presented housing data to Salt Lake City HEART Program; coordinating committee proposal advanced to multiple shelter agencies

April 1, 2026

UTRSOL submitted 5 policy memoranda to legislative interim committees: Business and Labor and Health and Human Services grounded in the housing assistance dataset

May - November, 2026

The interim session begins with monthly meetings scheduled to study the proposed items in preparation for the 2027 legislative session

2027 Session

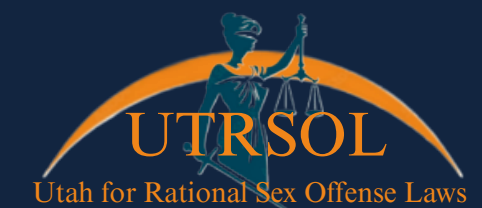
Target window for registrable offense reform and potential registrant housing reform with documented cross-agency evidence

Why the Committee Output Matters

The LECJ study item asks what should be registrable. Cross-agency documentation of who is being housed, where, and at what cost gives legislators an empirical foundation they currently lack.

Shelter providers' anonymized data constitutes independent, non-advocacy evidence — the most credible kind for a committee that has already heard from both sides.

The 2027 legislative window is 8 months away. Coordinated documentation has to begin now to be ready in time.



The Coordinating Committee

Goal: "Identifying housing barriers and coordinating solutions for clients who are registrants on the Utah Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Offender Registry"

01 Single Listening Session

An approximately 2-hour in-person working group at a neutral venue (e.g., University of Utah). Not a policy or advocacy meeting — a structured data-gathering exercise.

03 Shared, Documented Output

A cross-agency picture of the scope of the problem — the first step toward coordinated solutions. No agency is asked to take a policy position.

02 Anonymized Data from Each Agency

Number of clients unhoused or precariously housed due to registry status · Geographic areas where they're searching · Types of housing needed (transitional, permanent supportive, etc.)

04 UTRSOL Facilitates, Not Controls

The committee is co-sponsored by peer organizations to ensure UTRSOL is not perceived as driving the agenda. The goal is neutral, professional documentation.

How We Work Together

*Lantern House engages as a capacity and cost advocate — not a registrant rights organization.
UTRSOL carries the policy argument; your agency provides the operational evidence that makes it credible.*

01 Data-Sharing MOU

Anonymized intake supplement (3–5 fields) capturing registry status, proximate cause of instability, and GLP-screening flags. Generates a prospective dataset within 6–12 months with direct legislative weight. Scope-limited — no client-identifiable data.

03 Reentry Gap Documentation

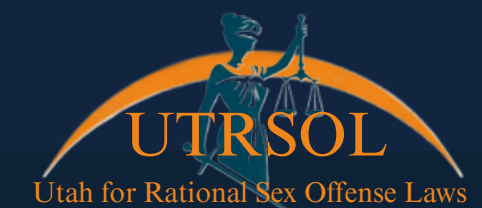
Systematic capture of TOSA and other reentry referral denials by registration status. Feeds UTRSOL's Clinical Working Group analysis and supports a coordinated HHS presentation from clinical and service-provider voices in 2027.

02 Operational Data

Lantern House's operational data grounds the policy argument in documented shelter-system impact by providing measurable evidence on homelessness trends, housing barriers, repeat shelter utilization, and the disproportionate effects of residency restrictions on registrants seeking stable housing and reintegration services.

04 Municipal GLP Engagement

Lantern House, as an Ogden-based service provider, has standing to raise the cost-externalization question directly with Ogden City Housing — parallel to and reinforcing UTRSOL's legislative track on Good Landlord Program reform.



The Full Picture of This Partnership

Formal Elements

- Data-sharing MOU with anonymization and scope-limitation provisions
- Data sharing to provide submission to legislative briefing (Business & Labor — GLP housing impact)
- Coordinating committee participation alongside VOA Utah, The Road Home, and others

What We Are Not Asking

- No policy endorsement or political positioning of any kind
- No client-identifiable data — all data is anonymized before sharing
- No funding or resource contribution
- No ongoing commitment beyond what Lantern House determines is appropriate at each stage

What Lantern House Gains

- Policy analysis and legislative intelligence on developments directly affecting shelter operations
- A research partner that converts your operational observations into legislative language
- Coalition standing with clinical, academic, and legislative allies already engaged by UTRSOL
- A structured pathway to influence the housing policies generating your intake demand



Next Steps

1

Agree on data-sharing MOU scope

Designate a Lantern House point of contact for the coordinating committee and agree on the anonymized intake fields to capture (registry status, instability cause, GLP-screening flag).

2

Lantern House Collaboration with Committee

Participate in a coordinating committee with The Road Home and Volunteers of America, Utah to collaborate on emergency shelter coordination, housing placement strategies, landlord outreach, resource sharing, and policy responses addressing homelessness among registrants impacted by housing restrictions.

3

Identify 2–3 illustrative existing cases

Identify existing Lantern House cases illustrating GLP displacement, TOSA referral denial, and other reentry programs — for anonymized inclusion in UTRSOL's next legislative submission to Business and Labor.



Utah for Rational Sex Offense Laws

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