



UTRSOL

Housing, Re-Entry, and the Registry Population in Weber County

May 22, 2026

Utah for Rational Sex
Offense Laws

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Weber Housing Authority | May 22, 2026

Utah for Rational Sex Offense Laws

Who We Are

Legislative Advocacy

Formal public comment on 13 bills during the 2026 session. Policy memoranda grounded in empirical evidence to interim committees.

Housing & Employment

Active network of nonprofit partners and private property owners willing to rent to registry-listed individuals. Employment resources for companies that hire registrants.

Policy Research

Independent datasets, institutional analyses, and legislative memoranda. Evidence-proportionality framework: we support reform where data justifies it.

Investigative Journalism

News From The Wire documents structural mismatches between media narratives and population-level research on sex offense policy.

Twelve Months of Housing Assistance Data

169

Households

contacted UTRSOL

271

Individuals

represented

10

Utah Counties

documented

14+

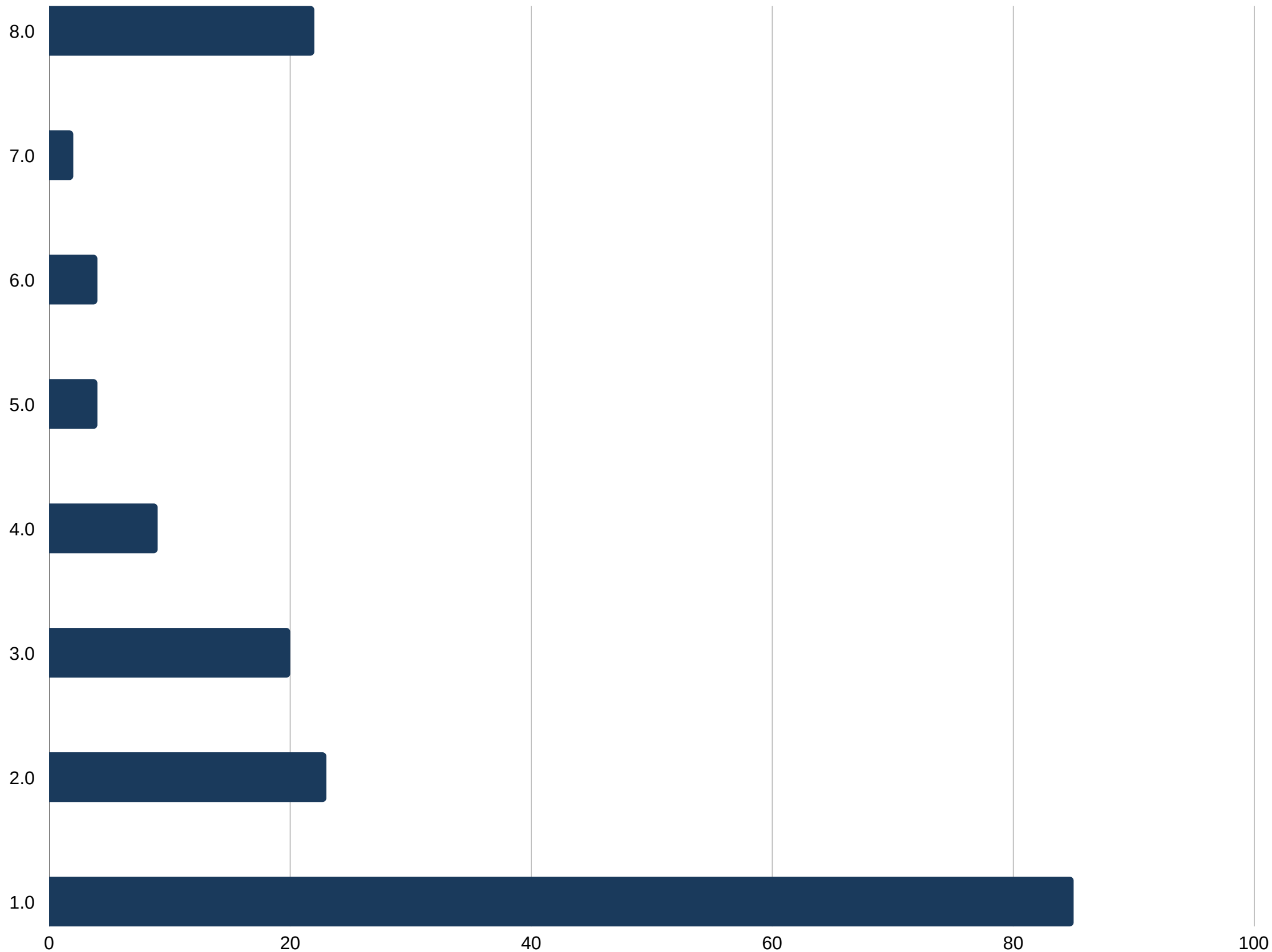
Professional Agencies

independently contacted us

97 single registrants · 52 couples · 22 families

102 of the 271 individuals affected had no offense of their own and appear on no registry. Partners and children are experiencing housing instability as a downstream consequence of policies they had no part in creating.

Geographic Distribution of Cases



50%

Salt Lake County

Largest concentration; reflects population density & service infrastructure

14%

Davis County

Predominantly Layton & Bountiful commuter corridor

12%

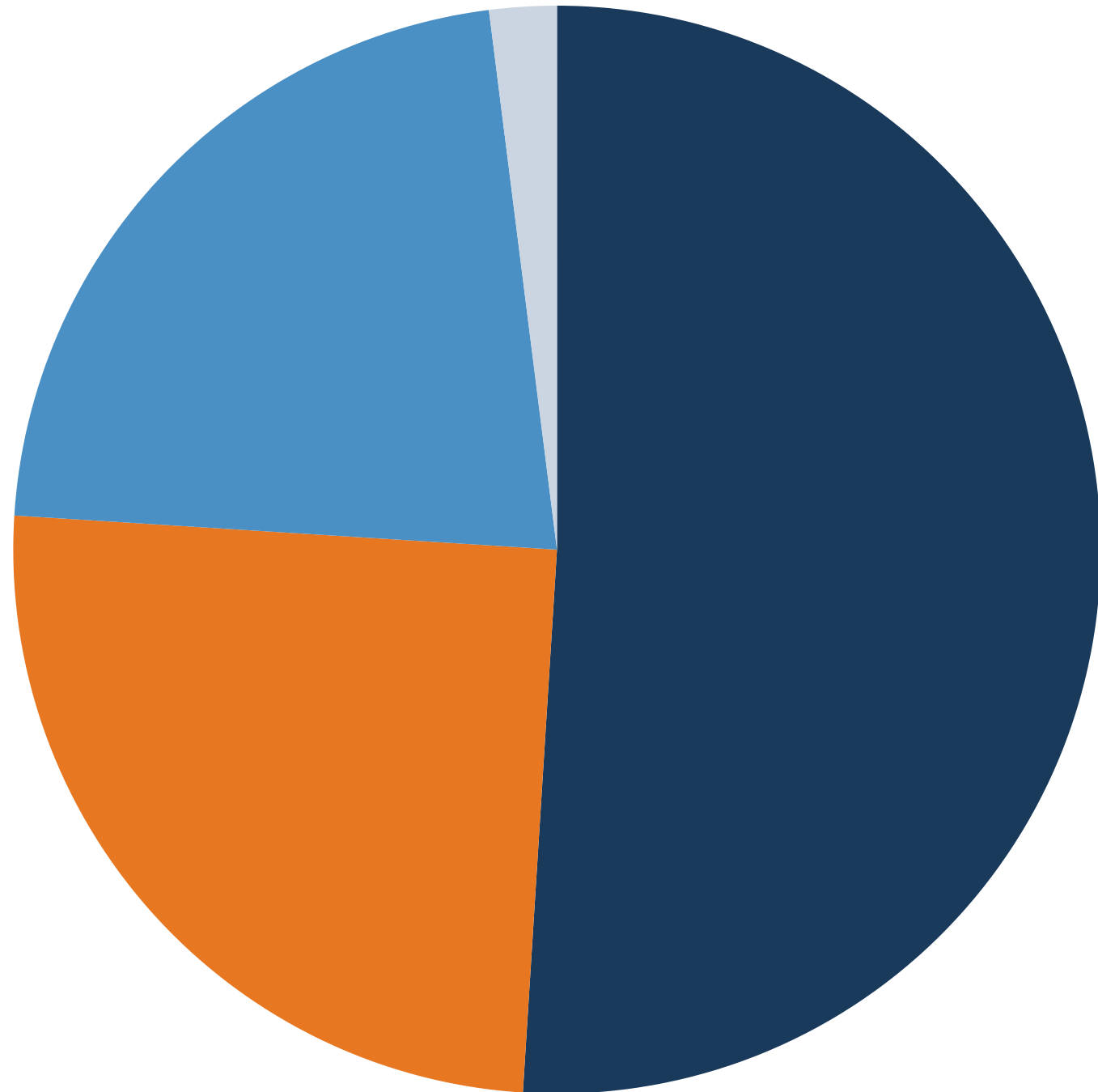
Weber County

Third-largest — WHA's primary service area. 20 cases concentrated in Ogden.

Who Is Seeking Housing

● No Active Supervision (51%) ● Probation (25%) ● Parole (22%)
● Pretrial/Federal (2%)

Supervision Status



51% unsupervised

Not a correctional caseload — these are community members systematically excluded from the rental market.

Majority employed

Construction, logistics, food service, retail, and skilled trades. Seeking stability, not special accommodation.

Active SOTP treatment

Many are enrolled in DOC-approved treatment and in full compliance with supervision conditions.

Registry as disqualifier

Landlords are not evaluating employment history or treatment compliance — registry status is the only filter.

The Problem Is Already Shared

These organizations did not respond to an outreach campaign. They contacted UTRSOL independently — through their own case managers — because they had clients on the registry who needed housing.

Emergency Shelters	Behavioral Health	Nonprofits & Faith	Government Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Lantern House● The Road Home● The Inn Between● Switchpoint Microshelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Valley Behavioral Health● Wasatch Behavioral Health● Fourth Street Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Almost There Nonprofit● Utah Case Management● Volunteers of America Utah● LDS Branch Presidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Weber Housing Authority● Salt Lake Police Dept.● SLC Housing Division (HEART)

The breadth of this list is itself the finding — a structural, systemic barrier, not an isolated issue.

The Good Landlord Program: Upstream Cause of Displacement

The central structural driver of housing instability in Weber County is not the registry itself — it is the municipal Good Landlord Programs operated by Ogden and South Ogden.

1

GLP Market Closure

Registry-listed individuals cannot obtain housing in GLP properties without a waiver. The waiver requires continuous probation/parole for 4+ years — most don't qualify.

2

Private Market Rejection

Even outside GLP structure, landlord refusal rates are high. GLP certification signals property unavailability and concentrates demand in the narrow non-GLP market.

3

Shelter as Endpoint

With both GLP and non-GLP markets inaccessible, The Lantern House becomes the primary stable-address option — the terminal output of a closed market system.

There is no Utah state statute that requires any housing authority or landlord to exclude individuals based on registry status. This exclusion is a discretionary policy choice, not a legal obligation.

HB 370: Legislative Context and Operational Implications

What HB 370 Requires

Effective: May 6, 2026

- Prior law: homeless registrants reported to law enforcement on a defined schedule in lieu of a fixed address.
- HB 370 replaces that with GPS electronic monitoring for registrants who cannot provide a physical address.
- The monitoring requirement is automatic upon failure to provide an address — not a discretionary decision.
- Early housing placement is now a registry compliance mechanism, not just a stability outcome.

Weber County Implications

283 statewide unknown locations

As of Feb 19, reported to Sentencing Commission by SOMAC Director. Grandfathered — not subject to HB 370.

~32 at Lantern House undisclosed

New post-May 6 Lantern House entrants who don't update their registry address are immediately at risk.

Narrowed placement window

GLP market closure + HB 370 compliance clock = urgent early intervention is the only prevention point.

Coordination as compliance tool

Early housing placement prevents GPS monitoring activation — a cascading consequence that makes future placement even harder.

Re-Entry Coordination Framework

Treating this as a re-entry housing problem — not a registry management problem — opens access to the full toolkit of re-entry housing resources.

Area	Lead	Description
Re-Entry Housing Pipeline	Re-Entry Systems Coordinator	Cross-reference UTRSOL's Weber County intake cases against current caseload to identify individuals known to both organizations.
HB 370 Placement Urgency	WHA	Identify current WHA applicants lacking a stable address post-May 6 — now subject to GPS monitoring. Early placement prevents activation.
Lantern House Coordination	UTRSOL as liaison	Three-way information channel for individuals moving between shelter and independent housing.
Landlord Development	UTRSOL + WHA jointly	Employer-adjacent housing strategy. UTRSOL shares employer geography; WHA brings landlord relationships.
Information Referral	Weber HA → UTRSOL	Registry-listed individuals who approach WHA can be referred to UTRSOL for housing intake and navigation support.
Data Sharing	UTRSOL	De-identified Weber County case summary available for WHA staff orientation and program planning — no formal MOU required.

Proposed Next Steps

Each step creates the conditions for the next. None requires a commitment beyond what WHA determines is appropriate.

01 Agree on Data-Sharing MOU Scope

Designate a WHA point of contact for the coordinating committee and agree on anonymized intake fields: registry status, proximate cause of housing instability, and GLP-screening flag.

02 Participate in the Coordinating Committee

A structured but informal cross-agency body focused on emergency shelter coordination, housing placement strategies, landlord outreach, resource sharing, and policy responses. UTRSOL serves as data-holding intermediary.

03 Identify 2–3 Illustrative Existing Cases

Existing WHA cases illustrating GLP displacement or re-entry exclusion, for anonymized inclusion in UTRSOL's next legislative submission to Business and Labor. A brief case manager description is sufficient.