



UTRSOL

Salt Lake City

Housing Stability Division

Homeless Engagement and Response Team

March 25, 2026

Utah for Rational Sex

Offense Laws

AGENDA

- Who We Are and Why We're Here
- 10 Months of Housing Assistance Data
- Why Compliant Housing Is Effectively Inaccessible
- Two Policy Levers that HEART Can Engage
- Collaborative Initiative

ABOUT UTRSOL

WHO ARE WE AND WHY ARE WE HERE



UTAH FOR RATIONAL SEX OFFENSE LAWS (UTRSOL)

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.

Registrant' 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.

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.

Research Collaboration & Legal Advisory

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

WHY WE ARE PRESENTING TO YOU

- UTRSOL has responded to housing assistance cases involving individuals on the sex offense registry, their families, friends, religious leaders, and social services across the state. With no staff, no budget, and no formal mandate to do so, we operate through a grassroots, volunteer-driven model grounded in community response and necessity.
- The Salt Lake City Housing Stability Division, Homeless Engagement and Response Team (HEART) is the government body with the closest institutional authority over the problem we are documenting.
- We are here to present our data and analysis and to collaborate with you on a coordinated response.

By The Numbers

10 MONTHS OF DATA

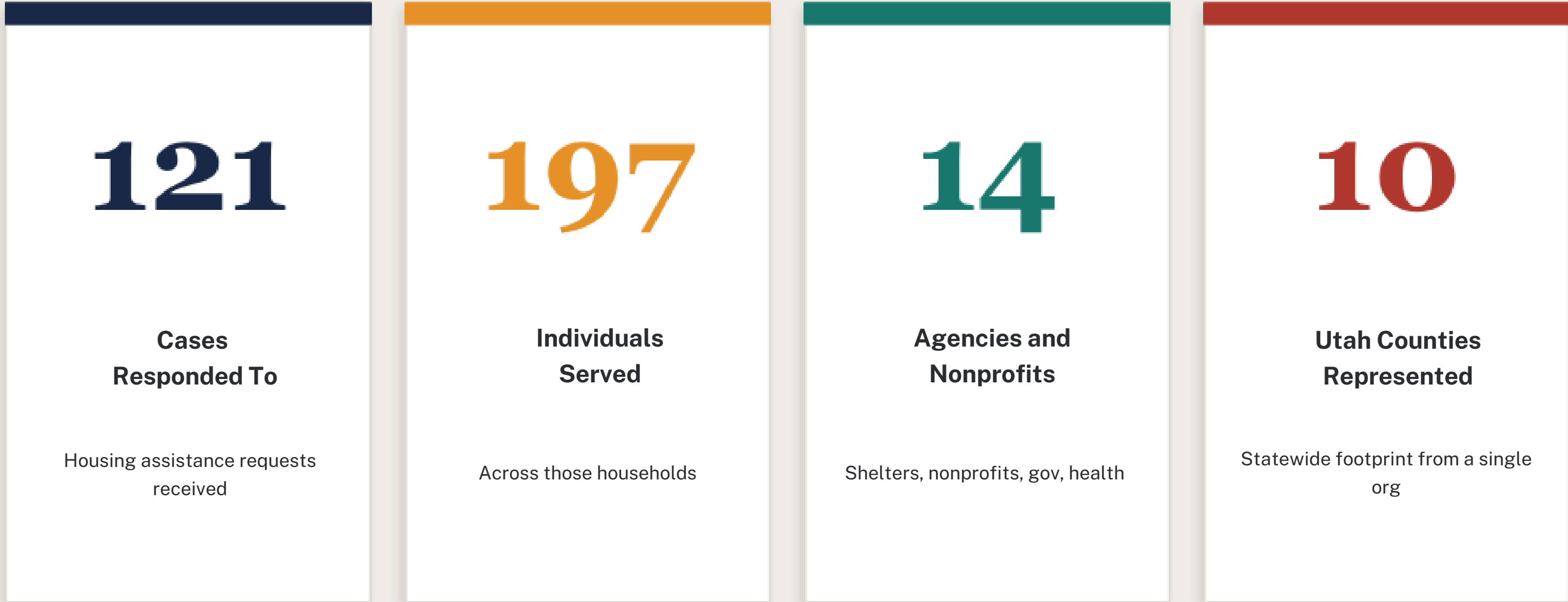


SUMMARY

- UTRSOL was founded in April 2025. Within weeks of our website launch, registrants were contacting us directly for housing assistance — before we had staff, a budget, or a formal intake process.
- Over the past 10 months, we responded to 121 cases, providing services to 197 individuals across those households. The gap between those two numbers is the story: registry housing policy treats the registrant as the only person affected. Our data shows otherwise.
- Those 197 individuals represent 67 single registrants, 38 couples, and 16 families. The 38 non-registrant partners committed no offense and appear on no registry, yet cannot use their own clean rental history when bundled with a registrant's application.
- The remaining 54 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 we did not receive — from registrants who don't know we exist, from rural counties with no service infrastructure, from individuals who gave up after a first rejection — are not reflected here.

A SNAPSHOT

June 2025 – March 2026 · These figures represent a floor, not a ceiling

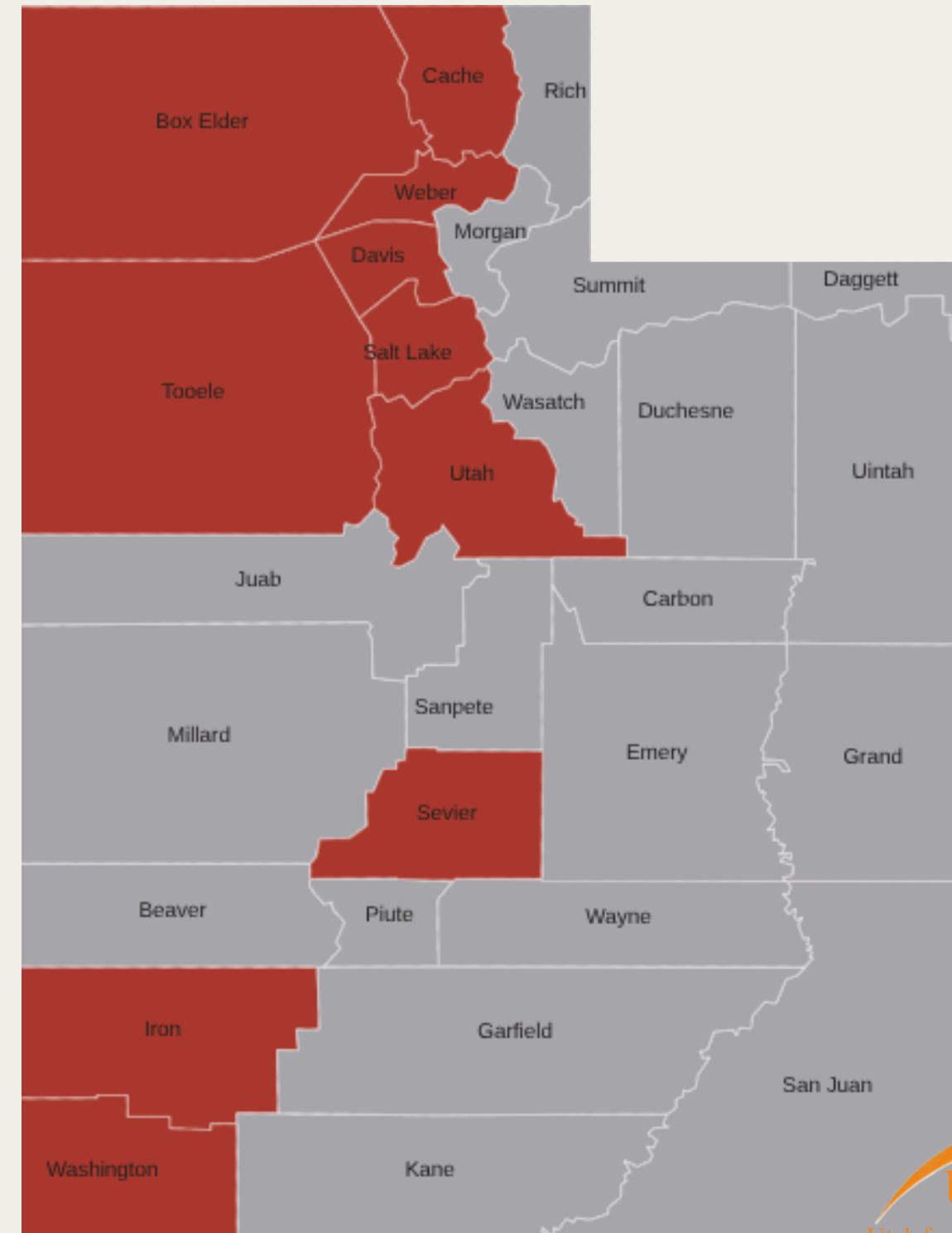


GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION ACROSS UTAH

UTRSOL Housing Authority Data

June 2025 – March 2026 · 10 counties represented

County	Clients	Households	% Clients	HH / Client
Salt Lake	66	103	54.5%	1.56
Davis	20	37	16.8%	1.85
Weber	12	18	9.9%	1.50
Utah	10	17	7.9%	1.70
Washington	4	5	3.0%	1.25
Tooele	2	8	2.0%	4.00
Box Elder	2	4	2.0%	2.00
Cache	2	3	2.0%	1.50
Iron	1	1	1.0%	1.00
Sevier	1	1	1.0%	1.00
Total	121	197	100%	1.63



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION ACROSS UTAH

81% Wasatch Front

Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties together represent 81% of all cases. Exclusion zone geography and shelter policies in the urban core are the primary drivers — not just population density.

Tooele

2 clients, 8 household members. These clients had households of 5 and 3 members. This is a family in acute crisis with no nearby service access.

Rural Cases Are Worse Per Capita

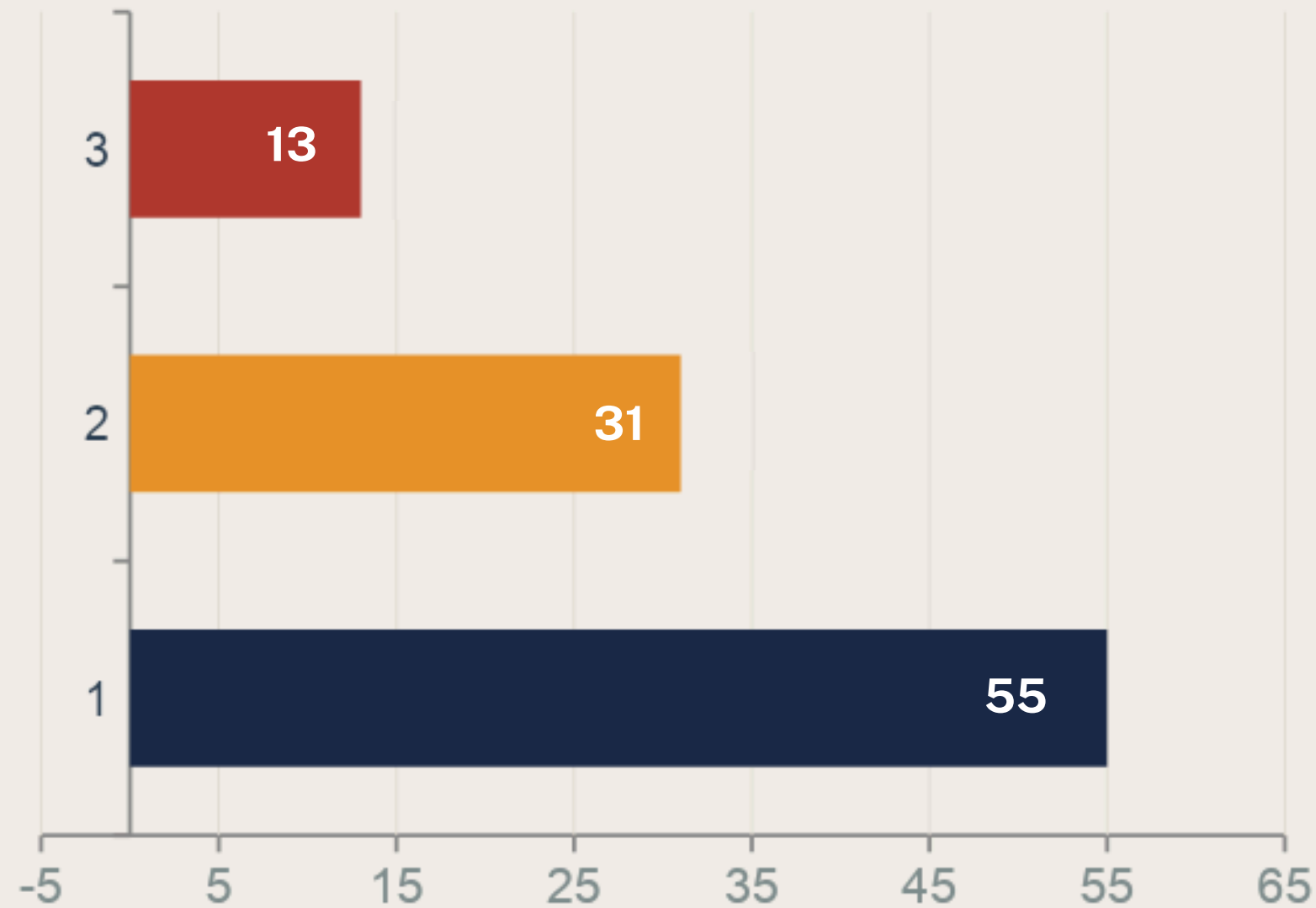
Iron, Sevier, Box Elder, and Cache have registrants with zero service infrastructure, no transit, no shelter options, and likely no compliant housing inventory within a viable commute.

SLC Is the Model

Neighboring counties will look to Salt Lake City for a policy template as this problem becomes visible statewide. What the Division and HEART does here sets a precedent.

- This concentration likely understates urban need. Rural registrants are less likely to know UTRSOL exists, meaning the rural figures are a floor.
- The Tooele figure is the most acute per-capita data point in this deck. Two clients generated eight household members across two households of five and three. That is a family in crisis with no nearby shelter, no transit corridor to Salt Lake services, and no compliant housing inventory within reach.
- That concentration is not simply a function of population; it reflects the density of exclusion zones and the severity of shelter policy in the urban core. Registrants excluded from SLC options are searching northward into Davis without finding meaningfully different conditions.

INQUIRIES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE



% of cases by household type (n = 121)

Single Males — 55% of cases, 34% of persons

Most cases but lowest household complexity. Primary barriers are landlord screening and shelter exclusion. Many are one step from a GPS technical violation.

Couples — 31% of cases, 38% of persons

Partners who remain together despite the housing penalty imposed on them. Non-registrant partners cannot use their own clean credit or rental history when bundled with a registrant's application.

Families — 13% of cases, 28% of persons

Smallest group but highest stakes. 16 families = 27 children. DCFS prioritizes housing stability. The state's own child welfare framework argues for housing intervention here.

¹ Household type reflects the registrant's household, not necessarily the person who contacted UTRSOL.

² Avg household size: singles = 1, couples = 2, families ≤ 3.5

INQUIRIES BY REGISTRANT GENDER

Housing assistance inquiries by registrant sex

Sex	Registrants	% of cases
Male	116	96%
Female	5	4%
Total	121	100%

³ Sex reflects the registrant, not necessarily the person who contacted UTRSOL.

⁴ All 5 female registrants self-identified and initiated contact directly.

The male majority drives caseload volume. The female minority drives the cases most likely to fall through every available gap.

96% Male — A Representative Sample

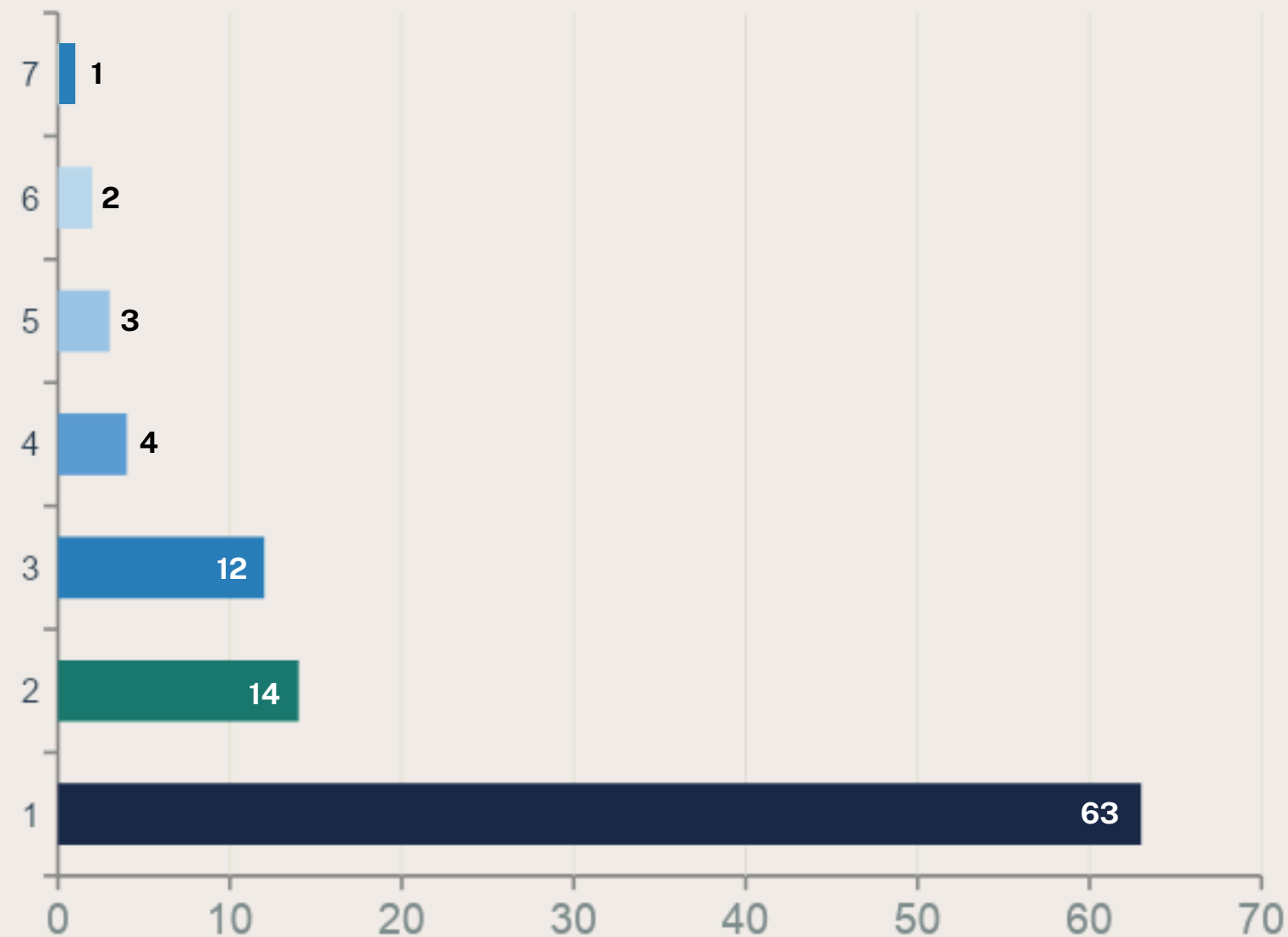
- UTRSOL's 96% male inquiry rate mirrors Utah's registry composition (~97% male), meaning the data reflects the actual population — not an outreach artifact
- Self-initiated contact from a stigmatized population signals housing desperation serious enough to overcome the barrier of reaching out — these are not people exploring options

4% Female — A Floor, Not a Finding

- Shelter co-location policies create a structural exclusion unique to female registrants — most operators resolve the administrative problem through denial rather than accommodation
- Female registrants who are turned away at first contact are unlikely to persist to a second resource, making undercounting near-certain
- Female registrant cases require a distinct intake protocol — co-location in a women's shelter does not resolve registry-related barriers, it relocates them

WHO INITIATES REACH OUT

Housing instability on the registry is a community-level problem, not just an individual one.



37% are non-registrant initiators

Spouses, parents, caseworkers, clergy — the housing crisis radiates through entire support networks, not just to the registered individual.

Case Managers (14%) — A Systemic Signal

17 professional social workers called because they hit a wall. Each represents an unresolvable case in their own system. They are flagging a structural gap, not an individual problem.

Parents (12%) — A Secondary Elder Crisis

15 contacts from likely middle-aged or elderly parents absorbing adult children or trying to prevent street homelessness. An invisible secondary burden not tracked anywhere.

Faith Leaders (3%) — The Last Safety Net

4 Branch Presidents and religious leaders called after exhausting informal congregational options. These 4 represent a much larger quiet population managed at the pew level.



¹ Registrant/partner count inferred from total minus all other initiator categories. Exact breakdown unavailable.

THE HIDDEN PERSONS

121 cases. 197 individuals. The gap between those numbers tells the real story.

67

34% of persons

Housing crises contained to one person. Primary barriers: landlord automated screening and shelter blanket exclusions. Many are sleeping in vehicles, camping, or cycling through friends' couches because no formal option will accept them.

Implication: Each is one technical violation from incarceration. GPS compliance requires an address.

76

38% of persons

Non-registrant partners penalized as a unit. They cannot use their clean rental history when bundled with a registrant's application. Some shelters exclude couples where one person is registered, leaving both without options.

Implication: These individuals committed no offense. Their housing instability is attached to the registrant's requirements.

54

28% of persons

16 families = 27 children experiencing housing instability. DCFS has active interest in housing stability as a child welfare metric. The state funds child welfare on one hand and removes housing options on the other.

Implication: Each unstable family case is a potential DCFS contact and long-term system cost.

Non-registrant household members committed no offense, appear on no registry, and are invisible in virtually every policy conversation about the sex offense registry.



AGENCIES & ORGANIZATIONS

These agencies contacted UTRSOL because they encountered registry-related housing barriers they could not resolve through existing channels.

Emergency Shelters

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

Nonprofits & Faith

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

Faith-based contacts signal that congregations are absorbing a problem the housing market refuses to solve.

Behavioral Health

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

Government Agencies

- › Weber Housing Authority
- › Salt Lake Police Department
- › Salt Lake City Housing Division

Government bodies already treating UTRSOL as a resource. SLPD contact is particularly notable — someone is trying to find solutions, not just enforce violations.

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 HOUSING BARRIERS

THE LANDSCAPE

GOOD LANDLORD PROGRAM — THE INTERNAL CONTRADICTION

Participating cities are paying to create the problem and paying to manage the consequences of it. The Good Landlord Program's screening criteria are a policy choice, not a statutory mandate. They can be revised through an administrative process. The Division has standing to initiate that conversation.

What the Program Does

Started October 2004, the Good Landlord Program provides financial incentives — reduced licensing fees and regulatory benefits — to participating landlords in Salt Lake City and 14 other Utah municipalities.

Participating landlords are mandated to run criminal background checks and are directed toward categorical denial of applicants with sex offense convictions or registry status.

Salt Lake City is a participating municipality.

<https://bwprentals.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/goodlandlord.pdf>

The Contradiction

- If Salt Lake City funds Housing Stability Division and HEART to address chronic homelessness.
- City simultaneously subsidizes exclusionary screening that removes compliant housing options from registrants.
- The same registrants excluded by GLP-screened landlords appear in the HEART caseload.



JURISDICTIONAL PRECEDENT

Individualized Assessment in GLP-Equivalent Programs — What Other Jurisdictions Have Done

Seattle, WA — Fair Chance Housing Ordinance (2018)

Seattle's ordinance prohibits landlords from categorically denying housing based on criminal history. Landlords must conduct individualized assessment weighing time since offense, rehabilitation evidence, and nexus to tenancy. Applies to all city-licensed rental units — including those in incentive programs equivalent to the GLP.

Denver, CO — Fair Housing & Criminal Records Policy (2023)

Denver amended its rental licensing requirements to prohibit categorical denial based on criminal history. Assessment must consider the nature and severity of the offense, time elapsed, and relationship to housing risk. Denver Housing Authority separately adopted individualized screening for all subsidized and incentive-program properties.

What This Means for the Division

Salt Lake City would not be acting without precedent. At minimum two major jurisdictions have revised GLP-equivalent screening criteria through administrative or legislative action. The Division and HEART can cite these models as evidence of a recognized best practice — not an untested policy experiment.

Sources available upon request. Ordinance language and program criteria reviewed March 2026.

SERVICE PROVIDERS: EXCLUSION AS A PATTERN

Registry exclusion from housing is part of a broader pattern of exclusion from services — one being actively reinforced by legislation in real time.

The Other Side Academy / Village

"The Academy does not accept sex offenders."
www.theothersideacademy.com

Millcreek Overflow Shelter (2021)

Millcreek insisted the State provide other safe and humane locations for registered individuals and not refer them to their temporary overflow shelter.

HB 205 Substance Use Intervention (2026)

Individuals with pending sex offense charges are ineligible for the STEP Supervision Program. Signed by the Governor March 18, 2026 — two days before this presentation.

Substance Use Treatment

1. Cirque Lodge drug and alcohol residential treatment center does not accept individuals on the sex offense registry.
2. Odyssey House (2025) does not accept registered offenders into their program.

Pathways for Reform

TWO POLICY LEVERS FOR HOUSING REFORM



CONDITIONAL INCENTIVES FOR LANDLORDS

A practical approach to reconcile the Good Landlord Program with fair-chance housing goals is by addressing the financial and liability concerns that discourage inclusive rental practices.

Liability Shields

Clarify that landlords cannot be held civilly liable solely for renting to someone with a criminal record, including registry status.

Insurance Subsidies

Reduce coverage costs for landlords who rent to justice-involved individuals, lowering the financial barrier to inclusion.

Tax Incentives

Reward landlords who make units available to registry-impacted individuals, counterbalancing exclusionary pressures.

These programs are city-administered, Salt Lake City and others have direct leverage over it

Individualized Risk Assessment Factors

- Time since offense
- Rehabilitation completion
- Employment stability
- Current supervision status
- Community support network
- Rental & housing history

Risk-Reduction Services

Fund ongoing case management, housing mediation, and rapid-response support — giving landlords practical reassurance.

WHAT CAN THE DIVISION AND HEART DO?

The two policy levers described require different actors. These two actions are within or adjacent to the Division's authority and can be initiated today.

01

Recommend Good Landlord Program Screening Modifications

The GLP is city-administered. Its screening incentives are not written into state statute. HEART has documented standing to recommend formally that program administrators revise criteria to require individualized assessment rather than categorical denial.

This does not mandate acceptance of all registrants. It requires participating landlords to consider individual circumstances. That is a narrowly scoped administrative recommendation — not a policy position on registry law.

02

Modify Shelter Intake Policies for Referred Registrant Cases

Several shelters in this deck maintain blanket exclusion policies that are not required by state law. They are administrative policies. If the Division funds or coordinates with a number of these providers. That relationship creates a lever.

Condition continued coordination on shelters developing a written protocol for registrant intake assessment. Not a mandate to accept all registrants — a requirement that decisions be documented and individualized.

03

Co-Sponsor a Coordinating Committee with Nonprofits and Public Health Organizations

We recognize that any administrative action on this issue will draw public attention. To ensure that response is grounded in demonstrated need rather than perceived advocacy, UTRSOL has proposed the formation of a Coordinating Committee, to be co-sponsored by Fourth Street Clinic, Volunteers of America, and The Road Home. This committee would serve as a public-facing resource to articulate the policy rationale, document the underlying conditions, and provide a unified, credible voice across service providers.

Participating in the committee allows you to demonstrate you are responding to a documented need that's already being flagged by SLPD, Weber Housing Authority, and 14 other case managers across the state.



Collaborative Initiative

REGISTRY HOUSING BARRIERS



A COORDINATED STAKEHOLDER RESPONSE

When this many professional agencies arrive at the same wall independently, the wall is the problem. This committee requires no new law, no new budget, and no new authority. It requires a room — and the HEART's presence in it.

Coordinating Meeting

Three co-sponsors. Volunteers of America Utah · Fourth Street Clinic · The Road Home

One meeting. A ~2-hour in-person working session at a neutral venue (University of Utah or State Capitol).

Narrow scope. A documentation working group — not a policy body. Each agency submits client counts, geographic search data, and housing type needs. Nothing more is required at the outset.

WHAT IT PRODUCES

A unified, credible record. Aggregated data from 14 agencies that hit the same wall — beyond what UTRSOL can document alone.

A shared basis for action. The committee output supports any Division decision on GLP screening or shelter intake protocols, grounded in multi-agency evidence.

Cover for the Division and HEART. Action framed by a coordinated stakeholder record is a measured institutional response — not a policy position on registry law.

The Division and HEART's participation makes this credible. Without you, it is advocacy. With you, it is evidence.



Utah for Rational Sex Offense Laws

communications@utr溶.org

(801) 871-5215

utr溶.org

