

1. He makes a false statement under oath or affirmation or swears or affirms the truth of the statement previously made and he does not believe the statement to be true if:
 - a. The falsification occurs in an official proceeding, or is made with a purpose to mislead a public servant in performing his official functions; or
 - b. The statement is one which is required by law to be sworn or affirmed before a notary or other person authorized to administer oaths; or
 - c. He makes inconsistent statements under oath or affirmation, both within the period of limitations, one of which is false and not believed by him to be true. In a prosecution under this section, it need not be alleged or proved which of the statements is false but only that one or the other was false and not believed by the defendant to be true.
2. No person shall be guilty under this section if he retracts the falsification before it becomes manifest that the falsification was or would be exposed.

13-76-8-504. WRITTEN FALSE STATEMENT. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if:

1. He makes a written false statement which he does not believe to be true on or pursuant to a form bearing a notification authorized by law to the effect that false statements made therein are punishable; or
2. With intent to deceive a public servant in the performance of his official function, he:
 - a. Makes any written false statement which he does not believe to be true; or
 - b. Knowingly creates a false impression in a written application or any pecuniary or other benefit by omitting information necessary to prevent statements therein from being misleading; or
 - c. Submits or invites reliance on any sample, specimen, map, boundary mark, or other object which he knows to be false.
3. No person shall be guilty under this section if he retracts the falsification before it becomes manifest that the falsification was or would be exposed.

13-76-8-505. PERJURY OR FALSE SWEARING - PROOF OF FALSITY OF STATEMENTS - DENIAL OF CRIMINAL GUILTY.

1. On any prosecution for perjury or false swearing, except a prosecution upon inconsistent statements pursuant to 13-850-2(b) falsity of a statement may not be established solely through contradiction by the testimony of a single witness.
2. No prosecution shall be brought under this part when the substance of the defendant's false statement is his denial of guilt in a previous criminal trial.

13-76-8-506. FALSE REPORTS OF OFFENSES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if he:

1. Knowingly gives or causes to be given false information to any law enforcement officer with the purpose of inducing the officer to believe that another has committed an offense; or

2. Knowingly gives or causes to be given information to any law enforcement officer concerning the commission of an offense, knowing that the offense did not occur or knowing that he has no information relating to the offense or danger.

13-76-8-507. FALSE INFORMATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. A person commits a class C misdemeanor if, with intent to mislead a peace officer as to identity, birth date, or place of residence, he knowingly gives a false name, birth date, or address to a peace officer in the lawful discharge of his duties.

13-76-8-508. TAMPERING WITH WITNESS - RETALIATION AGAINST WITNESS OR INFORMANT - BRIBERY. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if:

1. Believing that an official proceeding or investigation is pending or about to be instituted, he attempts to induce or otherwise cause a person to:
 - a. Testify or inform falsely; or
 - b. Withhold any testimony, information, document or thing; or
 - c. Elude legal process summoning him to provide evidence; or
 - d. Absent himself from any proceeding or investigation to which he has been summoned; or
2. He commits any unlawful act in retaliation for anything done by another in his capacity as a witness or informant; or
3. He solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit in consideration of his doing any of the things specified in paragraph A.

13-76-8-509. EXTORTION OR BRIBERY TO DISMISS CRIMINAL PROCEEDING.

1. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if by the use of force or by any threat which would constitute a means of committing the crime of theft by extortion under this title, if the threat were employed to obtain property, or by promise of any reward or pecuniary benefits, he attempts to induce an alleged victim of a crime to secure the dismissal of or to prevent the filing of a criminal complaint or summons.
2. "Victim," as used in this section, includes a child or other person under the care or custody of a parent or guardian.

13-76-8-510. TAMPERING WITH EVIDENCE. A person commits a class B misdemeanor if, believing that an official proceeding or investigation is pending or about to be instituted by the city, he:

1. Alters, destroys, cancels, or removes anything with a purpose to impair its verity or availability in the proceeding or investigation; or
2. Makes, presents or uses anything which he knows to be false with a purpose to deceive a public servant who is or may be engaged in a proceeding or investigation.

13-76-8-511. FALSIFICATION OR ALTERATION OF GOVERNMENT RECORD. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if he:

1. Knowingly makes a false entry in or false alteration of anything belonging to, received, or kept by this city for information or record, or required by law to be kept for information of this city; or
2. Presents or uses anything knowing it to be false and with a purpose that it be taken as a genuine part of information or records referred to in 1; or
3. Intentionally and unlawfully destroys, conceals or otherwise impairs the verity or availability of any such thing.

13-76-8-512. IMPERSONATION OF OFFICER. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if he impersonates a public servant or a peace officer of this city with intent to deceive another or with intent to induce another to submit to his pretended official authority or to rely upon his pretended official act.

13-76-8-513. FALSE JUDICIAL OR OFFICIAL NOTICE. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor who, with a purpose to procure the compliance of another with a request made by the person, knowingly sends, mails, or delivers to the person a notice or other writing which has no judicial or other sanction but which in its format or appearance simulates a summons, complaint, court order, or process, or an insignia, seal, or printed form of any official of this city, or is otherwise calculated to induce a belief that it does have a judicial or other official sanction.

13-76-8-514. Reserved.

PART

13-76-8-600. ABUSE OF PROCESS.

13-76-8-601. WRONGFUL COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION IN JUSTICES' COURT. Any party to any suit or proceeding, and any attorney or agent for the party, who knowingly commences, prosecutes, or maintains any action, suit, or proceeding in the court of this city, other than as provided in section 78-5-8, *Utah Code Annotated 1953*, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

13-76-8-602. ASSUMING LIABILITY FOR CONFERRING JURISDICTION UPON JUSTICE. Any person who binds himself, or voluntarily becomes liable jointly or jointly and severally with any other person, for the purpose of conferring jurisdiction of any cause upon the court of this city which otherwise would be without jurisdiction except for the liability of the joint obligor, and any person who induces a person to assume the liability for the purpose of conferring jurisdiction upon the court, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

13-76-8-603. WRONGFUL ATTACHMENT BY JUSTICE - LIABILITY. It is unlawful for the justice of the peace of this city to issue any writ of attachment, and for any party, agent or attorney of the party, to advise, induce, or procure the issuance thereof, in any action, suit, or proceeding before the affidavit therefore is filed, or where the affidavit filed therefore does not conform substantially with the requirements of Rule 64C of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

PART

13-76-8-700. Reserved.

PART

13-76-8-800. SABOTAGE PREVENTION.

13-76-8-801. DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this part:

1. "Highway: includes any private or public street, way or other place used to travel to or from property within this city.
2. "Public utility" includes any pipeline, gas, electric, heat, water, oil, sewer, telephone, telegraph, radio, railway, railroad, airplane, transportation communications or other system by whomsoever owned or operated for public use.

13-76-8-802. POSTING OF SIGNS AT WAR OR DEFENSE FACILITIES - ENTERING POSTED PREMISES WITHOUT PERMISSION.

1. Any individual, partnership, association, corporation or political subdivision of the State of Utah engaged in, or preparing to engage in, the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States or of any of the states for defense or for war or in the prosecution of war by the United States, or the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any natural or artificial persons operating any public utility, whose property, except where it fronts on water or where there are entrances for railway cars, vehicle, person, or things is surrounded by a fence or wall, or a fence or wall and buildings, may post around his or its property at each gate, entrance, dock, or railway entrance and every one hundred feet of water front a sign reading "No Entry Without Permission." The sign shall also designate a point of entrance or place where application may be made for permission to enter, and permission shall not be denied to any loyal citizen who has a valid right to enter.
2. A person willfully entering property enumerated in A, without permission of the owner, shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

13-76-8-803. CLOSING OR RESTRICTING USE OF HIGHWAYS ABUTTING DEFENSE OR WAR FACILITIES - POSTING OF NOTICES.

1. Any individual partnership, association, corporation, or any political subdivision of the state engaged in or preparing to engage in the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States or any of the states for defense or for war or in the prosecution of war by the United States, or in the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any of natural or artificial persons operating any public utility who has property so used which he or it believes will be endangered if public use and travel is not restricted or prohibited on one or more highways or parts thereof upon which the property abuts, may petition the city council of this city to close one or more of the highways or parts thereof to public use and travel or to restrict by order the use and travel upon one or more of the highways or parts thereof. Upon receipt of the petition, the city council shall by resolution set a date for hearing and give notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having general circulation in this city, which publication shall be made at least seven days prior to the date set for hearing. If, after hearing, the city council determines that the public safety and the safety of the property of the petitioner so require, they shall by suitable order close to public use and travel or reasonably restrict the use and travel upon one or more of the highways or parts thereof; provided the city council may issue written permits to travel over the highway so closed or restricted to responsible and reputable persons for a term, under conditions and in a form as the city council may prescribe. Appropriate notices in letters at least three inches high shall be posted conspicuously at each end of any

highway so closed or restrict by an order. The city council may at any time revoke or modify any order so made.

2. Any person who violates any order made under this section shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 13-76-9-000. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY.

PART 13-76-9-100. BREACHES OF THE PEACE AND RELATED OFFENSES.

13-76-9-101. RIOT.

1. A person is guilty of riot if:
 - a. Simultaneously with two or more other persons he engages in tumultuous or violent conduct and thereby knowingly or recklessly creates a substantial risk of causing public alarm; or
 - b. He assembles with two or more other persons with the purpose of engaging, soon thereafter, in tumultuous or violent conduct, knowing that two or more persons in the assembly have the same purpose; or
 - c. He assembles with two or more other persons with the purpose of committing an offense against a person or property of another who he supposes to be guilty of a violation of law, believing that two or more in the assembly have the same purpose.
2. Any person who refuses to comply with a lawful order to withdraw given to him immediately prior to, during, or immediately following a violation of paragraph A is guilty of riot. It is no defense to a prosecution under this paragraph that withdrawal must take place over private property; provided, however, that no person so withdrawing shall incur criminal or civil liability by virtue of acts reasonably necessary to accomplish the withdrawal.

3. Riot is a class B misdemeanor.

13-76-9-102. DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

1. A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if:
 - a. He refuses to comply with the lawful order of the police to move from a public place or knowingly creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition, by any act which serves no legitimate purpose; or
 - b. Intending to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof:
 - (i) He engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous, or threatening behavior; or
 - (ii) He makes unreasonable noises in a public place; or
 - (iii) He makes unreasonable noises in a private place which can be heard in a public place; or