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5		Senate Sponsor:
6 7	LONG TI	TLE
8	General E	Description:
9	Th	is bill modifies provisions of the Bail Bond Act and the Utah Code of Criminal
10	Procedure	regarding bail bonds.
11	Highlight	ed Provisions:
12	Th	is bill:
13	•	defines a bail bond surety, agency, or organization;
14	•	requires all principals to have a minimum of 2,000 hours of experience;
15	•	modifies provisions regarding a pledge of real property;
16	•	requires a licensee to attend at least one board meeting during the year;
17	•	requires the Insurance Department to provide quarterly reports on the balance in the
18	restricted a	account, Bail Bond Surety Administration Account;
19	•	removes references to a bail recovery agent;
20	•	removes a provision stating that the acts of any bail bond producer, enforcement
21	agent, reco	overy agent, or recovery apprentice are considered to be the acts or
22	conduct of	the bail bond producer for which the bail enforcement agent is acting as
23	agent;	
24	•	modifies terms for the management and records regarding cash and merchandise
25	collateral;	

• specifies the records a bail bond surety or agency shall maintain on current and

**BAIL BOND AGENTS AMENDMENTS** 

2014 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Curtis Oda



closed accounts receivable regarding financed premiums;

- provides that the premium on an original bond, regarding which the court later increases the bail, may be applied to the new premium amount as specified;
- provides that a bail bond producer may not submit a bail bond without a specified signed agreement;
- ▶ provides that unless a defendant has failed to appear on an original charge or the defendant is subject to exceptions, the defendant is entitled to bondable bail, which may not be less than the bail schedule, and may be more, and provides that the bail is to guarantee appearance only;
- requires at the time of booking that the arresting law enforcement agency exercise due diligence to determine the arrested person's immigration status, record its findings, and advise the entity undertaking a written surety contract;
- ▶ deletes a provision requiring that a bond shall be exonerated when the sentence includes commitment to jail or prison and the defendant appears at the incarceration facility, unless the judge does not require the sentence to begin within seven days;
- ► modifies the liability of the surety for the undertaking if the bond is issued after sentencing;
- provides that if a bail undertaking was posted for the original release of the defendant, the court must obtain approval from the surety if the bond is to be continued and the defendant not detained;
- reduces the number of days within which a court is required to issue a bench warrant and when a prosecutor may mail a notice of nonappearance after a defendant's failure to appear;
  - requires a bench warrant to be entered with the National Crime Information Center;
- ► modifies the requirements regarding proof a surety must provide in order for the court to exonerate a bond;
- ▶ provides that a bond shall be exonerated if the bench warrant is not entered on the statewide warrant system or a felony offense is not entered with the National Crime Information Center;
- provides that the court shall exonerate a bond without requiring a motion when a person is booked in for a failure to appear or the court recalls the warrant in specified circumstances;

59	<ul> <li>removes provisions requiring the surety to make reasonable efforts to determine if</li> </ul>
60	the defendant is in the United States legally;
61	<ul> <li>provides that a surety may file up to five aggregate statewide motions for</li> </ul>
62	exoneration per calendar year if the surety does not deliver the defendant to court;
63	and
64	<ul> <li>requires the court to provide to the bail bond surety its grounds for denying an</li> </ul>
65	extension of the six-month period for bringing a defendant to court.
66	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
67	None
68	Other Special Clauses:
69	None
70	<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
71	AMENDS:
72	31A-35-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 298
73	31A-35-401.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 253
74	31A-35-404, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2000, Chapter 259
75	31A-35-406, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 284
76	31A-35-407, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1998, Chapter 293
77	31A-35-601, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 298
78	31A-35-603, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 298
79	31A-35-608, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2003, Chapter 298
80	31A-35-701, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2004, Chapter 274
81	77-20-1, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 240
82	77-20-7, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 179
83	77-20-8, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1988, Chapter 160
84	77-20b-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 179
85	77-20b-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2000, Chapter 259
86	77-20b-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 332
87	77-20b-105, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 332
88	

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

90	Section 1. Section 31A-35-102 is amended to read:
91	31A-35-102. Definitions.
92	As used in this chapter:
93	(1) "Bail bond" means a bond for a specified monetary amount that is:
94	(a) executed by a bail bond producer licensed in accordance with Section 31A-35-401;
95	and
96	(b) issued to a court, magistrate, or authorized officer as security for the subsequent
97	court appearance of the defendant upon the defendant's release from actual custody pending the
98	appearance.
99	(2) "Bail bond producer" means an individual who:
100	(a) is appointed by:
101	(i) a surety insurer that issues bail bonds; or
102	(ii) a bail bond surety company licensed under this chapter;
103	(b) is appointed to execute or countersign undertakings of bail in connection with
104	judicial proceedings; and
105	(c) receives or is promised money or other things of value for engaging in an act
106	described in Subsection (2)(b).
107	(3) "Bail bond surety" means a person that:
108	(a) (i) is a bail bond surety company licensed under this chapter; or
109	(ii) a surety insurer; and
110	(b) issues bonds to secure:
111	(i) the release of a person from incarceration; and
112	(ii) the appearance of that person at court hearings.
113	(4) "Bail bond surety," "agency," or "organization" means a surety, agency, or
114	organization that sells bail bond insurance and that is licensed under Title 31A, Chapter 35,
115	Bail Bond Act.
116	[(4)] (5) "Bail bond surety company" means any sole proprietor or entity who:
117	(a) (i) is the agent of a surety insurer that issues a bail bond in connection with judicial
118	proceedings;
119	(ii) pledges the assets of a letter of credit from a Utah depository institution for a bail
120	bond in connection with judicial proceedings; or

121	(iii) pledges personal or real property, or both, as security for a bail bond in connection
122	with judicial proceedings; and
123	(b) receives or is promised money or other things of value for a service described in
124	Subsection $[(4)]$ $(5)$ (a).
125	[(5)] (6) "Bail enforcement agent" means an individual who:
126	(a) is employed or contracted with to:
127	(i) enforce the terms and conditions of a defendant's release on bail in a civil or
128	criminal proceeding;
129	(ii) apprehend a defendant or surrender a defendant to custody; or
130	(iii) act under both Subsections [(5)] (6)(a)(i) and (ii); and
131	(b) receives or is promised money or other things of value for the services described in
132	Subsection $[(5)]$ $(6)$ (a).
133	[(6)] (7) "Board" means the Bail Bond Surety Oversight Board created in Section
134	31A-35-201.
135	[ <del>(7)</del> ] (8) "Certificate" means a certificate of authority issued under this chapter to allow
136	an insurer to operate as a surety insurer.
137	[(8)] (9) "Indemnitor" means an entity or natural person who enters into an agreement
138	with a bail bond surety to hold the bail bond surety harmless from loss incurred as a result of
139	executing a bail bond.
140	[(9)] (10) "Liquid assets" means financial holdings that can be converted into cash in a
141	timely manner without the loss of principal.
142	[(10)] (11) "Principal" means an individual or corporation:
143	(a) whose performance is guaranteed by bond[-]; or
144	(b) who owns not less than 10% of the bail bond agency.
145	[(11)] (12) "Surety insurer" means an insurer that:
146	(a) is licensed under Chapter 4, 5, or 14;
147	(b) receives a certificate under this title; and
148	(c) issues bail bonds.
149	[(12)] (13) "Utah depository institution" is a depository institution, as defined in
150	Section 7-1-103, that:
151	(a) has Utah as its home state; or

152	(b) operates a branch in Utah.
153	(14) "Workforce services exemption" means a bail bond agency whose insurance
154	agents are paid solely by commission on sales.
155	Section 2. Section 31A-35-401.5 is amended to read:
156	31A-35-401.5. Additional licensure requirements for a bail bond surety company.
157	(1) A person applying for licensure or the reinstatement of a license
158	as a bail bond surety or agency for the first time shall, in addition to the requirements of
159	Section 31A-35-401, provide proof that [at least one principal] each principal of the bail bond
160	surety or agency will have a minimum of 2,000 hours of experience working as an employee of
161	a bail bond surety or agency company as a licensed bail bond agent.
162	(2) The applicant shall provide proof of the experience claimed under Subsection (1),
163	including providing:
164	(a) the exact details of the character and nature of the experience on a form provided by
165	the department;
166	(b) a statement by each employer verifying the number of hours the applicant worked
167	for the employer; and
168	(c) (i) federal income reporting forms that account for the wages for hours claimed or
169	documented approval of the claimed hours by the insurance commissioner; and
170	(ii) the total of 2,000 hours may be proved in part by federal income reporting forms
171	and in part by approval by the insurance commissioner.
172	(3) The burden of proving the hours of experience as required in this section is upon
173	the applicant.
174	Section 3. Section 31A-35-404 is amended to read:
175	31A-35-404. Minimum financial requirements for bail bond surety company
176	license.
177	(1) (a) A bail bond surety company that pledges the assets of a letter of credit from a
178	Utah depository institution in connection with a judicial proceeding shall maintain an
179	irrevocable letter of credit with a minimum face value of \$300,000 assigned to the state from a
180	Utah depository institution.
181	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a bail bond surety company described in
182	Subsection (1)(a) that is licensed under this chapter as of December 31, 1999, shall maintain an

183	irrevocable letter of credit with a minimum face value of \$250,000 assigned to the state from a
184	Utah depository institution.
185	(2) (a) A bail bond surety company that pledges personal or real property, or both, as
186	security for a bail bond in connection with a judicial proceeding shall maintain:
187	(i) (A) a current financial statement:
188	(I) reviewed by a certified public accountant; and
189	(II) showing a net worth of at least \$300,000, at least \$100,000 of which is in liquid
190	assets; or
191	(B) notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a)(i), if the bail bond surety company is licensed
192	under this chapter as of December 31, 1999, a current financial statement:
193	(I) reviewed by a certified public accountant; and
194	(II) showing a net worth of at least \$250,000, at least \$50,000 of which is in liquid
195	assets;
196	(ii) a copy of the applicant's federal income tax return for the preceding two years, but
197	only for an original application; and
198	(iii) for each parcel of real property owned by the applicant and included in net worth
199	calculations:
200	(A) a title letter[; and] or report, or a current abstract of title from the office of the
201	county recorder;
202	[(B) an appraisal dated not more than two years prior to the date of application.]
203	(B) a certified appraisal report made fewer than six months prior to licensure for each
204	parcel and a title report that is current as of the date of licensure, if the bail bond surety or
205	agency is in its first year of licensure and has pledged real property owned by the applicant; and
206	(C) a certified appraisal report or a current tax notice and title letter or report, or a
207	current abstract of title from the county recorder if the bail bond surety or agency is in its
208	second or subsequent year of licensure and has pledged real property owned by the applicant.
209	(b) For purposes of this Subsection (2), only real or personal property located in Utah
210	may be included in the net worth of the bail bond surety company.
211	(3) A bail bond surety company shall maintain a qualifying power of attorney issued by
212	a surety insurer:
213	(a) if the bail bond surety company is the agent of the surety insurer; and

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214	(b) the surety insurer:
215	(i) issues bail bonds;
216	(ii) is in good standing in its state of domicile; and
217	(iii) is granted a certificate to write bail bonds in Utah.
218	(4) The commissioner may revoke the license of a bail bond surety or agency company
219	that fails to maintain the minimum financial requirements required under this section.
220	(5) The commissioner may set by rule the limits on the aggregate amounts of bail
221	bonds issued by a bail bond surety company.
222	Section 4. Section 31A-35-406 is amended to read:
223	31A-35-406. Renewal and reinstatement.
224	(1) (a) A license under this chapter expires annually on August 14. To renew its
225	license under this chapter, on or before July 15 a bail bond surety company shall:
226	(i) complete and submit a renewal application to the department; [and]
227	(ii) submit to the department written proof that a principal has attended at least one
228	board meeting during the prior year; and
229	[(iii)] (iii) pay the department the applicable renewal fee established in accordance with
230	Section 31A-3-103.
231	(b) A bail bond surety company shall renew its license under this chapter annually as
232	established by department rule, regardless of when the license is issued.
233	(2) A bail bond surety company may apply for reinstatement of an expired bail bond
234	surety company license within one year following the expiration of the license under
235	Subsection (1) by:
236	(a) submitting the renewal application required by Subsection (1); and
237	(b) paying a license reinstatement fee established in accordance with Section
238	31A-3-103.
239	(3) If a bail bond surety company license has been expired for more than one year, the
240	person applying for reinstatement of the bail bond surety license shall:
241	(a) submit a new application form to the commissioner; and
242	(b) pay the application fee established in accordance with Section 31A-3-103.
243	(4) If a bail bond surety company license is suspended, the applicant may not submit an
244	application for a bail bond surety company license until after the end of the period of

245	suspension.
246	(5) A fee collected under this section shall be deposited in the restricted account
247	created in Section 31A-35-407.
248	Section 5. Section 31A-35-407 is amended to read:
249	31A-35-407. Restricted account.
250	(1) There is created within the General Fund a restricted account known as the "Bail
251	Bond Surety Administration Account."
252	(2) (a) The account shall be funded from the fees imposed under this chapter.
253	(b) The department shall deposit all fees collected under this part in the account.
254	(c) The funds in the account shall be used by the department to administer this chapter.
255	(d) The account shall earn interest, which shall be deposited in the account.
256	(3) The department shall at the end of each quarter provide to the voting members of
257	the board a written and itemized accounting that includes the balances at the beginning and end
258	of the quarter.
259	Section 6. Section <b>31A-35-601</b> is amended to read:
260	31A-35-601. Acts of producer.
261	[(1) As used in this section:]
262	[(a) "Bail recovery agent" means an individual employed by a bail enforcement agent
263	to assist the bail enforcement agent regarding civil or criminal defendants released on bail by:]
264	[(i) presenting a defendant for required court appearances;]
265	[(ii) apprehending or surrendering a defendant to a court; or]
266	[(iii) keeping the defendant under necessary surveillance.]
267	[(b) "Bail recovery apprentice" means an individual who:]
268	[(i) is employed by a bail enforcement agent; and]
269	[(ii) works under the direct supervision of that bail enforcement agent or under the
270	direct supervision of a bail recovery agent employed also by the bail enforcement agent, unless
271	the bail recovery apprentice is conducting activities at the direction of the employing bail
272	enforcement agent that do not require direct supervision.]
273	[(2)] The acts or conduct of any bail bond producer [or bail enforcement agent, bail
274	recovery agent, or bail recovery apprentice] who acts within the scope of the authority
275	delegated to [him] the bail bond producer by the bail bond surety, are considered to be the acts

276	or conduct of the bail bond surety [for which the bail bond producer or bail bond enforcement
277	agent, bail recovery agent, or bail recovery apprentice is acting as agent]. Bail bond sureties,
278	agencies, or organizations are not liable for the actions of bail enforcement agents, bail
279	recovery enforcement agents, or bail recovery apprentices.
280	[(3) The acts or conduct of any bail bond producer or bail enforcement agent, bail
281	recovery agent, or bail recovery apprentice who acts within the scope of the authority delegated
282	to him by the bail bond producer are considered to be the acts or conduct of the bail bond
283	producer for which the bail enforcement agent is acting as agent.]
284	Section 7. Section <b>31A-35-603</b> is amended to read:
285	31A-35-603. Collateral security.
286	(1) A bail bond producer may accept collateral security in connection with a bail
287	transaction, if the collateral security is reasonable in relation to the face amount of the bail
288	bond.
289	(2) (a) The collateral security described in Subsection (1) shall be received by the bail
290	bond producer in the bail bond producer's fiduciary capacity.
291	(b) Before any judgment of forfeiture of bail, the bail bond producer shall keep the
292	collateral separate and apart from any other funds or assets of the licensee.
293	(c) All cash collateral shall be recorded into the bail bond surety's trust account within
294	five business days of receipt.
295	(d) All merchandise collateral shall be recorded into the bail bond surety's merchandise
296	log within five business days of receipt.
297	(3) (a) Any collateral that is deposited with a bail bond producer or bail bond surety
298	shall be returned to the person who deposited it within 10 days after the return is requested by
299	the person who deposited it if:
300	(i) the bail bond has been exonerated; and
301	(ii) all fees owed to the bail bond producer or bail bond surety have been paid.
302	(b) A certified copy of the minute order from the court stating the bail or undertaking
303	was ordered exonerated is prima facie evidence of exoneration or termination of liability.
304	(4) (a) If a bail bond producer accepts collateral, the bail bond producer shall give a
305	written receipt for the collateral.

(b) The receipt required by Subsection (4)(a) shall include a fully detailed account of

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- (5) Upon return of collateral to the person who posted it, if any amount has been deducted by the bail bond surety or bail bond producer as expense, the bail bond surety or bail bond producer shall:
- (a) include with the returned collateral an itemized statement of all expenses deducted from the collateral; and
- (b) maintain a copy of the statement required by Subsection (5)(a) in the records of the bail bond surety or bail bond producer.
- (6) If the bail bond secured by the collateral is forfeited and the bail bond producer or bail bond surety retains possession of the collateral in payment of the forfeiture or otherwise disposes of the collateral, the person retaining possession or disposing of the property shall maintain a written record of the collateral, including any disposition.
- (7) (a) If a document that conveys title to real property is used as collateral in a bail bond transaction, the document shall state on its face that it is executed as part of a security transaction.
- (b) If the document described in Subsection (7)(a) is recorded, the bail bond producer or the bail bond surety shall:
- (i) execute a reconveyance of the property, executed so that the reconveyance can be recorded; and
  - (ii) promptly deliver the reconveyance document to:
  - (A) the person executing the original conveyance; or
- (B) the heirs, legal representative, or successor in interest of the person described in Subsection (7)(b)(ii)(A).
- (8) The bail bond surety shall maintain an itemized list of all merchandise collateral.

  The list shall include the following information:
- 332 (a) the date of the bond;
- 333 (b) the full name of the defendant;
- 334 (c) the full name of each cosigner;
- 335 (d) a detailed description of the collateral;
- (e) the amount of bail;
- (f) the approximate value of the merchandise;

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338	(g) a description of how the merchandise is being stored; and
339	(h) the final disposition of the merchandise.
340	Section 8. Section <b>31A-35-608</b> is amended to read:
341	31A-35-608. Premiums and authorized charges.
342	(1) A bail bond surety or bail bond producer may not, in any bail transaction or in
343	connection with that transaction, directly or indirectly, charge or collect money or other
344	valuable consideration from any person except to:
345	(a) pay the premium on the bail at the rates established by the bail bond surety;
346	(b) provide collateral;
347	(c) reimburse himself for actual expenses, as described in Subsection (2), incurred in
348	connection with the bail bond transaction; or
349	(d) to reimburse himself, or to establish a right of action against the principal or any
350	indemnitor, for actual expenses the bail bond surety or bail bond producer incurred:
351	(i) in good faith; and
352	(ii) which were by reason of breach by the defendant of any of the terms of the writter
353	agreement under which the undertaking of bail or bail bond was written.
354	(2) (a) A bail bond surety may bring an action in a court of law to enforce its equitable
355	rights against the principal and the principal's indemnitors in exoneration if:
356	(i) a bail bond producer did not establish a written agreement; or
357	(ii) there is only an incomplete writing.
358	(b) Reimbursement claimed under this Subsection (2) may not exceed the sum of:
359	(i) the principal sum of the bail bond or undertaking; and
360	(ii) any reasonable expenses that:
361	(A) are verified by receipt;
362	(B) in total do not amount to more than the principal sum of the bail bond or
363	undertaking; and
364	(C) are incurred in good faith by the bail bond surety, its producers, and employees by
365	reason of the principal's breach.
366	(3) This section does not affect or impede the right of a bail bond producer to execute
367	undertaking of bail on behalf of a nonresident producer of the bail bond surety the bail bond
368	producer represents.

369	(4) A bail bond surety or agency shall maintain complete records of all current and
370	closed accounts receivable regarding financed premiums by providing the following
371	information:
372	(a) the date of bond;
373	(b) the total amount of bail;
374	(c) the defendant's name;
375	(d) any cosigner's name;
376	(e) the premium amount financed;
377	(f) the dates of all payments made and the amounts; and
378	(g) the current balance owed.
379	(5) The premium charged on an original bond regarding which the court subsequently
380	increases the bail without adding additional charges may be applied to the new premium
381	amount when the new bond replaces the original bond.
382	Section 9. Section 31A-35-701 is amended to read:
383	31A-35-701. Prohibited acts.
384	(1) A bail bond producer or bail bond surety may not:
385	(a) solicit business in or about:
386	(i) any place where persons in the custody of the state or any local law enforcement or
387	correctional agency are confined; or
388	(ii) any court;
389	(b) pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to any person in order to
390	secure a settlement, compromise, remission, or reduction of the amount of any undertaking or
391	bail bond;
392	(c) pay a fee or rebate or give anything of value to an attorney in regard to any bail
393	bond matter, except payment for legal services actually rendered for the bail bond producer or
394	bail bond surety;
395	(d) pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to the principal or anyone
396	in the principal's behalf; or
397	(e) engage in any other act prohibited by the commissioner by rule.
398	(2) The following persons may not act as bail bond producers and may not, directly or
399	indirectly, receive any benefits from the execution of any bail bond:

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400	(a) a person employed at any jail, correctional facility, or other facility used for the
401	incarceration of persons;
402	(b) a peace officer;
403	(c) a judge; and
404	(d) a trusty or prisoner incarcerated in any jail, correctional facility, or other facility
405	used for the incarceration of persons.
406	(3) A bail bond producer may not:
407	(a) sign or countersign in blank any bail bond; [or]
408	(b) give the power of attorney to, or otherwise authorize anyone to, countersign in the
409	bail bond producer's name to a bail bond[-]; or
410	(c) submit a bail bond to a jail or court in Utah without having completed an agreement
411	<u>that:</u>
412	(i) states the terms of the transaction;
413	(ii) is signed by the bail bond producer; and
414	(iii) is approved by the department.
415	(4) A bail bond producer may not advertise or hold himself out to be a bail bond surety.
416	(5) The following persons or members of their immediate families may not solicit
417	business on behalf of a bail bond surety or bail bond producer:
418	(a) a person employed at any jail, correctional facility, or other facility used for the
419	incarceration of persons;
420	(b) a peace officer;
421	(c) a judge; and
422	(d) a trusty or prisoner incarcerated in any jail, correctional facility, or other facility
423	used for the incarceration of persons.
424	Section 10. Section 77-20-1 is amended to read:
425	77-20-1. Right to bail Denial of bail Immigration status Hearing.
426	(1) A person charged with or arrested for a criminal offense shall be admitted to bail as
427	a matter of right, except if the person is charged with a:
428	(a) capital felony, when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the
429	charge;
430	(b) felony committed while on probation or parole, or while free on bail awaiting trial

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- on a previous felony charge, when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the current felony charge;
  - (c) felony when there is substantial evidence to support the charge and the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person would constitute a substantial danger to any other person or to the community, or is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, if released on bail; or
  - (d) felony when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the charge and it finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person violated a material condition of release while previously on bail.
  - (2) Any person who may be admitted to bail may be released either on the person's own recognizance or upon posting bail, on condition that the person appear in court for future court proceedings in the case, and on any other conditions imposed in the discretion of the magistrate or court that will reasonably:
    - (a) ensure the appearance of the accused;
    - (b) ensure the integrity of the court process;
  - (c) prevent direct or indirect contact with witnesses or victims by the accused, if appropriate; and
    - (d) ensure the safety of the public.
  - (3) (a) The initial order denying or fixing the amount of bail shall be issued by the magistrate or court issuing the warrant of arrest or by the magistrate or court presiding over the accused's first judicial appearance.
  - (b) A person arrested for a violation of a jail release agreement or jail release order issued pursuant to Section 77-36-2.5:
    - (i) may not be released before the accused's first judicial appearance; and
    - (ii) may be denied bail by the court under Subsection 77-36-2.5(8) or (12).
  - (4) The magistrate or court may rely upon information contained in:
- 457 (a) the indictment or information;
- (b) any sworn probable cause statement;
- (c) information provided by any pretrial services agency; or
- (d) any other reliable record or source.
- 461 (5) (a) Unless a defendant qualifies for an exception to bail under Subsection

462	77-20-1(1)(a), (b), (c), or (d), or the defendant has failed to appear on an original charge for
463	which a warrant has been issued, the defendant is entitled to bondable bail.
464	(b) The bail may not be in an amount less than the uniform bail schedule adopted by
465	the Judicial Council, but the bail amount may be greater than the amount in the uniform bail
466	schedule.
467	(c) The bail is for the purpose of guaranteeing appearance of the defendant.
468	[(5)] (6) (a) A motion to modify the initial order may be made by a party at any time
469	upon notice to the opposing party sufficient to permit the opposing party to prepare for hearing
470	and to permit any victim to be notified and be present.
471	(b) Hearing on a motion to modify may be held in conjunction with a preliminary
472	hearing or any other pretrial hearing.
473	(c) The magistrate or court may rely on information as provided in Subsection (4) and
474	may base its ruling on evidence provided at the hearing so long as each party is provided an
475	opportunity to present additional evidence or information relevant to bail.
476	[(6)] (7) Subsequent motions to modify bail orders may be made only upon a showing
477	that there has been a material change in circumstances.
478	[ <del>(7)</del> ] (8) An appeal may be taken from an order of any court denying bail to the
479	Supreme Court, which shall review the determination under Subsection (1).
480	[(8)] (9) For purposes of this section, any arrest or charge for a violation of Section
481	76-5-202, Aggravated murder, is a capital felony unless:
482	(a) the prosecutor files a notice of intent to not seek the death penalty; or
483	(b) the time for filing a notice to seek the death penalty has expired and the prosecutor
484	has not filed a notice to seek the death penalty.
485	(10) (a) At the time of booking, the arresting law enforcement agency shall exercise
486	due diligence in determining the arrested person's immigration status.
487	(b) The jail staff shall enter on the booking document the immigration status of the
488	person being booked or enter that the immigration status could not be determined.
489	(c) Information obtained by the arresting law enforcement agency regarding the booked
490	person's immigration status shall be made available to any entity undertaking a written surety
491	contract.
492	Section 11 Section 77-20-7 is amended to read:

77-20-7. Duration of liability on undertaking -- Notices to sureties -- Exoneration if charges not filed.

- (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), the principal and the sureties on the written undertaking are liable on the undertaking during all proceedings and for all court appearances required of the defendant up to and including the surrender of the defendant for sentencing, irrespective of any contrary provision in the undertaking. Any failure of the defendant to appear when required is a breach of the conditions of the undertaking or bail and subjects it to forfeiture[, regardless of whether or not notice of appearance was given to the sureties]. Upon sentencing the bond shall be exonerated without motion.
- [(b) If the sentence includes a commitment to a jail or prison, the bond shall be exonerated when the defendant appears at the appropriate jail or prison, unless the judge doesn't require the defendant to begin the commitment within seven days, in which case the bond is exonerated upon sentencing.]
- [(c)] (b) For purposes of this section, an order of the court accepting a plea in abeyance agreement and holding that plea in abeyance pursuant to Title 77, Chapter 2a, Pleas in Abeyance, is considered to be the same as a sentencing upon a guilty plea.
- [(d)] (c) Any suspended or deferred sentencing is not the responsibility of the surety and the bond is exonerated without any motion, upon acceptance of the court and the defendant of a plea in abeyance, probation, fine payments, post sentencing reviews, or any other deferred sentencing reviews or any other deferred sentencing agreement.
- [(e)] (d) If a surety issues a bond after the sentencing, the surety is liable on the undertaking during [all proceedings and for all] court appearances required of the defendant up to and including the defendant's <u>initial</u> appearance [to commence serving the sentence imposed under Subsection (1)] and review of resentencing.
- (2) If no information or indictment charging a person with an offense is filed in court within 120 days after the date of the bail undertaking or cash receipt, the court may relieve a person from conditions of release at the person's request, and the bond or undertaking is exonerated without further order of the court unless the prosecutor requests an extension of time before the end of the 120-day period by:
  - (a) filing a notice for extension with the court; and
  - (b) serving the notice for extension upon the sureties and the person or his attorney.

524	(3) A court may extend bail and conditions of release for good cause.
525	(4) Subsection (2) does not prohibit the filing of charges against a person at any time.
526	(5) If the court does not set on a calendar any hearings on a case within 18 months of
527	the last court docket activity on a case, the undertaking of bail is exonerated without motion.
528	Section 12. Section 77-20-8 is amended to read:
529	77-20-8. Grounds for detaining or releasing defendant on conviction and prior to
530	sentence.
531	(1) Upon conviction, by plea or trial, the court shall order that the convicted defendant
532	who is waiting imposition or execution of sentence be detained, unless the court finds by clear
533	and convincing evidence presented by the defendant that the defendant is not likely to flee the
534	jurisdiction of the court, and will not pose a danger to the physical, psychological, or financial
535	and economic safety or well-being of any other person or the community if released.
536	(2) If the court finds the defendant does not need to be detained, the court shall order
537	the release of the defendant on suitable conditions, which may include the conditions under
538	Subsection 77-20-10(2).
539	(3) If an undertaking of bail was posted for the original release of the defendant, the
540	court shall obtain approval from the bail bond surety or its agent if the bond is to be continued
541	and the defendant is not to be detained.
542	Section 13. Section 77-20b-101 is amended to read:
543	77-20b-101. Entry of nonappearance Notice to surety Release of surety on
544	failure of timely notice.
545	(1) (a) If a defendant who has posted bail fails to appear before the appropriate court as
546	required, the court shall within $[30]$ days of the failure to appear issue a bench warrant that
547	includes the original case number.
548	(b) (i) The bench warrant shall be entered on the statewide warrant system. If the
549	offense is a felony, the offense shall also be entered with the National Crime Information
550	Center.
551	(ii) A bond shall be exonerated if the bench warrant is not entered on the statewide
552	warrant system or a felony charge is not entered with the National Crime Information Center.
553	(c) The court shall also direct that the surety be given notice of the nonappearance.
554	The clerk of the court shall:

county where the original charge is pending;

555	[(a)] (i) mail notice of nonappearance by certified mail, return receipt requested, within
556	30 days to the address of the surety;
557	[(b)] (ii) notify the surety as listed on the bond of the name, address, and telephone
558	number of the prosecutor;
559	[(c)] (iii) deliver a copy of the notice sent under Subsection (1) $[(a)]$ (c)(i) to the
560	prosecutor's office at the same time notice is sent under Subsection (1)[(a)](c)(i); [and]
561	[(d)] (iv) ensure that the name, address, and telephone number of the surety or its agent
562	as listed on the bond is stated on the bench warrant[-]; and
563	[(e)] (v) mail notice of the failure to appear to the bail agent if the surety is different
564	than the producer's agent.
565	(2) The prosecutor [may] shall mail notice of nonappearance by certified mail, return
566	receipt requested, to the address of the surety as listed on the bond within [37] 17 days after the
567	date of the defendant's failure to appear.
568	(3) If notice of nonappearance is not mailed to a surety as listed on the bond, other than
569	the defendant, in accordance with Subsection (1) or (2), the surety and its agent are relieved of
570	further obligation under the bond if the surety's current name and address or the current name
571	and address of the surety's agent are on the bail bond in the court's file.
572	(4) (a) (i) If a defendant appears in court within seven days after a missed, scheduled
573	court appearance, the court may reinstate the bond without further notice to the bond company.
574	(ii) If the defendant, while in custody, appears on the case for which the bond was
575	posted, the court may not reinstate the bond without the consent of the bond company.
576	(b) If a defendant fails to appear within seven days after a scheduled court appearance,
577	the court may not reinstate the bond without the consent of the surety.
578	(c) If the defendant is arrested and booked into a county jail booking facility pursuant
579	to a warrant for failure to appear on the original charges [and the court is notified of the arrest],
580	or the court recalls the warrant due to the defendant's having paid the fine and prior to entry of
581	judgment of forfeiture, the court shall exonerate the bond without a motion.
582	(d) Unless the court makes a finding of good cause why the bond should not be
583	exonerated, it shall exonerate the bond if:
584	(i) the surety has delivered the defendant to the county jail booking facility in the

(ii) the defendant has been released on a bond secured from a subsequent surety for the original charge and the failure to appear;

- (iii) after an arrest, the defendant has escaped from jail or has been released on the defendant's own recognizance, pursuant to a pretrial release, under a court order regulating jail capacity, or by a sheriff's release under Section 17-22-5.5;
- (iv) the surety has transported or agreed to pay for the transportation of the defendant from a location outside of the county back to the county where the original charge is pending, and the payment is in an amount equal to government transportation expenses listed in Section 76-3-201; or
- (v) the surety demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that [: (A) at the time the surety issued the bond, it had made reasonable efforts to determine that the defendant was legally present in the United States; (B) a reasonable person would have concluded, based on the surety's determination, that the defendant was legally present in the United States; and (C) the surety has failed to bring the defendant before the court because the defendant is in federal custody or has been deported.
- (e) Under circumstances not otherwise provided for in this section, the court may exonerate the bond if it finds that the prosecutor has been given reasonable notice of a surety's motion and there is good cause for the bond to be exonerated.
- (f) If a surety's bond has been exonerated under this section and the surety remains liable for the cost of transportation of the defendant, the surety may take custody of the defendant for the purpose of transporting the defendant to the jurisdiction where the charge is pending.
  - Section 14. Section 77-20b-102 is amended to read:

## 77-20b-102. Time for bringing defendant to court.

- (1) If notice of nonappearance has been mailed to a surety under Section 77-20b-101, the surety may bring the defendant before the court or surrender the defendant into the custody of a county sheriff within the state within six months of the date of [nonappearance] the certified mailing under Section 77-20b-101, during which time a forfeiture action on the bond may not be brought.
- (2) A surety may request an extension of the six-month time period in Subsection (1), if the surety within that time:

617	(a) files a motion for extension with the court; and
618	(b) mails the motion for extension and a notice of hearing on the motion to the
619	prosecutor.
620	(3) A surety, agency, or organization may file a maximum of five aggregate statewide
621	motions for exoneration per calendar year if the surety, agency, or organization does not deliver
622	the defendant to the court.
623	[(3)] (4) The court may extend the six-month time in Subsection (1) for not more than
624	60 days, if the surety has complied with Subsection (2) and the court finds good cause.
625	(5) If the court denies the motion for an extension, the court shall provide to the bail
626	bond surety the court's grounds for denying the extension.
627	Section 15. Section 77-20b-104 is amended to read:
628	77-20b-104. Forfeiture of bail.
629	(1) If a surety fails to bring the defendant before the court within the time provided in
630	Section 77-20b-102, the prosecuting attorney may request the forfeiture of the bail by:
631	(a) filing a motion for bail forfeiture with the court, supported by proof of notice to the
632	surety of the defendant's nonappearance; and
633	(b) mailing a copy of the motion to the surety.
634	(2) A court shall enter judgment of bail forfeiture without further notice if [it] the bail
635	bond surety has received notice of the motion for judgment and the court finds by a
636	preponderance of the evidence:
637	(a) the defendant failed to appear as required;
638	(b) the surety was given notice of the defendant's nonappearance in accordance with
639	Section 77-20b-101;
640	(c) the surety failed to bring the defendant to the court within the six-month period
641	under Section 77-20b-102; and
642	(d) the prosecutor has complied with the notice requirements under Subsection (1).
643	(3) If the surety shows by a preponderance of the evidence that it has failed to bring the
644	defendant before the court because the defendant is deceased through no act of the surety, the
645	court may not enter judgment of bail forfeiture and the bond is exonerated.
646	(4) The amount of bail forfeited is the face amount of the bail bond, but if the
647	defendant is in the custody of another jurisdiction and the state extradites or intends to extradite

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648	the defendant, the court may reduce the amount forfeited to the actual or estimated costs of
649	returning the defendant to the court's jurisdiction. A judgment under Subsection (5) shall:
650	(a) identify the surety against whom judgment is granted;
651	(b) specify the amount of bail forfeited;
652	(c) grant the forfeiture of the bail; and
653	(d) be docketed by the clerk of the court in the civil judgment docket.
654	(5) A prosecutor may immediately commence collection proceedings to execute a
655	judgment of bond forfeiture against the assets of the surety.
656	Section 16. Section 77-20b-105 is amended to read:
657	77-20b-105. Revocation of bond.
658	The surety is entitled to obtain the exoneration of its bond without motion prior to
659	judgment by providing written proof to the court and the prosecutor that:
660	(1) the defendant has been booked for failure to appear regarding the charge for which
661	the bond was issued; or
662	(2) the defendant is in custody and the surety has served the defendant's bond
663	revocation on the custodial authority.

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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel