H.B. 381

**₾** 02-29-16 4:04 PM **₾** 

## Representative LaVar Christensen proposes the following substitute bill:

1	STANDARDS FOR ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS
2	2016 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: LaVar Christensen
5	Senate Sponsor: Mark B. Madsen
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill requires that a summons be issued before an arrest warrant under certain
10	circumstances.
11	Highlighted Provisions:
12	This bill:
13	<ul> <li>sets standards for a summons to be issued for a person accused of committing a</li> </ul>
14	crime instead of a warrant; and
15	<ul><li>requires that the magistrate issue a summons if the magistrate finds that the accused</li></ul>
16	is likely to appear and is not:
17	• a danger to the community;
18	• a flight risk; or
19	<ul> <li>a danger to other persons or property.</li> </ul>
20	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
21	None
22	Other Special Clauses:
23	None
24	<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
25	AMENDS:



_	77-7-5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 324
j	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section 77-7-5 is amended to read:
	77-7-5. Issuance of summons or warrant Time and place arrests may be made
-	- Contents of warrant or summons Responsibility for transporting prisoners Court
(	clerk to dispense restitution for transportation.
	(1) A magistrate may issue a warrant for arrest in lieu of a summons for the appearance
9	of the accused only upon finding:
	(a) probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public
(	offense[-]; and
	(b) determining under Rule 6, Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure, and this section that a
1	warrant is necessary to:
	(i) prevent risk of injury to a person or property;
	(ii) secure the appearance of the accused; or
	(iii) protect the public safety and welfare of the community or an individual.
	(2) Administrative convenience or a preference by the prosecution is not valid grounds
1	for the issuance of a warrant and arrest rather than a summons absent findings based upon
<u> </u>	Subsections (1)(b)(i), (ii), and (iii).
	(3) If the offense charged is:
	(a) a felony, the arrest upon a warrant may be made at any time of the day or night; or
	(b) a misdemeanor, the arrest upon a warrant can be made at night only if:
	(i) the magistrate has endorsed authorization to do so on the warrant;
	(ii) the person to be arrested is upon a public highway, in a public place, or in a place
(	open to or accessible to the public; or
	(iii) the person to be arrested is encountered by a peace officer in the regular course of
1	hat peace officer's investigation of a criminal offense unrelated to the misdemeanor warrant for
ä	arrest.
	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(4)}\right]$ For the purpose of Subsection (1):
	(a) daytime hours are the hours of 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.; and
	(b) nighttime hours are the hours after 10 p.m. and before 6 a.m.

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- [(3)] (5) (a) If the magistrate determines that the accused must appear in court, the magistrate shall include in the arrest warrant the name of the law enforcement agency in the county or municipality with jurisdiction over the offense charged.
- (b) (i) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection [(3)] (5)(a) is responsible for providing inter-county transportation of the defendant, if necessary, from the arresting law enforcement agency to the court site.
- (ii) The law enforcement agency named on the warrant may contract with another law enforcement agency to have a defendant transported.
- (c) (i) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection [(3)] (5)(a) as responsible for transporting the defendant shall provide to the court clerk of the court in which the defendant is tried, an affidavit stating that the defendant was transported, indicating the law enforcement agency responsible for the transportation, and stating the number of miles the defendant was transported.
- (ii) The court clerk shall account for restitution paid under Subsection 76-3-201(5) for governmental transportation expenses and dispense restitution money collected by the court to the law enforcement agency responsible for the transportation of a convicted defendant.