

## HB0094S02 compared with HB0094S01

**{Omitted text}** shows text that was in HB0094S01 but was omitted in HB0094S02  
**inserted text** shows text that was not in HB0094S01 but was inserted into HB0094S02

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3 **LONG TITLE**

4 **General Description:**

5 This bill addresses payment of a criminal accounts receivable.

6 **Highlighted Provisions:**

7 This bill:

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9 ▶ requires a court, under certain circumstances, to allow a defendant to satisfy or reduce the amount of the defendant's criminal accounts receivable by completing compensatory service or a court-ordered treatment or course;

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11 ▶ allows the court, under certain circumstances, to deny a defendant the opportunity to satisfy or reduce a criminal accounts receivable by completing compensatory service or a court-ordered treatment or course;

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13 ▶ changes the rate of credit for compensatory service; and

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15 ▶ makes technical changes.

16 **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

17 None

18 **Other Special Clauses:**

HB0094S01

## HB0094S01 compared with HB0094S02

19        None

20        **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

21        AMENDS:

22        **77-32b-105** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 259

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

25        Section 1. Section **77-32b-105** is amended to read:

26        **77-32b-105. Petition for remittance or modification of a criminal accounts receivable before termination of a sentence.**

25        (1) At any time before a defendant's sentence terminates, the defendant may petition the sentencing court to:

27        (a) correct an error in a criminal accounts receivable;  
28        (b) modify the payment schedule for the defendant's criminal accounts receivable in accordance with this section if the defendant is not under the jurisdiction of the board; or  
31        (c) remit, in whole or in part, an unpaid amount of the defendant's criminal accounts receivable that is not the principal or interest amount owed for restitution in accordance with this section.

34        (2)

38        (a) {If} Except as provided in Subsection (2)(c), if a defendant files a petition under Subsection (1), and the sentencing court is satisfied that payment of an unpaid amount of a criminal accounts receivable will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's family, the court shall allow the defendant:

42        (i) to satisfy an unpaid amount of the criminal accounts receivable, that is not the principal or interest amount owed for restitution, with proof of compensatory service completed by the defendant at a rate of credit not less than \$12 for each hour of compensatory service; and

45        (ii) to reduce the unpaid amount of the criminal accounts receivable, that is not the principal or interest amount owed for restitution, in the amount of the cost of any treatment or course if:

46        (A) the treatment or course was ordered by the court as part of the case;

48        (B) the defendant has completed the court's requirements related to the treatment or course; and

50        (C) the defendant provides proof that the defendant completed the court's requirements and paid the cost of the treatment or course.

50        (b) Subsection (2)(a) applies regardless of whether:

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51 (i) the criminal accounts receivable is delinquent or in default; or  
52 (ii) the court's imposition of an amount of the criminal accounts receivable was required by law or  
discretionary.

54 {(2)}(3) If a prosecuting attorney objects to the court allowing a satisfaction or reduction under  
Subsection (2)(a) because the satisfaction or reduction is not in the interests of justice, the court may  
deny the defendant the opportunity to satisfy or reduce a criminal accounts receivable.

61 (2)(3) If a defendant files a petition under Subsection (1), and[ it appears to the satisfaction of] the  
sentencing court is satisfied that payment of an unpaid amount of a criminal accounts receivable will  
impose manifest hardship on the defendant[,] or the defendant's family, the court may:

58 (a) if the criminal accounts receivable is not delinquent or in default, remit, in whole or in part, the  
unpaid amount of the criminal accounts receivable that is not the principal or interest amount owed  
for restitution; or

61 (b) regardless of whether the criminal accounts receivable is delinquent or in default:

62 (i) require the defendant to pay the criminal accounts receivable, or a specified amount of the criminal  
accounts receivable, by a certain date; or

64 (ii) modify the payment schedule for the criminal accounts receivable in accordance with the factors  
described in Subsection 77-32b-103(3)(b) if the defendant has demonstrated that the criminal  
accounts receivable will impose a manifest hardship due to changed circumstances or new evidence  
that justifies modifying the payment schedule[; or].

69 [(iii)]  
(A) allow the defendant to satisfy an unpaid amount of the criminal accounts receivable, that is not the  
principal or interest amount owed for restitution, with proof of compensatory service completed by  
the defendant at a rate of credit not less than \$10 for each hour of compensatory service; and]

73 [(B) allow the defendant to reduce the unpaid amount of the criminal accounts receivable, that is not  
the principal or interest amount owed for restitution, in the amount of the cost of any treatment or  
course if:]  
[(I) the treatment or course was ordered by the court as part of the case;]  
[(II) the defendant has completed the court's requirements related to the treatment or course; and]  
[(III) the defendant provides proof that the defendant completed the court's requirements and paid the  
cost of the treatment or course.]  
81 [(3)] (4)

## **HB0094S01 compared with HB0094S02**

- (a) If a defendant is under the jurisdiction of the board, the defendant may petition the board, at any time before the defendant's sentence terminates, to modify the payment schedule for the defendant's criminal accounts receivable.
- 84 (b) If a defendant files a petition under Subsection ~~(3)(a)~~ ~~(4)(a)~~, the board may modify the payment schedule for the criminal accounts receivable in accordance with the factors described in Subsection 77-32b-103(3)(b) if the defendant has demonstrated that the criminal accounts receivable will impose a manifest hardship to the defendant, or the defendant's family, due to changed circumstances or new evidence that justifies modifying the payment schedule.

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### **Section 2. Effective date.**

Effective Date.

This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.

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