

Grant Amjad Miller proposes the following substitute bill:

Criminal Accounts Receivable Amendments

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Grant Amjad Miller

Senate Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill addresses payment of a criminal accounts receivable.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ requires a court, under certain circumstances, to allow a defendant to reduce the amount he defendant's criminal accounts receivable by completing compensatory service or a court-ordered treatment or course;
- ▶ changes the rate of credit for compensatory service; and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) correct an error in a criminal accounts receivable;
- (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

(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.

(2)(a) 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:

(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

(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:

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

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

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

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

(i) the criminal accounts receivable is delinquent or in default; or

(ii) the court's imposition of an amount of the criminal accounts receivable was required by law or discretionary.

[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:

(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

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

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

- (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] .
- [(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]
- [(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.]

[3] (4)(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.

(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.

Section 2. Effective Date.

This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.