

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:

- ▶ addresses a defendant's opportunity to:
 - satisfy a portion of the defendant's criminal accounts receivable by performing compensatory service; and
 - reduce a portion of the defendant's criminal accounts receivable by completing 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
vable 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:

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

36 (2)(a) Subject to Subsection (2)(c), if a defendant files a petition under Subsection (1),
37 and the sentencing court is satisfied that payment of an unpaid amount of a criminal
38 accounts receivable will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the
39 defendant's family, the court may allow the defendant:

40 (i) to satisfy the portion of the criminal accounts receivable that consists of unpaid
41 fines, fees, surcharges, and interest with proof of compensatory service completed
42 by the defendant at a rate of credit not less than \$12 for each hour of
43 compensatory service; and
44 (ii) to reduce the portion of the criminal accounts receivable that consists of unpaid
45 fines, fees, surcharges, and interest in the amount of the cost of any treatment or
46 course if:
47 (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
49 or course; and
50 (C) the defendant provides proof that the defendant completed the court's
51 requirements and paid the cost of the treatment or course.

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

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

56 (c) The portion of a criminal accounts receivable that may be satisfied under Subsection
57 (2)(a)(i) or reduced under Subsection (2)(a)(ii) does not include any principal or
58 interest owed for restitution.

59 (d) If a prosecuting attorney objects to the court allowing a satisfaction or reduction
60 under Subsection (2)(a) because the satisfaction or reduction is not in the interests of
61 justice, the court may deny the defendant the opportunity to satisfy or reduce a
62 criminal accounts receivable.

63 [({2})] (3) If a defendant files a petition under Subsection (1), and[it appears to the

64 satisfaction of] the sentencing court is satisfied that payment of an unpaid amount of a
65 criminal accounts receivable will impose manifest hardship on the defendant[,] or the
66 defendant's family, the court may:

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

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

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

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

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

82 ~~[(B) allow the defendant to reduce the unpaid amount of the criminal accounts
83 receivable, that is not the principal or interest amount owed for restitution, in
84 the amount of the cost of any treatment or course if:]~~

85 ~~[(I) the treatment or course was ordered by the court as part of the case;]
86 (II) the defendant has completed the court's requirements related to the
87 treatment or course; and]~~

88 ~~[(III) the defendant provides proof that the defendant completed the court's
89 requirements and paid the cost of the treatment or course.]~~

90 ~~[(3)]~~ (4)(a) If a defendant is under the jurisdiction of the board, the defendant may
91 petition the board, at any time before the defendant's sentence terminates, to modify
92 the payment schedule for the defendant's criminal accounts receivable.

93 (b) If a defendant files a petition under Subsection ~~[(3)(a)]~~ (4)(a), the board may modify
94 the payment schedule for the criminal accounts receivable in accordance with the
95 factors described in Subsection 77-32b-103(3)(b) if the defendant has demonstrated
96 that the criminal accounts receivable will impose a manifest hardship to the
97 defendant, or the defendant's family, due to changed circumstances or new evidence

98 that justifies modifying the payment schedule.

99 **Section 2. Effective Date.**

100 This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.