

**COURT-ORDERED RESTITUTION FOR COSTS  
OF INCARCERATION**

2008 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Curtis Oda**

Senate Sponsor: Jon J. Greiner

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill amends sentencing provisions of the Utah Criminal Code relating to determining the costs of incarceration of an inmate in the custody of a county correctional facility.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ provides that, when determining the costs of incarceration in a county correctional facility for purposes of ordering restitution by a county inmate, the cost will be the amount determined by the county correctional facility, but may not exceed the daily inmate incarceration costs and medical and transportation costs for the county correctional facility.

**Monies Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

None

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

**76-3-201**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapters 154, 339, and 353

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

29 Section 1. Section **76-3-201** is amended to read:

30 **76-3-201. Definitions -- Sentences or combination of sentences allowed -- Civil**  
31 **penalties -- Hearing.**

32 (1) As used in this section:

33 (a) "Conviction" includes a:

34 (i) judgment of guilt; and

35 (ii) plea of guilty.

36 (b) "Criminal activities" means any offense of which the defendant is convicted or any  
37 other criminal conduct for which the defendant admits responsibility to the sentencing court  
38 with or without an admission of committing the criminal conduct.

39 (c) "Pecuniary damages" means all special damages, but not general damages, which a  
40 person could recover against the defendant in a civil action arising out of the facts or events  
41 constituting the defendant's criminal activities and includes the money equivalent of property  
42 taken, destroyed, broken, or otherwise harmed, and losses including earnings and medical  
43 expenses.

44 (d) "Restitution" means full, partial, or nominal payment for pecuniary damages to a  
45 victim, and payment for expenses to a governmental entity for extradition or transportation and  
46 as further defined in Title 77, Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act.

47 (e) (i) "Victim" means any person who the court determines has suffered pecuniary  
48 damages as a result of the defendant's criminal activities.

49 (ii) "Victim" does not include any coparticipant in the defendant's criminal activities.

50 (2) Within the limits prescribed by this chapter, a court may sentence a person  
51 convicted of an offense to any one of the following sentences or combination of them:

52 (a) to pay a fine;

53 (b) to removal or disqualification from public or private office;

54 (c) to probation unless otherwise specifically provided by law;

55 (d) to imprisonment;

56 (e) on or after April 27, 1992, to life in prison without parole; or

57 (f) to death.

58 (3) (a) This chapter does not deprive a court of authority conferred by law to:

- 59 (i) forfeit property;  
60 (ii) dissolve a corporation;  
61 (iii) suspend or cancel a license;  
62 (iv) permit removal of a person from office;  
63 (v) cite for contempt; or  
64 (vi) impose any other civil penalty.

65 (b) A civil penalty may be included in a sentence.

66 (4) (a) When a person is convicted of criminal activity that has resulted in pecuniary  
67 damages, in addition to any other sentence it may impose, the court shall order that the  
68 defendant make restitution to the victims, or for conduct for which the defendant has agreed to  
69 make restitution as part of a plea agreement.

70 (b) In determining whether restitution is appropriate, the court shall follow the criteria  
71 and procedures as provided in Title 77, Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act.

72 (5) (a) In addition to any other sentence the court may impose, the court shall order the  
73 defendant to pay restitution of governmental transportation expenses if the defendant was:

- 74 (i) transported pursuant to court order from one county to another within the state at  
75 governmental expense to resolve pending criminal charges;  
76 (ii) charged with a felony or a class A, B, or C misdemeanor; and  
77 (iii) convicted of a crime.

78 (b) The court may not order the defendant to pay restitution of governmental  
79 transportation expenses if any of the following apply:

80 (i) the defendant is charged with an infraction or on a subsequent failure to appear a  
81 warrant is issued for an infraction; or

82 (ii) the defendant was not transported pursuant to a court order.

83 (c) (i) Restitution of governmental transportation expenses under Subsection (5)(a)(i)  
84 shall be calculated according to the following schedule:

- 85 (A) \$75 for up to 100 miles a defendant is transported;  
86 (B) \$125 for 100 up to 200 miles a defendant is transported; and  
87 (C) \$250 for 200 miles or more a defendant is transported.

88 (ii) The schedule of restitution under Subsection (5)(c)(i) applies to each defendant  
89 transported regardless of the number of defendants actually transported in a single trip.

90 (d) If a defendant has been extradited to this state under Title 77, Chapter 30,  
91 Extradition, to resolve pending criminal charges and is convicted of criminal activity in the  
92 county to which he has been returned, the court may, in addition to any other sentence it may  
93 impose, order that the defendant make restitution for costs expended by any governmental  
94 entity for the extradition.

95 (6) (a) In addition to any other sentence the court may impose, and unless otherwise  
96 ordered by the court pursuant to Subsection (6)(c), the defendant shall pay restitution to the  
97 county for the cost of incarceration in the county correctional facility before and after  
98 sentencing if:

99 (i) the defendant is convicted of criminal activity that results in incarceration in the  
100 county correctional facility; and

101 (ii) (A) the defendant is not a state prisoner housed in a county correctional facility  
102 through a contract with the Department of Corrections; or

103 (B) the reimbursement does not duplicate the reimbursement provided under Section  
104 64-13e-104 if the defendant is a state probationary inmate, as defined in Section 64-13e-102, or  
105 a state parole inmate, as defined in Section 64-13e-102.

106 (b) (i) The costs of incarceration under Subsection (6)(a) are the amount determined by  
107 the county correctional facility, but may not exceed the daily inmate incarceration costs and  
108 medical and transportation costs for the county correctional facility.

109 (ii) The costs of incarceration under Subsection (6)(a) do not include expenses incurred  
110 by the county correctional facility in providing reasonable accommodation for an inmate  
111 qualifying as an individual with a disability as defined and covered by the federal Americans  
112 with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12101 through 12213, including medical and mental  
113 health treatment for the inmate's disability.

114 (c) In determining whether to order that the restitution required under this Subsection  
115 (6) be reduced or that the defendant be exempted from the restitution, the court shall consider  
116 the criteria under Subsections 77-38a-302(5)(c)(i) through (iv) and shall enter the reason for its  
117 order on the record.

118 (d) If on appeal the defendant is found not guilty of the criminal activity under  
119 Subsection (6)(a)(i) and that finding is final as defined in Section 76-1-304, the county shall  
120 reimburse the defendant for restitution the defendant paid for costs of incarceration under

121 Subsection (6)(a).

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**Legislative Review Note**  
as of 12-14-07 6:46 AM

**Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel**

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**H.B. 97 - Court-ordered Restitution for Costs of Incarceration**

**Fiscal Note**

2008 General Session

State of Utah

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**State Impact**

Enactment of this bill will not require additional appropriations.

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**Individual, Business and/or Local Impact**

Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.

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