

## SB0159S01 compared with SB0159

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in SB0159 but was deleted in SB0159S01.

inserted text shows text that was not in SB0159 but was inserted into SB0159S01.

**DISCLAIMER:** This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Senator Scott K. Jenkins proposes the following substitute bill:

### BAIL AMENDMENTS

2014 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Scott K. Jenkins**

House Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

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#### LONG TITLE

##### General Description:

This bill allows a court to order bail money to be paid to a judgment creditor.

##### Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ allows the court to order that a judgment creditor be paid from funds posted as bail by a judgment debtor.

##### Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

##### Other Special Clauses:

None

##### Utah Code Sections Affected:

~~{ENACTS}~~ AMENDS:

## SB0159S01 compared with SB0159

~~{77-20-4.1, Utah Code Annotated 1953}~~78B-6-306, as renumbered and amended by  
Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3  
78B-6-311, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3

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

Section 1. Section ~~{77-20-4.1}~~ is enacted to read:

~~77-20-4.1. Court may order bail paid to a judgment creditor.~~

~~(1)~~ 78B-6-306 is amended to read:

78B-6-306. Bail bond -- Form.

(1) When a direction to allow the person arrested to post bail is contained in the warrant of attachment, the person shall be released if bond is posted and the person executes a written promise to appear on the return of the warrant, and abide by the order of the court or judge.

(2) Any bail posted is subject to the provisions of Section 78B-6-311.

Section 2. Section 78B-6-311 is amended to read:

78B-6-311. Damages to party aggrieved.

(1) If an actual loss or injury to a party in an action or special proceeding is caused by the contempt, the court, in lieu of or in addition to the fine or imprisonment imposed for the contempt, may order the person proceeded against to pay the party aggrieved a sum of money sufficient to indemnify [him] and [to] satisfy [his] the aggrieved party's costs and expenses. The court may order that any bail posted by the person proceeded against be used to satisfy all or part of the money ordered to be paid to the aggrieved party. The order and the acceptance of money under it is a bar to an action by the aggrieved party for the loss and injury.

(2) A judgment creditor may request that the court pay bail posted by a judgment debtor to the judgment creditor if:

(a) the judgment debtor owes the judgment creditor funds pursuant to a court-ordered judgment;

(b) the judgment creditor provides the court with a copy of the valid judgment; and

(c) bail was posted in cash, or by credit or debit card.

~~(f2)3~~ Upon receipt of a request by a judgment creditor, the court shall require the judgment debtor to provide either proof of payment or ~~{a reason}~~ good cause why the court

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should not order the forfeiture of bail to then be paid to the judgment creditor. **The court shall find that good cause exists if the judgment debtor provides admissible evidence that the bail was paid by a third party**

~~(3)4~~ The court may, in its discretion, order all or a portion of the funds deposited with the court as bail to be paid to the judgment creditor towards the amount of the judgment. If the amount paid to the court exceeds the amount of the judgment, the court shall refund the excess to the judgment debtor.

~~(4)5~~ Within seven days of the receipt of funds, the judgment creditor shall provide to the judgment debtor an accounting of amounts received and the balance still due, if any.

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**Legislative Review Note**

~~as of 1-15-14 6:44 AM~~

~~Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel~~