

Representative Karianne Lisonbee proposes the following substitute bill:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE MODIFICATIONS

2021 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Karianne Lisonbee

Senate Sponsor: Michael S. Kennedy

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill amends provisions related to sentencing, probation, parole, and court-ordered restitution, fines, fees, and other costs.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ defines and modifies terms;
- ▶ modifies the duties of the Office of State Debt Collection in relation to processing and collecting payments in criminal cases;
- ▶ prohibits the Office of State Debt Collection from assessing interest on certain accounts receivables;
- ▶ amends provisions on interest, fees, and other amounts charged by the Office of State Debt Collection;
- ▶ authorizes the Office of State Debt Collection to make certain rules regarding a payment for a civil judgment of restitution;
- ▶ amends provisions regarding the State Debt Collection Fund;
- ▶ provides that an administrative garnishment order for a civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment of restitution is a continuation of a criminal action;
- ▶ amends provisions regarding a restitution request from the Office for Victims of



- 26 Crime;
- 27 ▶ addresses the collection of an accounts receivable by the Department of Corrections;
- 28 ▶ amends provisions regarding accounts for offenders who are in the custody of the
- 29 Department of Corrections;
- 30 ▶ allows the Department of Corrections to establish a fine for a violation of
- 31 department rules and to require the offender to pay the fine;
- 32 ▶ amends the exceptions to a spendthrift provision of a trust to allow the Office of
- 33 State Debt Collection to obtain a court order for a distribution;
- 34 ▶ amends the orders that a court imposes at sentencing;
- 35 ▶ requires the court to order restitution, and to collect, receive, process, and distribute
- 36 payments for restitution, for a diversion agreement and a plea in abeyance
- 37 agreement;
- 38 ▶ requires a court to order restitution if a defendant does not successfully complete a
- 39 plea in abeyance agreement;
- 40 ▶ reorganizes and renumbers Title 77, Chapter 18, The Judgment;
- 41 ▶ amends provisions on presentence investigation reports;
- 42 ▶ amends provisions on the suspension of a sentence and the terms and conditions of
- 43 probation;
- 44 ▶ amends provisions regarding home confinement for a probationer;
- 45 ▶ amends provisions regarding the termination, revocation, modification, or extension
- 46 of probation;
- 47 ▶ amends provisions regarding standards for supervision and presentence
- 48 investigation reports;
- 49 ▶ requires a court to enter a civil accounts receivable and a civil judgment of
- 50 restitution upon the termination of a defendant's sentence if there is an unpaid
- 51 balance of the defendant's criminal accounts receivable;
- 52 ▶ requires the court to enter a civil accounts receivable and a civil judgment of
- 53 restitution if a defendant does not owe restitution and the defendant's criminal
- 54 accounts receivable is 90 days past due;
- 55 ▶ enacts provisions regarding civil accounts receivables and civil judgments of
- 56 restitution;

- 57 ▶ allows the sentencing court to retain jurisdiction over a defendant's case for certain
- 58 reasons;
- 59 ▶ repeals the authority of the Board of Pardons and Parole to enter an order for
- 60 restitution;
- 61 ▶ allows the Board of Pardons and Parole to remit a criminal accounts receivable and
- 62 modify a payment schedule for a criminal accounts receivable;
- 63 ▶ amends provisions on the conditions for parole;
- 64 ▶ provides that a defendant may be required to pay a criminal accounts receivable
- 65 during incarceration or parole supervision;
- 66 ▶ requires the Board of Pardons and Parole to refer an offender's case to the
- 67 sentencing court if an order for restitution or a criminal accounts receivable has not
- 68 been entered by the court within certain time periods;
- 69 ▶ requires the Board of Pardons and Parole to refer an offender's case to the
- 70 sentencing court for any challenges to the defendant's criminal accounts receivable;
- 71 ▶ provides certain notice requirements for a modification of a criminal accounts
- 72 receivable;
- 73 ▶ allows the Board of Pardons and Parole to enter an order to recover certain
- 74 damages;
- 75 ▶ amends provisions related to extradition costs for a defendant;
- 76 ▶ reorganizes and rennumbers Title 77, Chapter 32a, Criminal Accounts Receivable
- 77 and Defense Costs;
- 78 ▶ enacts provisions relating to criminal accounts receivables;
- 79 ▶ modifies provisions regarding costs that a defendant may be ordered to pay;
- 80 ▶ allows for the remittance or modification of a criminal accounts receivable in
- 81 certain circumstances;
- 82 ▶ provides the requirements for remittance or modification of a criminal accounts
- 83 receivable, or modification of a payment schedule for a criminal accounts
- 84 receivable;
- 85 ▶ provides that certain victim information maintained by the Utah State Courts is
- 86 classified as protected;
- 87 ▶ provides that victim contact information and impact statement is available to the

- 88 Utah State Courts;
- 89 ▶ requires a victim to provide contact information to the court for restitution and
90 hearing purposes;
- 91 ▶ reorganizes and renumbers Title 77, Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act;
- 92 ▶ enacts provisions relating to restitution information collected by a law enforcement
93 agency;
- 94 ▶ enacts provisions relating to a prosecuting attorney's responsibilities for gathering
95 restitution information and depositing restitution money;
- 96 ▶ enacts provisions on the Department of Correction's responsibilities in preparing the
97 presentence investigation report with restitution information;
- 98 ▶ requires a victim to submit certain information in a restitution claim;
- 99 ▶ addresses protecting a victim's identity, and a victim's family's identity, in
100 information submitted to the court for restitution purposes;
- 101 ▶ allows a defendant to view protected, safeguarded, or confidential information about
102 a victim or a victim's family in certain circumstances;
- 103 ▶ amends provisions related to a financial declaration by a defendant;
- 104 ▶ enacts provisions relating to an order for restitution;
- 105 ▶ enacts provisions related to the enforceability, nature, effect, and satisfaction of a
106 civil judgment of restitution and a civil accounts receivable;
- 107 ▶ addresses interest on a civil judgment of restitution and civil accounts receivable;
- 108 ▶ addresses the default or delinquency of a civil accounts receivable and a civil
109 judgment of restitution;
- 110 ▶ provides that a civil judgment of restitution and a civil accounts receivable may not
111 be discharged in bankruptcy;
- 112 ▶ addresses a civil action for restitution by a victim;
- 113 ▶ addresses the priority of payments for a restitution, a criminal accounts receivable, a
114 civil judgment of restitution, and a civil accounts receivable;
- 115 ▶ amends provisions regarding the enforcement and collection of restitution;
- 116 ▶ addresses contempt of court for delinquency or default of a civil accounts receivable
117 or a civil judgment of restitution;
- 118 ▶ repeals statutes relating to restitution, probation, and criminal accounts receivables;

119 and

120 ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

121 **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

122 None

123 **Other Special Clauses:**

124 This bill provides a special effective date.

125 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

126 AMENDS:

127 **17-50-319**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 243

128 **32B-4-305**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 276

129 **58-50-2**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 196

130 **58-50-9**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1995, Chapters 20 and 352

131 **58-50-10**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1995, Chapters 20 and 352

132 **59-10-529**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 270

133 **62A-15-625**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 322

134 **63A-3-501**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapters 129 and 298

135 **63A-3-502**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapters 56 and 304

136 **63A-3-504**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 79

137 **63A-3-505**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 192

138 **63A-3-507**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 269

139 **63I-1-263**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 82, 152, 154, 199, 230,

140 303, 322, 336, 354, 360, 375, 405 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws

141 of Utah 2020, Chapter 360

142 **63M-7-303**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 414

143 **63M-7-305**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapters 158 and 191

144 **63M-7-502**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 149 and 230

145 **63M-7-503**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 149

146 **63M-7-513**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 149

147 **64-13-1**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 243

148 **64-13-6**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 200

149 **64-13-21**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 27

- 150 [64-13-23](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2002, Chapter 140
- 151 [64-13-33](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 258
- 152 [64-13e-102](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 354 and 410
- 153 [75-7-503](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 116
- 154 [76-2-404](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 47
- 155 [76-3-208](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 222
- 156 [76-3-301.5](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 1988, Chapter 152
- 157 [76-3-406](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
- 158 [76-6-107.1](#), as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
- 159 [76-6-111](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 345
- 160 [76-6-206.2](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 344
- 161 [76-6-206.3](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 270
- 162 [76-6-1102](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 258
- 163 [76-6-1105](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 221
- 164 [76-10-1204](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 345
- 165 [76-10-1205](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 337
- 166 [76-10-1206](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 189 and 382
- 167 [76-10-1214](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 1990, Chapter 163
- 168 [76-10-1228](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 123
- 169 [77-1-3](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 412
- 170 [77-2-2](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15
- 171 [77-2-5](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15
- 172 [77-2a-1](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 1993, Chapter 82
- 173 [77-2a-3](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 3, 339, and 382
- 174 [77-7-5](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 406
- 175 [77-7-21](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 185
- 176 [77-19-10](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 47
- 177 [77-20-4](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 185
- 178 [77-20b-101](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 185
- 179 [77-27-1](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 412
- 180 [77-27-2](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 352 and 373

- 181 [77-27-5](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 148
- 182 [77-27-11](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 334
- 183 [77-30-24](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 1987, Chapter 107
- 184 [77-37-3](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 232
- 185 [77-37-5](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
- 186 [77-38-3](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 223
- 187 [77-38-15](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 26
- 188 [77-40-102](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 354
- 189 [77-40-105](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 177 and 218
- 190 [78A-2-214](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 79
- 191 [78A-2-231](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 12
- 192 [78B-2-115](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
- 193 [78B-5-502](#), as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
- 194 [78B-5-505](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 425
- 195 [78B-6-317](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
- 196 [78B-7-804](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 142

197 ENACTS:

- 198 [77-18-101](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 199 [77-18-102](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 200 [77-18-103](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 201 [77-18-105](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 202 [77-18-106](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 203 [77-18-107](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 204 [77-18-108](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 205 [77-18-109](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 206 [77-18-114](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 207 [77-18-118](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 208 [77-27-6.1](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 209 [77-32b-101](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 210 [77-32b-103](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 211 [77-32b-105](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953

- 212 [77-32b-106](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 213 [77-38b-201](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 214 [77-38b-202](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 215 [77-38b-203](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 216 [77-38b-205](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 217 [77-38b-301](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 218 [77-38b-302](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 219 [77-38b-303](#), Utah Code Annotated 1953

220 REPEALS AND REENACTS:

- 221 [76-3-201](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304

222 RENUMBERS AND AMENDS:

- 223 [77-2-2.1](#), (Renumbered from 77-2-1, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15)
- 224 [77-2-2.2](#), (Renumbered from 77-2-1.1, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1992, Chapter 33)
- 225 [77-2-2.3](#), (Renumbered from 77-2-1.2, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 151)
- 226 [77-18-104](#), (Renumbered from 77-18-1.1, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016,
- 227 Chapter 158)
- 228 [77-18-110](#), (Renumbered from 77-18-3, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008,
- 229 Chapter 3)
- 230 [77-18-111](#), (Renumbered from 77-18-4, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1994,
- 231 Chapter 13)
- 232 [77-18-112](#), (Renumbered from 77-18-5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1994,
- 233 Chapter 13)
- 234 [77-18-113](#), (Renumbered from 77-18-5.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015,
- 235 Chapter 47)
- 236 [77-18-115](#), (Renumbered from 77-18-6.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1997, Chapter
- 237 223)
- 238 [77-18-116](#), (Renumbered from 77-18-7, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15)
- 239 [77-18-117](#), (Renumbered from 77-18-8, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15)
- 240 [77-32b-102](#), (Renumbered from 77-32a-101, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter
- 241 304)
- 242 [77-32b-104](#), (Renumbered from 77-32a-107, as renumbered and amended by Laws of

243 Utah 2017, Chapter 304)
244 [77-32b-107](#), (Renumbered from 77-32a-110, as renumbered and amended by Laws of
245 Utah 2017, Chapter 304)
246 [77-38b-101](#), (Renumbered from 77-38a-101, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2001, Chapter
247 137)
248 [77-38b-102](#), (Renumbered from 77-38a-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
249 Chapter 214)
250 [77-38b-204](#), (Renumbered from 77-38a-204, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter
251 74)
252 [77-38b-304](#), (Renumbered from 77-38a-404, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
253 Chapter 214)
254 [77-38b-401](#), (Renumbered from 77-38a-502, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2001, Chapter
255 137)
256 [77-38b-402](#), (Renumbered from 77-38a-601, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009,
257 Chapter 265)
258 REPEALS:
259 [76-6-412.5](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 187
260 [77-18-1](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 209, 299, and 354
261 [77-18-6](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
262 [77-27-6](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 223
263 [77-32a-102](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapters 136 and 281
264 [77-32a-103](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
265 [77-32a-104](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
266 [77-32a-105](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
267 [77-32a-106](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
268 [77-32a-108](#), as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
269 [77-32a-109](#), as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304
270 [77-38a-201](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2001, Chapter 137
271 [77-38a-202](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
272 [77-38a-203](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 74
273 [77-38a-301](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304

274 [77-38a-302](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
 275 [77-38a-401](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 281
 276 [77-38a-402](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2001, Chapter 137
 277 [77-38a-403](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2001, Chapter 137
 278 [77-38a-501](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 304



279
280 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

281 Section 1. Section **17-50-319** is amended to read:

282 **17-50-319. County charges enumerated.**

283 (1) County charges are:

284 (a) [~~those~~] charges incurred against the county by any law;

285 (b) the necessary expenses of the county attorney or district attorney incurred in
286 criminal cases arising in the county, and all other expenses necessarily incurred by the county
287 or district attorney in the prosecution of criminal cases, except jury and witness fees;

288 (c) the expenses of medical care as described in Section [17-22-8](#), and other expenses
289 necessarily incurred in the support of persons charged with or convicted of a criminal offense
290 and committed to the county jail, except as provided in Subsection (2);

291 (d) for a county not within the state district court administrative system, the sum
292 required by law to be paid jurors in civil cases;

293 (e) all charges and accounts for services rendered by any justice court judge for
294 services in the trial and examination of persons charged with a criminal offense not otherwise
295 provided for by law;

296 (f) the contingent expenses necessarily incurred for the use and benefit of the county;

297 (g) every other sum directed by law to be raised for any county purposes under the
298 direction of the county legislative body or declared a county charge;

299 (h) the fees of constables for services rendered in criminal cases;

300 (i) the necessary expenses of the sheriff and deputies incurred in civil and criminal
301 cases arising in the county, and all other expenses necessarily incurred by the sheriff and
302 deputies in performing the duties imposed upon them by law;

303 (j) the sums required by law to be paid by the county to jurors and witnesses serving at
304 inquests and in criminal cases in justice courts; and

305 (k) subject to Subsection (2), expenses incurred by a health care facility or provider in
306 providing medical services, treatment, hospitalization, or related transportation, at the request
307 of a county sheriff for:

- 308 (i) persons booked into a county jail on a charge of a criminal offense; or
- 309 (ii) persons convicted of a criminal offense and committed to a county jail.

310 (2) (a) Expenses described in Subsections (1)(c) and (1)(k) are a charge to the county
311 only to the extent that they exceed any private insurance in effect that covers ~~[those expenses]~~
312 the expenses described in Subsections (1)(c) and (1)(k).

313 (b) The county may collect costs of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and related
314 transportation provided to the person described in Subsection (1)(k) who has the resources or
315 the ability to pay, subject to the following priorities for payment:

- 316 (i) first priority shall be given to restitution; and
- 317 (ii) second priority shall be given to family support obligations.

318 (c) A county may seek reimbursement from a person described in Subsection (1)(k) for
319 expenses incurred by the county in behalf of the inmate for medical care, treatment,
320 hospitalization, or related transportation by:

321 (i) deducting the cost from the inmate's cash account on deposit with the detention
322 facility during the inmate's incarceration or during a subsequent incarceration if the subsequent
323 incarceration occurs within the same county and the incarceration is within 10 years of the date
324 of the expense in behalf of the inmate;

325 (ii) placing a lien for the amount of the expense against the inmate's personal property
326 held by the jail; and

327 (iii) adding the amount of expenses incurred to any other amount owed by the inmate
328 to the jail upon the inmate's release~~[-as allowed under Subsection 76-3-201(6)(a):]~~ in
329 accordance with Subsection 76-3-201(4)(d).

330 (d) An inmate who receives medical care, treatment, hospitalization, or related
331 transportation shall cooperate with the jail facility seeking payment or reimbursement under
332 this section for the inmate's expenses.

333 (e) If there is no contract between a county jail and a health care facility or provider
334 that establishes a fee schedule for medical services rendered, expenses under Subsection (1)(k)
335 shall be commensurate with:

336 (i) for a health care facility, the current noncapitated state Medicaid rates; and
337 (ii) for a health care provider, 65% of the amount that would be paid to the health care
338 provider:

339 (A) under the Public Employees' Benefit and Insurance Program, created in Section
340 49-20-103; and

341 (B) if the person receiving the medical service were a covered employee under the
342 Public Employees' Benefit and Insurance Program.

343 (f) Subsection (1)(k) does not apply to expenses of a person held at the jail at the
344 request of an agency of the United States.

345 (g) A county that receives information from the Public Employees' Benefit and
346 Insurance Program to enable the county to calculate the amount to be paid to a health care
347 provider under Subsection (2)(e)(ii) shall keep that information confidential.

348 Section 2. Section 32B-4-305 is amended to read:

349 **32B-4-305. Additional criminal penalties.**

350 (1) (a) ~~[For purposes of this section]~~ As used in this section, "business entity" means a
351 corporation, partnership, association, limited liability company, or similar entity.

352 (b) In addition to the penalties provided in Title 76, Chapter 3, Punishments, this
353 section applies.

354 (2) Upon a defendant's conviction of an offense defined in this title, the court may
355 order the defendant to ~~[make restitution or pay costs in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 32a,~~
356 ~~Criminal Accounts Receivable and Defense Costs.]~~ pay restitution or costs in accordance with
357 Subsection 76-3-201(4).

358 (3) (a) Upon a business entity's conviction of an offense defined in this title, and a
359 failure of the business entity to pay a fine imposed upon it:

360 (i) if it is a domestic business entity, the powers, rights, and privileges of the business
361 entity may be suspended or revoked; and

362 (ii) if it is a foreign business entity, it forfeits its right to do intrastate business in this
363 state.

364 (b) The department shall transmit the name of a business entity described in Subsection
365 (3)(a) to the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code. Upon receipt of the information,
366 the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code shall immediately record the action in a

367 manner that makes the information available to the public.

368 (c) A suspension, revocation, or forfeiture under this Subsection (3) is effective from
369 the day on which the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code records the information.

370 (d) A certificate of the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code is prima facie
371 evidence of a suspension, revocation, or forfeiture.

372 (e) This section may not be construed as affecting, limiting, or restricting a proceeding
373 that otherwise may be taken for the imposition of any other punishment or the modes of
374 enforcement or recovery of fines or penalties.

375 (4) (a) Upon the conviction of a business entity required to have a business license to
376 operate its business activities, or upon the conviction of any of its staff of any offense defined
377 in this title, with the knowledge, consent, or acquiescence of the business entity, the department
378 shall forward a copy of the judgment of conviction to the appropriate governmental entity
379 responsible for issuing and revoking the business license.

380 (b) A governmental entity that receives a copy of a judgment under this Subsection (4)
381 may institute appropriate proceedings to revoke the business license.

382 (c) Upon revocation under this Subsection (4), a governmental entity may not issue a
383 business license to the business entity for at least one year from the date of revocation.

384 (d) Upon the conviction for a second or other offense, the governmental entity may not
385 issue a business license for at least two years from the date of revocation.

386 (5) (a) Upon conviction of one of the following of an offense defined in this title, the
387 department shall forward a certified copy of the judgment of conviction to the Division of
388 Occupational and Professional Licensing:

389 (i) a health care practitioner; or

390 (ii) an individual licensed as a veterinarian under Title 58, Chapter 28, Veterinary
391 Practice Act.

392 (b) The Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing may bring a proceeding
393 in accordance with Title 58, Occupations and Professions, to revoke the license issued under
394 Title 58, Occupations and Professions, of an individual described in Subsection (5)(a).

395 (c) Upon revocation of a license under Subsection (5)(b):

396 (i) the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing may not issue a license to
397 the individual under Title 58, Occupations and Professions, for at least one year from the date

398 of revocation; and

399 (ii) if the individual is convicted of a second or subsequent offense, the Division of
400 Occupational and Professional Licensing may not issue a license to the individual under Title
401 58, Occupations and Professions, for at least two years from the date of revocation.

402 Section 3. Section **58-50-2** is amended to read:

403 **58-50-2. Definitions.**

404 In addition to the definitions in Section **58-1-102**, as used in this chapter:

405 (1) "Board" means the Private Probation Provider Licensing Board created in Section
406 **58-50-3**.

407 (2) "Court" means the particular court [~~which~~] that orders probation in a case.

408 (3) "Private probation" means the preparation of presentence investigation reports and
409 the performance of supervision services by a private probation provider and funded by a
410 court-ordered fee, to be paid by the defendant, [~~pursuant to Section 77-18-1~~] in accordance
411 with Subsection 77-18-105(6)(a)(vii).

412 (4) (a) "Private probation provider" means any private individual preparing presentence
413 investigation reports or providing probation supervision [~~pursuant to~~] in accordance with a
414 court order under Section [~~77-18-1~~] 77-18-105 and who is licensed under this chapter, and
415 whose services are limited to minor offenses and misdemeanor violations.

416 (b) A private probation provider does not have the authority of a peace officer.

417 (5) "Unprofessional conduct" as defined in Section **58-1-501** and as may be further
418 defined by rule includes:

419 (a) failure to disclose any financial or personal interest or prior relationship with parties
420 that affects the private probation provider's impartiality or otherwise constitutes a conflict of
421 interest;

422 (b) providing contract probation services when any financial or personal interest or
423 prior relationship with parties affects the private probation provider's impartiality or otherwise
424 constitutes an actual conflict of interest;

425 (c) failure to clearly define to the offender the services provided by the private
426 probation provider, the rules of conduct, the criteria used, and the fees charged;

427 (d) failure to provide adequate supervision, or supervision as ordered by the court, as
428 determined by the division in collaboration with the board; and

429 (e) failure to comply with the standards specified in Section 58-50-9.

430 Section 4. Section 58-50-9 is amended to read:

431 **58-50-9. Standards of conduct for private probation providers.**

432 The private probation provider:

433 (1) shall maintain impartiality toward all parties;

434 (2) shall ensure that all parties understand the nature of the process, the procedure, the
435 particular role of the private probation provider, and the parties' relationship to the private
436 probation provider;

437 (3) shall maintain confidentiality or, in cases where confidentiality is not protected, the
438 private probation provider shall so advise the parties;

439 (4) shall disclose any circumstance that may create or give the appearance of a conflict
440 of interest and any circumstance that may reasonably raise a question as to the private
441 probation provider's impartiality; if the contract probation supervisor perceives or believes a
442 conflict of interest to exist, the contract probation supervisor shall refrain from entering into
443 those probation services;

444 (5) shall adhere to the standards regarding private probation services adopted by the
445 licensing board;

446 (6) shall comply with orders of court and perform services as directed by judges in
447 individual cases; and

448 (7) shall perform duties established under Section ~~[77-18-1]~~ 77-18-105, as ordered by
449 the court.

450 Section 5. Section 58-50-10 is amended to read:

451 **58-50-10. Exceptions from licensure.**

452 In addition to the exemptions from licensure in Section 58-1-307, the following persons
453 may engage in probation supervision services subject to the stated circumstances and
454 limitations without being licensed under this chapter:

455 (1) employees of the Department of Corrections while performing probation services as
456 part of their normal duties and responsibilities;

457 (2) members of the armed forces and employees, agents, or representatives of the
458 federal government while acting in their official capacity; and

459 (3) agencies of local government~~[, pursuant to Section 77-18-1]~~ in accordance with

460 Section 77-18-105.

461 Section 6. Section **59-10-529** is amended to read:

462 **59-10-529. Overpayment of tax -- Credits -- Refunds.**

463 (1) If there has been an overpayment of any tax imposed by this chapter, the amount of
464 overpayment is credited as follows:

465 (a) against an income tax due from a taxpayer;

466 (b) against:

467 (i) the amount of a judgment against a taxpayer, including a final judgment or order
468 requiring payment of a fine or of restitution to a victim under Title 77, Chapter [38a] 38b,
469 Crime Victims Restitution Act, obtained through due process of law by an entity of state or
470 local government; or

471 (ii) subject to Subsection (4)(a)(i), a child support obligation that is due or past due, as
472 determined by the Office of Recovery Services in the Department of Human Services and after
473 notice and an opportunity for an adjudicative proceeding, as provided in Subsection (4)(a)(iii);
474 or

475 (c) subject to Subsections (3), (5), (6), and (7), as bail to ensure the appearance of a
476 taxpayer before the appropriate authority to resolve an outstanding warrant against the taxpayer
477 for which bail is due, if a court of competent jurisdiction has not approved an alternative form
478 of payment.

479 (2) If a balance remains after an overpayment is credited in accordance with Subsection
480 (1), the balance shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

481 (3) Bail described in Subsection (1)(c) may be applied to any fine or forfeiture:

482 (a) that is due and related to a warrant that is outstanding on or after February 16, 1984;
483 and

484 (b) in accordance with Subsections (5) and (6).

485 (4) (a) The amount of an overpayment may be credited against an obligation described
486 in Subsection (1)(b)(ii) if the Office of Recovery Services has sent written notice to the
487 taxpayer's last-known address or the address on file under Section 62A-11-304.4, stating:

488 (i) the amount of child support that is due or past due as of the date of the notice or
489 other specified date;

490 (ii) that any overpayment shall be applied to reduce the amount of due or past-due child

491 support specified in the notice; and

492 (iii) that the taxpayer may contest the amount of past-due child support specified in the
493 notice by filing a written request for an adjudicative proceeding with the office within 15 days
494 of the notice being sent.

495 (b) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the
496 Office of Recovery Services shall establish rules to implement this Subsection (4), including
497 procedures, in accordance with the other provisions of this section, to ensure:

498 (i) prompt reimbursement to a taxpayer of any amount of an overpayment that was
499 credited against a child support obligation in error; and

500 (ii) prompt distribution of properly credited funds to the obligee parent.

501 (5) The amount of an overpayment may be credited against bail described in
502 Subsection (1)(c) if:

503 (a) a court has issued a warrant for the arrest of the taxpayer for failure to post bail,
504 appear, or otherwise satisfy the terms of a citation, summons, or court order; and

505 (b) a notice of intent to apply the overpayment as bail on the issued warrant has been
506 sent to the taxpayer's current address on file with the commission.

507 (6) (a) (i) The commission shall deliver an overpayment applied as bail to the court that
508 issued the warrant of arrest.

509 (ii) The clerk of the court is authorized to endorse the check or commission warrant of
510 payment on behalf of the payees and deposit the money in the court treasury.

511 (b) (i) The court receiving an overpayment applied as bail shall order withdrawal of the
512 warrant for arrest of the taxpayer if:

513 (A) the case is a case for which a personal appearance of the taxpayer is not required;
514 and

515 (B) the dollar amount of the overpayment represents the full dollar amount of bail.

516 (ii) In a case except for a case described in Subsection (6)(b)(i):

517 (A) the court receiving the overpayment applied as bail is not required to order the
518 withdrawal of the warrant of arrest of the taxpayer during the 40-day period; and

519 (B) the taxpayer may be arrested on the warrant.

520 (c) (i) If a taxpayer fails to respond to the notice required by Subsection (5)(b), or to
521 resolve the warrant within 40 days after the notice is sent under Subsection (5)(b), the

522 overpayment applied as bail is forfeited.

523 (ii) A court may issue another warrant or allow the original warrant to remain in force
524 if:

525 (A) the taxpayer has not complied with an order of the court;

526 (B) the taxpayer has failed to appear and respond to a criminal charge for which a
527 personal appearance is required; or

528 (C) the taxpayer has paid partial but not full bail in a case for which a personal
529 appearance is not required.

530 (d) If the alleged violations named in a warrant are later resolved in favor of the
531 taxpayer, the bail amount shall be remitted to the taxpayer.

532 (7) The fine and bail forfeiture provisions of this section apply to all warrants, fines,
533 fees, and surcharges issued in cases charging a taxpayer with a felony, a misdemeanor, or an
534 infraction described in this section, which are outstanding on or after February 16, 1984.

535 (8) If the amount allowed as a credit for tax withheld from a taxpayer exceeds the tax
536 to which the credit relates, the excess is considered an overpayment.

537 (9) (a) Subject to Subsection (9)(b), a taxpayer shall claim a credit or refund of an
538 overpayment that is attributable to a net operating loss carry back or carry forward within three
539 years after the day on which the return for the taxable year of the net operating loss is due.

540 (b) The three-year period described in Subsection (9)(a) shall be extended by any
541 extension of time provided in statute for filing the return described in Subsection (9)(a).

542 (10) If there is no tax liability for a period in which an amount is paid under this
543 chapter, the amount is an overpayment.

544 (11) If a tax under this chapter is assessed or collected after the expiration of the
545 applicable period of limitation, that amount is an overpayment.

546 (12) (a) A taxpayer may file a claim for a credit or refund of an overpayment within
547 two years after the day on which a notice of change, notice of correction, or amended return is
548 required to be filed with the commission if the taxpayer is required to:

549 (i) report a change or correction in income reported on the taxpayer's federal income
550 tax return;

551 (ii) report a change or correction that is treated in the same manner as if the change or
552 correction were an overpayment for federal income tax purposes; or

553 (iii) file an amended return with the commission.

554 (b) If a report or amended return is not filed within 90 days after the day on which the
555 report or amended return is due, interest on any resulting refund or credit ceases to accrue after
556 the 90-day period.

557 (c) The amount of the credit or refund may not exceed the amount of the reduction in
558 tax attributable to the federal change, correction, or items amended on the taxpayer's amended
559 federal income tax return.

560 (d) Except as provided in Subsection (12)(a), this Subsection (12) does not affect the
561 amount or the time within which a claim for credit or refund may be filed.

562 (13) A credit or refund may not be allowed or made if an overpayment is less than \$1.

563 (14) In the case of an overpayment of tax by an employer under Part 4, Withholding of
564 Tax, an employer shall receive a refund or credit only to the extent that the amount of the
565 overpayment is not deducted and withheld from wages under this chapter.

566 (15) (a) If a taxpayer that is allowed a refund under this chapter dies, the commission
567 may make payment to the personal representative of the taxpayer's estate.

568 (b) If there is no personal representative of the taxpayer's estate, the commission may
569 make payment to those persons that establish entitlement to inherit the property of the decedent
570 in the proportions established in Title 75, Utah Uniform Probate Code.

571 (16) If an overpayment relates to a change in net income described in Subsection
572 59-10-536(2)(a), a credit may be allowed or a refund paid any time before the expiration of the
573 period within which a deficiency may be assessed.

574 (17) An overpayment of a tax imposed by this chapter shall accrue interest at the rate
575 and in the manner prescribed in Section 59-1-402.

576 (18) A pass-through entity may claim a refund of qualifying excess withholding in
577 accordance with Section 59-10-1403.3 in lieu of a pass-through entity taxpayer claiming a tax
578 credit under Section 59-7-614.4 or Section 59-10-1103.

579 Section 7. Section 62A-15-625 is amended to read:

580 **62A-15-625. Voluntary admission of adults.**

581 (1) A local mental health authority, a designee of a local mental health authority, or
582 another mental health facility may admit for observation, diagnosis, care, and treatment an
583 adult who applies for voluntary admission and who has a mental illness or exhibits the

584 symptoms of a mental illness.

585 (2) No adult may be committed to a local mental health authority against that adult's
586 will except as provided in this chapter.

587 (3) An adult may be voluntarily admitted to a local mental health authority for
588 treatment at the Utah State Hospital as a condition of probation or stay of sentence only after
589 the requirements of [~~Subsection 77-18-1(13)~~] Section 77-18-106 have been met.

590 Section 8. Section **63A-3-501** is amended to read:

591 **63A-3-501. Definitions.**

592 As used in this part:

593 (1) (a) "Accounts receivable" or "receivables" means any amount due to a state agency
594 from an entity for which payment has not been received by the state agency that is servicing the
595 debt.

596 (b) "Accounts receivable" includes:

597 (i) unpaid fees, licenses, taxes, loans, overpayments, fines, forfeitures, surcharges,
598 costs, contracts, interest, penalties, [~~restitution to victims;~~] third-party claims, sale of goods,
599 sale of services, claims, and damages[-];

600 (ii) a civil accounts receivable; and

601 (iii) a civil judgment of restitution.

602 (c) "Accounts receivable" does not include a criminal accounts receivable.

603 (2) "Administrative offset" means:

604 (a) a reduction of an individual's tax refund or other payments due to the individual to
605 reduce or eliminate accounts receivable that the individual owes to a state agency; and

606 (b) a reduction of an entity's tax refund or other payments due to the entity to reduce or
607 eliminate accounts receivable that the entity owes to a state agency.

608 (3) "Civil accounts receivable" means the same as that term is defined in Section
609 77-32b-102.

610 (4) "Civil judgment of restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section
611 77-32b-102.

612 (5) "Criminal accounts receivable" means the same as that term is defined in Section
613 77-32b-102.

614 [~~(3)~~] (6) "Entity" means an individual, a corporation, partnership, or other organization

615 that pays taxes to₂ or does business₂ with the state.

616 ~~[(4)]~~ (7) "Office" means the Office of State Debt Collection [~~established by this part~~]
617 created in Section 63A-3-502.

618 ~~[(5)]~~ (8) "Past due" means any accounts receivable that the state has not received by the
619 payment due date.

620 ~~[(6)]~~ (9) "Political subdivision" means the same as that term is defined in Section
621 63G-7-102.

622 ~~[(7)] "Restitution to victims" means restitution ordered by a court to be paid to a victim~~
623 ~~of an offense in a criminal or juvenile proceeding.]~~

624 (10) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-38b-102.

625 ~~[(8)]~~ (11) (a) "State agency" includes:

626 (i) an executive branch agency;

627 (ii) the legislative branch of state government; and

628 (iii) the judicial branches of state government, including justice courts.

629 (b) "State agency" does not include:

630 (i) any institution of higher education;

631 (ii) except in Subsection 63A-3-502(7)(g), the State Tax Commission; or

632 (iii) the administrator of the Uninsured Employers' Fund appointed by the Labor

633 Commissioner under Section 34A-2-704, solely for the purposes of collecting money required
634 to be deposited into the Uninsured Employers' Fund under:

635 (A) Section 34A-1-405;

636 (B) Title 34A, Chapter 2, Workers' Compensation Act; or

637 (C) Title 34A, Chapter 3, Utah Occupational Disease Act.

638 ~~[(9)]~~ (12) "Writing-off" means the removal of an accounts receivable from an agency's
639 accounts receivable records but does not necessarily eliminate further collection efforts.

640 Section 9. Section 63A-3-502 is amended to read:

641 **63A-3-502. Office of State Debt Collection created -- Duties.**

642 (1) The state and each state agency shall comply with:

643 (a) the requirements of this chapter; and

644 (b) any rules established by the Office of State Debt Collection.

645 (2) There is created the Office of State Debt Collection in the Division of Finance.

- 646 (3) The office shall:
- 647 (a) have overall responsibility for collecting and managing state receivables;
- 648 (b) assist the Division of Finance to develop consistent policies governing the
- 649 collection and management of state receivables;
- 650 (c) oversee and monitor state receivables to ensure that state agencies are:
- 651 (i) implementing all appropriate collection methods;
- 652 (ii) following established receivables guidelines; and
- 653 (iii) accounting for and reporting receivables in the appropriate manner;
- 654 (d) assist the Division of Finance to develop policies, procedures, and guidelines for
- 655 accounting, reporting, and collecting money owed to the state;
- 656 (e) provide information, training, and technical assistance to each state agency on
- 657 various collection-related topics;
- 658 (f) write an inclusive receivables management and collection manual for use by each
- 659 state agency;
- 660 (g) prepare quarterly and annual reports of the state's receivables;
- 661 (h) create or coordinate a state accounts receivable database;
- 662 (i) develop reasonable criteria to gauge state agencies' efforts in maintaining an
- 663 effective accounts receivable program;
- 664 (j) identify any state agency that is not making satisfactory progress toward
- 665 implementing collection techniques and improving accounts receivable collections;
- 666 (k) coordinate information, systems, and procedures between each state agency to
- 667 maximize the collection of past-due accounts receivable;
- 668 (l) establish an automated cash receipt process between each state agency;
- 669 (m) assist the Division of Finance to establish procedures for writing off accounts
- 670 receivable for accounting and collection purposes;
- 671 (n) establish standard time limits after which an agency will delegate responsibility to
- 672 collect state receivables to the office or ~~[its]~~ the office's designee;
- 673 (o) be a real party in interest for:
- 674 (i) an account receivable referred to the office by any state agency ~~[or for any~~
- 675 ~~restitution to victims referred to the office]~~; and
- 676 (ii) a civil judgment of restitution entered on a civil judgment docket by a court; ~~[and]~~

677 (p) allocate money collected for ~~judgments registered under Section 77-18-6~~ a
678 judgment entered on the civil judgment docket under Section [77-18-114](#) in accordance with
679 Sections [51-9-402](#), [63A-3-506](#), and [78A-5-110](#)~~[:]~~; and

680 (q) if a criminal accounts receivable is transferred to the office under Subsection
681 77-32b-103(2)(a)(ii), receive, process, and distribute payments for the criminal accounts
682 receivable.

683 (4) The office may:

684 (a) recommend to the Legislature new laws to enhance collection of past-due accounts
685 by state agencies;

686 (b) collect accounts receivables for higher education entities, if the higher education
687 entity agrees;

688 (c) prepare a request for proposal for consulting services to:

689 (i) analyze the state's receivable management and collection efforts; and

690 (ii) identify improvements needed to further enhance the state's effectiveness in
691 collecting its receivables;

692 (d) contract with private or state agencies to collect past-due accounts;

693 (e) perform other appropriate and cost-effective coordinating work directly related to
694 collection of state receivables;

695 (f) obtain access to records and databases of any state agency that are necessary to the
696 duties of the office by following the procedures and requirements of Section [63G-2-206](#),
697 including the financial ~~[disclosure form described in Section 77-38a-204]~~ declaration form
698 described in Section [77-38b-204](#);

699 (g) collect interest and fees related to the collection of receivables under this chapter,
700 and establish, by following the procedures and requirements of Section [63J-1-504](#):

701 (i) a fee to cover the administrative costs of collection~~[:]~~ on accounts administered by
702 the office;

703 (ii) a late penalty fee that may not be more than 10% of the account receivable on
704 accounts administered by the office;

705 (iii) an interest charge that is:

706 (A) the postjudgment interest rate established by Section [15-1-4](#) in judgments
707 established by the courts; or

708 (B) not more than 2% above the prime rate as of July 1 of each fiscal year for accounts
709 receivable for which no court judgment has been entered; and

710 (iv) fees to collect accounts receivable for higher education;

711 (h) collect reasonable attorney fees and reasonable costs of collection that are related to
712 the collection of receivables under this chapter;

713 (i) make rules that allow accounts receivable to be collected over a reasonable period
714 of time and under certain conditions with credit cards;

715 ~~[(j) file a satisfaction of judgment in the court by following the procedures and
716 requirements of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure;]~~

717 [(j) for a case that is referred to the office or in which the office is a judgment creditor,
718 file a motion or other document related to the office or the accounts receivable in that case,
719 including a satisfaction of judgment, in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure;

720 (k) ensure that judgments for which the office is the judgment creditor are renewed, as
721 necessary;

722 (l) notwithstanding Section 63G-2-206, share records obtained under Subsection (4)(f)
723 with private sector vendors under contract with the state to assist state agencies in collecting
724 debts owed to the state agencies without changing the classification of any private, controlled,
725 or protected record into a public record;

726 (m) enter into written agreements with other governmental agencies to obtain and share
727 information for the purpose of collecting state accounts receivable ~~[and restitution for victims];~~
728 and

729 (n) collect accounts receivable for a political subdivision of the state~~;~~ if the political
730 subdivision enters into an agreement or contract with the office under Title 11, Chapter 13,
731 Interlocal Cooperation Act, for the office to collect the political subdivision's accounts
732 receivable.

733 (5) The office shall ensure that:

734 (a) a record obtained by the office or a private sector vendor ~~[as referred to in]~~ under
735 Subsection (4)(l):

736 (i) is used only for the limited purpose of collecting accounts receivable; and

737 (ii) is subject to federal, state, and local agency records restrictions; and

738 (b) any person employed by, or formerly employed by, the office or a private sector

739 vendor as referred to in Subsection (4)(l) is subject to:

740 (i) the same duty of confidentiality with respect to the record imposed by law on
741 officers and employees of the state agency from which the record was obtained; and

742 (ii) any civil or criminal penalties imposed by law for violations of lawful access to a
743 private, controlled, or protected record.

744 (6) (a) The office shall collect [~~accounts receivable~~] a civil accounts receivable or a
745 civil judgment of restitution ordered by a court as a result of prosecution for a criminal offense
746 that have been transferred to the office under [~~Section 77-32a-102~~] Subsection 77-18-114(1) or
747 (2).

748 (b) The office may not assess:

749 (i) the interest charge established by the office under Subsection (4) on an account
750 receivable subject to the postjudgment interest rate established by Section 15-1-4[-]; and

751 (ii) an interest charge on a criminal accounts receivable that is transferred to the office
752 under Subsection 77-32b-103(2)(a)(ii).

753 (7) The office shall require a state agency to:

754 (a) transfer collection responsibilities to the office or [~~its~~] the office's designee
755 according to time limits established by the office;

756 (b) make annual progress towards implementing collection techniques and improved
757 accounts receivable collections;

758 (c) use the state's accounts receivable system or develop systems that are adequate to
759 properly account for and report [~~their~~] the state's receivables;

760 (d) develop and implement internal policies and procedures that comply with the
761 collections policies and guidelines established by the office;

762 (e) provide internal accounts receivable training to staff involved in the management
763 and collection of receivables as a supplement to statewide training;

764 (f) bill for and make initial collection efforts of its receivables up to the time the
765 accounts must be transferred; and

766 (g) submit quarterly receivable reports to the office that identify the age, collection
767 status, and funding source of each receivable.

768 (8) All interest, fees, and other amounts authorized to be [~~charged~~] collected by the
769 office under Subsection (4)(g):

- 770 (a) are penalties that may be charged by the office; [~~and~~]
771 (b) do not require an order from a court for the office to assess or collect;
772 [~~(b)~~] (c) are not compensation for actual pecuniary loss[-];
773 (d) for a civil accounts receivable:
774 (i) begin to accrue on the day on which the civil accounts receivable is entered on the
775 civil judgment docket under Subsection 77-18-114(1) or (2); and
776 (ii) may be collected as part of the civil accounts receivable;
777 (e) for a civil judgment of restitution:
778 (i) begin to accrue on the day on which the civil judgment of restitution is entered on
779 the civil judgment docket under Subsection 77-18-114(1); and
780 (ii) may be collected as part of the civil judgment of restitution;
781 (f) for all other accounts receivable:
782 (i) begin to accrue on the day on which the accounts receivable is transferred to the
783 office, even if there is no court order on the day on which the accounts receivable is
784 transferred; and
785 (ii) may be collected as part of the accounts receivable; and
786 (g) may be waived by:
787 (i) the office; or
788 (ii) if the interest, fee, or other amount is charged in error, the court.
789 Section 10. Section 63A-3-504 is amended to read:
790 **63A-3-504. Rulemaking authority -- Collection techniques.**
791 In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the
792 office shall make rules:
793 (1) providing details, as necessary, for the distribution of debts collected in accordance
794 with the priorities under Subsection 63A-3-505(3); [~~and~~]
795 (2) to govern collection techniques, which may include the use of:
796 (a) credit reporting bureaus;
797 (b) collection agencies;
798 (c) garnishments;
799 (d) liens;
800 (e) judgments; and

801 (f) administrative offsets[-]; and
802 (3) establishing that any portion of a payment for a civil judgment of restitution be
803 credited to principal first and, if the principal amount owed for the civil judgment of restitution
804 has been satisfied, the remainder of the payment be credited to interest that has accrued on the
805 principal.

806 Section 11. Section **63A-3-505** is amended to read:

807 **63A-3-505. State Debt Collection Fund.**

808 (1) There is created an expendable special revenue fund entitled the "State Debt
809 Collection Fund."

810 (2) The fund consists of:

811 (a) all amounts appropriated to the fund under this chapter;

812 (b) fees and interest established by the office under Subsection **63A-3-502(4)(g)**; and

813 (c) except as otherwise provided by law, all postjudgment interest collected by the
814 office or the state, except postjudgment interest on [~~restitution~~] a civil judgment of restitution.

815 (3) Money in this fund shall be used to pay for:

816 (a) the costs of the office in the performance of [~~its~~] the office's duties under this
817 chapter;

818 (b) [~~restitution to victims to whom the debt is owed~~] a civil judgment of restitution for
819 which debt is owed;

820 (c) interest accrued that is associated with the debt;

821 (d) principal on the debt to the state agencies or other entities that placed the receivable
822 for collection; and

823 (e) other legal obligations including those ordered by a court.

824 (4) (a) The fund may collect interest.

825 (b) All interest earned from the fund shall be deposited in the General Fund.

826 (5) The office shall ensure that money remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal
827 year that is not committed under the priorities established under Subsection (3) is deposited
828 into the General Fund.

829 Section 12. Section **63A-3-507** is amended to read:

830 **63A-3-507. Administrative garnishment order.**

831 (1) [~~H~~] Subject to Subsection (2), if a judgment is entered against a debtor, the office

832 may~~[, subject to Subsection (2),]~~ issue an administrative garnishment order against the debtor's
833 personal property, including wages, in the possession of a party other than the debtor in the
834 same manner and with the same effect as if the order was a writ of garnishment issued by a
835 court with jurisdiction.

836 (2) The office may issue the administrative garnishment order if ~~[the order is]:~~

837 (a) the order is signed by the director or the director's designee; and

838 (b) the underlying debt is for:

839 (i) nonpayment of ~~[a criminal judgment accounts receivable as defined in Section~~

840 ~~77-32a-101]~~ a civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment of restitution; or

841 (ii) nonpayment of a judgment, or abstract of judgment or award filed with a court,

842 based on an administrative order for payment issued by an agency of the state.

843 (3) An administrative garnishment order issued in accordance with this section is
844 subject to the procedures and due process protections provided by Rule 64D, Utah Rules of
845 Civil Procedure, except as provided by Section 70C-7-103.

846 (4) An administrative garnishment order issued by the office shall:

847 (a) contain a statement that includes:

848 (i) if known:

849 (A) the nature, location, account number, and estimated value of the property; and

850 (B) the name, address, and phone number of the person holding the property;

851 (ii) whether any of the property consists of earnings;

852 (iii) the amount of the judgment and the amount due on the judgment;

853 (iv) the name, address, and phone number of any person known to the plaintiff to claim

854 an interest in the property; and

855 (v) that the plaintiff has attached or will serve the garnishee fee established in Section

856 78A-2-216;

857 (b) identify the defendant, including:

858 (i) the defendant's name and address; and

859 (ii) if known:

860 (A) the last four digits of the defendant's Social Security number;

861 (B) the last four digits of the defendant's driver license; and

862 (C) the state in which the driver license was issued;

- 863 (c) include one or more interrogatories inquiring:
- 864 (i) whether the garnishee is indebted to the defendant and, if so, the nature of the
865 indebtedness;
- 866 (ii) whether the garnishee possesses or controls any property of the defendant, and, if
867 so, the nature, location, and estimated value of the property;
- 868 (iii)(A) whether the garnishee knows of any property of the defendant in the possession
869 or under the control of another; and
- 870 (B) the nature, location, and estimated value of the defendant's property in possession
871 or under the control of another, and the name, address, and phone number of the person with
872 possession or control;
- 873 (iv) whether the garnishee is deducting a liquidated amount in satisfaction of a claim
874 against the plaintiff or the defendant, a designation as to whom the claim relates, and the
875 amount deducted;
- 876 (v) the date and manner of the garnishee's service of papers upon the defendant and any
877 third party;
- 878 (vi) the dates on which previously served writs of continuing garnishment were served,
879 if any; and
- 880 (vii) any other relevant information the office may request, including the defendant's
881 position, rate, and method of compensation, pay period, or computation of the amount of the
882 defendant's disposable earnings;
- 883 (d) notify the defendant of the defendant's right to reply to answers and request a
884 hearing as provided by Rule 64D, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure; and
- 885 (e) state where the garnishee may deliver property.
- 886 (5)(a) A garnishee who acts in accordance with this section and the administrative
887 garnishment issued by the office is released from liability unless an answer to an interrogatory
888 is successfully controverted.
- 889 (b) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(c), if the garnishee fails to comply with an
890 administrative garnishment issued by the office without a court or final administrative order
891 directing otherwise, the garnishee is liable to the office for an amount ordered by the court,
892 including:
- 893 (i) the value of the property or the value of the judgment, whichever is less;

- 894 (ii) reasonable costs; and
- 895 (iii) attorney fees incurred by the parties as a result of the garnishee's failure.
- 896 (c) If the garnishee shows that the steps taken to secure the property were reasonable,
- 897 the court may excuse the garnishee's liability in whole or in part.
- 898 (6) A creditor who files a motion for an order to show cause under this section shall
- 899 attach to the motion a statement that the creditor has in good faith conferred or attempted to
- 900 confer with the garnishee in an effort to settle the issue without court action.
- 901 (7) A person is not liable as a garnishee for drawing, accepting, making, or endorsing a
- 902 negotiable instrument if the instrument is not in the possession or control of the garnishee at
- 903 the time of service of the administrative garnishment order.
- 904 (8)(a) A person indebted to the defendant may pay to the office the amount of the debt
- 905 or an amount to satisfy the administrative garnishment.
- 906 (b) The office's receipt of an amount described in Subsection (8)(a) discharges the
- 907 debtor for the amount paid.
- 908 (9) A garnishee may deduct from the property any liquidated claim against the
- 909 defendant.
- 910 (10)(a) If a debt to the garnishee is secured by property, the office:
- 911 (i) is not required to apply the property to the debt when the office issues the
- 912 administrative garnishment order; and
- 913 (ii) may obtain a court order authorizing the office to buy the debt and requiring the
- 914 garnishee to deliver the property.
- 915 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (10)(a)(i):
- 916 (i) the administrative garnishment order remains in effect; and
- 917 (ii) the office may apply the property to the debt.
- 918 (c) The office or a third party may perform an obligation of the defendant and require
- 919 the garnishee to deliver the property upon completion of performance or, if performance is
- 920 refused, upon tender of performance if:
- 921 (i) the obligation is secured by property; and
- 922 (ii)(A) the obligation does not require the personal performance of the defendant; and
- 923 (B) a third party may perform the obligation.
- 924 (11)(a) The office may issue a continuing garnishment order against a nonexempt

925 periodic payment.

926 (b) This section is subject to the Utah Exemptions Act.

927 (c) A continuing garnishment order issued in accordance with this section applies to
928 payments to the defendant from the date of service upon the garnishee until the earlier of the
929 following:

930 (i) the last periodic payment;

931 (ii) the judgment upon which the administrative garnishment order is issued is stayed,
932 vacated, or satisfied in full; or

933 (iii) the office releases the order.

934 (d) No later than seven days after the last day of each payment period, the garnishee
935 shall with respect to that period:

936 (i) answer each interrogatory;

937 (ii) serve an answer to each interrogatory on the office, the defendant, and any other
938 person who has a recorded interest in the property; and

939 (iii) deliver the property to the office.

940 (e) If the office issues a continuing garnishment order during the term of a writ of
941 continuing garnishment issued by the district court, the order issued by the office:

942 (i) is tolled when a writ of garnishment or other income withholding is already in effect
943 and is withholding greater than or equal to the maximum portion of disposable earnings
944 described in Subsection (12);

945 (ii) is collected in the amount of the difference between the maximum portion of
946 disposable earnings described in Subsection (12) and the amount being garnished by an
947 existing writ of continuing garnishment if the maximum portion of disposable earnings exceed
948 the existing writ of garnishment or other income withholding; and

949 (iii) shall take priority upon the termination of the current term of existing writs.

950 (12) The maximum portion of disposable earnings of an individual subject to seizure in
951 accordance with this section is the lesser of:

952 (a) 25% of the defendant's disposable earnings for any other judgment; or

953 (b) the amount by which the defendant's disposable earnings for a pay period exceeds
954 the number of weeks in that pay period multiplied by 30 times the federal minimum wage as
955 provided in 29 U.S.C. Sec. 201 et seq., Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

956 (13) The administrative garnishment instituted in accordance with this section shall
957 continue to operate and require that a person withhold the nonexempt portion of earnings at
958 each succeeding earning disbursement interval until the total amount due in the garnishment is
959 withheld or the garnishment is released in writing by the court or office.

960 (14) If the office issues an administrative garnishment order under this section to
961 collect an amount owed on a civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment of restitution, the
962 administrative garnishment order shall be construed as a continuation of the criminal action for
963 which the civil accounts receivable or civil judgment of restitution arises if the amount owed is
964 from a fine, fee, or restitution for the criminal action.

965 Section 13. Section **63I-1-263** is amended to read:

966 **63I-1-263. Repeal dates, Titles 63A to 63N.**

967 (1) In relation to the Utah Transparency Advisory Board, on January 1, 2025:

968 (a) Subsection **63A-1-201**(1) is repealed;

969 (b) Subsection **63A-1-202**(2)(c), the language "using criteria established by the board"
970 is repealed;

971 (c) Section **63A-1-203** is repealed;

972 (d) Subsections **63A-1-204**(1) and (2), the language "After consultation with the board,
973 and" is repealed; and

974 (e) Subsection **63A-1-204**(1)(b), the language "using the standards provided in
975 Subsection **63A-1-203**(3)(c)" is repealed.

976 (2) Subsection **63A-5b-405**(5), relating to prioritizing and allocating capital
977 improvement funding, is repealed July 1, 2024.

978 (3) Section **63A-5b-1003**, State Facility Energy Efficiency Fund, is repealed July 1,
979 2023.

980 (4) Sections **63A-9-301** and **63A-9-302**, related to the Motor Vehicle Review
981 Committee, are repealed July 1, 2023.

982 (5) Title 63C, Chapter 4a, Constitutional and Federalism Defense Act, is repealed July
983 1, 2028.

984 (6) Title 63C, Chapter 6, Utah Seismic Safety Commission, is repealed January 1,
985 2025.

986 (7) Title 63C, Chapter 12, Snake Valley Aquifer Advisory Council, is repealed July 1,

987 2024.

988 (8) Title 63C, Chapter 17, Point of the Mountain Development Commission Act, is
989 repealed July 1, 2021.

990 (9) Title 63C, Chapter 18, Behavioral Health Crisis Response Commission, is repealed
991 July 1, 2023.

992 (10) Title 63C, Chapter 21, Outdoor Adventure Commission, is repealed July 1, 2025.

993 (11) Title 63F, Chapter 2, Data Security Management Council, is repealed July 1,
994 2025.

995 (12) Section 63G-6a-805, which creates the Purchasing from Persons with Disabilities
996 Advisory Board, is repealed July 1, 2026.

997 (13) Title 63G, Chapter 21, Agreements to Provide State Services, is repealed July 1,
998 2025.

999 (14) Title 63H, Chapter 4, Heber Valley Historic Railroad Authority, is repealed July 1,
1000 2024.

1001 (15) Title 63H, Chapter 8, Utah Housing Corporation Act, is repealed July 1, 2026.

1002 (16) Subsection 63J-1-602.1(14), Nurse Home Visiting Restricted Account is repealed
1003 July 1, 2026.

1004 (17) (a) Subsection 63J-1-602.1(58), relating to the Utah Statewide Radio System
1005 Restricted Account, is repealed July 1, 2022.

1006 (b) When repealing Subsection 63J-1-602.1(58), the Office of Legislative Research and
1007 General Counsel shall, in addition to the office's authority under Subsection 36-12-12(3), make
1008 necessary changes to subsection numbering and cross references.

1009 (18) Subsection 63J-1-602.2(4), referring to dedicated credits to the Utah Marriage
1010 Commission, is repealed July 1, 2023.

1011 (19) Subsection 63J-1-602.2(5), referring to the Trip Reduction Program, is repealed
1012 July 1, 2022.

1013 (20) Subsection 63J-1-602.2(25), related to the Utah Seismic Safety Commission, is
1014 repealed January 1, 2025.

1015 (21) Title 63J, Chapter 4, Part 5, Resource Development Coordinating Committee, is
1016 repealed July 1, 2027.

1017 (22) Subsection 63J-4-608(3), which creates the Federal Land Application Advisory

1018 Committee, is repealed on July 1, 2021.

1019 (23) In relation to the Utah Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory Council, on
1020 January 1, 2023:

1021 (a) Sections [63M-7-301](#), [63M-7-302](#), [63M-7-303](#), [63M-7-304](#), and [63M-7-306](#) are
1022 repealed;

1023 (b) Section [63M-7-305](#), the language that states "council" is replaced with
1024 "commission";

1025 (c) Subsection [63M-7-305](#)(1) is repealed and replaced with:

1026 "(1) "Commission" means the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice."; and

1027 (d) Subsection [63M-7-305](#)(2) is repealed and replaced with:

1028 "(2) The commission shall:

1029 (a) provide ongoing oversight of the implementation, functions, and evaluation of the
1030 Drug-Related Offenses Reform Act; and

1031 (b) coordinate the implementation of Section [~~77-18-1.1~~] [77-18-104](#) and related
1032 provisions in Subsections [~~77-18-1(5)(b)(iii) and (iv)~~] [77-18-103](#)(2)(c) and (d).".

1033 (24) The Crime Victim Reparations and Assistance Board, created in Section
1034 [63M-7-504](#), is repealed July 1, 2027.

1035 (25) Title 63M, Chapter 7, Part 6, Utah Council on Victims of Crime, is repealed July
1036 1, 2022.

1037 (26) Title 63M, Chapter 11, Utah Commission on Aging, is repealed July 1, 2021.

1038 (27) Subsection [63N-1-301](#)(4)(c), related to the Talent Ready Utah Board, is repealed
1039 January 1, 2023.

1040 (28) Title 63N, Chapter 1, Part 5, Governor's Economic Development Coordinating
1041 Council, is repealed July 1, 2024.

1042 (29) Title 63N, Chapter 2, Part 2, Enterprise Zone Act, is repealed July 1, 2028.

1043 (30) Section [63N-2-512](#) is repealed July 1, 2021.

1044 (31) (a) Title 63N, Chapter 2, Part 6, Utah Small Business Jobs Act, is repealed
1045 January 1, 2021.

1046 (b) Section [59-9-107](#) regarding tax credits against premium taxes is repealed for
1047 calendar years beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

1048 (c) Notwithstanding Subsection (31)(b), an entity may carry forward a tax credit in

1049 accordance with Section [59-9-107](#) if:

1050 (i) the person is entitled to a tax credit under Section [59-9-107](#) on or before December
1051 31, 2020; and

1052 (ii) the qualified equity investment that is the basis of the tax credit is certified under
1053 Section [63N-2-603](#) on or before December 31, 2023.

1054 (32) Subsections [63N-3-109\(2\)\(e\)](#) and [63N-3-109\(2\)\(f\)\(i\)](#) are repealed July 1, 2023.

1055 (33) Title 63N, Chapter 4, Part 4, Rural Employment Expansion Program, is repealed
1056 July 1, 2023.

1057 (34) Title 63N, Chapter 7, Part 1, Board of Tourism Development, is repealed July 1,
1058 2025.

1059 (35) Title 63N, Chapter 9, Part 2, Outdoor Recreational Infrastructure Grant Program,
1060 is repealed January 1, 2023.

1061 (36) Title 63N, Chapter 12, Part 5, Talent Ready Utah Center, is repealed January 1,
1062 2023.

1063 Section 14. Section **63M-7-303** is amended to read:

1064 **63M-7-303. Duties of council.**

1065 (1) The Utah Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory Council shall:

1066 (a) provide leadership and generate unity for Utah's ongoing efforts to reduce and
1067 eliminate the impact of substance use and mental health disorders in Utah through a
1068 comprehensive and evidence-based prevention, treatment, and justice strategy;

1069 (b) recommend and coordinate the creation, dissemination, and implementation of
1070 statewide policies to address substance use and mental health disorders;

1071 (c) facilitate planning for a balanced continuum of substance use and mental health
1072 disorder prevention, treatment, and justice services;

1073 (d) promote collaboration and mutually beneficial public and private partnerships;

1074 (e) coordinate recommendations made by any committee created under Section
1075 [63M-7-302](#);

1076 (f) analyze and provide an objective assessment of all proposed legislation concerning
1077 substance use, mental health, and related issues;

1078 (g) coordinate the implementation of Section [~~77-18-1.1~~] [77-18-104](#) and related
1079 provisions in Subsections [~~77-18-1(5)(b)(iii) and (iv)~~] [77-18-103\(2\)\(c\)](#) and (d), as provided in

1080 Section [63M-7-305](#);

1081 (h) comply with Section [32B-2-306](#); and

1082 (i) oversee coordination for the funding, implementation, and evaluation of suicide
1083 prevention efforts described in Section [62A-15-1101](#).

1084 (2) The council shall meet quarterly or more frequently as determined necessary by the
1085 chair.

1086 (3) The council shall report [~~its~~] the council's recommendations annually to the
1087 commission, governor, the Legislature, and the Judicial Council.

1088 Section 15. Section **63M-7-305** is amended to read:

1089 **63M-7-305. Drug-Related Offenses Reform Act -- Coordination.**

1090 (1) As used in this section:

1091 (a) "Council" means the Utah Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory Council.

1092 (b) "Drug-Related Offenses Reform Act" and "act" mean the screening, assessment,
1093 substance use disorder treatment, and supervision provided to convicted persons under

1094 Subsection [~~77-18-1.1(2)~~] [77-18-104\(2\)](#) to:

1095 (i) determine a person's specific substance use disorder treatment needs as early as
1096 possible in the judicial process;

1097 (ii) expand treatment resources for persons in the community;

1098 (iii) integrate a person's treatment with supervision by the Department of Corrections;

1099 and

1100 (iv) reduce the incidence of substance use disorders and related criminal conduct.

1101 (c) "Substance abuse authority" [~~has the same meaning as~~] means the same as that term
1102 is defined in Section [17-43-201](#).

1103 (2) The council shall provide ongoing oversight of the implementation, functions, and
1104 evaluation of the Drug-Related Offenses Reform Act.

1105 (3) The council shall develop an implementation plan for the Drug-Related Offenses
1106 Reform Act. The plan shall:

1107 (a) identify local substance abuse authority areas where the act will be implemented, in
1108 cooperation with the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, the Department of
1109 Corrections, and the local substance abuse authorities;

1110 (b) include guidelines for local substance abuse authorities and the Utah Department of

1111 Corrections on how funds appropriated under the act should be used, including eligibility
1112 requirements for convicted persons who participate in services funded by the act, that are
1113 consistent with the recommendations of the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice for
1114 reducing recidivism; and

1115 (c) require that treatment plans under the act are appropriate for persons involved in the
1116 criminal justice system.

1117 Section 16. Section **63M-7-502** is amended to read:

1118 **63M-7-502. Definitions.**

1119 As used in this part:

1120 (1) "Accomplice" means an individual who has engaged in criminal conduct as
1121 described in Section [76-2-202](#).

1122 (2) "Board" means the Crime Victim Reparations and Assistance Board created under
1123 Section [63M-7-504](#).

1124 (3) "Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical
1125 condition.

1126 (4) "Claimant" means any of the following claiming reparations under this part:

1127 (a) a victim;

1128 (b) a dependent of a deceased victim; or

1129 (c) an individual or representative who files a reparations claim on behalf of a victim.

1130 (5) "Child" means an unemancipated individual who is under 18 years old.

1131 (6) "Collateral source" means any source of benefits or advantages for economic loss
1132 otherwise reparable under this part [~~which~~] that the victim or claimant has received, or [~~which~~]
1133 that is readily available to the victim from:

1134 (a) the offender;

1135 (b) the insurance of the offender or the victim;

1136 (c) the United States government or any of its agencies, a state or any of its political
1137 subdivisions, or an instrumentality of two or more states, except in the case on nonobligatory
1138 state-funded programs;

1139 (d) social security, Medicare, and Medicaid;

1140 (e) state-required temporary nonoccupational income replacement insurance or
1141 disability income insurance;

- 1142 (f) workers' compensation;
- 1143 (g) wage continuation programs of any employer;
- 1144 (h) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the victim for the loss the victim
1145 sustained because of the criminally injurious conduct;
- 1146 (i) a contract providing prepaid hospital and other health care services or benefits for
1147 disability; or
- 1148 (j) veteran's benefits, including veteran's hospitalization benefits.
- 1149 (7) (a) "Criminally injurious conduct" other than acts of war declared or not declared
1150 means conduct that:
- 1151 (i) is or would be subject to prosecution in this state under Section 76-1-201;
- 1152 (ii) occurs or is attempted;
- 1153 (iii) causes, or poses a substantial threat of causing, bodily injury or death;
- 1154 (iv) is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death if the individual engaging in the
1155 conduct possessed the capacity to commit the conduct; and
- 1156 (v) does not arise out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle,
1157 aircraft, or water craft, unless the conduct is intended to cause bodily injury or death, or is
1158 conduct which is or would be punishable under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the
1159 Person, or as any offense chargeable as driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- 1160 (b) "Criminally injurious conduct" includes an act of terrorism, as defined in 18 U.S.C.
1161 Sec. 2331 committed outside of the United States against a resident of this state. "Terrorism"
1162 does not include an "act of war" as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 2331.
- 1163 (c) "Criminally injurious conduct" includes a felony violation of Section 76-7-101 and
1164 other conduct leading to the psychological injury of an individual resulting from living in a
1165 setting that involves a bigamous relationship.
- 1166 (8) (a) "Dependent" means a natural person to whom the victim is wholly or partially
1167 legally responsible for care or support [~~and includes~~].
- 1168 (b) "Dependent" includes a child of the victim born after the victim's death.
- 1169 (9) "Dependent's economic loss" means loss after the victim's death of contributions of
1170 things of economic value to the victim's dependent, not including services the dependent would
1171 have received from the victim if the victim had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of
1172 the dependent avoided by reason of victim's death.

1173 (10) "Dependent's replacement services loss" means loss reasonably and necessarily
1174 incurred by the dependent after the victim's death in obtaining services in lieu of those the
1175 decedent would have performed for the victim's benefit if the victim had not suffered the fatal
1176 injury, less expenses of the dependent avoided by reason of the victim's death and not
1177 subtracted in calculating the dependent's economic loss.

1178 (11) "Director" means the director of the office.

1179 (12) "Disposition" means the sentencing or determination of penalty or punishment to
1180 be imposed upon an individual:

1181 (a) convicted of a crime;

1182 (b) found delinquent; or

1183 (c) against whom a finding of sufficient facts for conviction or finding of delinquency
1184 is made.

1185 (13) (a) "Economic loss" means economic detriment consisting only of allowable
1186 expense, work loss, replacement services loss, and if injury causes death, dependent's economic
1187 loss and dependent's replacement service loss.

1188 (b) "Economic loss" includes economic detriment even if caused by pain and suffering
1189 or physical impairment.

1190 (c) "Economic loss" does not include noneconomic detriment.

1191 (14) "Elderly victim" means an individual 60 years old or older who is a victim.

1192 (15) "Fraudulent claim" means a filed reparations based on material misrepresentation
1193 of fact and intended to deceive the reparations staff for the purpose of obtaining reparation
1194 funds for which the claimant is not eligible.

1195 (16) "Fund" means the Crime Victim Reparations Fund created in Section [63M-7-526](#).

1196 (17) "Law enforcement officer" means [~~a law enforcement officer as defined in Section~~
1197 [53-13-103](#)] the same as that term is defined in Section [53-13-103](#).

1198 (18) (a) "Medical examination" means a physical examination necessary to document
1199 criminally injurious conduct [~~but~~].

1200 (b) "Medical examination" does not include mental health evaluations for the
1201 prosecution and investigation of a crime.

1202 (19) "Mental health counseling" means outpatient and inpatient counseling necessitated
1203 as a result of criminally injurious conduct, is subject to rules made by the board in accordance

1204 with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

1205 (20) "Misconduct" [~~as provided in Subsection 63M-7-512(1)(b)~~] means conduct by the
1206 victim [~~which~~] that was attributable to the injury or death of the victim as provided by rules
1207 made by the board in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking
1208 Act.

1209 (21) "Noneconomic detriment" means pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical
1210 impairment, and other nonpecuniary damage, except as provided in this part.

1211 (22) "Pecuniary loss" does not include loss attributable to pain and suffering except as
1212 otherwise provided in this part.

1213 (23) "Offender" means an individual who has violated [~~the~~] Title 76, Utah Criminal
1214 Code, through criminally injurious conduct regardless of whether the individual is arrested,
1215 prosecuted, or convicted.

1216 (24) "Offense" means a violation of [~~the~~] Title 76, Utah Criminal Code.

1217 (25) "Office" means the director, the reparations and assistance officers, and any other
1218 staff employed for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this part.

1219 (26) "Perpetrator" means the individual who actually participated in the criminally
1220 injurious conduct.

1221 (27) "Reparations award" means money or other benefits provided to a claimant or to
1222 another on behalf of a claimant after the day on which a reparations claim is approved by the
1223 office.

1224 (28) "Reparations claim" means a claimant's request or application made to the office
1225 for a reparations award.

1226 (29) (a) "Reparations officer" means an individual employed by the office to
1227 investigate claims of victims and award reparations under this part[~~and includes~~].

1228 (b) "Reparations officer" includes the director when the director is acting as a
1229 reparations officer.

1230 (30) "Replacement service loss" means expenses reasonably and necessarily incurred in
1231 obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the injured individual would have
1232 performed, not for income but the benefit of the injured individual or the injured individual's
1233 dependents if the injured individual had not been injured.

1234 (31) (a) "Representative" means the victim, immediate family member, legal guardian,

1235 attorney, conservator, executor, or an heir of an individual [~~but~~].

1236 (b) "Representative" does not include a service provider or collateral source.

1237 (32) "Restitution" means [~~money or services an appropriate authority orders an~~

1238 ~~offender to pay or render to a victim of the offender's conduct.~~] the same as that term is defined

1239 in Section 77-38b-102.

1240 (33) "Secondary victim" means an individual who is traumatically affected by the
1241 criminally injurious conduct subject to rules made by the board in accordance with Title 63G,
1242 Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

1243 (34) "Service provider" means an individual or agency who provides a service to
1244 [~~crime victims~~] a victim for a monetary fee, except attorneys as provided in Section
1245 63M-7-524.

1246 (35) "Serious bodily injury" means the same as that term is defined in Section
1247 76-1-601.

1248 (36) "Substantial bodily injury" means the same as that term is defined in Section
1249 76-1-601.

1250 (37) (a) "Victim" means an individual who suffers bodily or psychological injury or
1251 death as a direct result of:

1252 (i) criminally injurious conduct; or [of]

1253 (ii) the production of pornography in violation of Section 76-5b-201 if the individual is
1254 a minor.

1255 (b) "Victim" does not include an individual who participated in or observed the judicial
1256 proceedings against an offender unless otherwise provided by statute or rule made in
1257 accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

1258 (c) "Victim" includes a resident of this state who is injured or killed by an act of
1259 terrorism, as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 2331, committed outside of the United States.

1260 (38) "Work loss" means loss of income from work the injured victim would have
1261 performed if the injured victim had not been injured and expenses reasonably incurred by the
1262 injured victim in obtaining services in lieu of those the injured victim would have performed
1263 for income, reduced by any income from substitute work the injured victim was capable of
1264 performing but unreasonably failed to undertake.

1265 Section 17. Section **63M-7-503** is amended to read:

1266 **63M-7-503. Restitution -- Reparations not to supplant restitution -- Assignment**
1267 **of claim for restitution judgment to Reparations Office.**

1268 (1) A reparations award may not supplant [~~restitution as established under Title 77,~~
1269 ~~Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act, or as established by any other provisions.] an~~
1270 ~~order for restitution under Title 77, Chapter 38b, Crime Victims Restitution Act, or under any~~
1271 ~~other provision of law.~~

1272 (2) The court may not reduce an order [~~of~~] for restitution based on a reparations award.

1273 (3) (a) (i) [~~If, due to reparation payments to a victim, the office is assigned under~~
1274 ~~Section 63M-7-519 a claim for the victim's judgment for restitution or a portion of the~~
1275 ~~restitution]~~ If a victim receives a reparations award and the office is assigned the victim's claim
1276 for restitution, or a portion of the victim's claim for restitution, under Section 63M-7-519, the
1277 office may file with the sentencing court a notice of restitution listing the amounts or estimated
1278 future amounts of payments made or anticipated to be made to or on behalf of the victim.

1279 (ii) The office may provide a [~~restitution notice~~] notice of restitution to the victim or
1280 victim's representative before or at sentencing.

1281 (iii) The office's failure to provide notice under Subsection (3)(a)(i) or (ii) does not
1282 invalidate the imposition of the judgment or [~~order of~~] an order for restitution if the defendant
1283 is given the opportunity to object and be heard as provided in this part.

1284 (b) (i) Any objection by the defendant to the imposition or amount of restitution under
1285 Subsection (3)(a)(i) shall be:

1286 (A) made at the time of sentencing; or

1287 (B) made in writing within 20 days after the day on which the defendant receives the
1288 notice described in Subsection (3)(a)[, to be] and filed with the court and a copy mailed to the
1289 office.

1290 (ii) Upon [~~the filing of the~~] an objection, the court shall allow the defendant a [~~full~~]
1291 hearing on the issue [in accordance with Subsection 77-38a-302(4)].

1292 (iii) After a hearing under Subsection (3)(b)(ii), the court shall:

1293 (A) enter an order for restitution in accordance with Section 77-38b-205; and

1294 (B) identify the office as an assignee for the order for restitution.

1295 [(iii) ~~The~~] (iv) Subject to the right of the defendant to object, the amount of restitution
1296 sought by the office may be updated [at any time, subject to the right of the defendant to

1297 ~~object.] and the office identified as an assignee of an order for restitution in accordance with~~
 1298 ~~the time periods established under Subsection 77-38b-205(5).~~

1299 (4) If no objection is made or filed by the defendant under Subsection (3), ~~[then upon~~
 1300 ~~conviction and sentencing, the court shall enter a judgment for complete restitution under~~
 1301 ~~Subsections 76-3-201(4)(c) and (d) and identify the office as the assignee of the assigned~~
 1302 ~~portion of the judgment and order of restitution.] the court shall upon conviction and~~
 1303 ~~sentencing:~~

1304 (a) enter an order for restitution in accordance with Section 77-38b-205; and

1305 (b) identify the office as an assignee for the order for restitution.

1306 (5) (a) If the notice of restitution is filed after sentencing but during the term of
 1307 probation or parole, the court ~~[or Board of Pardons]~~ shall:

1308 (i) modify any ~~[existing civil judgment and order of]~~ order for restitution to include
 1309 expenses paid by the office on behalf of the victim in accordance with Subsection
 1310 77-38b-205(5); and

1311 (ii) identify the office as ~~[the]~~ an assignee of the ~~[assigned portion of the judgment and~~
 1312 ~~order of]~~ order for restitution. ~~[If no judgment or order of restitution has]~~

1313 (b) If an order for restitution has not been entered, the court shall ~~[enter a judgment for~~
 1314 ~~complete restitution and court-ordered restitution under Sections 77-38a-302 and 77-38a-401.];~~

1315 (i) enter an order for restitution in accordance with Section 77-38b-205; and

1316 (ii) identify the office as an assignee of the order for restitution.

1317 Section 18. Section **63M-7-513** is amended to read:

1318 **63M-7-513. Collateral sources.**

1319 (1) (a) An order ~~[of]~~ for restitution may not be considered readily available as a
 1320 collateral source.

1321 (b) Receipt of a reparations award under this part is considered an assignment of the
 1322 victim's rights to restitution from the offender.

1323 (2) (a) The victim may not discharge a claim against an individual or entity without the
 1324 office's written permission ~~[and]~~.

1325 (b) The victim shall fully cooperate with the office in pursuing the office's right of
 1326 reimbursement, including providing the office with any evidence in the victim's possession.

1327 (3) The office's right of reimbursement applies regardless of whether the victim is fully

1328 compensated for the victim's losses.

1329 (4) Notwithstanding Subsection 63M-7-512(1)(a), a victim of a sexual offense who
1330 requests testing of the victim's self may be reimbursed for the costs of the HIV test only as
1331 provided in Subsection 76-5-503(4).

1332 Section 19. Section 64-13-1 is amended to read:

1333 **64-13-1. Definitions.**

1334 As used in this chapter:

1335 (1) "Case action plan" means a document developed by the Department of Corrections
1336 that identifies the program priorities for the treatment of the offender, including the criminal
1337 risk factors as determined by a risk and needs assessment conducted by the department.

1338 (2) "Community correctional center" means a nonsecure correctional facility operated
1339 by the department.

1340 (3) "Correctional facility" means any facility operated to house offenders[~~either~~] in a
1341 secure or nonsecure setting:

1342 (a) by the department; or

1343 (b) under a contract with the department.

1344 (4) "Criminal risk factors" means [~~a person's~~] an individual's characteristics and
1345 behaviors that:

1346 (a) affect [~~that person's~~] the individual's risk of engaging in criminal behavior; and

1347 (b) are diminished when addressed by effective treatment, supervision, and other
1348 support resources, resulting in a reduced risk of criminal behavior.

1349 (5) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.

1350 (6) "Emergency" means any riot, disturbance, homicide, inmate violence occurring in
1351 any correctional facility, or any situation that presents immediate danger to the safety, security,
1352 and control of the department.

1353 (7) "Executive director" means the executive director of the Department of
1354 Corrections.

1355 (8) "Inmate" means [~~any person~~] an individual who is:

1356 (a) committed to the custody of the department [~~and who is~~]; and

1357 (b) housed at a correctional facility or at a county jail at the request of the department.

1358 (9) "Offender" means [~~any person~~] an individual who has been convicted of a crime for

1359 which ~~[he]~~ the individual may be committed to the custody of the department and is at least one
1360 of the following:

1361 (a) committed to the custody of the department;

1362 (b) on probation; or

1363 (c) on parole.

1364 (10) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-38b-102.

1365 ~~[(10)]~~ (11) "Risk and needs assessment" means an actuarial tool validated on criminal
1366 offenders that determines:

1367 (a) an individual's risk of reoffending; and

1368 (b) the criminal risk factors that, when addressed, reduce the individual's risk of
1369 reoffending.

1370 ~~[(11)]~~ (12) "Secure correctional facility" means any prison, penitentiary, or other
1371 institution operated by the department or under contract for the confinement of offenders,
1372 where force may be used to restrain ~~them if they attempt~~ an offender if the offender attempts
1373 to leave the institution without authorization.

1374 Section 20. Section **64-13-6** is amended to read:

1375 **64-13-6. Department duties.**

1376 (1) The department shall:

1377 (a) protect the public through institutional care and confinement, and supervision in the
1378 community of offenders where appropriate;

1379 (b) implement court-ordered punishment of offenders;

1380 (c) provide program opportunities for offenders;

1381 (d) provide treatment for sex offenders who are found to be treatable based upon
1382 criteria developed by the department;

1383 (e) provide the results of ongoing assessment of sex offenders and objective diagnostic
1384 testing to sentencing and release authorities;

1385 (f) manage programs that take into account the needs and interests of victims, where
1386 reasonable;

1387 (g) supervise probationers and parolees as directed by statute and implemented by the
1388 courts and the Board of Pardons and Parole;

1389 (h) subject to Subsection (2), investigate criminal conduct involving offenders

1390 incarcerated in a state correctional facility;

1391 (i) cooperate and exchange information with other state, local, and federal law
1392 enforcement agencies to achieve greater success in prevention and detection of crime and
1393 apprehension of criminals;

1394 (j) implement the provisions of Title 77, Chapter 28c, Interstate Compact for Adult
1395 Offender Supervision;

1396 (k) establish a case action plan for each offender as follows:

1397 (i) if an offender is to be supervised in the community, the case action plan shall be
1398 established for the offender not more than 90 days after supervision by the department begins;
1399 and

1400 (ii) if the offender is committed to the custody of the department, the case action plan
1401 shall be established for the offender not more than 120 days after the commitment; and

1402 (l) ensure that any training or certification required of a public official or public
1403 employee, as those terms are defined in Section [63G-22-102](#), complies with Title 63G, Chapter
1404 22, State Training and Certification Requirements, if the training or certification is required:

1405 (i) under this title;

1406 (ii) by the department; or

1407 (iii) by an agency or division within the department.

1408 (2) The department may in the course of supervising probationers and parolees:

1409 (a) impose graduated sanctions, as established by the Utah Sentencing Commission
1410 under Subsection [63M-7-404\(6\)](#), for an individual's violation of one or more terms of the
1411 probation or parole; and

1412 (b) upon approval by the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole, impose as a
1413 sanction for an individual's violation of the terms of probation or parole a period of
1414 incarceration of not more than three consecutive days and not more than a total of five days
1415 within a period of 30 days.

1416 (3) (a) By following the procedures in Subsection (3)(b), the department may
1417 investigate the following occurrences at state correctional facilities:

1418 (i) criminal conduct of departmental employees;

1419 (ii) felony crimes resulting in serious bodily injury;

1420 (iii) death of any person; or

1421 (iv) aggravated kidnaping.

1422 (b) ~~[Prior to]~~ Before investigating any occurrence specified in Subsection (3)(a), the
1423 department shall:

1424 (i) notify the sheriff or other appropriate law enforcement agency promptly after
1425 ascertaining facts sufficient to believe an occurrence specified in Subsection (3)(a) has
1426 occurred; and

1427 (ii) obtain consent of the sheriff or other appropriate law enforcement agency to
1428 conduct an investigation involving an occurrence specified in Subsection (3)(a).

1429 (4) Upon request, the department shall provide copies of investigative reports of
1430 criminal conduct to the sheriff or other appropriate law enforcement agencies.

1431 ~~[(5) The Department of Corrections shall collect accounts receivable ordered by the
1432 district court as a result of prosecution for a criminal offense according to the requirements and
1433 during the time periods established in Subsection 77-18-1(9).]~~

1434 (5) (a) As used in this Subsection (5):

1435 (i) "Accounts receivable" means any amount owed by an offender arising from a
1436 criminal judgment that has not been paid.

1437 (ii) "Accounts receivable" includes unpaid fees, overpayments, fines, forfeitures,
1438 surcharges, costs, interest, penalties, restitution to victims, third-party claims, claims,
1439 reimbursement of a reward, and damages that an offender is ordered to pay.

1440 (b) The department shall collect and disburse, with any interest and any other costs
1441 assessed under Section 64-13-21, an accounts receivable for an offender during:

1442 (i) the parole period and any extension of that period in accordance with Subsection
1443 (5)(c); and

1444 (ii) the probation period for which the court orders supervised probation and any
1445 extension of that period by the department in accordance with Subsection 77-18-105(7).

1446 (c) (i) If an offender has unpaid balance of the offender's accounts receivable at the
1447 time that the offender's sentence expires or terminates, the department shall be referred to the
1448 sentencing court for the sentencing court to enter a civil judgment of restitution and a civil
1449 accounts receivable as described in Section 77-18-114.

1450 (ii) If the board makes an order for restitution within 60 days from the day on which
1451 the offender's sentence expires or terminates, the board shall refer the order for restitution to

1452 the sentencing court to be entered as a civil judgment of restitution as described in Section
1453 77-18-114.

1454 (d) This Subsection (5) only applies to offenders sentenced before July 1, 2021.

1455 Section 21. Section **64-13-21** is amended to read:

1456 **64-13-21. Supervision of sentenced offenders placed in community -- Rulemaking**
1457 **-- POST certified parole or probation officers and peace officers -- Duties -- Supervision**
1458 **fee.**

1459 (1) (a) The department, except as otherwise provided by law, shall supervise sentenced
1460 offenders placed in the community on probation by the courts, on parole by the Board of
1461 Pardons and Parole, or upon acceptance for supervision under the terms of the Interstate
1462 Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers.

1463 (b) The department shall establish standards for the supervision of offenders in
1464 accordance with sentencing guidelines and supervision length guidelines, including the
1465 graduated sanctions matrix, established by the Utah Sentencing Commission, giving priority,
1466 based on available resources, to felony offenders and offenders sentenced pursuant to
1467 Subsection **58-37-8(2)(b)(ii)**.

1468 (2) The department shall apply graduated sanctions established by the Utah Sentencing
1469 Commission to facilitate a prompt and appropriate response to an individual's violation of the
1470 terms of probation or parole, including:

1471 (a) sanctions to be used in response to a violation of the terms of probation or parole;
1472 and

1473 (b) requesting approval from the court or Board of Pardons and Parole to impose a
1474 sanction for an individual's violation of the terms of probation or parole, for a period of
1475 incarceration of not more than three consecutive days and not more than a total of five days
1476 within a period of 30 days.

1477 (3) The department shall implement a program of graduated incentives as established
1478 by the Utah Sentencing Commission to facilitate the department's prompt and appropriate
1479 response to an offender's:

1480 (a) compliance with the terms of probation or parole; or

1481 (b) positive conduct that exceeds those terms.

1482 (4) (a) The department shall, in collaboration with the Commission on Criminal and

1483 Juvenile Justice and the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, create standards and
1484 procedures for the collection of information, including cost savings related to recidivism
1485 reduction and the reduction in the number of inmates, related to the use of the graduated
1486 sanctions and incentives, and offenders' outcomes.

1487 (b) The collected information shall be provided to the Commission on Criminal and
1488 Juvenile Justice not less frequently than annually on or before August 31.

1489 (5) Employees of the department who are POST certified as law enforcement officers
1490 or correctional officers and who are designated as parole and probation officers by the
1491 executive director have the following duties:

1492 (a) monitoring, investigating, and supervising a parolee's or probationer's compliance
1493 with the conditions of the parole or probation agreement;

1494 (b) investigating or apprehending any offender who has escaped from the custody of
1495 the department or absconded from supervision;

1496 (c) supervising any offender during transportation; or

1497 (d) collecting DNA specimens when the specimens are required under Section
1498 [53-10-404](#).

1499 (6) (a) A monthly supervision fee of \$30 shall be collected from each offender on
1500 probation or parole. The fee may be suspended or waived by the department upon a showing
1501 by the offender that imposition would create a substantial hardship or if the offender owes
1502 restitution to a victim.

1503 (b) (i) The department shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
1504 Administrative Rulemaking Act, specifying the criteria for suspension or waiver of the
1505 supervision fee and the circumstances under which an offender may request a hearing.

1506 (ii) In determining whether the imposition of the supervision fee would constitute a
1507 substantial hardship, the department shall consider the financial resources of the offender and
1508 the burden that the fee would impose, with regard to the offender's other obligations.

1509 (7) (a) For offenders placed on probation under Section [~~77-18-1~~] [77-18-105](#) or parole
1510 under Subsection [76-3-202](#)(2)(a) on or after October 1, 2015, but before January 1, 2019, the
1511 department shall establish a program allowing an offender to earn credits for the offender's
1512 compliance with the terms of the offender's probation or parole, which shall be applied to
1513 reducing the period of probation or parole as provided in this Subsection (7).

1514 (b) The program shall provide that an offender earns a reduction credit of 30 days from
1515 the offender's period of probation or parole for each month the offender completes without any
1516 violation of the terms of the offender's probation or parole agreement, including the case action
1517 plan.

1518 (c) The department shall maintain a record of credits earned by an offender under this
1519 Subsection (7) and shall request from the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole the
1520 termination of probation or parole not fewer than 30 days prior to the termination date that
1521 reflects the credits earned under this Subsection (7).

1522 (d) This Subsection (7) does not prohibit the department from requesting a termination
1523 date earlier than the termination date established by earned credits under Subsection (7)(c).

1524 (e) The court or the Board of Pardons and Parole shall terminate an offender's
1525 probation or parole upon completion of the period of probation or parole accrued by time
1526 served and credits earned under this Subsection (7) unless the court or the Board of Pardons
1527 and Parole finds that termination would interrupt the completion of a necessary treatment
1528 program, in which case the termination of probation or parole shall occur when the treatment
1529 program is completed.

1530 (f) The department shall report annually to the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile
1531 Justice on or before August 31:

1532 (i) the number of offenders who have earned probation or parole credits under this
1533 Subsection (7) in one or more months of the preceding fiscal year and the percentage of the
1534 offenders on probation or parole during that time that this number represents;

1535 (ii) the average number of credits earned by those offenders who earned credits;

1536 (iii) the number of offenders who earned credits by county of residence while on
1537 probation or parole;

1538 (iv) the cost savings associated with sentencing reform programs and practices; and

1539 (v) a description of how the savings will be invested in treatment and
1540 early-intervention programs and practices at the county and state levels.

1541 Section 22. Section **64-13-23** is amended to read:

1542 **64-13-23. Offender's income and finances.**

1543 (1) The department may require each offender, while in the custody of the department
1544 or while on probation or parole, to place funds received or earned by ~~him~~ the offender from

1545 any source into:

1546 (a) an account administered by the department; or [~~into~~]

1547 (b) a joint account with the department at a federally insured financial institution.

1548 [~~(1)~~] (2) The department may require each offender to maintain a minimum balance in

1549 [~~either or both accounts~~] an account under Subsection (1) for the particular offender's use upon:

1550 (a) discharge from the custody of the department; or [~~upon~~]

1551 (b) completion of parole or probation.

1552 [~~(2)~~] (3) If the funds are placed in a joint account at a federally insured financial

1553 institution:

1554 (a) any interest accrues to the benefit of the offender account; and

1555 (b) the department may require that the signatures of both the offender and a
1556 departmental representative be submitted to the financial institution to withdraw funds from the
1557 account.

1558 [~~(3)~~] (4) If the funds are placed in an account administered by the department, the
1559 department may by rule designate:

1560 (a) a certain portion of the offender's funds as interest-bearing savings[;]; and [~~another~~]

1561 (b) a portion of the offender's funds as noninterest-bearing to be used for day-to-day
1562 expenses.

1563 [~~(4)~~] (5) The department may withhold part of the offender's funds in [~~either account~~]
1564 an account under Subsection (1) for expenses of:

1565 (a) [~~incarceration, supervision,~~] supervision or treatment;

1566 (b) [~~court-ordered~~] restitution, reparation, fines, alimony, support payments, or similar
1567 court-ordered payments;

1568 (c) obtaining the offender's DNA specimen, if the offender is required under Section
1569 [53-10-404](#) to provide a specimen;

1570 (d) department-ordered [~~restitution~~] repayment of a fine that is incurred under Section
1571 [64-13-33](#); and

1572 (e) any other debt to the state.

1573 [~~(5)~~] (6) (a) [~~Offenders~~] An offender may not be granted free process in civil actions,
1574 including petitions for a writ of habeas corpus, if, at any time from the date the cause of action
1575 arose through the date the cause of action remains pending, there are any funds in [~~either~~

1576 ~~account which]~~ an account under Subsection (1) that have not been withheld or are not subject
1577 to withholding under Subsection [(3) or (4)] (4) or (5).

1578 (b) The amount assessed for the filing fee, service of process and other fees and costs
1579 shall not exceed the total amount of funds the offender has in excess of the indigence threshold
1580 established by the department but not less than \$25 including the withholdings under
1581 Subsection ~~[(3) or (4)]~~ (4) or (5) during the identified period of time.

1582 (c) The amounts assessed shall not exceed the regular fees and costs provided by law.
1583 ~~[(6)]~~ (7) The department may disclose information on offender accounts to the Office
1584 of Recovery Services and other appropriate state agencies.

1585 Section 23. Section **64-13-33** is amended to read:

1586 **64-13-33. Fines for violation of department rules -- Debt collection.**

1587 (1) (a) Following an administrative hearing, the department is authorized to:

1588 (i) assess a reasonable fine against the offender for expenses incurred by the
1589 department as a result of the offender's violation of department rules; and

1590 (ii) require [restitution] repayment from [an offender for expenses incurred by the
1591 department as a result of the offender's violation of department rules.] the offender for the fine
1592 under Subsection (1)(a)(i).

1593 (b) The department is authorized to require payment from the offender's account or to
1594 place a hold on ~~[it]~~ the offender's account to secure compliance with this section.

1595 (2) The department shall turn over to the Office of State Debt Collection any debt
1596 under this section that is unpaid at the time that the offender is released from parole.

1597 Section 24. Section **64-13e-102** is amended to read:

1598 **64-13e-102. Definitions.**

1599 As used in this chapter:

1600 (1) "Actual county daily incarceration rate" means the median amount of jail daily
1601 incarceration costs based on the data submitted by counties in accordance with Section
1602 [64-13e-104\(6\)\(b\)](#).

1603 (2) "Actual state daily incarceration rate" means the average daily incarceration rate,
1604 calculated by the department based on the previous three fiscal years, that reflects the following
1605 expenses incurred by the department for housing an inmate:

1606 (a) executive overhead;

- 1607 (b) administrative overhead;
- 1608 (c) transportation overhead;
- 1609 (d) division overhead; and
- 1610 (e) motor pool expenses.
- 1611 (3) "Alternative treatment" means:
- 1612 (a) evidence-based cognitive behavioral therapy; or
- 1613 (b) a certificate-based program provided by a Utah technical college, as defined in
- 1614 Section [53B-26-102](#).
- 1615 (4) "Annual inmate jail days" means the total number of state probationary inmates
- 1616 housed in a county jail each day for the preceding fiscal year.
- 1617 (5) "CCJJ" means the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, created in
- 1618 Section [63M-7-201](#).
- 1619 (6) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.
- 1620 (7) "Division of Finance" means the Division of Finance, created in Section
- 1621 [63A-3-101](#).
- 1622 (8) "Final county daily incarceration rate" means the amount equal to:
- 1623 (a) the amount appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of making payments to
- 1624 counties under Section [64-13e-104](#); divided by
- 1625 (b) the average annual inmate jail days for the preceding five fiscal years.
- 1626 (9) "Jail daily incarceration costs" means the following daily costs incurred by a county
- 1627 jail for housing a state probationary inmate on behalf of the department:
- 1628 (a) executive overhead;
- 1629 (b) administrative overhead;
- 1630 (c) transportation overhead;
- 1631 (d) division overhead; and
- 1632 (e) motor pool expenses.
- 1633 (10) "State inmate" means an individual, other than a state probationary inmate or state
- 1634 parole inmate, who is committed to the custody of the department.
- 1635 (11) "State parole inmate" means an individual who is:
- 1636 (a) on parole, as defined in Section [77-27-1](#); and
- 1637 (b) housed in a county jail for a reason related to the individual's parole.

1638 (12) "State probationary inmate" means a felony probationer sentenced to time in a
1639 county jail under Subsection [~~77-18-1(8)~~] 77-18-105(6).

1640 (13) "Treatment program" means:

1641 (a) an alcohol treatment program;

1642 (b) a substance abuse treatment program;

1643 (c) a sex offender treatment program; or

1644 (d) an alternative treatment program.

1645 Section 25. Section **75-7-503** is amended to read:

1646 **75-7-503. Exceptions to spendthrift provision.**

1647 (1) As used in this section:

1648 (a) "Child" includes any person for whom an order or judgment for child support has
1649 been entered in this or another state.

1650 (b) "Civil accounts receivable" means the same as that term is defined in Section
1651 77-32b-102.

1652 (c) "Civil restitution of judgment" means the same as that term is defined in Section
1653 77-32b-102.

1654 [~~(b)~~] (d) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section [~~77-38a-102~~]
1655 77-38b-102.

1656 [~~(c)~~] (e) "Victim" means the same as that term is defined in Section [~~77-38a-102~~]
1657 77-38b-102.

1658 (2) Even if a trust contains a spendthrift provision, the following persons may obtain
1659 [~~from a court an order attaching~~] an order from a court that attaches present or future
1660 distributions to the beneficiary:

1661 (a) a beneficiary's child who has a judgment or court order against the beneficiary for
1662 support or maintenance;

1663 (b) a judgment creditor who has provided services for the protection of a beneficiary's
1664 interest in the trust; [~~or~~]

1665 (c) a victim who has a judgment requiring the beneficiary to pay restitution in
1666 accordance with Title 77, [~~Chapter 38a,~~] Chapter 38b, Crime Victims Restitution Act, or
1667 similar provision in another state[~~;~~]; or

1668 (d) the Office of State Debt Collection, created in Section 63A-3-502, for collecting

1669 payment on a civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment of restitution.

1670 (3) A spendthrift provision is unenforceable against a claim of this state or the United
1671 States to the extent a statute of this state or federal law so provides.

1672 Section 26. Section **76-2-404** is amended to read:

1673 **76-2-404. Peace officer's use of deadly force.**

1674 (1) A peace officer, or any person acting by the officer's command in providing aid and
1675 assistance, is justified in using deadly force when:

1676 (a) the officer is acting in obedience to and in accordance with the judgment of a
1677 competent court in executing a penalty of death under Subsection [~~77-18-5.5~~] 77-18-113(2),
1678 (3), or (4);

1679 (b) effecting an arrest or preventing an escape from custody following an arrest, where
1680 the officer reasonably believes that deadly force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being
1681 defeated by escape; and

1682 (i) the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed a felony
1683 offense involving the infliction or threatened infliction of death or serious bodily injury; or

1684 (ii) the officer has probable cause to believe the suspect poses a threat of death or
1685 serious bodily injury to the officer or to others if apprehension is delayed; or

1686 (c) the officer reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent
1687 death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person.

1688 (2) If feasible, a verbal warning should be given by the officer prior to any use of
1689 deadly force under Subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c).

1690 Section 27. Section **76-3-201** is repealed and reenacted to read:

1691 **76-3-201. Sentences or combination of sentences allowed -- Restitution and other**
1692 **costs -- Civil penalties.**

1693 (1) As used in this section:

1694 (a) (i) "Convicted" means:

1695 (A) having entered a plea of guilty, a plea of no contest, or a plea of guilty with a
1696 mental illness; or

1697 (B) having received a judgment of guilty or a judgment of guilty with a mental illness.

1698 (ii) "Convicted" does not include an adjudication of an offense under Section

1699 78A-6-117.

1700 **(b)** "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-38b-102](#).
1701 **(2)** Within the limits provided by this chapter, a court may sentence an individual
1702 convicted of an offense to any one of the following sentences, or combination of the following
1703 sentences:
1704 **(a)** to pay a fine;
1705 **(b)** to removal or disqualification from public or private office;
1706 **(c)** except as otherwise provided by law, to probation in accordance with Section
1707 [77-18-105](#);
1708 **(d)** to imprisonment;
1709 **(e)** on or after April 27, 1992, to life in prison without parole; or
1710 **(f)** to death.
1711 **(3)** (a) This chapter does not deprive a court of authority conferred by law:
1712 **(i)** to forfeit property;
1713 **(ii)** to dissolve a corporation;
1714 **(iii)** to suspend or cancel a license;
1715 **(iv)** to permit removal of an individual from office;
1716 **(v)** to cite for contempt; or
1717 **(vi)** to impose any other civil penalty.
1718 **(b)** A court may include a civil penalty in a sentence.
1719 **(4)** In addition to any other sentence that a sentencing court may impose, the court shall
1720 order an individual to:
1721 **(a)** pay restitution in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 38b, Crime Victim Restitution
1722 Act;
1723 **(b)** subject to Subsection (5) and Section [77-32b-104](#), pay the cost of any government
1724 transportation if the individual was:
1725 **(i)** transported, in accordance with a court order, from one county to another county
1726 within the state;
1727 **(ii)** charged with a felony or a misdemeanor; and
1728 **(iii)** convicted of an offense;
1729 **(c)** subject to Section [77-32b-104](#), pay the cost expended by an appropriate
1730 governmental entity under Section [77-30-24](#) for the extradition of the individual if the

1731 individual:

1732 (i) was extradited to this state, under Title 77, Chapter 30, Extradition, to resolve
1733 pending criminal charges; and

1734 (ii) is convicted of an offense in the county for which the individual is returned;

1735 (d) subject to Subsection (6) and Subsections 77-32b-104(2), (3), and (4), pay the cost
1736 of medical care, treatment, hospitalization, and related transportation, as described in Section
1737 17-50-319, that is provided by a county to the individual while the individual is in a county
1738 correctional facility before and after sentencing if:

1739 (i) the individual is convicted of an offense that results in incarceration in the county
1740 correctional facility; and

1741 (ii) (A) the individual is not a state prisoner housed in the county correctional facility
1742 through a contract with the Department of Corrections; or

1743 (B) the reimbursement does not duplicate the reimbursement under Section 64-13e-104
1744 if the individual is a state probationary inmate or a state parole inmate; and

1745 (e) pay any other cost that the court determines is appropriate under Section
1746 77-32b-104.

1747 (5) (a) The court may not order an individual to pay the costs of government
1748 transportation under Subsection (4)(b) if:

1749 (i) the individual is charged with an infraction or a warrant is issued for an infraction
1750 on a subsequent failure to appear; or

1751 (ii) the individual was not transported in accordance with a court order.

1752 (b) (i) The cost of governmental transportation under Subsection (4)(b) shall be
1753 calculated according to the following schedule:

1754 (A) \$100 for up to 100 miles that an individual is transported;

1755 (B) \$200 for 100 miles to 200 miles that an individual is transported; and

1756 (C) \$350 for 200 miles or more that an individual is transported.

1757 (ii) The schedule under Subsection (5)(b)(i) applies to each individual transported
1758 regardless of the number of individuals transported in a single trip.

1759 (6) The cost of medical care under Subsection (4)(d) does not include expenses
1760 incurred by the county correctional facility in providing reasonable accommodation for an
1761 inmate qualifying as an individual with a disability as defined and covered by the Americans

1762 with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12101 through 12213, including medical and mental health
1763 treatment for the inmate's disability.

1764 Section 28. Section **76-3-208** is amended to read:

1765 **76-3-208. Imprisonment -- Custodial authorities.**

1766 (1) Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall be committed to the following custodial
1767 authorities:

1768 (a) felony commitments shall be to the Utah State Prison;

1769 (b) (i) notwithstanding Section [76-3-204](#), class A misdemeanor commitments shall be
1770 to the jail, or other facility designated by the town, city, or county where the defendant was
1771 convicted, unless the defendant is also serving a felony commitment at the Utah State Prison at
1772 the commencement of the class A misdemeanor conviction, in which case, the class A
1773 misdemeanor commitment shall be to the Utah State Prison for an indeterminate term not to
1774 exceed one year with a credit for one day; and

1775 (ii) the court may not order the imprisonment of a defendant to the Utah State Prison
1776 for a fixed term or other term that is inconsistent with this section and Section [\[77-18-4\]](#)
1777 [77-18-111](#); and

1778 (c) all other misdemeanor commitments shall be to the jail or other facility designated
1779 by the town, city or county where the defendant was convicted.

1780 (2) ~~[Custodial authorities]~~ A custodial authority may place a prisoner in a facility other
1781 than the one to which the prisoner was committed when:

1782 (a) ~~[it]~~ the custodial authority does not have space to accommodate the prisoner; or

1783 (b) the security of the institution or ~~[inmate requires it.]~~ prisoner requires the prisoner
1784 to be placed in a facility other than the one to which the prisoner was committed.

1785 Section 29. Section **76-3-301.5** is amended to read:

1786 **76-3-301.5. Uniform fine schedule -- Judicial Council.**

1787 (1) The Judicial Council shall establish a uniform recommended fine schedule for each
1788 offense under Subsection [76-3-301\(1\)](#).

1789 (a) The fine for each offense shall proportionally reflect the seriousness of the offense
1790 and other factors as determined in writing by the Judicial Council.

1791 (b) The schedule shall be reviewed annually by the Judicial Council.

1792 (c) The fines shall be collected ~~[under Section [77-18-1.](#)]~~ as part of a criminal accounts

1793 receivable, as defined in Section [77-32b-102](#), that is established under Section [77-32b-103](#).

1794 (2) The schedule shall incorporate:

1795 (a) criteria for determining aggravating and mitigating circumstances; and

1796 (b) guidelines for enhancement or reduction of the fine, based on aggravating or

1797 mitigating circumstances.

1798 (3) Presentence investigation reports shall include documentation of aggravating and

1799 mitigating circumstances as determined under the criteria, and a recommended fine under the

1800 schedule.

1801 (4) The Judicial Council shall also establish a separate uniform recommended fine

1802 schedule for the juvenile court and by rule provide for its implementation.

1803 (5) This section does not prohibit the court from in its discretion imposing no fine, or a

1804 fine in any amount up to and including the maximum fine, for the offense.

1805 Section 30. Section **76-3-406** is amended to read:

1806 **76-3-406. Crimes for which probation, suspension of sentence, lower category of**
 1807 **offense, or hospitalization may not be granted.**

1808 (1) Notwithstanding Sections [76-3-201](#) and [~~77-18-1~~] [77-18-105](#) and Title 77, Chapter

1809 16a, Commitment and Treatment of Persons with a Mental Illness, except as provided in

1810 Section [76-5-406.5](#), probation may not be granted, the execution or imposition of sentence may

1811 not be suspended, the court may not enter a judgment for a lower category of offense, and

1812 hospitalization may not be ordered, the effect of which would in any way shorten the prison

1813 sentence for an individual who commits a capital felony or a first degree felony involving:

1814 (a) Section [76-5-202](#), aggravated murder;

1815 (b) Section [76-5-203](#), murder;

1816 (c) Section [76-5-301.1](#), child kidnaping;

1817 (d) Section [76-5-302](#), aggravated kidnaping;

1818 (e) Section [76-5-402](#), rape, if the individual is sentenced under Subsection

1819 [76-5-402\(3\)\(b\)](#), (3)(c), or (4);

1820 (f) Section [76-5-402.1](#), rape of a child;

1821 (g) Section [76-5-402.2](#), object rape, if the individual is sentenced under Subsection

1822 [76-5-402.2\(1\)\(b\)](#), (1)(c), or (2);

1823 (h) Section [76-5-402.3](#), object rape of a child;

1824 (i) Section 76-5-403, forcible sodomy, if the individual is sentenced under Subsection
1825 76-5-403(3)(b), (3)(c), or (4);

1826 (j) Section 76-5-403.1, sodomy on a child;

1827 (k) Section 76-5-404, forcible sexual abuse, if the individual is sentenced under
1828 Subsection 76-5-404(2)(b) or (3);

1829 (l) Subsections 76-5-404.1(4) and (5), aggravated sexual abuse of a child;

1830 (m) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault; or

1831 (n) any attempt to commit a felony listed in Subsection (1)(f), (h), or (j).

1832 (2) Except for an offense before the district court in accordance with Section

1833 78A-6-703.2 or 78A-6-703.5, the provisions of this section do not apply if the sentencing court
1834 finds that the defendant:

1835 (a) was under 18 years old at the time of the offense; and

1836 (b) could have been adjudicated in the juvenile court but for the delayed reporting or
1837 delayed filing of the information.

1838 Section 31. Section 76-6-107.1 is amended to read:

1839 **76-6-107.1. Compensatory service -- Graffiti penalties.**

1840 (1) If an offender uses graffiti and is convicted under Section 76-6-106 or 76-6-206 for
1841 ~~[its use]~~ the use of graffiti, the court may, as a condition of probation under Subsection
1842 ~~[77-18-1(8)]~~ 77-18-105(6), order the offender to clean up graffiti of ~~[his own]~~ the offender and
1843 any other at a time and place within the jurisdiction of the court.

1844 (a) For a first conviction or adjudication, the court may require the offender to clean up
1845 graffiti for not less than eight hours.

1846 (b) For a second conviction or adjudication, the court may require the offender to clean
1847 up graffiti for not less than 16 hours.

1848 (c) For a third conviction or adjudication, the court may require the offender to clean
1849 up graffiti for not less than 24 hours.

1850 (2) The offender convicted under Section 76-6-106, 76-6-206, or 76-6-107 shall be
1851 responsible for removal costs as determined under Section 76-6-107, unless waived by the
1852 court for good cause.

1853 (3) The court may also require the offender to perform other alternative forms of
1854 restitution or repair to the damaged property ~~[pursuant to Subsection 77-18-1(8).]~~ in

1855 accordance with Subsection [77-18-105\(6\)](#).

1856 Section 32. Section **76-6-111** is amended to read:

1857 **76-6-111. Wanton destruction of livestock -- Penalties -- Restitution criteria --**
1858 **Seizure and disposition of property.**

1859 (1) As used in this section:

1860 (a) "Law enforcement officer" means the same as that term is defined in Section
1861 [53-13-103](#).

1862 (b) "Livestock" means a domestic animal or fur bearer raised or kept for profit,
1863 including:

1864 (i) cattle;

1865 (ii) sheep;

1866 (iii) goats;

1867 (iv) swine;

1868 (v) horses;

1869 (vi) mules;

1870 (vii) poultry; and

1871 (viii) domesticated elk as defined in Section [4-39-102](#).

1872 (2) Unless authorized by Section [4-25-201](#), [4-25-202](#), [4-25-401](#), [4-39-401](#), or [18-1-3](#), a
1873 person is guilty of wanton destruction of livestock if that person:

1874 (a) injures, physically alters, releases, or causes the death of livestock; and

1875 (b) does so:

1876 (i) intentionally or knowingly; and

1877 (ii) without the permission of the owner of the livestock.

1878 (3) Wanton destruction of livestock is punishable as a:

1879 (a) class B misdemeanor if the aggregate value of the livestock is \$500 or less;

1880 (b) class A misdemeanor if the aggregate value of the livestock is more than \$500, but
1881 does not exceed \$1,500;

1882 (c) third degree felony if the aggregate value of the livestock is more than \$1,500, but
1883 does not exceed \$5,000; and

1884 (d) second degree felony if the aggregate value of the livestock is more than \$5,000.

1885 (4) When a court orders a person who is convicted of wanton destruction of livestock

1886 to pay restitution under Title 77, Chapter ~~[38a]~~ 38b, Crime Victims Restitution Act, the court
1887 shall consider~~[-, in addition to the restitution criteria in Section 77-38a-302, the restitution~~
1888 ~~guidelines in Subsection (5) when setting the amount.]~~ the restitution guidelines in Subsection
1889 (5) when setting the amount of restitution under Section 77-38b-205.

1890 (5) The minimum restitution value for cattle and sheep is the sum of the following,
1891 unless the court states on the record why it finds the sum to be inappropriate:

1892 (a) the fair market value of the animal, using as a guide the market information
1893 obtained from the Department of Agriculture and Food created under Section 4-2-102; and

1894 (b) 10 years times the average annual value of offspring, for which average annual
1895 value is determined using data obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service within
1896 the United States Department of Agriculture, for the most recent 10-year period available.

1897 (6) A material, device, or vehicle used in violation of Subsection (2) is subject to
1898 forfeiture under the procedures and substantive protections established in Title 24, Forfeiture
1899 and Disposition of Property Act.

1900 (7) A peace officer may seize a material, device, or vehicle used in violation of
1901 Subsection (2):

1902 (a) upon notice and service of process issued by a court having jurisdiction over the
1903 property; or

1904 (b) without notice and service of process if:

1905 (i) the seizure is incident to an arrest under:

1906 (A) a search warrant; or

1907 (B) an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

1908 (ii) the material, device, or vehicle has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of
1909 the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding under this section; or

1910 (iii) the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the property has been used in
1911 violation of Subsection (2).

1912 (8) (a) A material, device, or vehicle seized under this section is not repleviable but is
1913 in custody of the law enforcement agency making the seizure, subject only to the orders and
1914 decrees of a court or official having jurisdiction.

1915 (b) A peace officer who seizes a material, device, or vehicle under this section may:

1916 (i) place the property under seal;

1917 (ii) remove the property to a place designated by the warrant under which it was seized;

1918 or

1919 (iii) take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for
1920 disposition in accordance with law.

1921 Section 33. Section **76-6-206.2** is amended to read:

1922 **76-6-206.2. Criminal trespass on state park lands -- Penalties.**

1923 (1) ~~[For purposes of this section]~~ As used in this section:

1924 (a) "Authorization" means specific written permission by, or contractual agreement
1925 with, the Division of Parks and Recreation.

1926 (b) "Criminal trespass" means the elements of the crime of criminal trespass, as set
1927 forth in Section [76-6-206](#).

1928 (c) "Division" means the Division of Parks and Recreation~~[;]~~ created in Section
1929 [79-4-201](#).

1930 (d) "State park lands" means all lands administered by the division.

1931 (2) A person is guilty of criminal trespass on state park lands and is liable for the civil
1932 damages prescribed in Subsection (5) if, under circumstances not amounting to a greater
1933 offense, and without authorization, the person:

1934 (a) constructs improvements or structures on state park lands;

1935 (b) uses or occupies state park lands for more than 30 days after the cancellation or
1936 expiration of authorization;

1937 (c) knowingly or intentionally uses state park lands for commercial gain;

1938 (d) intentionally or knowingly grazes livestock on state park lands, except as provided
1939 in Section [72-3-112](#); or

1940 (e) remains, after being ordered to leave by someone with actual authority to act for the
1941 division, or by a law enforcement officer.

1942 (3) A person is not guilty of criminal trespass if that person enters onto state park
1943 lands:

1944 (a) without first paying the required fee; and

1945 (b) for the sole purpose of pursuing recreational activity.

1946 (4) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor.

1947 (5) In addition to ~~[restitution, as provided in Section [76-3-201](#)]~~ an order for restitution

1948 under Section [77-38b-205](#), a person who commits any act described in Subsection (2) may also
1949 be liable for civil damages in the amount of three times the value of:

- 1950 (a) damages resulting from a violation of Subsection (2);
- 1951 (b) the water, mineral, vegetation, improvement, or structure on state park lands that is
1952 removed, destroyed, used, or consumed without authorization;
- 1953 (c) the historical, prehistorical, archaeological, or paleontological resource on state
1954 park lands that is removed, destroyed, used, or consumed without authorization; or
- 1955 (d) the consideration which would have been charged by the division for unauthorized
1956 use of the land and resources during the period of trespass.
- 1957 (e) Civil damages under Subsection (5) may be collected in a separate action by the
1958 division, and shall be deposited in the State Parks Fees Restricted Account as established in
1959 Section [79-4-402](#).

1960 Section 34. Section **76-6-206.3** is amended to read:

1961 **76-6-206.3. Criminal trespass on agricultural land or range land.**

1962 (1) As used in this section:

1963 (a) "Agricultural or range land" and "land" mean land as defined under Subsections
1964 (1)(d) and (e).

1965 (b) "Authorization" means specific written permission by, or contractual agreement
1966 with, the owner or manager of the property.

1967 (c) "Criminal trespass" means the elements of the crime of criminal trespass under
1968 Section [76-6-206](#).

1969 (d) "Land in agricultural use" has the same meaning as in Section [59-2-502](#).

1970 (e) "Range land" means privately owned land that is not fenced or divided into lots and
1971 that is generally unimproved. This land includes land used for livestock.

1972 (2) A person is guilty of the class B misdemeanor criminal offense of criminal trespass
1973 on agricultural or range land and is liable for the civil damages under Subsection (5) if, under
1974 circumstances not amounting to a greater offense, and without authorization or a right under
1975 state law, the person enters or remains on agricultural or range land regarding which notice
1976 prohibiting entry is given by:

1977 (a) personal communication to the person by the owner of the land, an employee of the
1978 owner, or a person with apparent authority to act for the owner;

1979 (b) fencing or other form of enclosure a reasonable person would recognize as intended
1980 to exclude intruders; or

1981 (c) posted signs or markers that would reasonably be expected to be seen by persons in
1982 the area of the borders of the land.

1983 (3) A person is guilty of the class B misdemeanor criminal offense of cutting,
1984 destroying, or rendering ineffective the fencing of agricultural or range land if the person
1985 willfully cuts, destroys, or renders ineffective any fencing as described under Subsection (2)(b).

1986 (4) In addition to [~~restitution, as provided in Section 76-3-201~~] an order for restitution
1987 under Section 77-38b-205, a person who commits any violation of Subsection (2) or (3) may
1988 also be liable for:

1989 (a) statutory damages in the amount of the value of damages resulting from the
1990 violation of Subsection (2) or \$500, whichever is greater; and

1991 (b) reasonable attorney fees not to exceed \$250, and court costs.

1992 (5) Civil damages under Subsection (4) may be collected in a separate action by the
1993 owner of the agricultural or range land or the owner's assignee.

1994 Section 35. Section **76-6-1102** is amended to read:

1995 **76-6-1102. Identity fraud crime.**

1996 (1) As used in this part[, "~~personal~~]:

1997 (a) "Personal identifying information" may include:

1998 [~~(a)~~] (i) name;

1999 [~~(b)~~] (ii) birth date;

2000 [~~(c)~~] (iii) address;

2001 [~~(d)~~] (iv) telephone number;

2002 [~~(e)~~] (v) drivers license number;

2003 [~~(f)~~] (vi) Social Security number;

2004 [~~(g)~~] (vii) place of employment;

2005 [~~(h)~~] (viii) employee identification numbers or other personal identification numbers;

2006 [~~(i)~~] (ix) mother's maiden name;

2007 [~~(j)~~] (x) electronic identification numbers;

2008 [~~(k)~~] (xi) electronic signatures under Title 46, Chapter 4, Uniform Electronic

2009 Transactions Act;

2010 [(†)] (xii) any other numbers or information that can be used to access a person's
2011 financial resources or medical information, except for numbers or information that can be
2012 prosecuted as financial transaction card offenses under Sections 76-6-506 through 76-6-506.6;
2013 or

2014 [(m)] (xiii) a photograph or any other realistic likeness.

2015 (b) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-38b-102.

2016 (2) (a) A person is guilty of identity fraud when that person knowingly or intentionally
2017 uses, or attempts to use, the personal identifying information of another person, whether that
2018 person is alive or deceased, with fraudulent intent, including to obtain, or attempt to obtain,
2019 credit, goods, services, employment, any other thing of value, or medical information.

2020 (b) It is not a defense to a violation of Subsection (2)(a) that the person did not know
2021 that the personal information belonged to another person.

2022 (3) Identity fraud is:

2023 (a) except as provided in Subsection (3)(b)(ii), a third degree felony if the value of the
2024 credit, goods, services, employment, or any other thing of value is less than \$5,000; or

2025 (b) a second degree felony if:

2026 (i) the value of the credit, goods, services, employment, or any other thing of value is
2027 or exceeds \$5,000; or

2028 (ii) the use described in Subsection (2)(a) of personal identifying information results,
2029 directly or indirectly, in bodily injury to another person.

2030 (4) Multiple violations may be aggregated into a single offense, and the degree of the
2031 offense is determined by the total value of all credit, goods, services, or any other thing of
2032 value used, or attempted to be used, through the multiple violations.

2033 (5) When a defendant is convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall order
2034 the defendant to ~~[make restitution to any victim of the offense or state on the record the reason~~
2035 ~~the court does not find ordering restitution to be appropriate]~~ pay restitution in accordance with
2036 Title 77, Chapter 38b, Crime Victims Restitution Act.

2037 (6) Restitution under Subsection (5) may include:

2038 (a) payment for any costs incurred, including attorney fees, lost wages, and
2039 replacement of checks; and

2040 (b) the value of the victim's time incurred due to the offense:

- 2041 (i) in clearing the victim's credit history or credit rating;
- 2042 (ii) in any civil or administrative proceedings necessary to satisfy or resolve any debt,
- 2043 lien, or other obligation of the victim or imputed to the victim and arising from the offense; and
- 2044 (iii) in attempting to remedy any other intended or actual harm to the victim incurred as
- 2045 a result of the offense.

2046 Section 36. Section **76-6-1105** is amended to read:

2047 **76-6-1105. Unlawful possession of another's identification documents.**

2048 (1) As used in this section:

2049 (a) (i) "Identifying document" means:

2050 (A) a government issued document commonly used for identification;

2051 (B) a vehicle registration certificate; or

2052 (C) any other document, image, data file, or medium containing personal identifying

2053 information as defined in Subsections ~~76-6-1102[(1)(b) through (m)]~~ (1)(a)(ii) through (xiii).

2054 (ii) "Identifying document" includes:

2055 (A) a counterfeit identifying document; or

2056 (B) a document containing personal identifying information of a deceased individual.

2057 (b) "Possess" means to have physical control or electronic access.

2058 (2) (a) Under circumstances that do not constitute a violation of Section **76-6-1102** or

2059 Section **76-6-502**, an individual is guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the individual:

2060 (i) obtains or possesses an identifying document:

2061 (A) with knowledge that the individual is not entitled to obtain or possess the

2062 identifying document; or

2063 (B) with intent to deceive or defraud; or

2064 (ii) assists another person in obtaining or possessing an identifying document:

2065 (A) with knowledge that the person is not entitled to obtain or possess the identifying

2066 document; or

2067 (B) with knowledge that the person intends to use the identifying document to deceive

2068 or defraud.

2069 (b) Under circumstances that do not constitute a violation of Section **76-6-1102**, an

2070 individual is guilty of a third degree felony if the individual:

2071 (i) obtains or possesses identifying documents of more than two, but fewer than 100,

2072 individuals:

2073 (A) with knowledge that the individual is not entitled to obtain or possess the
2074 identifying documents; or

2075 (B) with intent to deceive or defraud; or

2076 (ii) assists another person in obtaining or possessing identifying documents of more
2077 than two, but fewer than 100, individuals:

2078 (A) with knowledge that the person is not entitled to obtain or possess the multiple
2079 identifying documents; or

2080 (B) with knowledge that the person intends to use the identifying documents to deceive
2081 or defraud.

2082 (c) Under circumstances that do not constitute a violation of Section 76-6-1102, an
2083 individual is guilty of a second degree felony if the individual:

2084 (i) obtains or possesses identifying documents of 100 or more individuals:

2085 (A) with knowledge that the individual is not entitled to obtain or possess the
2086 identifying documents; or

2087 (B) with intent to deceive or defraud; or

2088 (ii) assists another person in obtaining or possessing identifying documents of 100 or
2089 more individuals:

2090 (A) with knowledge that the person is not entitled to obtain or possess the identifying
2091 documents; or

2092 (B) with knowledge that the person intends to use the identifying documents to deceive
2093 or defraud.

2094 Section 37. Section 76-10-1204 is amended to read:

2095 **76-10-1204. Distributing pornographic material -- Penalties -- Exemptions for**
2096 **Internet service providers and hosting companies.**

2097 (1) A person is guilty of distributing pornographic material when the person
2098 knowingly:

2099 (a) sends or brings any pornographic material into the state with intent to distribute or
2100 exhibit it to others;

2101 (b) prepares, publishes, prints, or possesses any pornographic material with intent to
2102 distribute or exhibit it to others;

2103 (c) distributes or offers to distribute, or exhibits or offers to exhibit, any pornographic
2104 material to others;

2105 (d) writes, creates, or solicits the publication or advertising of pornographic material;

2106 (e) promotes the distribution or exhibition of material the person represents to be
2107 pornographic; or

2108 (f) presents or directs a pornographic performance in any public place or any place
2109 exposed to public view or participates in that portion of the performance which makes it
2110 pornographic.

2111 (2) Each distributing of pornographic material as defined in Subsection (1) is a separate
2112 offense.

2113 (3) It is a separate offense under this section for:

2114 (a) each day's exhibition of any pornographic motion picture film; and

2115 (b) each day in which any pornographic publication is displayed or exhibited in a
2116 public place with intent to distribute or exhibit it to others.

2117 (4) (a) An offense under this section committed by a person 18 years [~~of age~~] old or
2118 older is a third degree felony punishable by:

2119 (i) a minimum mandatory fine of not less than \$1,000, plus \$10 for each article
2120 exhibited up to the maximum allowed by law; and

2121 (ii) incarceration, without suspension of sentence in any way, for a term of not less than
2122 30 days.

2123 (b) An offense under this section committed by a person 16 or 17 years [~~of age~~] old is a
2124 class A misdemeanor.

2125 (c) An offense under this section committed by a person younger than 16 years [~~of age~~]
2126 old is a class B misdemeanor.

2127 (d) Subsection (4)(a) supersedes Section [~~77-18-1~~] [77-18-105](#).

2128 (5) A person 18 years [~~of age~~] old or older who knowingly solicits, requests,
2129 commands, encourages, or intentionally aids another person younger than 18 years [~~of age~~] old
2130 to engage in conduct prohibited under Subsection (1), (2), or (3) is guilty of a third degree
2131 felony and is subject to the penalties under Subsection (4)(a).

2132 (6) (a) This section does not apply to an Internet service provider, as defined in Section
2133 [76-10-1230](#), if:

2134 (i) the distribution of pornographic material by the Internet service provider occurs
2135 only incidentally through the Internet service provider's function of:
2136 (A) transmitting or routing data from one person to another person; or
2137 (B) providing a connection between one person and another person;
2138 (ii) the Internet service provider does not intentionally aid or abet in the distribution of
2139 the pornographic material; and
2140 (iii) the Internet service provider does not knowingly receive funds from or through a
2141 person who distributes the pornographic material in exchange for permitting the person to
2142 distribute the pornographic material.

2143 (b) This section does not apply to a hosting company, as defined in Section
2144 76-10-1230, if:

2145 (i) the distribution of pornographic material by the hosting company occurs only
2146 incidentally through the hosting company's function of providing data storage space or data
2147 caching to a person;
2148 (ii) the hosting company does not intentionally engage, aid, or abet in the distribution
2149 of the pornographic material; and
2150 (iii) the hosting company does not knowingly receive funds from or through a person
2151 who distributes the pornographic material in exchange for permitting the person to distribute,
2152 store, or cache the pornographic material.

2153 Section 38. Section 76-10-1205 is amended to read:

2154 **76-10-1205. Inducing acceptance of pornographic material -- Exemptions for**
2155 **Internet service providers and hosting companies.**

2156 (1) A person is guilty of inducing acceptance of pornographic material when he
2157 knowingly:

2158 (a) requires or demands as a condition to a sale, allocation, consignment, or delivery
2159 for resale of any newspaper, magazine, periodical, book, publication, or other merchandise that
2160 the purchaser or consignee receive any pornographic material or material reasonably believed
2161 by the purchaser or consignee to be pornographic; or

2162 (b) denies, revokes, or threatens to deny or revoke a franchise, or to impose any
2163 penalty, financial or otherwise, because of the failure or refusal to accept pornographic material
2164 or material reasonably believed by the purchaser or consignee to be pornographic.

2165 (2) (a) An offense under this section is a third degree felony punishable by:
2166 (i) a minimum mandatory fine of not less than \$1,000 plus \$10 for each article
2167 exhibited up to the maximum allowed by law; and
2168 (ii) incarceration, without suspension of sentence in any way, for a term of not less than
2169 30 days.
2170 (b) This Subsection (2) supersedes Section [~~77-18-1~~] [77-18-105](#).
2171 (3) (a) This section does not apply to an Internet service provider, as defined in Section
2172 [76-10-1230](#), if:
2173 (i) the distribution of pornographic material by the Internet service provider occurs
2174 only incidentally through the Internet service provider's function of:
2175 (A) transmitting or routing data from one person to another person; or
2176 (B) providing a connection between one person and another person;
2177 (ii) the Internet service provider does not intentionally aid or abet in the distribution of
2178 the pornographic material; and
2179 (iii) the Internet service provider does not knowingly receive funds from or through a
2180 person who distributes the pornographic material in exchange for permitting the person to
2181 distribute the pornographic material.
2182 (b) This section does not apply to a hosting company, as defined in Section
2183 [76-10-1230](#), if:
2184 (i) the distribution of pornographic material by the hosting company occurs only
2185 incidentally through the hosting company's function of providing data storage space or data
2186 caching to a person;
2187 (ii) the hosting company does not intentionally engage, aid, or abet in the distribution
2188 of the pornographic material; and
2189 (iii) the hosting company does not knowingly receive funds from or through a person
2190 who distributes the pornographic material in exchange for permitting the person to distribute,
2191 store, or cache the pornographic material.
2192 Section 39. Section **76-10-1206** is amended to read:
2193 **76-10-1206. Dealing in material harmful to a minor -- Penalties -- Exemptions for**
2194 **Internet service providers and hosting companies.**
2195 (1) A person is guilty of dealing in material harmful to minors when, knowing or

2196 believing that an individual is a minor, or having negligently failed to determine the proper age
2197 of a minor, the person intentionally:

2198 (a) distributes or offers to distribute, or exhibits or offers to exhibit, to a minor or an
2199 individual whom the person believes to be a minor, any material harmful to minors;

2200 (b) produces, performs, or directs any performance, before a minor or an individual
2201 whom the person believes to be a minor, that is harmful to minors; or

2202 (c) participates in any performance, before a minor or an individual whom the person
2203 believes to be a minor, that is harmful to minors.

2204 (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), each separate offense under this section
2205 committed by a person 18 years [~~of age~~] old or older is a third degree felony punishable by:

2206 (i) a minimum mandatory fine of not less than \$1,000, plus \$10 for each article
2207 exhibited up to the maximum allowed by law; and

2208 (ii) incarceration, without suspension of sentence, for a term of not less than 14 days.

2209 (b) Each separate offense under this section committed by a person 18 years [~~of age~~]
2210 old or older against a minor 16 years [~~of age~~] old or older, but younger than 18 years [~~of age~~]
2211 old, is a class A misdemeanor if the person is less than seven years older than the minor at the
2212 time of the offense.

2213 (c) Each separate offense under this section committed by a person 16 or 17 years [~~of~~
2214 ~~age~~] old is a class A misdemeanor.

2215 (d) Each separate offense under this section committed by a person younger than 16
2216 years [~~of age~~] old is a class B misdemeanor.

2217 (e) Subsection (2)(a) supersedes Section [~~77-18-1~~] 77-18-105.

2218 (3) (a) Except for a defendant described in Subsection (2)(b), if a defendant 18 years [~~of~~
2219 ~~age~~] old or older has been previously convicted or adjudicated [~~to be under the jurisdiction of~~]
2220 by the juvenile court under this section, each separate subsequent offense is a second degree
2221 felony punishable by:

2222 (i) a minimum mandatory fine of not less than \$5,000, plus \$10 for each article
2223 exhibited up to the maximum allowed by law; and

2224 (ii) incarceration, without suspension of sentence, for a term of not less than one year.

2225 (b) If a defendant described in Subsection (2)(b) or a defendant younger than 18 years
2226 [~~of age~~] old has been previously convicted or adjudicated [~~to be under the jurisdiction of~~] by

2227 the juvenile court under this section, each separate subsequent offense is a third degree felony.

2228 (c) Subsection (3)(a) supersedes Section [~~77-18-1~~] [77-18-105](#).

2229 (d) (i) This section does not apply to an Internet service provider, as defined in Section

2230 [76-10-1230](#), a provider of an electronic communications service as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec.

2231 2510, a telecommunications service, information service, or mobile service as defined in 47

2232 U.S.C. Sec. 153, including a commercial mobile service as defined in 47 U.S.C. Sec. 332(d), or

2233 a cable operator as defined in 47 U.S.C. Sec. 522, if:

2234 (A) the distribution of pornographic material by the Internet service provider occurs

2235 only incidentally through the provider's function of:

2236 (I) transmitting or routing data from one person to another person; or

2237 (II) providing a connection between one person and another person;

2238 (B) the provider does not intentionally aid or abet in the distribution of the

2239 pornographic material; and

2240 (C) the provider does not knowingly receive from or through a person who distributes

2241 the pornographic material a fee greater than the fee generally charged by the provider, as a

2242 specific condition for permitting the person to distribute the pornographic material.

2243 (ii) This section does not apply to a hosting company, as defined in Section

2244 [76-10-1230](#), if:

2245 (A) the distribution of pornographic material by the hosting company occurs only

2246 incidentally through the hosting company's function of providing data storage space or data

2247 caching to a person;

2248 (B) the hosting company does not intentionally engage, aid, or abet in the distribution

2249 of the pornographic material; and

2250 (C) the hosting company does not knowingly receive from or through a person who

2251 distributes the pornographic material a fee greater than the fee generally charged by the

2252 provider, as a specific condition for permitting the person to distribute, store, or cache the

2253 pornographic material.

2254 (4) A service provider, as defined in Section [76-10-1230](#), is not negligent under this

2255 section if the service provider complies with Section [76-10-1231](#).

2256 (5) A person 18 years [~~of age~~] old or older who knowingly solicits, requests,

2257 commands, encourages, or intentionally aids another person younger than 18 years [~~of age~~] old

2258 to engage in conduct in violation of Subsection (1) is guilty of a third degree felony and is
2259 subject to the penalties under Subsection (2)(a).

2260 Section 40. Section **76-10-1214** is amended to read:

2261 **76-10-1214. Conspiracy an offense -- Punishment.**

2262 (1) (a) A conspiracy of two or more persons to commit any offense proscribed by this
2263 part is a third degree felony punishable for each separate offense by a minimum mandatory
2264 fine of not less than \$1,000 and by imprisonment, without suspension of sentence in any way,
2265 for a term of not less than 60 days.

2266 (b) This subsection supersedes Section [~~77-18-1~~] [77-18-105](#).

2267 (2) (a) If a defendant has already been convicted once under this section, each separate
2268 further offense is a second degree felony punishable by a minimum mandatory fine of not less
2269 than \$5,000 and by imprisonment, without suspension of sentence in any way, for a term of not
2270 less than one year.

2271 (b) This subsection supersedes Section [~~77-18-1~~] [77-18-105](#).

2272 Section 41. Section **76-10-1228** is amended to read:

2273 **76-10-1228. Indecent public displays -- Prohibitions -- Penalty.**

2274 (1) Subject to the affirmative defense in Subsection [76-10-1208](#)(3), a person is guilty
2275 of a class A misdemeanor who willfully or knowingly:

2276 (a) engages in the business of selling, lending, giving away, showing, advertising for
2277 sale, or distributing to a minor or has in the person's possession with intent to engage in that
2278 business or to otherwise offer for sale or commercial distribution to a minor any material with:

2279 (i) a description or depiction of illicit sex or sexual immorality; or

2280 (ii) a nude or partially denuded figure; or

2281 (b) publicly displays at newsstands or any other establishment frequented by minors, or
2282 where the minors are or may be invited as a part of the general public, any motion picture, or
2283 any live, taped, or recorded performance, or any still picture or photograph, or any book, pocket
2284 book, pamphlet, or magazine the cover or content of which:

2285 (i) exploits, is devoted to, or is principally made up of one or more descriptions or
2286 depictions of illicit sex or sexual immorality; or

2287 (ii) consists of one or more pictures of nude or partially denuded figures.

2288 (2) (a) A violation of this section is punishable by:

2289 (i) a minimum mandatory fine of not less than \$500; and
 2290 (ii) incarceration, without suspension of sentence in any way, for a term of not less than
 2291 30 days.

2292 (b) This section supersedes Section [~~77-18-1~~] [77-18-105](#).

2293 Section 42. Section **77-1-3** is amended to read:

2294 **77-1-3. Definitions.**

2295 For the purpose of this act:

2296 (1) "Criminal action" means the proceedings by which a person is charged, accused,
 2297 and brought to trial for a public offense.

2298 (2) "Indictment" means an accusation in writing presented by a grand jury to the
 2299 district court charging a person with a public offense.

2300 (3) "Information" means an accusation, in writing, charging a person with a public
 2301 offense which is presented, signed, and filed in the office of the clerk where the prosecution is
 2302 commenced [~~pursuant to Section 77-2-1.1~~] in accordance with Section 77-2-2.2.

2303 (4) "Magistrate" means a justice or judge of a court of record or not of record or a
 2304 commissioner of such a court appointed in accordance with Section [78A-5-107](#), except that the
 2305 authority of a court commissioner to act as a magistrate shall be limited by rule of the judicial
 2306 council. The judicial council rules shall not exceed constitutional limitations upon the
 2307 delegation of judicial authority.

2308 (5) "Risk and needs assessment" means an actuarial tool validated on offenders that
 2309 determines:

2310 (a) an individual's risk of reoffending; and

2311 (b) the criminal risk factors that, when addressed, reduce the individual's risk of
 2312 reoffending.

2313 Section 43. Section **77-2-2** is amended to read:

2314 **77-2-2. Definitions.**

2315 [~~For the purpose of this chapter:~~]

2316 [~~(1) "Screening" means the process used by a prosecuting attorney to terminate
 2317 investigative action, proceed with prosecution, move to dismiss a prosecution that has been
 2318 commenced, or cause a prosecution to be diverted;~~]

2319 As used in this chapter:

2320 (1) "Commencement of prosecution" means the filing of an information or an
2321 indictment.

2322 (2) "Diversion" means suspending criminal proceedings [~~prior to~~] before conviction on
2323 the condition that a defendant agree to:

2324 (a) participate in a rehabilitation program [~~or make~~];

2325 (b) pay restitution to [~~the~~] a victim; or

2326 (c) fulfill some other condition[~~, and~~].

2327 [~~(3) "Commencement of prosecution" means the filing of an information or an~~
2328 ~~indictment.~~]

2329 (3) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-38b-102](#).

2330 (4) "Screening" means the process used by a prosecuting attorney to:

2331 (a) terminate an investigative action;

2332 (b) proceed with prosecution;

2333 (c) move to dismiss a prosecution that has been commenced; or

2334 (d) cause a prosecution to be diverted.

2335 Section 44. Section **77-2-2.1**, which is renumbered from Section 77-2-1 is renumbered
2336 and amended to read:

2337 [~~77-2-1~~]. **77-2-2.1. Authorization to file information.**

2338 [~~Unless~~] Except as otherwise provided by law, no information may be filed charging the
2339 commission of any felony or class A misdemeanor unless authorized by a prosecuting attorney.

2340 Section 45. Section **77-2-2.2**, which is renumbered from Section 77-2-1.1 is
2341 renumbered and amended to read:

2342 [~~77-2-1.1~~]. **77-2-2.2. Signing and filing of information.**

2343 (1) The prosecuting attorney shall sign all informations.

2344 (2) The prosecuting attorney may:

2345 [~~(1)~~] (a) sign the information in the presence of a magistrate; or

2346 [~~(2)~~] (b) present and file the information in the office of the clerk where the
2347 prosecution is commenced upon the signature of the prosecuting attorney.

2348 Section 46. Section **77-2-2.3**, which is renumbered from Section 77-2-1.2 is
2349 renumbered and amended to read:

2350 [~~77-2-1.2~~]. **77-2-2.3. Reducing the level of an offense.**

- 2351 (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a prosecuting attorney may:
- 2352 (a) present and file an information charging an individual for an offense under
- 2353 Subsections 76-3-103(1)(b) through (d), Subsection 76-3-103(2), or Section 76-3-104 with a
- 2354 classification of the offense at one degree lower than the classification that is provided in
- 2355 statute if the prosecuting attorney believes that the sentence would be disproportionate to the
- 2356 offense because there are special circumstances relating to the offense; or
- 2357 (b) subject to the approval of the court, amend an information, as part of a plea
- 2358 agreement, to charge an individual for an offense under Subsections 76-3-103(1)(b) through
- 2359 (d), Subsection 76-3-103(2), or Section 76-3-104 with a classification of the offense at one
- 2360 degree lower than the classification that is provided in statute.
- 2361 (2) A court may:
- 2362 (a) enter a judgment of conviction for an offense filed under Subsection (1) at one
- 2363 degree lower than classified in statute; and
- 2364 (b) impose a sentence for the offense filed under Subsection (1) at one degree lower
- 2365 than classified in statute.
- 2366 (3) A conviction of an offense at one degree lower than classified in statute under
- 2367 Subsection (2) does not affect the requirements for registration of the offense under Title 77,
- 2368 Chapter 41, Sex and Kidnap Offender Registry, or Title 77, Chapter 43, Child Abuse Offender
- 2369 Registry, if the elements of the offense for which the defendant is convicted are the same as the
- 2370 elements of an offense described in Section 77-41-102 or 77-43-102.
- 2371 (4) This section does not preclude an individual from obtaining and being granted an
- 2372 expungement for the individual's record in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 40, Utah
- 2373 Expungement Act.
- 2374 Section 47. Section 77-2-5 is amended to read:
- 2375 **77-2-5. Diversion agreement -- Negotiation -- Contents.**
- 2376 (1) At any time after the ~~[filing of an information or indictment and prior to]~~
- 2377 commencement of prosecution and before conviction, the prosecuting attorney may, by written
- 2378 agreement with the defendant, filed with the court, and upon approval of the court, divert a
- 2379 defendant to a non-criminal diversion program.
- 2380 (2) A defendant shall be represented by counsel during negotiations for diversion and
- 2381 at the time of execution of any diversion agreement unless ~~[he shall have]~~ the defendant has

2382 knowingly and intelligently waived [his] the defendant's right to counsel.

2383 (3) The defendant has the right to be represented by counsel at any court hearing
2384 relating to a diversion program.

2385 (4) [~~Any~~] (a) A diversion agreement, entered into between [~~the prosecution and the~~
2386 ~~defense~~] the prosecuting attorney and the defendant and approved by a magistrate, shall contain
2387 a full, detailed statement of the requirements agreed to by the defendant and the reasons for
2388 diversion.

2389 (b) The diversion agreement described in Subsection (4)(a) shall include an agreement,
2390 by the parties, for a specific amount of restitution that the defendant will pay, unless the
2391 prosecuting attorney certifies that:

2392 (i) the prosecuting attorney has consulted with all victims, including the Utah Office
2393 for Victims of Crime; and

2394 (ii) the defendant does not owe any restitution.

2395 (5) (a) If the court approves a diversion agreement that includes an agreement by the
2396 parties for the amount of restitution that the defendant will pay, the court shall order the
2397 defendant to pay restitution in accordance with the terms of the diversion agreement.

2398 (b) The court shall collect, receive, process, and distribute payments for restitution to
2399 the victim, unless otherwise provided by law or by the diversion agreement.

2400 (6) A decision by a prosecuting attorney not to divert a defendant is not subject to
2401 judicial review.

2402 [~~(5)~~] (7) Diversion programs longer than two years shall not be permitted.

2403 [~~(6)~~] (8) A diversion agreement shall not be approved unless the defendant, before a
2404 magistrate and in the agreement, knowingly and intelligently waives [his] the defendant's
2405 constitutional right to a speedy trial.

2406 Section 48. Section **77-2a-1** is amended to read:

2407 **77-2a-1. Definitions.**

2408 [~~For the purposes of this chapter:~~]

2409 As used in this chapter:

2410 (1) "Pecuniary damages" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2411 [77-38b-102.](#)

2412 [~~(1)~~] (2) "Plea in abeyance" means an order by a court, upon motion of the

2413 ~~[prosecution]~~ prosecuting attorney and the defendant, accepting a plea of guilty or of no contest
 2414 from the defendant but not, at that time, entering judgment of conviction against ~~[him]~~ the
 2415 defendant nor imposing sentence upon ~~[him]~~ the defendant on condition that ~~[he]~~ the defendant
 2416 comply with specific conditions as set forth in a plea in abeyance agreement.

2417 ~~[(2)]~~ (3) "Plea in abeyance agreement" means an agreement entered into between the
 2418 ~~[prosecution]~~ prosecuting attorney and the defendant setting forth the specific terms and
 2419 conditions upon which, following acceptance of the agreement by the court, a plea may be held
 2420 in abeyance.

2421 (4) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-38b-102](#).
 2422 Section 49. Section **77-2a-3** is amended to read:

2423 **77-2a-3. Manner of entry of plea -- Powers of court.**

2424 (1) (a) Acceptance of any plea in anticipation of a plea in abeyance agreement shall be
 2425 done in full compliance with ~~[the provisions of Rule 11, Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure.]~~
 2426 the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 11.

2427 (b) In cases charging offenses for which bail may be forfeited, a plea in abeyance
 2428 agreement may be entered into without a personal appearance before a magistrate.

2429 (2) A plea in abeyance agreement may provide that the court may, upon finding that the
 2430 defendant has successfully completed the terms of the agreement:

2431 (a) reduce the degree of the offense and enter judgment of conviction and impose
 2432 sentence for a lower degree of offense; or

2433 (b) allow withdrawal of defendant's plea and order the dismissal of the case.

2434 (3) (a) Upon finding that a defendant has successfully completed the terms of a plea in
 2435 abeyance agreement, the court may reduce the degree of the offense or dismiss the case only as
 2436 provided in the plea in abeyance agreement or as agreed to by all parties.

2437 (b) Upon sentencing a defendant for any lesser offense ~~[pursuant to]~~ in accordance with
 2438 a plea in abeyance agreement, the court may not invoke Section [76-3-402](#) to further reduce the
 2439 degree of the offense.

2440 (4) The court may require the Department of Corrections to assist in the administration
 2441 of the plea in abeyance agreement as if the defendant were on probation to the court under
 2442 Section ~~[77-18-1]~~ [77-18-105](#).

2443 (5) The terms of a plea in abeyance agreement may include:

2444 (a) an order that the defendant pay a nonrefundable plea in abeyance fee, with a
2445 surcharge based on the amount of the plea in abeyance fee, both of which shall be allocated in
2446 the same manner as if paid as a fine for a criminal conviction under Section 78A-5-110 and a
2447 surcharge under Title 51, Chapter 9, Part 4, Criminal Conviction Surcharge Allocation, and
2448 which may not exceed in amount the maximum fine and surcharge which could have been
2449 imposed upon conviction and sentencing for the same offense;

2450 ~~[(b) an order that the defendant pay restitution to the victims of the defendant's actions~~
2451 ~~as provided in Title 77, Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act;]~~

2452 ~~[(c)]~~ (b) an order that the defendant pay the costs of any remedial or rehabilitative
2453 program required by the terms of the agreement; and

2454 ~~[(d)]~~ (c) an order that the defendant comply with any other conditions ~~[which]~~ that
2455 could have been imposed as conditions of probation upon conviction and sentencing for the
2456 same offense.

2457 (6) (a) The terms of a plea in abeyance shall include an order for a specific amount of
2458 restitution that the defendant will pay, as agreed to by the defendant and the prosecuting
2459 attorney, unless the prosecuting attorney certifies that:

2460 (i) the prosecuting attorney has consulted with all victims, including the Utah Office
2461 for Victims of Crime; and

2462 (ii) the defendant does not owe any restitution.

2463 (b) The court shall collect, receive, process, and distribute payments for restitution to
2464 the victim, unless otherwise provided by law or by the plea in abeyance agreement.

2465 (c) If the defendant does not successfully complete the terms of the plea in abeyance,
2466 the court shall enter an order for restitution, in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 38b, Crime
2467 Victims Restitution Act, upon entering a sentence for the defendant.

2468 ~~[(6)]~~ (7) (a) A court may not hold a plea in abeyance without the consent of both the
2469 prosecuting attorney and the defendant.

2470 (b) A decision by a prosecuting attorney not to agree to a plea in abeyance is final.

2471 ~~[(7)]~~ (8) No plea may be held in abeyance in any case involving a sexual offense
2472 against a victim who is under ~~[the age of 14.]~~ 14 years old.

2473 ~~[(8)]~~ (9) Beginning on July 1, 2008, no plea may be held in abeyance in any case
2474 involving a driving under the influence violation under Section 41-6a-502.

2475 Section 50. Section 77-7-5 is amended to read:

2476 **77-7-5. Issuance of summons or warrant -- Time and place arrests may be made**
2477 **-- Contents of warrant or summons -- Responsibility for transporting prisoners -- Court**
2478 **clerk to dispense costs for transportation.**

2479 (1) A magistrate may issue a warrant for arrest in lieu of a summons for the appearance
2480 of the accused only upon finding:

2481 (a) probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public
2482 offense; and

2483 (b) under the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure, and this section that a warrant is
2484 necessary to:

2485 (i) prevent risk of injury to a person or property;

2486 (ii) secure the appearance of the accused; or

2487 (iii) protect the public safety and welfare of the community or an individual.

2488 (2) If the offense charged is:

2489 (a) a felony, the arrest upon a warrant may be made at any time of the day or night; or

2490 (b) a misdemeanor, the arrest upon a warrant can be made at night only if:

2491 (i) the magistrate has endorsed authorization to do so on the warrant;

2492 (ii) the person to be arrested is upon a public highway, in a public place, or in a place
2493 open to or accessible to the public; or

2494 (iii) the person to be arrested is encountered by a peace officer in the regular course of
2495 that peace officer's investigation of a criminal offense unrelated to the misdemeanor warrant for
2496 arrest.

2497 (3) For the purpose of Subsection (1):

2498 (a) daytime hours are the hours of 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.; and

2499 (b) nighttime hours are the hours after 10 p.m. and before 6 a.m.

2500 (4) (a) If the magistrate determines that the accused must appear in court, the
2501 magistrate shall include in the arrest warrant the name of the law enforcement agency in the
2502 county or municipality with jurisdiction over the offense charged.

2503 (b) (i) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection (4)(a)
2504 is responsible for providing inter-county transportation of the defendant, if necessary, from the
2505 arresting law enforcement agency to the court site.

2506 (ii) The law enforcement agency named on the warrant may contract with another law
2507 enforcement agency to have a defendant transported.

2508 (c) (i) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection (4)(a)
2509 as responsible for transporting the defendant shall provide to the court clerk of the court in
2510 which the defendant is tried, an affidavit stating that the defendant was transported, indicating
2511 the law enforcement agency responsible for the transportation, and stating the number of miles
2512 the defendant was transported.

2513 (ii) The court clerk shall:

2514 (A) account for [~~restitution~~] a cost paid under Subsection ~~[76-3-201(5) for~~
2515 ~~governmental transportation expenses]~~ 76-3-201(4)(b) for government transportation; and

2516 (B) dispense [~~restitution~~] money collected by the court under Subsection (4)(c)(ii)(A)
2517 to the law enforcement agency responsible for the transportation of a convicted defendant.

2518 (5) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection (4)(a)
2519 shall indicate to the court within 48 hours of the issuance, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and
2520 legal holidays if a warrant issued [~~pursuant to~~] in accordance with this section is an extradition
2521 warrant.

2522 (6) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection (4)(a)
2523 shall report any changes to the status of a warrant issued [~~pursuant to~~] in accordance with this
2524 section to the Bureau of Criminal Identification.

2525 Section 51. Section ~~77-7-21~~ is amended to read:

2526 **77-7-21. Proceeding on citation -- Voluntary forfeiture of bail -- Parent signature**
2527 **required -- Information, when required.**

2528 (1) (a) A citation filed with the court may, with the consent of the defendant, serve in
2529 lieu of an information to which the defendant may plead guilty or no contest to the charge or
2530 charges listed and be sentenced accordingly.

2531 (b) If provided by the uniform fine schedule described in Section ~~76-3-301.5~~, an
2532 individual may remit the fine and other penalties without a personal appearance before the
2533 court in any case charging a class B misdemeanor or lower offense, unless the charge is:

2534 (i) a domestic violence offense as defined in Section ~~77-36-1~~;

2535 (ii) a violation of Section ~~41-6a-502~~, driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a
2536 combination of both or with specified or unsafe blood alcohol concentration;

2537 (iii) a violation of Section [41-6a-517](#), driving with any measurable controlled substance
2538 in the body;

2539 (iv) a violation of a local ordinance similar to the offenses described in Subsections
2540 (1)(b)(i) through (iii); or

2541 (v) a violation that appears to:

2542 (A) affect a victim, as defined in Section [~~77-38a-102~~] [77-38b-102](#); or

2543 (B) require restitution, as defined in Section [~~77-38a-102~~] [77-38b-102](#).

2544 (c) The remittal of fines and other penalties shall be entered as a conviction and treated
2545 the same as if the accused pleaded no contest.

2546 (d) If the person cited is under 18 years [~~of age~~] old, the court shall promptly mail a
2547 copy or notice of the citation to the address as shown on the citation, to the attention of the
2548 parent or guardian of the defendant.

2549 (2) If the individual pleads not guilty to the offense charged, further proceedings shall
2550 be held in accordance with the Rules of Criminal Procedure and all other applicable provisions
2551 of this code.

2552 Section 52. Section **77-18-101** is enacted to read:

2553 **77-18-101. Title.**

2554 This chapter is known as "The Judgment."

2555 Section 53. Section **77-18-102** is enacted to read:

2556 **77-18-102. Definitions.**

2557 As used in this chapter:

2558 (1) "Assessment" means, except as provided in Section [77-18-104](#), the same as the
2559 term "risk and needs assessment" in Section [77-1-3](#).

2560 (2) "Board" means the Board of Pardons and Parole.

2561 (3) "Civil accounts receivable" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2562 [77-32b-102](#).

2563 (4) "Civil judgment of restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2564 [77-32b-102](#).

2565 (5) "Convicted" means the same as that term is defined in Section [76-3-201](#).

2566 (6) "Criminal accounts receivable" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2567 [77-32b-102](#).

- 2568 (7) "Default" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-32b-102](#).
- 2569 (8) "Delinquent" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-32b-102](#).
- 2570 (9) "Department" means the Department of Corrections created in Section [64-13-2](#).
- 2571 (10) "Payment schedule" means the same as that term is defined in Section
- 2572 [77-32b-102](#).
- 2573 (11) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-38b-102](#).
- 2574 (12) "Screening" means, except as provided in Section [77-18-104](#), a tool or
- 2575 questionnaire that is designed to determine whether an individual needs further assessment or
- 2576 any additional resource or referral for treatment.
- 2577 (13) "Substance use disorder treatment" means treatment obtained through a substance
- 2578 use disorder program that is licensed by the Office of Licensing within the Department of
- 2579 Human Services.
- 2580 Section 54. Section **77-18-103** is enacted to read:
- 2581 **77-18-103. Presentence investigation report -- Classification of presentence**
- 2582 **investigation report -- Evidence or other information at sentencing.**
- 2583 (1) Before the imposition of a sentence, the court may:
- 2584 (a) upon agreement of the defendant, continue the date for the imposition of the
- 2585 sentence for a reasonable period of time for the purpose of obtaining a presentence
- 2586 investigation report from the department or information from other sources about the
- 2587 defendant; and
- 2588 (b) if the defendant is convicted of a felony or a class A misdemeanor, request that the
- 2589 department prepare a presentence investigation report for the defendant.
- 2590 (2) If a presentence investigation report is required under the standards established by
- 2591 the department described in Section [77-18-109](#), the presentence investigation report under
- 2592 Subsection (1) shall include:
- 2593 (a) any impact statement provided by a victim as described in Subsection
- 2594 [77-38b-203](#)(3)(c);
- 2595 (b) information on restitution as described in Subsection [77-38b-203](#)(3)(a) and (b);
- 2596 (c) findings from any screening and any assessment of the defendant conducted under
- 2597 Section [77-18-104](#);
- 2598 (d) recommendations for treatment for the defendant; and

2599 (e) the number of days since the commission of the offense that the defendant has spent
2600 in the custody of the jail and the number of days, if any, the defendant was released to a
2601 supervised release program or an alternative incarceration program under Section [17-22-5.5](#).

2602 (3) The department shall provide the presentence investigation report to the defendant's
2603 attorney, or the defendant if the defendant is not represented by counsel, the prosecuting
2604 attorney, and the court for review within three working days before the day on which the
2605 defendant is sentenced.

2606 (4) (a) (i) If there is an alleged inaccuracy in the presentence investigation report that is
2607 not resolved by the parties and the department before sentencing:

2608 (A) the alleged inaccuracy shall be brought to the attention of the court at sentencing;
2609 and

2610 (B) the court may grant an additional 10 working days after the day on which the
2611 alleged inaccuracy is brought to the court's attention to allow the parties and the department to
2612 resolve the alleged inaccuracy in the presentence investigation report.

2613 (ii) If the court does not grant additional time under Subsection (4)(a)(i)(B), or the
2614 alleged inaccuracy cannot be resolved after 10 working days, and if the court finds that there is
2615 an inaccuracy in the presentence investigation report, the court shall:

2616 (A) enter a written finding as to the relevance and accuracy of the challenged portion of
2617 the presentence investigation report; and

2618 (B) provide the written finding to the Division of Adult Probation and Parole.

2619 (b) The Division of Adult Probation and Parole shall attach the written finding to the
2620 presentence investigation report as an addendum.

2621 (c) If a party fails to challenge the accuracy of the presentence investigation report at
2622 the time of sentencing, the matter shall be considered waived.

2623 (5) The contents of the presentence investigation report are protected and not available
2624 except by court order for purposes of sentencing as provided by rule of the Judicial Council or
2625 for use by the department.

2626 (6) (a) A presentence investigation report is classified as protected in accordance with
2627 Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

2628 (b) Notwithstanding Sections [63G-2-403](#) and [63G-2-404](#), the State Records Committee
2629 may not order the disclosure of a presentence investigation report.

2630 (7) Except for disclosure at the time of sentencing in accordance with this section, the
2631 department may disclose a presentence investigation only when:
2632 (a) ordered by the court in accordance with Subsection 63G-2-202(7);
2633 (b) requested by a law enforcement agency or other agency approved by the department
2634 for purposes of supervision, confinement, and treatment of a defendant;
2635 (c) requested by the board;
2636 (d) requested by the subject of the presentence investigation report or the subject's
2637 authorized representative;
2638 (e) requested by the victim of the offense discussed in the presentence investigation
2639 report, or the victim's authorized representative, if the disclosure is only information relating
2640 to:
2641 (i) statements or materials provided by the victim;
2642 (ii) the circumstances of the offense, including statements by the defendant; or
2643 (iii) the impact of the offense on the victim or the victim's household; or
2644 (f) requested by a sex offender treatment provider:
2645 (i) who is certified to provide treatment under the certification program established in
2646 Subsection 64-13-25(3);
2647 (ii) who is providing, at the time of the request, sex offender treatment to the offender
2648 who is the subject of the presentence investigation report; and
2649 (iii) who provides written assurance to the department that the report:
2650 (A) is necessary for the treatment of the defendant;
2651 (B) will be used solely for the treatment of the defendant; and
2652 (C) will not be disclosed to an individual or entity other than the defendant.
2653 (8) (a) At the time of sentence, the court shall receive any testimony, evidence, or
2654 information that the defendant or the prosecuting attorney desires to present concerning the
2655 appropriate sentence.
2656 (b) Testimony, evidence, or information under Subsection (8)(a) shall be presented in
2657 open court on record and in the presence of the defendant.
2658 Section 55. Section **77-18-104**, which is renumbered from Section 77-18-1.1 is
2659 renumbered and amended to read:
2660 **[77-18-1.1]. 77-18-104. Screening, assessment, and treatment.**

2661 (1) As used in this section:

2662 (a) "Assessment" has the same meaning as in Section [41-6a-501](#).

2663 ~~[(b) "Convicted" means:]~~

2664 ~~[(i) a conviction by entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, guilty with a mental~~
2665 ~~illness, or no contest; and]~~

2666 ~~[(ii) conviction of any crime or offense.]~~

2667 ~~[(c)]~~ (b) "Screening" has the same meaning as in Section [41-6a-501](#).

2668 ~~[(d) "Substance use disorder treatment" means treatment obtained through a substance~~
2669 ~~use disorder program that is licensed by the Office of Licensing within the Department of~~
2670 ~~Human Services.]~~

2671 ~~[(2) On or after July 1, 2009, the courts of the judicial districts where the Drug-Related~~
2672 ~~Offenses Reform Act under Section [63M-7-305](#) is implemented shall, in coordination with the~~
2673 ~~local substance abuse authority regarding available resources.]~~

2674 (2) In coordination with the local substance abuse authority regarding available
2675 resources, a court in which the Drug-Related Offenses Reform Act under Section [63M-7-305](#) is
2676 implemented shall order [convicted persons] a convicted defendant, who is determined to be
2677 eligible in accordance with the implementation plan developed by the Utah Substance Use and
2678 Mental Health Advisory Council under Section [63M-7-305](#), to:

2679 (a) participate in a screening ~~[prior to]~~ before sentencing;

2680 (b) participate in an assessment ~~[prior to]~~ before sentencing if the screening indicates
2681 an assessment to be appropriate; and

2682 (c) participate in substance use disorder treatment if:

2683 (i) the assessment indicates treatment to be appropriate;

2684 (ii) the court finds treatment to be appropriate for the convicted ~~[person]~~ defendant;

2685 and

2686 (iii) the court finds the convicted ~~[person]~~ defendant to be an appropriate candidate for
2687 community-based supervision.

2688 (3) The findings from any screening and any assessment conducted under this section
2689 shall be part of the presentence investigation report submitted to the court ~~[before sentencing of~~
2690 ~~the convicted person]~~ under Section [77-18-103](#).

2691 (4) Money appropriated by the Legislature to assist in the funding of the screening,

2692 assessment, substance use disorder treatment, and supervision provided under this section is
2693 not subject to any requirement regarding matching funds from a state or local governmental
2694 entity.

2695 Section 56. Section **77-18-105** is enacted to read:

2696 **77-18-105. Pleas held in abeyance -- Suspension of a sentence -- Probation --**
2697 **Supervision -- Terms and conditions of probation -- Time periods for probation -- Bench**
2698 **supervision for payments on criminal accounts receivable.**

2699 (1) If a defendant enters a plea of guilty or no contest in conjunction with a plea in
2700 abeyance agreement, the court may hold the plea in abeyance:

2701 (a) in accordance with Chapter 2a, Pleas in Abeyance; and

2702 (b) under the terms of the plea in abeyance agreement.

2703 (2) If a defendant is convicted, the court:

2704 (a) shall impose a sentence in accordance with Section [76-3-201](#); and

2705 (b) may suspend the execution of the sentence and place the defendant:

2706 (i) on probation under the supervision of the department, except as provided in
2707 Subsection (5);

2708 (ii) on probation under the supervision of an agency of a local government or a private
2709 organization; or

2710 (iii) on court probation under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court.

2711 (3) (a) The legal custody of all probationers under the supervision of the department is
2712 with the department.

2713 (b) The legal custody of all probationers under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court
2714 is vested as ordered by the court.

2715 (c) The court has continuing jurisdiction over all probationers.

2716 (4) (a) Court probation may include an administrative level of services, including
2717 notification to the sentencing court of scheduled periodic reviews of the probationer's
2718 compliance with conditions.

2719 (b) Supervised probation services provided by the department, an agency of a local
2720 government, or a private organization shall specifically address the defendant's risk of
2721 reoffending as identified by a screening or an assessment.

2722 (5) A court may not order the department to supervise the probation of an individual

2723 who is convicted of a class B or C misdemeanor or an infraction.

2724 (6) (a) If a defendant is placed on probation, the court may order the defendant as a
2725 condition of the defendant's probation:

2726 (i) to provide for the support of persons for whose support the defendant is legally
2727 liable;

2728 (ii) to participate in available treatment programs, including any treatment program in
2729 which the defendant is currently participating if the program is acceptable to the court;

2730 (iii) be voluntarily admitted to the custody of the Division of Substance Abuse and
2731 Mental Health for treatment at the Utah State Hospital in accordance with Section [77-18-106](#);

2732 (iv) if the defendant is on probation for a felony offense, to serve a period of time as an
2733 initial condition of probation that does not exceed one year in a county jail designated by the
2734 department, after considering any recommendation by the court as to which jail the court finds
2735 most appropriate;

2736 (v) to serve a term of home confinement in accordance with Section [77-18-107](#);

2737 (vi) to participate in compensatory service programs, including the compensatory
2738 service program described in Section [76-6-107.1](#);

2739 (vii) to pay for the costs of investigation, probation, or treatment services;

2740 (viii) to pay a criminal accounts receivable established for the defendant under Section
2741 [77-32b-103](#); or

2742 (ix) to comply with other terms and conditions the court considers appropriate to
2743 ensure public safety or increase a defendant's likelihood of success on probation.

2744 (b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (6)(a)(iv), the court may modify the probation of a
2745 defendant to include a period of time that is served in a county jail immediately before the
2746 termination of probation as long as that period of time does not exceed one year.

2747 (ii) If a defendant is ordered to serve time in a county jail as a sanction for a probation
2748 violation, the one-year limitation described in Subsection (6)(a)(iv) or (6)(b)(i) does not apply
2749 to the period of time that the court orders the defendant to serve in a county jail under this
2750 Subsection (6)(b)(ii).

2751 (7) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(b), probation of an individual placed on
2752 probation after December 31, 2018:

2753 (i) may not exceed the individual's maximum sentence;

2754 (ii) shall be for a period of time that is in accordance with the supervision length
2755 guidelines established by the Utah Sentencing Commission under Section [63M-7-404](#), to the
2756 extent the guidelines are consistent with the requirements of the law; and

2757 (iii) shall be terminated in accordance with the supervision length guidelines
2758 established by the Utah Sentencing Commission under Section [63M-7-404](#), to the extent the
2759 guidelines are consistent with the requirements of the law.

2760 (b) Probation of an individual placed on probation after December 31, 2018, whose
2761 maximum sentence is one year or less, may not exceed 36 months.

2762 (c) Probation of an individual placed on probation on or after October 1, 2015, but
2763 before January 1, 2019, may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the court or upon
2764 completion without violation of 36 months probation in felony or class A misdemeanor cases,
2765 12 months in cases of class B or C misdemeanors or infractions, or as allowed in accordance
2766 with Section [64-13-21](#) regarding earned credits.

2767 (d) This Subsection (7) does not apply to the probation of an individual convicted of an
2768 offense for criminal nonsupport under Section [76-7-201](#).

2769 (8) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (7), if there is an unpaid balance of the criminal
2770 accounts receivable for the defendant upon termination of the probation period for the
2771 defendant under Subsection (7), the court may require the defendant to continue to make
2772 payments towards the criminal accounts receivable in accordance with the payment schedule
2773 established by the court under Section [77-32b-103](#).

2774 (b) A court may not require the defendant to make payments as described in Subsection
2775 (8)(a) beyond the expiration of the defendant's sentence.

2776 (c) If the court requires a defendant to continue to pay in accordance with the payment
2777 schedule for the criminal accounts receivable under this Subsection (8) and the defendant
2778 defaults on the criminal accounts receivable, the court shall proceed with an order for a civil
2779 judgment of restitution and a civil accounts receivable for the defendant as described in Section
2780 [77-18-114](#).

2781 (d) (i) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney, the victim, or upon the court's
2782 own motion, the court may require a defendant to show cause as to why the defendant's failure
2783 to pay in accordance with the payment schedule should not be treated as contempt of court.

2784 (ii) A court may hold a defendant in contempt for failure to make payments for a

2785 criminal accounts receivable in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 3, Contempt.

2786 (e) This Subsection (8) does not apply to the probation of an individual convicted of an
2787 offense for criminal nonsupport under Section [76-7-201](#).

2788 Section 57. Section **77-18-106** is enacted to read:

2789 **77-18-106. Treatment at the Utah State Hospital -- Condition of probation or stay**
2790 **of sentence.**

2791 The court may order as a condition of probation, or a stay of sentence, that the
2792 defendant be voluntarily admitted to the custody of the Division of Substance Abuse and
2793 Mental Health for treatment at the Utah State Hospital only if the superintendent of the Utah
2794 State Hospital, or the superintendent's designee, certifies to the court that:

2795 (1) the defendant is appropriate for, and can benefit from, treatment at the Utah State
2796 Hospital;

2797 (2) there is space at the Utah State Hospital for treatment of the defendant; and

2798 (3) individuals described in Subsection [62A-15-610\(2\)\(g\)](#) are receiving priority for
2799 treatment over the defendant.

2800 Section 58. Section **77-18-107** is enacted to read:

2801 **77-18-107. Home confinement -- Electronic monitoring for home confinement.**

2802 (1) The court may order home confinement as a condition of probation under the
2803 supervision of the department, except as provided in Sections [76-3-406](#) and [76-5-406.5](#).

2804 (2) The department shall establish procedures and standards for home confinement for
2805 all defendants supervised by the department for home confinement.

2806 (3) If the court places the defendant on probation and orders the defendant to
2807 participate in home confinement under Subsection (1), the court may order the defendant to
2808 participate in home confinement through the use of electronic monitoring until further order of
2809 the court.

2810 (4) The electronic monitoring of a defendant shall alert the department and the
2811 appropriate law enforcement agency of the defendant's whereabouts.

2812 (5) An electronic monitoring device shall be used under conditions that require:

2813 (a) the defendant to wear an electronic monitoring device at all times; and

2814 (b) the device be placed in the home of the defendant to monitor the defendant's
2815 compliance with the court's order.

2816 (6) If a court orders a defendant to participate in home confinement through electronic
2817 monitoring as a condition of probation under Subsection (3), the court shall:

2818 (a) place the defendant on probation under the supervision of the department;

2819 (b) order the department to place an electronic monitoring device on the defendant and
2820 install electronic monitoring equipment in the residence of the defendant; and

2821 (c) order the defendant to pay the costs associated with home confinement to the
2822 department or the program provider.

2823 (7) The department shall pay the costs of home confinement through electronic
2824 monitoring only for an individual who is determined to be indigent by the court.

2825 (8) The department may provide the electronic monitoring described in this section
2826 directly or by contract with a private provider.

2827 Section 59. Section **77-18-108** is enacted to read:

2828 **77-18-108. Termination, revocation, modification, or extension of probation --**
2829 **Violation of probation -- Hearing on violation.**

2830 (1) (a) The department shall notify the court and the prosecuting attorney, in writing:

2831 (i) when the department is requesting termination of supervision for a defendant; or

2832 (ii) before a defendant's supervision will be terminated by law.

2833 (b) The notification under this Subsection (1) shall include a probation progress report.

2834 (c) If a defendant's probation is being terminated, and the defendant's criminal accounts
2835 receivable has an unpaid balance or there is any outstanding debt with the department, the
2836 department shall notify the Office of State Debt Collection that the defendant's criminal
2837 accounts receivable has an unpaid balance or there is an outstanding debt with the department.

2838 (2) (a) The court may modify the defendant's probation in accordance with the
2839 supervision length guidelines and the graduated sanctions and incentives developed by the Utah
2840 Sentencing Commission under Section [63M-7-404](#).

2841 (b) The court may not:

2842 (i) extend the length of a defendant's probation, except upon:

2843 (A) waiver of a hearing by the defendant; or

2844 (B) a hearing and a finding by the court that the defendant has violated the terms of
2845 probation;

2846 (ii) revoke a defendant's probation, except upon a hearing and a finding by the court

2847 that the terms of probation have been violated; or

2848 (iii) terminate a defendant's probation before expiration of the probation period until
2849 the court enters a finding of whether the defendant owes restitution under Section [77-38b-205](#).

2850 (3) (a) Upon the filing of an affidavit, or an unsworn written declaration executed in
2851 substantial compliance with Title 78B, Chapter 18a, Uniform Unsworn Declarations Act,
2852 alleging with particularity facts asserted to constitute violation of the terms of a defendant's
2853 probation, the court shall determine if the affidavit or unsworn written declaration establishes
2854 probable cause to believe that revocation, modification, or extension of the defendant's
2855 probation is justified.

2856 (b) (i) If the court determines there is probable cause, the court shall order that the
2857 defendant be served with:

2858 (A) a warrant for the defendant's arrest or a copy of the affidavit or unsworn written
2859 declaration; and

2860 (B) an order to show cause as to why the defendant's probation should not be revoked,
2861 modified, or extended.

2862 (ii) The order under Subsection (3)(b)(i)(B) shall:

2863 (A) be served upon the defendant at least five days before the day on which the hearing
2864 is held;

2865 (B) specify the time and place of the hearing; and

2866 (C) inform the defendant of the right to be represented by counsel at the hearing, the
2867 right to have counsel appointed if the defendant is indigent, and the right to present evidence at
2868 the hearing.

2869 (iii) The defendant shall show good cause for a continuance of the hearing.

2870 (c) At the hearing, the defendant shall admit or deny the allegations of the affidavit or
2871 unsworn written declaration.

2872 (d) (i) If the defendant denies the allegations of the affidavit or unsworn written
2873 declaration, the prosecuting attorney shall present evidence on the allegations.

2874 (ii) If the affidavit, or unsworn written declaration, alleges that a defendant is
2875 delinquent, or in default, on a criminal accounts receivable, the prosecuting attorney shall
2876 present evidence to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant:

2877 (A) was aware of the defendant's obligation to pay the balance of the criminal accounts

2878 receivable;

2879 (B) failed to pay on the balance of the criminal accounts receivable as ordered by the
2880 court; and

2881 (C) had the ability to make a payment on the balance of the criminal accounts
2882 receivable if the defendant opposes an order to show cause, in writing, and presents evidence
2883 that the defendant was unable to make a payment on the balance of the criminal accounts
2884 receivable.

2885 (e) The persons who have given adverse information on which the allegations are
2886 based shall be presented as witnesses subject to questioning by the defendant, unless the court
2887 for good cause otherwise orders.

2888 (f) At the hearing, the defendant may:

2889 (i) call witnesses;

2890 (ii) appear and speak in the defendant's own behalf; and

2891 (iii) present evidence.

2892 (g) (i) After the hearing, the court shall make findings of fact.

2893 (ii) Upon a finding that the defendant violated the terms of the defendant's probation,
2894 the court may order the defendant's probation terminated, revoked, modified, continued, or
2895 reinstated for all or a portion of the original term of probation.

2896 (4) (a) (i) Except as provided in Subsection [77-18-105\(7\)](#), the court may not require a
2897 defendant to remain on probation for a period of time that exceeds the length of the defendant's
2898 maximum sentence.

2899 (ii) Except as provided in Subsection [77-18-105\(7\)](#), if a defendant's probation is
2900 revoked and later reinstated, the total time of all periods of probation that the defendant serves,
2901 in relation to the same sentence, may not exceed the defendant's maximum sentence.

2902 (b) If a period of incarceration is imposed for a violation of the defendant's probation,
2903 the defendant shall be sentenced within the guidelines established by the Utah Sentencing
2904 Commission in accordance with Subsection [63M-7-404\(4\)](#), unless the court determines that:

2905 (i) the defendant needs substance abuse or mental health treatment, as determined by a
2906 screening and an assessment, that warrants treatment services that are immediately available in
2907 the community; or

2908 (ii) the sentence previously imposed shall be executed.

2909 (c) If the defendant had, before the imposition of a term of incarceration or the
2910 execution of the previously imposed sentence under this section, served time in jail as a term of
2911 probation or due to a violation of probation, the time that the defendant served in jail
2912 constitutes service of time toward the sentence previously imposed.

2913 (5) (a) Any time served by a defendant:

2914 (i) outside of confinement after having been charged with a probation violation, and
2915 before a hearing to revoke probation, does not constitute service of time toward the total
2916 probation term, unless the defendant is exonerated at a hearing to revoke the defendant's
2917 probation;

2918 (ii) in confinement awaiting a hearing or a decision concerning revocation of the
2919 defendant's probation does not constitute service of time toward the total probation term, unless
2920 the defendant is exonerated at the hearing to revoke probation; or

2921 (iii) in confinement awaiting a hearing or a decision concerning revocation of the
2922 defendant's probation constitutes service of time toward a term of incarceration imposed as a
2923 result of the revocation of probation or a graduated sanction imposed under the guidelines
2924 established by the Utah Sentencing Commission in accordance with Section [63M-7-404](#).

2925 (b) The running of the probation period is tolled upon:

2926 (i) the filing of a report with the court alleging a violation of the terms of the
2927 defendant's probation; or

2928 (ii) the issuance of an order or a warrant under Subsection (3).

2929 Section 60. Section **77-18-109** is enacted to read:

2930 **77-18-109. Standards for supervision and presentence investigation.**

2931 (1) The department shall establish supervision and presentence investigation standards
2932 for all individuals referred to the department based on:

2933 (a) the type of offense;

2934 (b) the results of a screening and an assessment;

2935 (c) the demand for services;

2936 (d) the availability of agency resources;

2937 (e) public safety; and

2938 (f) other criteria established by the department to determine what level of services shall
2939 be provided.

2940 (2) The department shall submit proposed supervision and presentence investigation
2941 standards annually to the Judicial Council and the board for review and comment before the
2942 department adopts the standards.

2943 (3) The Judicial Council and the department shall establish procedures to implement
2944 the supervision and presentence investigation standards.

2945 (4) The Judicial Council and the department shall annually consider modifications to
2946 the standards based upon criteria in Subsection (1) and other criteria as the Judicial Council
2947 and the department consider appropriate.

2948 (5) The Judicial Council and the department shall:

2949 (a) annually prepare an impact report; and

2950 (b) submit the impact report to the appropriate legislative appropriations
2951 subcommittee.

2952 Section 61. Section **77-18-110**, which is renumbered from Section 77-18-3 is
2953 renumbered and amended to read:

2954 ~~[77-18-3].~~ **77-18-110. Disposition of fines.**

2955 ~~[Fines]~~ A fine imposed by the district court shall be paid ~~[as provided in]~~ in accordance
2956 with Section **78A-5-110**.

2957 Section 62. Section **77-18-111**, which is renumbered from Section 77-18-4 is
2958 renumbered and amended to read:

2959 ~~[77-18-4].~~ **77-18-111. Sentence -- Term -- Construction.**

2960 (1) ~~[Whenever a person]~~ If an individual is convicted of a crime and the judgment
2961 provides for a commitment to the state prison, the court shall not fix a definite term of
2962 imprisonment unless otherwise provided by law.

2963 (2) The sentence and judgment of imprisonment shall be for an indeterminate term of
2964 not less than the minimum and not to exceed the maximum term provided by law for the
2965 particular crime.

2966 (3) Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, every sentence, regardless of ~~[its]~~
2967 the sentence's form or terms, which purports to be for a shorter or different period of time, shall
2968 be construed to be a sentence for the term between the minimum and maximum periods of time
2969 provided by law and shall continue until the maximum period has been reached unless sooner
2970 terminated or commuted by authority of the ~~[Board of Pardons and Parole]~~ board.

2971 Section 63. Section **77-18-112**, which is renumbered from Section 77-18-5 is
2972 renumbered and amended to read:

2973 ~~[77-18-5].~~ **77-18-112. Reports by courts and prosecuting attorneys to Board of**
2974 **Pardons and Parole.**

2975 In cases where an indeterminate sentence is imposed, the [judge] court and prosecuting
2976 attorney may, within 30 days, mail a statement to the [~~Board of Pardons and Parole~~] board
2977 setting forth the term for which the prisoner ought to be imprisoned together with any
2978 information which might aid the board in passing on the application for termination or
2979 commutation of the sentence or for parole or pardon.

2980 Section 64. Section **77-18-113**, which is renumbered from Section 77-18-5.5 is
2981 renumbered and amended to read:

2982 ~~[77-18-5.5].~~ **77-18-113. Judgment of death -- Method is lethal injection --**
2983 **Exceptions for use of firing squad.**

2984 (1) (a) When a defendant is convicted of a capital felony and the judgment of death has
2985 been imposed, lethal intravenous injection is the method of execution.

2986 (b) Subsection (1)(a) applies to any defendant sentenced to death on or after May 3,
2987 2004, except under Subsections (2), (3), and (4).

2988 (2) (a) If a court holds that a defendant has a right to be executed by a firing squad, the
2989 method of execution for that defendant shall be a firing squad.

2990 (b) This Subsection (2) applies to any defendant whose right to be executed by a firing
2991 squad is preserved by that judgment.

2992 (3) (a) If a court holds that execution by lethal injection is unconstitutional on its face,
2993 the method of execution shall be a firing squad.

2994 (b) If a court holds that execution by lethal injection is unconstitutional as applied, the
2995 method of execution for that defendant shall be a firing squad.

2996 (4) The method of execution for the defendant is the firing squad if the sentencing
2997 court determines the state is unable to lawfully obtain the substance or substances necessary to
2998 conduct an execution by lethal intravenous injection 30 or more days [~~prior to~~] before the date
2999 specified in the warrant issued upon a judgment of death under Section **77-19-6**.

3000 Section 65. Section **77-18-114** is enacted to read:

3001 **77-18-114. Unpaid balance at termination of sentence -- Past due account -- Notice**

3002 -- Account or judgment paid in full -- Effect of civil accounts receivable and civil
3003 judgment of restitution.

3004 (1) When a defendant's sentence is terminated by law or by the decision of the court or
3005 the board:

3006 (a) the board shall provide an accounting of the unpaid balance of the defendant's
3007 criminal accounts receivable to the court if the defendant was on parole or incarcerated at the
3008 time of termination; and

3009 (b) within 90 days after the day on which a defendant's sentence is terminated, the
3010 court shall:

3011 (i) enter an order for a civil accounts receivable and a civil judgment of restitution for a
3012 defendant on the civil judgment docket;

3013 (ii) transfer the responsibility of collecting the civil accounts receivable and the civil
3014 judgment of restitution to the Office of State Debt Collection; and

3015 (iii) identify in the order under this Subsection (1):

3016 (A) the Office of State Debt Collection as a judgment creditor for the civil accounts
3017 receivable and the civil judgment of restitution; and

3018 (B) the victim as a judgment creditor for the civil judgment of restitution.

3019 (2) If a criminal accounts receivable for the defendant is more than 90 days past due
3020 and the court has ordered that a defendant does not owe restitution to any victim, or the time
3021 period in Subsection 77-38b-205(5) has passed and the court has not ordered restitution, the
3022 court may:

3023 (a) enter an order for a civil accounts receivable for the defendant on the civil judgment
3024 docket;

3025 (b) identify, in the order under Subsection (2)(a), the Office of State Debt Collection as
3026 a judgment creditor for the civil accounts receivable; and

3027 (c) transfer the responsibility of collecting the civil accounts receivable to the Office of
3028 State Debt Collection.

3029 (3) An order for a criminal accounts receivable is no longer in effect after the court
3030 enters an order for a civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment of restitution under
3031 Subsection (1) or (2).

3032 (4) The court shall provide notice to the Office of State Debt Collection and the

3033 prosecuting attorney of any hearing that affects an order for the civil accounts receivable or the
3034 civil judgment of restitution.

3035 (5) The Office of State Debt Collection shall:

3036 (a) notify the court when a civil judgment of restitution or a civil accounts receivable is
3037 satisfied; and

3038 (b) provide the court with an accounting of any distribution made by the Office of State
3039 Collection for the civil accounts receivable and the civil judgment of restitution.

3040 (6) When a fine, forfeiture, surcharge, cost, or fee is recorded in an order for a civil
3041 accounts receivable on the civil judgment docket, or when restitution is recorded as an order
3042 for a civil judgment of restitution on the civil judgment docket, the order:

3043 (a) constitutes a lien on the defendant's real property until the judgment is satisfied; and

3044 (b) may be collected by any means authorized by law for the collection of a civil
3045 judgment.

3046 (7) A criminal account receivable, a civil accounts receivable, and a civil judgment of
3047 restitution are not subject to the civil statutes of limitation and expire only upon payment in
3048 full.

3049 (8) (a) If a defendant asserts that a payment was made to a victim or third party for a
3050 civil judgment of restitution, or enters into any other transaction that does not involve the
3051 Office of State Debt Collection, and the defendant asserts that the payment results in a credit
3052 towards the civil judgment of restitution for the defendant:

3053 (i) the defendant shall provide notice to the Office of State Debt Collection and the
3054 prosecuting attorney within 30 days after the day on which the payment or other transaction is
3055 made; and

3056 (ii) the payment may only be credited towards the principal of the civil judgment of
3057 restitution and does not affect any other amount owed to the Office of State Debt Collection
3058 under Section [63A-3-502](#).

3059 (b) Nothing in this Subsection (8) shall be construed to prevent a victim or a third party
3060 from providing notice of a payment towards a civil judgment of restitution to the Office of
3061 State Debt Collection.

3062 Section 66. Section **77-18-115**, which is renumbered from Section 77-18-6.5 is
3063 renumbered and amended to read:

3064 ~~[77-18-6.5].~~ 77-18-115. **Liability of rescued person for costs of emergency**
3065 **response.**

3066 (1) Any person who violates Section 76-6-206.1 and whose conduct required
3067 emergency care, rescue, assistance, or recovery services at the scene of an abandoned or
3068 inactive mine may be charged with the expenses incurred in meeting the emergency.

3069 (2) (a) The court's order shall be a judgment [~~which~~] that orders the payment of
3070 reimbursement to any public agency or private body that incurred the expenses.

3071 (b) The judgment shall constitute a lien when recorded in the judgment docket and
3072 shall have the same effect and is subject to the same rules as a judgment for money in a civil
3073 action.

3074 (3) The liability imposed under this section is in addition to and not in limitation of any
3075 other liability that may be imposed.

3076 Section 67. Section ~~77-18-116~~, which is renumbered from Section 77-18-7 is
3077 renumbered and amended to read:

3078 ~~[77-18-7].~~ 77-18-116. **Costs imposed on defendant -- Restrictions.**

3079 Unless specifically authorized by statute, a defendant shall not be required to pay court
3080 costs in a criminal case [~~either as~~] as:

3081 (1) a part of a sentence; or [~~as~~]

3082 (2) a condition of probation or dismissal.

3083 Section 68. Section ~~77-18-117~~, which is renumbered from Section 77-18-8 is
3084 renumbered and amended to read:

3085 ~~[77-18-8].~~ 77-18-117. **Fine not paid -- Commitment.**

3086 (1) When a defendant is sentenced to pay a fine in addition to a jail or a prison sentence
3087 and the judgment is that the jail or prison sentence be suspended upon payment of the fine, the
3088 service of the jail or prison sentence shall satisfy the judgment.

3089 (2) If a defendant fails to pay the fine and [~~hereafter~~] the court finds that the defendant
3090 failed to make a good faith effort to pay the fine, the court may, after a hearing, order the
3091 execution of the suspended jail or prison sentence.

3092 (3) If a defendant is sentenced to pay a fine only, or is sentenced to jail or prison and a
3093 fine, with neither suspended, [~~he shall not~~] the defendant may not later be committed to jail for
3094 failure to pay the fine.

3095 Section 69. Section **77-18-118** is enacted to read:

3096 **77-18-118. Continuing jurisdiction of a sentencing court.**

3097 (1) A sentencing court shall retain jurisdiction over a defendant's criminal case:

3098 (a) if the defendant is on probation as described in Subsection [77-18-105\(3\)\(c\)](#);

3099 (b) if the defendant is on probation and the probation period has terminated under
3100 Subsection [77-18-105\(7\)](#), to require the defendant to continue to make payments towards a
3101 criminal accounts receivable until the defendant's sentence expires;

3102 (c) within the time periods described in Subsection [77-38b-205\(5\)](#), to enter or modify
3103 an order for a criminal accounts receivable in accordance with Section [77-32b-103](#);

3104 (d) within the time periods described in Subsection [77-38b-205\(5\)](#), to enter or modify
3105 an order for restitution in accordance with Section [77-38b-205](#);

3106 (e) until a defendant's sentence is terminated, to correct an error for a criminal accounts
3107 receivable in accordance with Subsection [77-32b-105\(1\)\(a\)](#);

3108 (f) until a defendant's sentence is terminated, to modify a payment schedule for a
3109 criminal accounts receivable in accordance with Subsection [77-32b-105\(1\)\(b\)](#);

3110 (g) if a defendant files a petition for remittance under Subsection [77-32b-105\(1\)\(c\)](#)
3111 before the defendant's sentence is terminated, for 90 days from the day on which the petition is
3112 filed to determine whether to remit, in whole or in part, the defendant's criminal accounts
3113 receivable;

3114 (h) if a defendant files a petition for remittance under Subsection [77-32b-106\(1\)](#) within
3115 90 days from the day on which the defendant's sentence is terminated, to determine whether to
3116 remit, in whole or in part, the defendant's criminal accounts receivable; and

3117 (i) to enter an order for a civil accounts receivable and a civil judgment of restitution in
3118 accordance with Section [77-18-114](#).

3119 (2) This section does not prevent a court from exercising jurisdiction over:

3120 (a) a contempt proceeding for a defendant under Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 3,

3121 Contempt; or

3122 (b) enforcement of a civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment of restitution.

3123 Section 70. Section **77-19-10** is amended to read:

3124 **77-19-10. Judgment of death -- Location and procedures for execution.**

3125 (1) The executive director of the Department of Corrections or a designee shall ensure

3126 that the method of judgment of death specified in the warrant or as required under Section
3127 ~~[77-18-5.5]~~ [77-18-113](#) is carried out at a secure correctional facility operated by the department
3128 and at an hour determined by the department on the date specified in the warrant.

3129 (2) When the judgment of death is to be carried out by lethal intravenous injection, the
3130 executive director of the department or a designee shall select two or more persons trained in
3131 accordance with accepted medical practices to administer intravenous injections, who shall
3132 each administer a continuous intravenous injection, one of which shall be of a lethal quantity
3133 of:

3134 (a) sodium thiopental; or

3135 (b) other equally or more effective substance sufficient to cause death.

3136 (3) If the judgment of death is to be carried out by firing squad under Subsection
3137 ~~[77-18-5.5]~~ [77-18-113](#)(2), (3), or (4) the executive director of the department or a designee
3138 shall select a five-person firing squad of peace officers.

3139 (4) Compensation for persons administering intravenous injections and for members of
3140 a firing squad under Subsection ~~[77-18-5.5]~~ [77-18-113](#)(2), (3), or (4) shall be in an amount
3141 determined by the director of the Division of Finance.

3142 (5) Death under this section shall be certified by a physician.

3143 (6) The department shall adopt and enforce rules governing procedures for the
3144 execution of judgments of death.

3145 Section 71. Section ~~77-20-4~~ is amended to read:

3146 **77-20-4. Bail to be posted in cash, by credit or debit card, or by written**
3147 **undertaking -- Specific monetary bail methods.**

3148 (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the judge or magistrate shall set bail at a
3149 single amount per case or charge.

3150 (b) Subject to Subsection (2), a defendant may choose to post the amount described in
3151 Subsection (1)(a) by any of the following methods:

3152 (i) in cash;

3153 (ii) by written undertaking with sureties;

3154 (iii) by written undertaking without sureties, at the discretion of the judge or
3155 magistrate; or

3156 (iv) by credit or debit card, at the discretion of the judge or bail commissioner.

3157 (2) A judge or magistrate may limit a defendant to a specific method of posting
3158 monetary bail described in Subsection (1)(b)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv):

3159 (a) if, after charges are filed, the defendant fails to appear in the case on a bond and the
3160 case involves a violent offense;

3161 (b) in order to allow the defendant to voluntarily forfeit monetary bail in accordance
3162 with Section [77-7-21](#) and the offense with which the defendant is charged is listed in the shared
3163 master offense table as one for which an appearance is not mandatory;

3164 (c) if the defendant has failed to respond to a citation or summons and the offense with
3165 which the defendant is charged is listed in the shared master offense table as one for which an
3166 appearance is not mandatory;

3167 (d) if a warrant is issued for the defendant solely for failure to pay a ~~criminal judgment~~
3168 ~~account receivable, as defined in Section [77-32a-101](#)~~ criminal accounts receivable, as defined
3169 in Section [77-32b-102](#), and the defendant's monetary bail is limited to the amount owed; or

3170 (e) if a court has entered a judgment of bond forfeiture under Section [77-20b-104](#) in
3171 any case involving the defendant.

3172 (3) Monetary bail may not be accepted without receiving in writing at the time the
3173 monetary bail is posted the current mailing address, telephone number, and email address of
3174 the surety.

3175 (4) Monetary bail paid by debit or credit card, less the fee charged by the financial
3176 institution, shall be tendered to the courts.

3177 (5) Monetary bail refunded by the court may be refunded by credit to the debit or credit
3178 card, or cash. The amount refunded shall be the full amount received by the court under
3179 Subsection (4), which may be less than the full amount of the monetary bail set by the court.

3180 (6) Before refunding monetary bail that is posted by the defendant in cash, by credit
3181 card, or by debit card, the court may apply the amount posted toward ~~accounts receivable, as~~
3182 ~~defined in Section [77-32a-101](#)~~ a criminal accounts receivable, as defined in Section
3183 [77-32b-102](#), that ~~[are]~~ is owed by the defendant in the priority set forth in Section ~~[[77-38a-404](#)]~~
3184 [77-38b-304](#).

3185 Section 72. Section **77-20b-101** is amended to read:

3186 **77-20b-101. Entry of nonappearance -- Notice to surety -- Release of surety on**
3187 **failure of timely notice.**

3188 (1) If a defendant who has posted bail fails to appear before the appropriate court as
3189 required, the court shall within 30 days of the failure to appear issue a bench warrant that
3190 includes the original case number. The court shall also direct that the surety or surety insurer
3191 be given notice of the nonappearance. The clerk of the court shall:

3192 (a) email notice of nonappearance to the surety or surety insurer at the email address
3193 provided on the bond;

3194 (b) email a copy of the notice sent under Subsection (1)(a) to the prosecutor's office;
3195 and

3196 (c) ensure that the name, address, business email address, and telephone number of the
3197 surety, its agent, or surety insurer as listed on the bond is stated on the bench warrant.

3198 (2) The prosecutor may email notice of nonappearance to the address of the surety or
3199 surety insurer as listed on the bond within 37 days after the date of the defendant's failure to
3200 appear.

3201 (3) If notice of nonappearance is not emailed to a surety or surety insurer as listed on
3202 the bond, other than the defendant, in accordance with Subsection (1) or (2), the surety or
3203 surety insurer and its bond producer are relieved of further obligation under the bond if the
3204 surety or surety insurer have listed their current name and email addresses on the bond in the
3205 court's file.

3206 (4) (a) (i) If a defendant appears in court within 30 days after a missed, scheduled court
3207 appearance, the court may reinstate the bond without further notice to the surety or surety
3208 insurer.

3209 (ii) If the defendant, while in custody, appears on the case for which the bond was
3210 posted, the court may not reinstate the bond without the consent of the bond company.

3211 (b) If a defendant fails to appear within 30 days after a scheduled court appearance, the
3212 court may not reinstate the bond without the consent of the surety or surety insurer.

3213 (c) If the defendant is arrested and booked into a county jail booking facility pursuant
3214 to a warrant for failure to appear on the original charges and the court is notified of the arrest,
3215 or the court recalls the warrant due to the defendant's having paid the fine and prior to entry of
3216 judgment of forfeiture, the court shall exonerate the bond.

3217 (d) Unless the court makes a finding of good cause why the bond should not be
3218 exonerated, [it] the court shall exonerate the bond if:

3219 (i) the surety or surety insurer has delivered the defendant to the county jail booking
3220 facility in the county where the original charge or charges are pending;

3221 (ii) the defendant has been released on a bond secured from a subsequent surety or
3222 surety insurer for the original charge and the failure to appear;

3223 (iii) after an arrest, the defendant has escaped from jail or has been released on the
3224 defendant's own recognizance, pursuant to a pretrial release, under a court order regulating jail
3225 capacity, or by a sheriff's release under Section [17-22-5.5](#);

3226 (iv) the surety or surety insurer has transported or agreed to pay for the transportation
3227 of the defendant from a location outside of the county back to the county where the original
3228 charge is pending, and the payment is in an amount equal to ~~[government transportation~~
3229 ~~expenses listed in Section [76-3-201](#)]~~ the cost of government transportation under Section
3230 [76-3-201](#); or

3231 (v) the surety or surety insurer demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that:

3232 (A) at the time the surety or surety insurer issued the bond, it had made reasonable
3233 efforts to determine that the defendant was legally present in the United States;

3234 (B) a reasonable person would have concluded, based on the surety's or surety insurer's
3235 determination, that the defendant was legally present in the United States; and

3236 (C) the surety or surety insurer has failed to bring the defendant before the court
3237 because the defendant is in federal custody or has been deported.

3238 (e) Under circumstances not otherwise provided for in this section, the court may
3239 exonerate the bond if it finds that the prosecutor has been given reasonable notice of a surety's
3240 or surety insurer's motion and there is good cause for the bond to be exonerated.

3241 (f) If a surety's or surety insurer's bond has been exonerated under this section and the
3242 surety or surety insurer remains liable for the cost of transportation of the defendant, the surety
3243 or surety insurer may take custody of the defendant for the purpose of transporting the
3244 defendant to the jurisdiction where the charge is pending.

3245 Section 73. Section **77-27-1** is amended to read:

3246 **77-27-1. Definitions.**

3247 As used in this chapter:

3248 (1) "Appearance" means any opportunity to address the board, a board member, a
3249 panel, or hearing officer, including an interview.

3250 (2) "Board" means the Board of Pardons and Parole.

3251 (3) (a) "Case action plan" means a document developed by the Department of
3252 Corrections that identifies the program priorities for the treatment of the offender~~[-including]~~.

3253 (b) "Case action plan" includes the criminal risk factors as determined by a risk and
3254 needs assessment conducted by the department.

3255 (4) "Commission" means the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
3256 created in Section 63M-7-201.

3257 (5) "Commutation" is the change from a greater to a lesser punishment after
3258 conviction.

3259 (6) "Criminal accounts receivable" means the same as that term is defined in Section
3260 77-32b-102.

3261 [~~(6)~~] (7) "Criminal risk factors" means a person's characteristics and behaviors that:

3262 (a) affect that person's risk of engaging in criminal behavior; and

3263 (b) are diminished when addressed by effective treatment, supervision, and other
3264 support resources resulting in reduced risk of criminal behavior.

3265 [~~(7)~~] (8) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.

3266 [~~(8)~~] (9) "Expiration" ~~[occurs]~~ means when the maximum sentence has run.

3267 [~~(9)~~] (10) "Family" means ~~[persons]~~ any individual related to the victim as a spouse,
3268 child, sibling, parent, or grandparent, or the victim's legal guardian.

3269 [~~(10)~~] (11) "Hearing" or "full hearing" means an appearance before the board, a panel,
3270 a board member or hearing examiner, at which an offender or inmate is afforded an opportunity
3271 to be present and address the board~~[-and encompasses the term "full hearing-"]~~.

3272 [~~(11)~~] (12) "Location," in reference to a hearing, means the physical location at which
3273 the board, a panel, a board member, or a hearing examiner is conducting the hearing, regardless
3274 of the location of any person participating by electronic means.

3275 [~~(12)~~] (13) "Open session" means any hearing, before the board, a panel, a board
3276 member, or a hearing examiner ~~[which]~~, that is open to the public, regardless of the location of
3277 any person participating by electronic means.

3278 [~~(13)~~] (14) "Panel" means members of the board assigned by the chairperson to a
3279 particular case.

3280 [~~(14)~~] (15) "Pardon" ~~[is]~~ means:

- 3281 (a) an act of grace that forgives a criminal conviction and restores the rights and
 3282 privileges forfeited by or because of the criminal conviction[~~—A pardon releases~~];
- 3283 (b) the release of an offender from the entire punishment prescribed for a criminal
 3284 offense and from disabilities that are a consequence of the criminal conviction[~~—A pardon~~
 3285 ~~reinstates~~]; and
- 3286 (c) the reinstatement of any civil rights lost as a consequence of conviction or
 3287 punishment for a criminal offense.
- 3288 [(15)] (16) "Parole" [is] means a release from imprisonment on prescribed conditions
 3289 which, if satisfactorily performed by the parolee, enables the parolee to obtain a termination of
 3290 [his] the parolee's sentence.
- 3291 (17) "Payment schedule" means the same as that term is defined in Section
 3292 [77-32b-102](#).
- 3293 (18) "Pecuniary damages" means the same as that term is defined in Section
 3294 [77-38b-102](#).
- 3295 [(16)] (19) "Probation" [is] means an act of grace by the court suspending the
 3296 imposition or execution of a convicted offender's sentence upon prescribed conditions.
- 3297 (20) "Remit" or "remission" means the same as that term is defined in Section
 3298 [77-32b-102](#).
- 3299 [(17) "~~Reprieve or respite~~" is]
- 3300 (21) "Reprieve" or "respite" means the temporary suspension of the execution of the
 3301 sentence.
- 3302 (22) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-38b-102](#).
- 3303 [(18)] (23) "Termination" [is] means the act of discharging from parole or concluding
 3304 the sentence of imprisonment [~~prior to~~] before the expiration of the sentence.
- 3305 [(19)] (24) "Victim" means:
- 3306 (a) a person against whom the defendant committed a felony or class A misdemeanor
 3307 offense[~~, and regarding which offense~~] for which a hearing is held under this chapter; or
- 3308 (b) the victim's family[~~;~~] if the victim is deceased as a result of the offense for which a
 3309 hearing is held under this chapter.
- 3310 Section 74. Section ~~77-27-2~~ is amended to read:
- 3311 **77-27-2. Board of Pardons and Parole -- Creation -- Compensation -- Functions.**

3312 (1) (a) There is created the Board of Pardons and Parole.

3313 (b) The board shall consist of five full-time members and not more than five pro
3314 tempore members to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate in
3315 accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 24, Part 2, Vacancies, and as provided in this section.

3316 (c) The members of the board shall be resident citizens of the state.

3317 (d) The governor shall establish salaries for the members of the board within the salary
3318 range fixed by the Legislature in Title 67, Chapter 22, State Officer Compensation.

3319 (2) (a) (i) (A) The full-time board members shall serve terms of five years.

3320 (B) The terms of the full-time members shall be staggered so one board member is
3321 appointed for a term of five years on March 1 of each year.

3322 (ii) (A) The pro tempore members shall serve terms of five years, beginning on March
3323 1 of the year of appointment, with no more than one pro tempore member term beginning or
3324 expiring in the same calendar year.

3325 (B) If a pro tempore member vacancy occurs, the board may submit the names of not
3326 fewer than three or more than five persons to the governor for appointment to fill the vacancy.

3327 (b) All vacancies occurring on the board for any cause shall be filled by the governor
3328 with the advice and consent of the Senate [~~pursuant to~~] in accordance with this section for the
3329 unexpired term of the vacating member.

3330 (c) The governor may at any time remove any member of the board for inefficiency,
3331 neglect of duty, malfeasance or malfeasance in office, or for cause upon a hearing.

3332 (d) (i) A member of the board may not hold any other office in the government of the
3333 United States, this state or any other state, or of any county government or municipal
3334 corporation within a state.

3335 (ii) A member may not engage in any occupation or business inconsistent with the
3336 member's duties.

3337 (e) (i) A majority of the board constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business,
3338 including the holding of hearings at any time or any location within or without the state, or for
3339 the purpose of exercising any duty or authority of the board. [~~Action taken by a majority of the
3340 board regarding whether parole, pardon, commutation, termination of sentence, or remission of
3341 fines or forfeitures may be granted or restitution ordered in individual cases is deemed the
3342 action of the board.~~]

3343 (ii) An action is deemed the action of the board if the action is taken by a majority of
3344 the board regarding whether:

3345 (A) parole, pardon, commutation, or termination of a sentence is granted in an
3346 offender's case;

3347 (B) remission of a criminal accounts receivable, or a fines or forfeiture, is granted in an
3348 offender's case; or

3349 (C) an offender's payment schedule for a criminal accounts receivable is modified.

3350 (iii) A majority vote of the five full-time members of the board is required for adoption
3351 of rules or policies of general applicability as provided by statute. [However,]

3352 (iv) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(e)(iii), a vacancy on the board does not impair the
3353 right of the remaining board members to exercise any duty or authority of the board as long as a
3354 majority of the board remains.

3355 (v) A board member shall comply with the conflict of interest provisions described in
3356 Title 63G, Chapter 24, Part 3, Conflicts of Interest.

3357 (f) (i) Any investigation, inquiry, or hearing that the board has authority to undertake or
3358 hold may be conducted by any board member or an examiner appointed by the board.

3359 (ii) When [~~any of these actions are~~] an action under Subsection (2)(f)(i) is approved
3360 and confirmed by the board and filed in [its] the board's office, [~~they are~~] the action is
3361 considered to be the action of the board and [~~have~~] has the same effect as if originally made by
3362 the board.

3363 (g) (i) When a full-time board member is absent or in other extraordinary
3364 circumstances, the chair may, as dictated by public interest and efficient administration of the
3365 board, assign a pro tempore member to act in the place of a full-time member.

3366 (ii) Pro tempore members shall receive a per diem rate of compensation as established
3367 by the Division of Finance and all actual and necessary expenses incurred in attending to
3368 official business.

3369 (h) The chair may request staff and administrative support as necessary from the
3370 [~~Department of Corrections~~] department.

3371 (3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), the [~~Commission on Criminal and~~
3372 Juvenile Justice] commission shall:

3373 (i) recommend five applicants to the governor for a full-time member appointment to

3374 the ~~[Board of Pardons and Parole]~~ board; and

3375 (ii) consider applicants' knowledge of the criminal justice system, state and federal
3376 criminal law, judicial procedure, corrections policies and procedures, and behavioral sciences.

3377 (b) The procedures and requirements of Subsection (3)(a) do not apply if the governor
3378 appoints a sitting board member to a new term of office.

3379 (4) (a) (i) The board shall appoint an individual to serve as ~~[its]~~ the board's mental
3380 health adviser and may appoint other staff necessary to aid ~~[it]~~ the board in fulfilling ~~[its]~~ the
3381 board's responsibilities under Title 77, Chapter 16a, Commitment and Treatment of Persons
3382 with a Mental Illness.

3383 (ii) The adviser shall prepare reports and recommendations to the board on all persons
3384 adjudicated as guilty with a mental illness, in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 16a,
3385 Commitment and Treatment of Persons with a Mental Illness.

3386 (b) The mental health adviser shall possess the qualifications necessary to carry out the
3387 duties imposed by the board and may not be employed by the ~~[Department of Corrections]~~
3388 department or the Utah State Hospital.

3389 (i) The ~~[Board of Pardons and Parole]~~ board may review outside employment by the
3390 mental health advisor.

3391 (ii) The ~~[Board of Pardons and Parole]~~ board shall develop rules governing
3392 employment with entities other than the board by the mental health advisor for the purpose of
3393 prohibiting a conflict of interest.

3394 (c) The mental health adviser shall:

3395 (i) act as liaison for the board with the Department of Human Services and local mental
3396 health authorities;

3397 (ii) educate the members of the board regarding the needs and special circumstances of
3398 persons with a mental illness in the criminal justice system;

3399 (iii) in cooperation with the ~~[Department of Corrections]~~ department, monitor the
3400 status of persons in the prison who have been found guilty with a mental illness;

3401 (iv) monitor the progress of other persons under the board's jurisdiction who have a
3402 mental illness;

3403 (v) conduct hearings as necessary in the preparation of reports and recommendations;

3404 and

3405 (vi) perform other duties as assigned by the board.

3406 Section 75. Section ~~77-27-5~~ is amended to read:

3407 **77-27-5. Board of Pardons and Parole authority.**

3408 (1) (a) [~~The Board of Pardons and Parole~~] Subject to this chapter and other laws of the
 3409 state, and except for a conviction for treason or impeachment, the board shall determine by
 3410 majority decision when and under what conditions [~~any convictions, except for treason or~~
 3411 ~~impeachment, may be pardoned or commuted, subject to this chapter and other laws of the~~
 3412 ~~state.~~] an offender's conviction may be pardoned or commuted.

3413 (b) The Board of Pardons and Parole shall determine by majority decision when and
 3414 under what conditions[, ~~subject to this chapter and other laws of the state, individuals~~
 3415 ~~committed to serve sentences at penal or correctional facilities that are under the jurisdiction of~~
 3416 ~~the Department of Corrections, except treason or impeachment convictions or as otherwise~~
 3417 ~~limited by law, may be released upon parole, ordered to pay restitution, or have their fines,~~
 3418 ~~forfeitures, or restitution remitted, or their sentences terminated.] an offender committed to
 3419 serve a sentence at a penal or correctional facility, which is under the jurisdiction of the
 3420 department, may:~~

3421 (i) be released upon parole;

3422 (ii) have a fine or forfeiture remitted;

3423 (iii) have the offender's criminal accounts receivable remitted in accordance with
 3424 Section [77-32b-105](#) or [77-32b-106](#);

3425 (iv) have the offender's payment schedule modified in accordance with Section
 3426 [77-32b-103](#); or

3427 (v) have the offender's sentence terminated.

3428 (c) (i) The board may sit together or in panels to conduct hearings.

3429 (ii) The chair shall appoint members to the panels in any combination and in
 3430 accordance with rules made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative
 3431 Rulemaking Act, by the board.

3432 (iii) The chair may participate on any panel and when doing so is chair of the panel.

3433 (iv) The chair of the board may designate the chair for any other panel.

3434 [~~(d) No restitution may be ordered, no fine, forfeiture, or restitution remitted, no parole,~~
 3435 ~~pardon, or commutation granted or sentence terminated, except after a full hearing before the~~

3436 board or the board's appointed examiner in open session. Any action taken under this
3437 subsection]

3438 (d) (i) Except after a hearing before the board, or the board's appointed examiner, in an
3439 open session, the board may not:

3440 (A) remit a fine or forfeiture for an offender or the offender's criminal accounts
3441 receivable;

3442 (B) release the offender on parole; or

3443 (C) commute, pardon, or terminate an offender's sentence.

3444 (ii) An action taken under this Subsection (1) other than by a majority of the board
3445 shall be affirmed by a majority of the board.

3446 (e) A commutation or pardon may be granted only after a full hearing before the board.

3447 [~~(f) The board may determine restitution as provided in Section 77-27-6 and~~
3448 ~~Subsection 77-38a-302(5)(d)(iii)(A).]~~

3449 (2) (a) In the case of any hearings, timely prior notice of the time and location of the
3450 hearing shall be given to the offender.

3451 (b) The county or district attorney's office responsible for prosecution of the case, the
3452 sentencing court, and law enforcement officials responsible for the defendant's arrest and
3453 conviction shall be notified of any board hearings through the board's website.

3454 (c) Whenever possible, the victim or the victim's representative, if designated, shall be
3455 notified of original hearings and any hearing after that if notification is requested and current
3456 contact information has been provided to the board.

3457 (d) (i) Notice to the victim or the victim's representative shall include information
3458 provided in Section 77-27-9.5, and any related rules made by the board under that section.[
3459 This information]

3460 (ii) The information under Subsection (2)(d)(i) shall be provided in terms that are
3461 reasonable for the lay person to understand.

3462 [~~(3) Decisions of the board in cases involving paroles, pardons, commutations or~~
3463 ~~terminations of sentence, restitution, or remission of fines or forfeitures are final and are not~~
3464 ~~subject to judicial review.]~~

3465 (3) (a) A decision by the board is final and not subject for judicial review if the
3466 decision is regarding:

3467 (i) a pardon, parole, commutation, or termination of an offender's sentence;
3468 (ii) the modification of an offender's payment schedule for restitution; or
3469 (iii) the remission of an offender's criminal accounts receivable or a fine or forfeiture.

3470 (b) Nothing in this section prevents the obtaining or enforcement of a civil judgment[;
3471 ~~including restitution as provided in Section 77-27-6.];~~

3472 (4) (a) This chapter may not be construed as a denial of or limitation of the governor's
3473 power to grant respite or reprieves in all cases of convictions for offenses against the state,
3474 except treason or conviction on impeachment. [However,]

3475 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (4)(a), respites or reprieves may not extend beyond the
3476 next session of the Board of Pardons and Parole [and the board, at that session,].

3477 (c) At the next session of the board, the board:

3478 (i) shall continue or terminate the respite or reprieve[; or it]; or

3479 (ii) may commute the punishment[;] or pardon the offense as provided.

3480 (d) In the case of conviction for treason, the governor may suspend execution of the
3481 sentence until the case is reported to the Legislature at [its] the Legislature's next session.

3482 (e) The Legislature shall [then either] pardon or commute the sentence[; or direct its
3483 execution] or direct the sentence's execution.

3484 (5) (a) In determining when, where, and under what conditions an offender serving a
3485 sentence may be [paroled, pardoned, have restitution ordered, or have the offender's fines or
3486 forfeitures remitted, or the] paroled or pardoned, have a fine or forfeiture remitted, have the
3487 offender's criminal accounts receivable remitted, or have the offender's sentence commuted or
3488 terminated, the board shall:

3489 ~~[(a)]~~ (i) [consider whether the offender has made or is prepared to make restitution as
3490 ascertained in accordance with the standards and procedures of Section 77-38a-302, as a
3491 condition of any parole, pardon, remission of fines or forfeitures, or commutation or
3492 termination of sentence; and] consider whether the offender has made restitution ordered by the
3493 court under Section 77-38b-205, or is prepared to pay restitution as a condition of any parole,
3494 pardon, remission of a criminal accounts receivable or a fine or forfeiture, or a commutation or
3495 termination of the offender's sentence; and

3496 ~~[(b)]~~ (ii) except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), develop and use a list of criteria for
3497 making determinations under this Subsection (5).

3498 (b) The board shall determine whether to remit an offender's criminal accounts
3499 receivable under this Subsection (5) in accordance with Section [77-32b-105](#) or [77-32b-106](#).

3500 (6) In determining whether parole may be terminated, the board shall consider:

3501 (a) the offense committed by the parolee; and

3502 (b) the parole period [~~as provided in~~] under Section [76-3-202](#), and in accordance with
3503 Section [77-27-13](#).

3504 (7) For [~~offenders~~] an offender placed on parole after December 31, 2018, the board
3505 shall terminate parole in accordance with the supervision length guidelines established by the
3506 Utah Sentencing Commission under Section [63M-7-404](#), to the extent the guidelines are
3507 consistent with the requirements of the law.

3508 Section 76. Section [77-27-6.1](#) is enacted to read:

3509 **[77-27-6.1. Payment of a criminal accounts receivable -- Failure to enter an order](#)**
3510 **for restitution or create a criminal accounts receivable -- Modification of a criminal**
3511 **accounts receivable -- Order for recovery of costs or pecuniary damages.**

3512 (1) When an offender is committed to prison, the board may require the offender to pay
3513 the offender's criminal accounts receivable ordered by the court during the period of
3514 incarceration or parole supervision.

3515 (2) If the board orders the release of an offender on parole and there is an unpaid
3516 balance on the offender's criminal account receivable, the board may modify the payment
3517 schedule entered by the court for the offender's criminal accounts receivable in accordance with
3518 Section [77-32b-105](#).

3519 (3) (a) If the sentencing court has not entered an order of restitution for an offender
3520 who is under the jurisdiction of the board, the board shall refer the offender's case to the
3521 sentencing court, within the time periods described in Subsection [77-38b-205\(5\)](#), to enter an
3522 order for restitution for the offender in accordance with Section [77-38b-205](#).

3523 (b) If the sentencing court has not entered an order to establish a criminal accounts
3524 receivable for an offender who is under the jurisdiction of the board, the board shall refer the
3525 offender's case to the sentencing court, within the time periods described in Subsection
3526 [77-38b-205\(5\)](#), to enter an order to establish a criminal accounts receivable for the offender in
3527 accordance with Section [77-32b-103](#).

3528 (4) (a) If there is a challenge to an offender's criminal accounts receivable, the board

3529 shall refer the offender's case to the sentencing court, within the time periods described in
3530 Subsection 77-38b-205(5), to resolve the challenge to the criminal accounts receivable.

3531 (b) If a sentencing court modifies a criminal accounts receivable after the offender is
3532 committed to prison, the sentencing court shall provide notice to the board of the modification.

3533 (5) The board may enter an order to recover any cost incurred by the department, or the
3534 state or any other agency, arising out of the offender's needs or conduct.

3535 Section 77. Section 77-27-11 is amended to read:

3536 **77-27-11. Revocation of parole.**

3537 (1) The board may revoke the parole of any individual who is found to have violated
3538 any condition of the individual's parole.

3539 (2) (a) If a parolee is confined by the [~~Department of Corrections~~] department or any
3540 law enforcement official for a suspected violation of parole, the [~~Department of Corrections~~]
3541 department:

3542 (i) shall immediately report the alleged violation to the board, by means of an incident
3543 report[;]; and

3544 (ii) make any recommendation regarding the incident.

3545 (b) [~~No parolee may be~~] A parolee may not be held for a period longer than 72 hours,
3546 excluding weekends and holidays, without first obtaining a warrant.

3547 (3) Any member of the board may:

3548 (a) issue a warrant based upon a certified warrant request to a peace officer or other
3549 persons authorized to arrest, detain, and return to actual custody a parolee[~~, and may~~]; and

3550 (b) upon arrest [~~or otherwise direct the Department of Corrections to~~] of the parolee,
3551 determine, or direct the department to determine, if there is probable cause to believe that the
3552 parolee has violated the conditions of the parolee's parole.

3553 (4) Upon a finding of probable cause, a parolee may be further detained or imprisoned
3554 again pending a hearing by the board or [~~its~~] the board's appointed examiner.

3555 (5) (a) The board or [~~its~~] the board's appointed examiner shall conduct a hearing on the
3556 alleged violation, and the parolee shall have written notice of the time and location of the
3557 hearing, the alleged violation of parole, and a statement of the evidence against the parolee.

3558 (b) The board or [~~its~~] the board's appointed examiner shall provide the parolee the
3559 opportunity:

- 3560 (i) to be present;
- 3561 (ii) to be heard;
- 3562 (iii) to present witnesses and documentary evidence;
- 3563 (iv) to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, absent a showing of good cause
- 3564 for not allowing the confrontation; and
- 3565 (v) to be represented by counsel when the parolee is mentally incompetent or pleading
- 3566 not guilty.

3567 (c) (i) If heard by an appointed examiner, the examiner shall make a written decision
3568 which shall include a statement of the facts relied upon by the examiner in determining the
3569 guilt or innocence of the parolee on the alleged violation and a conclusion as to whether the
3570 alleged violation occurred.

3571 (ii) The appointed examiner shall then refer the case to the board for disposition.

3572 [~~(d) Final decisions shall be reached by majority vote of the members of the board~~
3573 ~~sitting and the parolee shall be promptly notified in writing of the board's findings and~~
3574 ~~decision.~~]

3575 [~~(6) (a) Parolees found to have violated the conditions of parole may, at the discretion~~
3576 ~~of the board, be returned to parole, have restitution ordered, or be imprisoned again as~~
3577 ~~determined by the board, not to exceed the maximum term, or be subject to any other~~
3578 ~~conditions the board may impose within its discretion.~~]

3579 (d) (i) A final decision shall be reached by a majority vote of the sitting members of the
3580 board.

3581 (ii) A parolee shall be promptly notified in writing of the board's findings and decision.

3582 (6) (a) If a parolee is found to have violated the terms of parole, the board, at the
3583 board's discretion, may:

3584 (i) return the parolee to parole;

3585 (ii) modify the payment schedule for the parolee's criminal accounts receivable in
3586 accordance with Section [77-32b-105](#);

3587 (iii) order the parolee to pay pecuniary damages that are proximately caused by a
3588 defendant's violation of the terms of the defendant's parole;

3589 (iv) order the parolee to be imprisoned, but not to exceed the maximum term of
3590 imprisonment for the parolee's sentence; or

3591 (v) order any other conditions for the parolee.

3592 (b) If the board returns the parolee to parole, the length of parole may not be for a
3593 period of time that exceeds the length of the parolee's maximum sentence.

3594 (c) If the board revokes parole for a violation and orders incarceration, the board shall
3595 impose a period of incarceration consistent with the guidelines under Subsection
3596 63M-7-404(5).

3597 (d) The following periods of time constitute service of time toward the period of
3598 incarceration imposed under Subsection (6)(c):

3599 (i) time served in jail by a parolee awaiting a hearing or decision concerning revocation
3600 of parole; and

3601 (ii) time served in jail by a parolee due to a violation of parole under Subsection
3602 64-13-6(2).

3603 Section 78. Section ~~77-30-24~~ is amended to read:

3604 **77-30-24. Payment of expenses -- Extradition costs.**

3605 (1) (a) When the punishment of [~~the crime~~] an offense is the confinement of the
3606 defendant in prison, the expenses shall be paid out of the state treasury on the certificate of the
3607 governor and warrant of the auditor[~~, and in~~].

3608 (b) In all other cases [they], the expenses for confinement shall be paid out of the
3609 treasury of the county where the [~~crime~~] offense is alleged to have been committed.

3610 (c) The expenses shall be the fees paid to the officers of the state on whose governor
3611 the requisition is made.

3612 [~~(2) Any person who is returned to the state under this chapter, and who is convicted~~
3613 ~~of, or pleads guilty or no contest to, the criminal charge or to a lesser criminal charge may,~~
3614 ~~under Sections 76-3-201, 77-27-5, and 77-27-6, be required to make restitution to the~~
3615 ~~appropriate governmental entities for the costs of his extradition.]~~

3616 (2) If a defendant is returned to the state under this chapter and the defendant is
3617 convicted of, or pleads guilty or no contest to, the offense or to a lesser offense, the defendant
3618 may be required to pay the costs of extradition to the appropriate governmental entity as
3619 described in Subsection 76-3-201(4)(c).

3620 Section 79. Section ~~77-32b-101~~ is enacted to read:

3621 **CHAPTER 32b. CRIMINAL ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND COSTS**

3622 77-32b-101. Title.

3623 This chapter is known as "Criminal Accounts Receivable and Costs."

3624 Section 80. Section **77-32b-102**, which is renumbered from Section 77-32a-101 is
3625 renumbered and amended to read:

3626 ~~[77-32a-101].~~ 77-32b-102. Definitions.

3627 As used in this chapter:

3628 ~~[(1) "Accounts receivable" includes unpaid fees, overpayments, fines, forfeitures,~~
3629 ~~surcharges, costs, interest, penalties, restitution to victims, third party claims, claims,~~
3630 ~~reimbursement of a reward, and damages.]~~

3631 ~~[(2) "Criminal judgment accounts receivable" means any amounts owed by a criminal~~
3632 ~~defendant arising from a criminal judgment that has not been paid. This includes fines,~~
3633 ~~surcharges, costs, interest, and restitution.]~~

3634 (1) "Board" means the Board of Pardons and Parole.

3635 (2) (a) "Civil accounts receivable" means any amount of the criminal accounts
3636 receivable that is owed by the defendant that has not been paid on or before the day on which:

3637 (i) the defendant's sentence is terminated; or

3638 (ii) the court enters an order for a civil accounts receivable under Subsection
3639 77-18-114(1) or (2).

3640 (b) "Civil accounts receivable" does not include any amount of the criminal accounts
3641 receivable that is owed by the defendant for restitution.

3642 (3) "Civil judgment of restitution" means any amount of the criminal accounts
3643 receivable that is owed by the defendant for restitution that has not been paid on or before the
3644 day on which the defendant's sentence is terminated.

3645 (4) (a) "Criminal accounts receivable" means any amount owed by a defendant that
3646 arises from a criminal judgment until:

3647 (i) the defendant's sentence terminates;

3648 (ii) the court enters an order for a civil accounts receivable under Subsection
3649 77-18-114(1) or (2); or

3650 (iii) if the court requires the defendant, upon termination of the probation period for the
3651 defendant, to continue to make payments on the criminal accounts as described in Subsection
3652 77-18-105(8), the defendant's sentence expires.

3653 (b) "Criminal accounts receivable" includes unpaid fees, forfeitures, surcharges, costs,
3654 interest, penalties, restitution, third party claims, claims, reimbursement of a reward, and
3655 damages.

3656 [~~(3)~~] (5) "Default" means [~~an account receivable~~] a civil accounts receivable, a civil
3657 judgment of restitution, or a criminal accounts receivable that is overdue by at least 90 days.

3658 [~~(4)~~] (6) "Delinquent" means [~~an account receivable or installment payment~~] a civil
3659 accounts receivable, a civil judgment of restitution, or a criminal account receivable that is
3660 overdue by more than 28 days but less than 90 days.

3661 (7) "Payment schedule" means the amount that is be paid by a defendant in
3662 installments, or by a certain date, to satisfy a criminal accounts receivable for the defendant.

3663 (8) "Remit" or "remission" means to forgive or to excuse, in whole or in part, any
3664 unpaid amount of a criminal accounts receivable.

3665 (9) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-38b-102](#).

3666 Section 81. Section **77-32b-103** is enacted to read:

3667 **77-32b-103. Establishment of a criminal account receivable -- Responsibility --**
3668 **Payment schedule -- Delinquency or default.**

3669 (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b) and (c), at the time of sentencing or
3670 acceptance of a plea in abeyance, the court shall enter an order to establish a criminal accounts
3671 receivable for the defendant.

3672 (b) The court is not required to create a criminal accounts receivable for the defendant
3673 under Subsection (1) if the court finds that the defendant does not owe restitution and there are
3674 no other fines or fees to be assessed against the defendant.

3675 (c) Subject to Subsection [77-38b-205](#)(5), if the court does not create a criminal
3676 accounts receivable for a defendant under Subsection (1), the court shall enter an order to
3677 establish a criminal accounts receivable for the defendant at the time the court enters an order
3678 for restitution under Section [77-38b-205](#).

3679 (2) After establishing a criminal accounts receivable for a defendant, the court shall:

3680 (a) if a prison sentence is imposed and not suspended for the defendant:

3681 (i) accept any payment for the criminal accounts receivable that is tendered on the date
3682 of sentencing; and

3683 (ii) transfer the responsibility of receiving, distributing, and processing payments for

3684 the criminal accounts receivable to the Office of State Debt Collection; and
3685 (b) for all other cases:
3686 (i) retain the responsibility for receiving, processing, and distributing payments for the
3687 criminal accounts receivable until the court enters a civil accounts receivable or civil judgment
3688 of restitution on the civil judgment docket under Subsection 77-18-114(1) or (2); and
3689 (ii) record each payment by the defendant on the case docket.
3690 (c) For a criminal accounts receivable that a court retains responsibility for receiving,
3691 processing, and distributing payments under Subsection (1)(b)(i), the Judicial Council may
3692 establish rules to require a defendant to pay the cost, or a portion of the cost, that is charged by
3693 a financial institution for the use of a credit or debit card by the defendant to make payments
3694 towards the criminal accounts receivable.
3695 (3) (a) Upon entering an order for a criminal accounts receivable, the court shall
3696 establish a payment schedule for the defendant to make payments towards the criminal
3697 accounts receivable.
3698 (b) In establishing the payment schedule for the defendant, the court shall consider:
3699 (i) the needs of the victim if the criminal accounts receivable includes an order for
3700 restitution under Section 77-38b-205;
3701 (ii) the financial resources of the defendant, as disclosed in the financial declaration
3702 under Section 77-38b-204;
3703 (iii) the burden that the payment schedule will impose on the defendant regarding the
3704 other reasonable obligations of the defendant;
3705 (iv) the ability of the defendant to pay restitution on an installment basis or on other
3706 conditions fixed by the court;
3707 (v) the rehabilitative effect on the defendant of the payment of restitution and method
3708 of payment; and
3709 (vi) any other circumstance that the court determines is relevant.
3710 (4) A payment schedule for a criminal accounts receivable does not limit the ability of
3711 a judgment creditor to pursue collection by any means allowable by law.
3712 (5) If the court orders restitution under Section 77-38b-205, or makes another financial
3713 decision, after sentencing that increases the total amount owed in a defendant's case, the
3714 defendant's criminal accounts receivable balance shall be adjusted to include any new amount

3715 ordered by the court.

3716 (6) (a) If a defendant is incarcerated in a county jail or a secure correctional facility, as
 3717 defined in Section 64-13-1, or the defendant is involuntarily committed under Section
 3718 62A-15-631:

3719 (i) all payments for a payment schedule shall be suspended for the period of time that
 3720 the defendant is incarcerated or involuntarily committed, unless the court, or the board if the
 3721 defendant is under the jurisdiction of the board, expressly orders the defendant to make
 3722 payments according to the payment schedule; and

3723 (ii) the defendant shall provide the court with notice of the incarceration or involuntary
 3724 commitment.

3725 (b) A suspension under Subsection (6)(a) shall remain in place for 60 days after the day
 3726 in which the defendant is released from incarceration or commitment.

3727 Section 82. Section **77-32b-104**, which is renumbered from Section 77-32a-107 is
 3728 renumbered and amended to read:

3729 ~~[77-32a-107].~~ **77-32b-104. Costs -- What constitute costs -- Ability to pay.**

3730 ~~[Costs]~~ (1) Except for a cost described in Subsection 76-3-201(4), costs shall be
 3731 limited to expenses ~~[specially]~~ incurred by the state or any political subdivision ~~[in]~~ of the state
 3732 for investigating, searching for, apprehending, and prosecuting the defendant, including:

3733 (a) attorney fees of counsel assigned to represent the defendant~~[-and];~~

3734 (b) investigators' fees~~[-Costs may];~~ or

3735 (c) except for a monetary reward that is paid to a codefendant, an accomplice, or a
 3736 bounty hunter, a monetary reward that is:

3737 (i) offered to the public in exchange for information that would lead to the
 3738 apprehension and conviction of the defendant; and

3739 (ii) paid to a person who provided information that led to the apprehension and
 3740 conviction of the defendant.

3741 (2) A cost may not include:

3742 (a) expenses inherent in providing a constitutionally guaranteed trial ~~[or];~~

3743 (b) expenditures in connection with the maintenance and operation of government
 3744 agencies that must be made by the public irrespective of specific violations of law~~[-Costs may~~
 3745 not include]; or

3746 (c) attorney fees for prosecuting attorneys.

3747 (3) The court may not order a defendant to pay a cost, unless there is evidence that the
3748 defendant is, or will be, able to pay the cost.

3749 (4) In determining the amount of a cost that a defendant is ordered to pay, the court
3750 shall take into account:

3751 (a) the financial resources of the defendant;

3752 (b) the nature of the burden that payment of the cost will impose; and

3753 (c) that restitution is prioritized over any cost.

3754 Section 83. Section **77-32b-105** is enacted to read:

3755 **77-32b-105. Petition for remittance or modification of a criminal accounts**
3756 **receivable before termination of a sentence.**

3757 (1) At any time before a defendant's sentence terminates, the defendant may petition
3758 the sentencing court to:

3759 (a) correct an error in a criminal accounts receivable;

3760 (b) modify the payment schedule for the defendant's criminal accounts receivable in
3761 accordance with this section if the defendant is not under the jurisdiction of the board; or

3762 (c) remit, in whole or in part, an unpaid amount of the defendant's criminal accounts
3763 receivable that is not the principal amount owed for restitution in accordance with this section.

3764 (2) If a defendant files a petition under Subsection (1), and it appears to the satisfaction
3765 of the sentencing court that payment of an unpaid amount of a criminal accounts receivable
3766 will impose manifest hardship on the defendant, or the defendant's family, the court may:

3767 (a) if the criminal accounts receivable is not delinquent or in default, remit, in whole or
3768 in part, the unpaid amount of the criminal accounts receivable that is not the principal amount
3769 owed for restitution; or

3770 (b) regardless of whether the criminal accounts receivable is delinquent or in default:

3771 (i) require the defendant to pay the criminal accounts receivable, or a specified amount
3772 of the criminal accounts receivable, by a certain date;

3773 (ii) modify the payment schedule for the criminal accounts receivable in accordance
3774 with the factors described in Subsection [77-32b-103\(3\)\(b\)](#) if the defendant has demonstrated
3775 that the criminal accounts receivable will impose a manifest hardship due to changed
3776 circumstances or new evidence that justifies modifying the payment schedule; or

3777 (iii) allow the defendant to satisfy an unpaid amount of the criminal accounts
3778 receivable that is not the principal amount owed for restitution with proof of compensatory
3779 service completed by the defendant at a rate of credit not less than \$10 for each hour of
3780 compensatory service.

3781 (3) (a) If a defendant is under the jurisdiction of the board, the defendant may petition
3782 the board, at any time before the defendant's sentence terminates, to modify the payment
3783 schedule for the defendant's criminal accounts receivable.

3784 (b) If a defendant files a petition under Subsection (3)(a), the board may modify the
3785 payment schedule for the criminal accounts receivable in accordance with the factors described
3786 in Subsection 77-32b-103(3)(b) if the defendant has demonstrated that the criminal accounts
3787 receivable will impose a manifest hardship to the defendant, or the defendant's family, due to
3788 changed circumstances or new evidence that justifies modifying the payment schedule.

3789 Section 84. Section **77-32b-106** is enacted to read:

3790 **77-32b-106. Petition for remittance of an unpaid balance of a criminal accounts**
3791 **receivable upon termination of a sentence.**

3792 (1) (a) If a defendant is not under the jurisdiction of the board, and if any amount of a
3793 defendant's criminal accounts receivable is unpaid at the termination of the defendant's
3794 sentence, the defendant may petition the sentencing court, within 90 days after the day on
3795 which the sentence is terminated, to remit, in whole or in part, the unpaid amount of the
3796 criminal accounts receivable.

3797 (b) (i) If a defendant is under the jurisdiction of the board, and if any amount of the
3798 defendant's criminal accounts receivable is unpaid at the termination of the defendant's
3799 sentence, the defendant may petition the board within 90 days after the day on which the
3800 sentence is terminated, to remit, in whole or in part, the unpaid amount of the criminal accounts
3801 receivable.

3802 (ii) If a defendant files a petition for remittance under Subsection (1)(b)(i) within 90
3803 days from the day on which the defendant's sentence is terminated, the board retains
3804 jurisdiction over the defendant's case beyond the termination of the defendant's sentence to
3805 determine whether to remit, in whole or in part, the defendant's criminal accounts receivable.

3806 (2) (a) If a petition is filed under Subsection (1), a hearing shall be held, unless the
3807 court or the board determines that the petition under Subsection (1) is frivolous or the petition

3808 is uncontested.

3809 (b) If a hearing is held under Subsection (2)(a), and the court, or the board, finds by a
3810 preponderance of the evidence that the factors listed in Subsection (3) weigh in favor of
3811 remitting, in whole or in part, the unpaid amount of a criminal accounts receivable, the court or
3812 the board may remit:

3813 (i) any of the unpaid amount of the criminal accounts receivable that is not the
3814 principal amount owed for restitution; or

3815 (ii) if the victim consents to remittance of the unpaid amount of the criminal accounts
3816 receivable that is restitution that the defendant owes to the victim, any of the unpaid amount of
3817 restitution that defendant owes to the victim.

3818 (c) The court, or the board, shall give the prosecuting attorney and the victim:

3819 (i) notice of a hearing on the remittance of a criminal accounts receivable; and

3820 (ii) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing.

3821 (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a victim from pursuing a
3822 private action against a defendant, even if the victim consents to the remission of restitution.

3823 (3) In making a determination to remit an unpaid amount of a criminal accounts
3824 receivable, the court, or the board, shall consider:

3825 (a) whether the defendant has made substantial and good faith efforts to make
3826 payments on the criminal accounts receivable;

3827 (b) the needs of the victim;

3828 (c) whether the remission would further the rehabilitation of the defendant;

3829 (d) the ability of the defendant to continue to make payments on a civil accounts
3830 receivable; and

3831 (e) any other factor that the court or the board determines is relevant.

3832 (4) If any unpaid amount of a criminal accounts receivable is not remitted by the court
3833 or the board upon termination of the defendant's sentence, the court shall proceed with an order
3834 for a civil judgment of restitution and a civil accounts receivable as described in Section
3835 [77-18-114](#).

3836 Section 85. Section **77-32b-107**, which is renumbered from Section 77-32a-110 is
3837 renumbered and amended to read:

3838 ~~[77-32a-110]~~. **77-32b-107. Verified statement of time and expenses of**

3839 **counsel for indigent defendants.**

3840 The court may require a verified statement of time and expenses from appointed
3841 counsel, or the nonprofit legal aid or other association providing counsel [~~to convicted indigent~~
3842 ~~defendants~~], for a convicted indigent defendant in order to establish [~~the costs, if any, which~~
3843 ~~will be included in the judgment~~] any cost under Section 77-32b-104 that will be included in
3844 the judgment.

3845 Section 86. Section 77-37-3 is amended to read:

3846 **77-37-3. Bill of rights.**

3847 (1) The bill of rights for victims and witnesses is:

3848 (a) Victims and witnesses have a right to be informed as to the level of protection from
3849 intimidation and harm available to them, and from what sources, as they participate in criminal
3850 justice proceedings as designated by Section 76-8-508, regarding witness tampering, and
3851 Section 76-8-509, regarding threats against a victim. Law enforcement, prosecution, and
3852 corrections personnel have the duty to timely provide this information in a form which is useful
3853 to the victim.

3854 (b) Victims and witnesses, including children and their guardians, have a right to be
3855 informed and assisted as to their role in the criminal justice process. All criminal justice
3856 agencies have the duty to provide this information and assistance.

3857 (c) Victims and witnesses have a right to clear explanations regarding relevant legal
3858 proceedings; these explanations shall be appropriate to the age of child victims and witnesses.
3859 All criminal justice agencies have the duty to provide these explanations.

3860 (d) Victims and witnesses should have a secure waiting area that does not require them
3861 to be in close proximity to defendants or the family and friends of defendants. Agencies
3862 controlling facilities shall, whenever possible, provide this area.

3863 (e) Victims may seek restitution or reparations, including medical costs, as provided in
3864 Title 63M, Chapter 7, Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse, [~~and Sections 62A-7-109.5;~~
3865 ~~77-38a-302, and 77-27-6.~~] Title 77, Chapter 38b, Crime Victims Restitution Act, and Section
3866 78A-6-117. State and local government agencies that serve victims have the duty to have a
3867 functional knowledge of the procedures established by the Crime Victim Reparations Board
3868 and to inform victims of these procedures.

3869 (f) Victims and witnesses have a right to have any personal property returned as

3870 provided in Sections 77-24a-1 through 77-24a-5. Criminal justice agencies shall expeditiously
3871 return the property when it is no longer needed for court law enforcement or prosecution
3872 purposes.

3873 (g) Victims and witnesses have the right to reasonable employer intercession services,
3874 including pursuing employer cooperation in minimizing employees' loss of pay and other
3875 benefits resulting from their participation in the criminal justice process. Officers of the court
3876 shall provide these services and shall consider victims' and witnesses' schedules so that
3877 activities which conflict can be avoided. Where conflicts cannot be avoided, the victim may
3878 request that the responsible agency intercede with employers or other parties.

3879 (h) Victims and witnesses, particularly children, should have a speedy disposition of
3880 the entire criminal justice process. All involved public agencies shall establish policies and
3881 procedures to encourage speedy disposition of criminal cases.

3882 (i) Victims and witnesses have the right to timely notice of judicial proceedings they
3883 are to attend and timely notice of cancellation of any proceedings. Criminal justice agencies
3884 have the duty to provide these notifications. Defense counsel and others have the duty to
3885 provide timely notice to prosecution of any continuances or other changes that may be required.

3886 (j) Victims of sexual offenses have the following rights:

3887 (i) the right to request voluntary testing for themselves for HIV infection as provided in
3888 Section 76-5-503 and to request mandatory testing of the alleged sexual offender for HIV
3889 infection as provided in Section 76-5-502;

3890 (ii) the right to be informed whether a DNA profile was obtained from the testing of
3891 the rape kit evidence or from other crime scene evidence;

3892 (iii) the right to be informed whether a DNA profile developed from the rape kit
3893 evidence or other crime scene evidence has been entered into the Utah Combined DNA Index
3894 System;

3895 (iv) the right to be informed whether there is a match between a DNA profile
3896 developed from the rape kit evidence or other crime scene evidence and a DNA profile
3897 contained in the Utah Combined DNA Index System, provided that disclosure would not
3898 impede or compromise an ongoing investigation; and

3899 (v) the right to designate a person of the victim's choosing to act as a recipient of the
3900 information provided under this Subsection (1)(j) and under Subsections (2) and (3).

3901 (k) Subsections (1)(j)(ii) through (iv) do not require that the law enforcement agency
3902 communicate with the victim or the victim's designee regarding the status of DNA testing,
3903 absent a specific request received from the victim or the victim's designee.

3904 (2) The law enforcement agency investigating a sexual offense may:

3905 (a) release the information indicated in Subsections (1)(j)(ii) through (iv) upon the
3906 request of a victim or the victim's designee and is the designated agency to provide that
3907 information to the victim or the victim's designee;

3908 (b) require that the victim's request be in writing; and

3909 (c) respond to the victim's request with verbal communication, written communication,
3910 or by email, if an email address is available.

3911 (3) The law enforcement agency investigating a sexual offense has the following
3912 authority and responsibilities:

3913 (a) If the law enforcement agency determines that DNA evidence will not be analyzed
3914 in a case where the identity of the perpetrator has not been confirmed, the law enforcement
3915 agency shall notify the victim or the victim's designee.

3916 (b) (i) If the law enforcement agency intends to destroy or dispose of rape kit evidence
3917 or other crime scene evidence from an unsolved sexual assault case, the law enforcement
3918 agency shall provide written notification of that intention and information on how to appeal the
3919 decision to the victim or the victim's designee of that intention.

3920 (ii) Written notification under this Subsection (3) shall be made not fewer than 60 days
3921 prior to the destruction or disposal of the rape kit evidence or other crime scene evidence.

3922 (c) A law enforcement agency responsible for providing information under Subsections
3923 (1)(j)(ii) through (iv), (2), and (3) shall do so in a timely manner and, upon request of the
3924 victim or the victim's designee, shall advise the victim or the victim's designee of any
3925 significant changes in the information of which the law enforcement agency is aware.

3926 (d) The law enforcement agency investigating the sexual offense is responsible for
3927 informing the victim or the victim's designee of the rights established under Subsections
3928 (1)(j)(ii) through (iv) and (2), and this Subsection (3).

3929 (4) Informational rights of the victim under this chapter are based upon the victim
3930 providing the current name, address, telephone number, and email address, if an email address
3931 is available, of the person to whom the information should be provided to the criminal justice

3932 agencies involved in the case.

3933 Section 87. Section **77-37-5** is amended to read:

3934 **77-37-5. Remedies -- District Victims' Rights Committee.**

3935 (1) In each judicial district, the Utah Council on Victims of Crime, established in
3936 Section **63M-7-601**, shall appoint a person who shall chair a judicial district victims' rights
3937 committee consisting of:

- 3938 (a) a county attorney or district attorney;
- 3939 (b) a sheriff;
- 3940 (c) a corrections field services administrator;
- 3941 (d) an appointed victim advocate;
- 3942 (e) a municipal attorney;
- 3943 (f) a municipal chief of police; and
- 3944 (g) other representatives as appropriate.

3945 (2) The committee shall meet at least semiannually to review progress and problems
3946 related to this chapter, Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of Crime Victims Act, Title 77, Chapter
3947 [~~38a~~] 38b, Crime Victims Restitution Act, and Utah Constitution Article I, Section 28. Victims
3948 and other interested parties may submit matters of concern to the victims' rights committee.
3949 The committee may hold a hearing open to the public on any appropriate matter of concern and
3950 may publish its findings. These matters shall also be considered at the meetings of the victims'
3951 rights committee. The committee shall forward minutes of all meetings to the Utah Council on
3952 Victims of Crime for review and other appropriate action.

3953 (3) If a victims' rights committee is unable to resolve a complaint, it may refer the
3954 complaint to the Utah Council on Victims of Crime.

3955 (4) The Utah Office for Victims of Crime shall provide materials to local law
3956 enforcement to inform every victim of a sexual offense of the right to request testing of the
3957 convicted sexual offender and of the victim as provided in Section **76-5-502**.

3958 (5) (a) If a person acting under color of state law willfully or wantonly fails to perform
3959 duties so that the rights in this chapter are not provided, an action for injunctive relief may be
3960 brought against the individual and the government entity that employs the individual.

3961 (b) For all other violations, if the committee finds a violation of a victim's right, it shall
3962 refer the matter to the appropriate court for further proceedings consistent with Subsection

3963 [77-38-11\(2\)](#).

3964 (c) The failure to provide the rights in this chapter or Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of
3965 Crime Victims Act, does not constitute cause for a judgment against the state or any
3966 government entity, or any individual employed by the state or any government entity, for
3967 monetary damages, attorney fees, or the costs of exercising any rights under this chapter.

3968 (6) The person accused of and subject to prosecution for the crime or the act which
3969 would be a crime if committed by a competent adult, has no standing to make a claim
3970 concerning any violation of the provisions of this chapter.

3971 Section 88. Section **77-38-3** is amended to read:

3972 **77-38-3. Notification to victims -- Initial notice, election to receive subsequent**
3973 **notices -- Form of notice -- Protected victim information -- Pretrial criminal no contact**
3974 **order.**

3975 (1) Within seven days [~~of the filing of felony criminal charges~~] after the day on which
3976 felony criminal charges are filed against a defendant, the prosecuting agency shall provide an
3977 initial notice to reasonably identifiable and locatable victims of the crime contained in the
3978 charges, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

3979 (2) The initial notice to the victim of a crime shall provide information about electing
3980 to receive notice of subsequent important criminal justice hearings listed in Subsections
3981 [77-38-2\(5\)\(a\)](#) through (f) and rights under this chapter.

3982 (3) The prosecuting agency shall provide notice to a victim of a crime:

3983 (a) for the important criminal justice hearings, provided in Subsections [77-38-2\(5\)\(a\)](#)
3984 through (f), which the victim has requested; and

3985 [~~(b) for restitution requests to be submitted as provided in Subsection~~
3986 ~~[77-38a-302\(5\)\(d\)](#)~~]

3987 (b) for a restitution request to be submitted in accordance with Section [77-38b-202](#).

3988 (4) (a) The responsible prosecuting agency may provide initial and subsequent notices
3989 in any reasonable manner, including telephonically, electronically, orally, or by means of a
3990 letter or form prepared for this purpose.

3991 (b) In the event of an unforeseen important criminal justice hearing, listed in
3992 Subsections [77-38-2\(5\)\(a\)](#) through (f) for which a victim has requested notice, a good faith
3993 attempt to contact the victim by telephone shall be considered sufficient notice, provided that

3994 the prosecuting agency subsequently notifies the victim of the result of the proceeding.

3995 (5) (a) The court shall take reasonable measures to ensure that its scheduling practices
3996 for the proceedings provided in Subsections 77-38-2(5)(a) through (f) permit an opportunity for
3997 victims of crimes to be notified.

3998 (b) The court shall [~~also~~] consider whether any notification system [~~it~~] that the court
3999 might use to provide notice of judicial proceedings to defendants could be used to provide
4000 notice of [~~those same~~] judicial proceedings to victims of crimes.

4001 (6) A defendant or, if it is the moving party, the Division of Adult Probation and
4002 Parole, shall give notice to the responsible prosecuting agency of any motion for modification
4003 of any determination made at any of the important criminal justice hearings provided in
4004 Subsections 77-38-2(5)(a) through (f) in advance of any requested court hearing or action so
4005 that the prosecuting agency may comply with [~~its~~] the prosecuting agency's notification
4006 obligation.

4007 (7) (a) Notice to a victim of a crime shall be provided by the Board of Pardons and
4008 Parole for the important criminal justice hearing [~~provided in~~] under Subsection 77-38-2(5)(g).

4009 (b) The board may provide notice in any reasonable manner, including telephonically,
4010 electronically, orally, or by means of a letter or form prepared for this purpose.

4011 (8) Prosecuting agencies and the Board of Pardons and Parole are required to give
4012 notice to a victim of a crime for the proceedings provided in Subsections 77-38-2(5)(a) through
4013 (f) only where the victim has responded to the initial notice, requested notice of subsequent
4014 proceedings, and provided a current address and telephone number if applicable.

4015 (9) To facilitate the payment of restitution and the notice of hearings regarding
4016 restitution, a victim who seeks restitution and notice of restitution hearings shall provide the
4017 court with the victim's current address and telephone number.

4018 [~~(9)~~] (10) (a) Law enforcement and criminal justice agencies shall refer any requests
4019 for notice or information about crime victim rights from victims to the responsible prosecuting
4020 agency.

4021 (b) In a case in which the Board of Pardons and Parole is involved, the responsible
4022 prosecuting agency shall forward any request for notice [~~it~~] the prosecuting agency has received
4023 from a victim to the Board of Pardons and Parole.

4024 [~~(10)~~] (11) In all cases where the number of victims exceeds 10, the responsible

4025 prosecuting agency may send any notices required under this chapter in ~~[its]~~ the prosecuting
4026 agency's discretion to a representative sample of the victims.

4027 ~~[(H)]~~ (12) (a) A victim's address, telephone number, and victim impact statement
4028 maintained by a peace officer, prosecuting agency, Youth Parole Authority, Division of
4029 Juvenile Justice Services, Department of Corrections, Utah State Courts, and Board of Pardons
4030 and Parole, for purposes of providing notice under this section, ~~[is]~~ are classified as protected
4031 ~~[as provided in]~~ under Subsection 63G-2-305(10).

4032 (b) The victim's address, telephone number, and victim impact statement is available
4033 only to the following persons or entities in the performance of their duties:

4034 (i) a law enforcement agency, including the prosecuting agency;

4035 (ii) a victims' right committee as provided in Section 77-37-5;

4036 (iii) a governmentally sponsored victim or witness program;

4037 (iv) the Department of Corrections;

4038 (v) the Utah Office for Victims of Crime;

4039 (vi) the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice; ~~[and]~~

4040 (vii) the Utah State Courts; and

4041 ~~[(vii)]~~ (viii) the Board of Pardons and Parole.

4042 ~~[(H2)]~~ (13) The notice provisions as provided in this section do not apply to
4043 misdemeanors as provided in Section 77-38-5 and to important juvenile justice hearings as
4044 provided in Section 77-38-2.

4045 ~~[(H3)]~~ (14) (a) When a defendant is charged with a felony crime under Sections
4046 76-5-301 through 76-5-310 regarding kidnapping, human trafficking, and human smuggling;
4047 Sections 76-5-401 through 76-5-413 regarding sexual offenses; or Section 76-10-1306
4048 regarding aggravated exploitation of prostitution, the court may, during any court hearing
4049 where the defendant is present, issue a pretrial criminal no contact order:

4050 (i) prohibiting the defendant from harassing, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise
4051 communicating with the victim directly or through a third party;

4052 (ii) ordering the defendant to stay away from the residence, school, place of
4053 employment of the victim, and the premises of any of these, or any specified place frequented
4054 by the victim or any designated family member of the victim directly or through a third party;
4055 and

4056 (iii) ordering any other relief that the court considers necessary to protect and provide
4057 for the safety of the victim and any designated family or household member of the victim.

4058 (b) Violation of a pretrial criminal no contact order issued pursuant to this section is a
4059 third degree felony.

4060 (c) (i) The court shall provide to the victim a certified copy of any pretrial criminal no
4061 contact order that has been issued if the victim can be located with reasonable effort.

4062 (ii) The court shall also transmit the pretrial criminal no contact order to the statewide
4063 domestic violence network in accordance with Section 78B-7-113.

4064 Section 89. Section 77-38-15 is amended to read:

4065 **77-38-15. Civil action against human traffickers and human smugglers.**

4066 (1) A victim of a person that commits the offense of human trafficking or human
4067 smuggling under Section 76-5-308, human trafficking of a child under Section 76-5-308.5,
4068 aggravated human trafficking or aggravated human smuggling under Section 76-5-310, or
4069 benefitting from human trafficking under Subsection 76-5-309(4) may bring a civil action
4070 against that person.

4071 (2) (a) The court may award actual damages, compensatory damages, punitive
4072 damages, injunctive relief, or any other appropriate relief.

4073 (b) The court may award treble damages on proof of actual damages if the court finds
4074 that the person's acts were willful and malicious.

4075 (3) In an action under this section, the court shall award a prevailing victim reasonable
4076 attorney fees and costs.

4077 (4) An action under this section shall be commenced no later than 10 years after the
4078 later of:

4079 (a) the day on which the victim was freed from the human trafficking or human
4080 smuggling situation;

4081 (b) the day on which the victim attains 18 years ~~[of age]~~ old; or

4082 (c) if the victim was unable to bring an action due to a disability, the day on which the
4083 victim's disability ends.

4084 (5) The time period described in Subsection (4) is tolled during a period of time when
4085 the victim fails to bring an action due to the person:

4086 (a) inducing the victim to delay filing the action;

4087 (b) preventing the victim from filing the action; or
 4088 (c) threatening and causing duress upon the victim in order to prevent the victim from
 4089 filing the action.

4090 (6) The court shall offset damages awarded to the victim under this section by any
 4091 restitution paid to the victim under Title 77, Chapter ~~[38a]~~ 38b, Crime Victims Restitution Act.

4092 (7) A victim may bring an action described in this section in any court of competent
 4093 jurisdiction where:

- 4094 (a) a violation described in Subsection (1) occurred;
- 4095 (b) the victim resides; or
- 4096 (c) the person that commits the offense resides or has a place of business.

4097 (8) If the victim is deceased or otherwise unable to represent the victim's own interests
 4098 in court, a legal guardian, family member, representative of the victim, or court appointee may
 4099 bring an action under this section on behalf of the victim.

4100 (9) This section does not preclude any other remedy available to the victim under the
 4101 laws of this state or under federal law.

4102 Section 90. Section ~~77-38b-101~~, which is renumbered from Section 77-38a-101 is
 4103 renumbered and amended to read:

4104 **CHAPTER 38b. CRIME VICTIMS RESTITUTION ACT**

4105 **Part 1. General Provisions**

4106 ~~[77-38a-101].~~ 77-38b-101. Title.

4107 This chapter is known as the "Crime Victims Restitution Act."

4108 Section 91. Section ~~77-38b-102~~, which is renumbered from Section 77-38a-102 is
 4109 renumbered and amended to read:

4110 ~~[77-38a-102].~~ 77-38b-102. Definitions.

4111 As used in this chapter:

4112 ~~[(1) "Conviction" includes a:]~~

4113 ~~[(a) judgment of guilt;]~~

4114 ~~[(b) a plea of guilty; or]~~

4115 ~~[(c) a plea of no contest.]~~

4116 (1) (a) "Conviction" means:

4117 (i) a plea of:

- 4118 (A) guilty;
4119 (B) guilty with a mental illness; or
4120 (C) no contest; or
4121 (ii) a judgment of:
4122 (A) guilty; or
4123 (B) guilty with a mental illness.
4124 (b) "Conviction" does not include:
4125 (i) a plea in abeyance until a conviction is entered for the plea in abeyance;
4126 (ii) a diversion agreement; or
4127 (iii) an adjudication of a minor for an offense under Section [78A-6-117](#).
4128 (2) "Criminal [~~activities~~] conduct" means:
4129 (a) any misdemeanor or felony offense of which the defendant is convicted; or
4130 (b) any other criminal [~~conduct~~] behavior for which the defendant admits responsibility
4131 to the sentencing court with or without an admission of committing the criminal [~~conduct~~]
4132 behavior.
4133 (3) (a) "Defendant" means an individual who has been convicted of, or entered into a
4134 plea disposition for, [~~a criminal activity~~] criminal conduct.
4135 (b) "Defendant" does not include a minor, as defined in Section [78A-6-105](#), who is
4136 adjudicated, or enters into a nonjudicial adjustment, for any offense under Title 78A, Chapter
4137 6, Juvenile Court Act.
4138 (4) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.
4139 (5) [~~"Diversion"~~] "Diversion agreement" means [~~suspending~~] an agreement entered
4140 into by the prosecuting attorney and the defendant that suspends criminal proceedings [~~prior to~~
4141 before conviction on the condition that a defendant agree to participate in a rehabilitation
4142 program, [~~make~~] pay restitution to the victim, or fulfill some other condition.
4143 (6) "Office" means the Office of State Debt Collection created in Section [63A-3-502](#).
4144 [~~(6)~~] (7) "Party" means the [~~prosecutor,~~] prosecuting attorney, the defendant, or the
4145 department involved in a prosecution.
4146 [~~(7)~~] "Pecuniary damages" means all demonstrable economic injury, whether or not yet
4147 incurred, including those which a person could recover in a civil action arising out of the facts
4148 or events constituting the defendant's criminal activities and includes the fair market value of

4149 ~~property taken, destroyed, broken, or otherwise harmed, and losses, including lost earnings,~~
4150 ~~including those and other travel expenses reasonably incurred as a result of participation in~~
4151 ~~criminal proceedings, and medical and other expenses, but excludes punitive or exemplary~~
4152 ~~damages and pain and suffering.]~~

4153 (8) "Payment schedule" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-32b-102](#).

4154 (9) (a) "Pecuniary damages" means all demonstrable economic injury, losses, and
4155 expenses regardless of whether the economic injury, losses, and expenses have yet been
4156 incurred.

4157 (b) "Pecuniary damages" does not include punitive damages or pain and suffering
4158 damages.

4159 [(8)] (10) "Plea agreement" means an agreement entered between the [prosecution]
4160 prosecuting attorney and the defendant setting forth the special terms and conditions and
4161 criminal charges upon which the defendant will enter a plea of guilty or no contest.

4162 [(9)] (11) "Plea disposition" means an agreement entered into between the
4163 [prosecution] prosecuting attorney and the defendant including a diversion agreement, a plea
4164 agreement, a plea in abeyance agreement, or any agreement by which the defendant may enter a
4165 plea in any other jurisdiction or where charges are dismissed without a plea.

4166 [(10)] (12) "Plea in abeyance" means an order by a court, upon motion of the
4167 [prosecution] prosecuting attorney and the defendant, accepting a plea of guilty or of no contest
4168 from the defendant but not, at that time, entering judgment of conviction against [him] the
4169 defendant nor imposing sentence upon [him] the defendant on condition that [he] the defendant
4170 comply with specific conditions as set forth in a plea in abeyance agreement.

4171 [(11)] (13) "Plea in abeyance agreement" means an agreement entered into between the
4172 [prosecution] prosecuting attorney and the defendant setting forth the specific terms and
4173 conditions upon which, following acceptance of the agreement by the court, a plea may be held
4174 in abeyance.

4175 [(12)] "Restitution" means full, partial, or nominal payment for pecuniary damages to a
4176 ~~victim, including prejudgment interest, the accrual of interest from the time of sentencing,~~
4177 ~~insured damages, reimbursement for payment of a reward, and payment for expenses to a~~
4178 ~~governmental entity for extradition or transportation and as may be further defined by law.]~~

4179 [(13)] (a) "Reward" means a sum of money:]

4180 ~~[(i) offered to the public for information leading to the arrest and conviction of an~~
4181 ~~offender; and]~~

4182 ~~[(ii) that has been paid to a person or persons who provide this information, except that~~
4183 ~~the person receiving the payment may not be a codefendant, an accomplice, or a bounty~~
4184 ~~hunter.]~~

4185 ~~[(b) "Reward" does not include any amount paid in excess of the sum offered to the~~
4186 ~~public.]~~

4187 ~~[(14) "Screening" means the process used by a prosecuting attorney to terminate~~
4188 ~~investigative action, proceed with prosecution, move to dismiss a prosecution that has been~~
4189 ~~commenced, or cause a prosecution to be diverted.]~~

4190 ~~[(15) (a) "Victim" means an individual or entity, including the Utah Office for Victims~~
4191 ~~of Crime, that the court determines has suffered pecuniary damages as a result of the~~
4192 ~~defendant's criminal activities.]~~

4193 ~~[(b) "Victim" may not include a codefendant or accomplice.]~~

4194 (14) "Restitution" means the payment of pecuniary damages to a victim.

4195 (15) (a) "Victim" means any person who has suffered pecuniary damages that are
4196 proximately caused by the criminal conduct of the defendant.

4197 (b) "Victim" includes:

4198 (i) the Utah Office for Victims of Crime if the Utah Office for Victims of Crime makes
4199 a payment to a victim under Section [63M-7-519](#);

4200 (ii) the estate of a deceased victim; and

4201 (iii) a parent, spouse, or sibling of a victim.

4202 (c) "Victim" does not include a codefendant or accomplice.

4203 Section 92. Section **77-38b-201** is enacted to read:

4204 **Part 2. Determination of Restitution**

4205 **77-38b-201. Law enforcement responsibility for collecting restitution**
4206 **information.**

4207 A law enforcement agency investigating criminal conduct that would constitute a felony
4208 or a misdemeanor shall include all information about restitution for any potential victim in the
4209 investigative report, including information about:

4210 (1) whether a claim for restitution exists;

4211 (2) the basis for the claim; and

4212 (3) the estimated or actual amount of the claim.

4213 Section 93. Section **77-38b-202** is enacted to read:

4214 **77-38b-202. Prosecuting attorney responsibility for collecting restitution**

4215 **information -- Depositing restitution on behalf of victim.**

4216 (1) If a prosecuting attorney files a criminal charge against a defendant, the prosecuting
4217 attorney shall:

4218 (a) contact any known victim of the offense for which the criminal charge is filed, or
4219 person asserting a claim for restitution on behalf of the victim; and

4220 (b) gather the following information from the victim or person:

4221 (i) the name of the victim or person; and

4222 (ii) the actual or estimated amount of restitution.

4223 (2) (a) When a conviction, a diversion agreement, or a plea in abeyance is entered by
4224 the court, the prosecuting attorney shall provide the court with the information gathered by the
4225 prosecuting attorney under Subsection (1)(b).

4226 (b) If, at the time of the plea disposition or conviction, the prosecuting attorney does
4227 not have all the information under Subsection (1)(b), the prosecuting attorney shall provide the
4228 defendant with:

4229 (i) at the time of plea disposition or conviction, all information under Subsection (1)(b)
4230 that is reasonably available to the prosecuting attorney; and

4231 (ii) any information under Subsection (1)(b) as the information becomes available to
4232 the prosecuting attorney.

4233 (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a prosecuting attorney, a
4234 victim, or a person asserting a claim for restitution on behalf of a victim from:

4235 (i) submitting information on, or a request for, restitution to the court within the time
4236 periods described in Subsection [77-38b-205\(5\)](#); or

4237 (ii) submitting information on, or a request for, restitution for additional or substituted
4238 victims within the time periods described in Subsection [77-38b-205\(5\)](#).

4239 (3) (a) The prosecuting attorney may be authorized by the appropriate public treasurer
4240 to deposit restitution collected on behalf of a victim into an interest-bearing account in
4241 accordance with Title 51, Chapter 7, State Money Management Act, pending the distribution of

4242 the funds to the victim.

4243 (b) If restitution is deposited into an interest-bearing account under Subsection (3)(a),
4244 the prosecuting attorney shall:

4245 (i) distribute any interest that accrues in the account to each victim on a pro rata basis;
4246 and

4247 (ii) if all victims have been made whole and funds remain in the account, distribute any
4248 remaining funds to the Division of Finance, created in Section [63A-3-101](#), to deposit to the
4249 Utah Office for Victims of Crime.

4250 (c) Nothing in this section prevents an independent judicial authority from collecting,
4251 holding, and distributing restitution.

4252 Section 94. Section **77-38b-203** is enacted to read:

4253 **77-38b-203. Department of Corrections responsibility for collecting restitution**
4254 **information -- Presentence investigation report -- In camera review of victim information.**

4255 (1) In preparing a presentence investigation report described in Section [77-18-103](#), the
4256 department shall obtain information on restitution from:

4257 (a) the law enforcement agency and the prosecuting attorney; and

4258 (b) any victim of the offense or person asserting a claim for restitution on behalf of the
4259 victim.

4260 (2) A victim seeking restitution, a prosecuting attorney, or a person asserting a claim
4261 for restitution on behalf of a victim, shall provide the department with:

4262 (a) all invoices, bills, receipts, and any other evidence of pecuniary damages;

4263 (b) all documentation of any compensation or reimbursement from an insurance
4264 company or a local, state, or federal agency that is related to the pecuniary damages for the
4265 offense;

4266 (c) the victim's proof of identification, including the victim's date of birth, social
4267 security number, driver license number; and

4268 (d) the victim's or the person's contact information, including next of kin if available,
4269 current home and work address, and telephone number.

4270 (3) In the presentence investigation report, the department shall make every effort to:

4271 (a) itemize any pecuniary damages suffered by the victim;

4272 (b) include a specific statement on the amount of restitution that the department

4273 recommends for each victim; and

4274 (c) include a victim impact statement that:

4275 (i) provides the name of each victim and any person asserting a claim on behalf of a
4276 victim;

4277 (ii) describes the effect of the offense on the victim and the victim's family;

4278 (iii) describes any physical, mental, or emotional injury suffered by a victim as a result
4279 of the offense and the seriousness and permanence of the injury;

4280 (iv) describes any change in a victim's personal welfare or familial relationships as a
4281 result of the offense;

4282 (v) provides any request for mental health services by a victim or a victim's family
4283 member as a result of the offense; and

4284 (vi) provides any other relevant information regarding the impact of the offense upon a
4285 victim or the victim's family.

4286 (4) (a) A prosecuting attorney and the department may take steps that are reasonably
4287 necessary to protect the identity of a victim and the victim's family in information that is
4288 submitted to the court under this section.

4289 (b) If a defendant seeks to view protected, safeguarded, or confidential information
4290 about a victim or a victim's family, the court shall review the information in camera.

4291 (c) The court may allow the defendant to view the information under Subsection (4)(b)
4292 if the court finds that:

4293 (i) the defendant's interest in viewing the information outweighs the victim's or the
4294 victim's family safety and privacy interests; and

4295 (ii) there are protections in place to safeguard the victim's and the victim's family safety
4296 and privacy interests.

4297 Section 95. Section **77-38b-204**, which is renumbered from Section 77-38a-204 is
4298 renumbered and amended to read:

4299 ~~[77-38a-204].~~ **77-38b-204. Financial declaration by defendant.**

4300 (1) (a) The Judicial Council shall design and publish a financial declaration form to be
4301 completed by a defendant [~~in a case where the prosecutor has indicated that restitution may be~~
4302 ~~ordered.~~] before the sentencing court establishes a payment schedule under Section
4303 77-38b-205.

- 4304 (b) The financial declaration form shall:
- 4305 (i) require a defendant to disclose all assets, income, and financial liabilities of the
- 4306 defendant, including:
- 4307 (A) real property;
- 4308 (B) vehicles;
- 4309 (C) precious metals or gems;
- 4310 (D) jewelry with a value of \$1,000 or more;
- 4311 (E) other personal property with a value of \$1,000 or more;
- 4312 (F) ~~[bank account balances]~~ the balance of any bank account and the name of the
- 4313 financial institution for the bank account;
- 4314 (G) cash;
- 4315 (H) salary, wages, commission, tips, and business income, including the name of any
- 4316 employer or entity from which the defendant receives a salary, wage, commission, tip, or
- 4317 business income;
- 4318 (I) pensions and annuities;
- 4319 (J) intellectual property;
- 4320 (K) accounts receivable;
- 4321 (L) accounts payable;
- 4322 (M) mortgages, loans, and other debts; and
- 4323 (N) restitution that has been ordered, and not fully paid, in other cases; and
- 4324 (ii) state that a false statement made in the financial declaration form is punishable as a
- 4325 class B misdemeanor under Section [76-8-504](#).
- 4326 ~~[(2) A defendant shall, before sentencing, or earlier if ordered by the court, complete~~
- 4327 ~~the financial declaration described in Subsection (1).]~~
- 4328 (2) After a plea disposition or conviction has been entered but before sentencing, a
- 4329 defendant shall complete the financial declaration form described in Subsection (1).
- 4330 (3) When a civil judgment of restitution or a civil accounts receivable is entered for a
- 4331 defendant on the civil judgment docket under Section [77-18-114](#), the court shall provide the
- 4332 Office of State Debt Collection with the defendant's financial declaration form.
- 4333 Section 96. Section **77-38b-205** is enacted to read:
- 4334 **77-38b-205. Order for restitution.**

4335 (1) (a) (i) If a defendant is convicted, as defined in Section 76-3-201, the court shall
4336 order a defendant, as part of the sentence imposed under Section 76-3-201, to pay restitution to
4337 all victims:

4338 (A) in accordance with the terms of any plea agreement in the case; or

4339 (B) for the entire amount of pecuniary damages that are proximately caused to each
4340 victim by the criminal conduct of the defendant.

4341 (ii) In determining the amount of pecuniary damages under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(B), the
4342 court shall consider all relevant facts to establish an amount that fully compensates a victim for
4343 all pecuniary damages proximately caused by the criminal conduct of the defendant.

4344 (iii) The court shall enter the determination of the amount of restitution under
4345 Subsection (1)(a)(ii) as a finding on the record.

4346 (b) If a court enters a plea in abeyance or a diversion agreement for a defendant that
4347 includes an agreement to pay restitution, the court shall order the defendant to pay restitution in
4348 accordance with the terms of the plea in abeyance or the diversion agreement.

4349 (2) (a) Upon an order for a defendant to pay restitution under Subsection (1), the court
4350 shall:

4351 (i) enter an order to establish a criminal accounts receivable as described in Section
4352 77-32b-103; and

4353 (ii) establish a payment schedule for the criminal accounts receivable as described in
4354 Section 77-32b-103.

4355 (3) If the defendant objects to the order for restitution or the payment schedule, the
4356 court shall allow the defendant to have a hearing on the issue, unless the issue is addressed at
4357 the sentencing hearing for the defendant.

4358 (4) (a) For a defendant who is sentenced after July 1, 2021, if no restitution is ordered
4359 at sentencing, the court shall schedule a hearing to determine restitution, unless the parties
4360 waive the hearing in accordance with Subsection (4)(b).

4361 (b) The parties may only waive a hearing under Subsection (4)(a) if:

4362 (i) the parties have stipulated to the amount of restitution owed; or

4363 (ii) the prosecuting attorney certifies that the prosecuting attorney has consulted with
4364 the victim, including the Utah Office for Victims of Crime, and the defendant owes no
4365 restitution.

4366 (c) The court may not enter an order for restitution without a statement from the
4367 prosecuting attorney that the prosecuting attorney has consulted with the victim, including the
4368 Utah Office for Victims of Crime.

4369 (d) If the court does not enter an order for restitution in a hearing under Subsection
4370 (4)(a), the court shall:

4371 (i) state, on the record, why the court did not enter an order for restitution; and

4372 (ii) order a continuance of the hearing.

4373 (5) A court shall enter an order for restitution in a defendant's case no later than the
4374 earlier of:

4375 (a) the termination of the defendant's sentence; or

4376 (b) (i) if the defendant is convicted and imprisoned for a first degree felony, within
4377 seven years after the day on which the court sentences the defendant for the first degree felony
4378 conviction;

4379 (ii) except as provided in Subsection (5)(b)(i), and if the defendant is convicted of a
4380 felony, within three years after the day on which the court sentences the defendant for the
4381 felony conviction; and

4382 (iii) if the defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor, within one year after the day on
4383 which the court sentences the defendant for the misdemeanor conviction.

4384 (6) (a) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney or the victim, the court may
4385 modify an existing order of restitution, including the amount of pecuniary damages owed by
4386 the defendant in the order for restitution, if the prosecuting attorney or the victim shows good
4387 cause for modifying the order.

4388 (b) A motion under Subsection (6)(a) shall be brought within the time periods
4389 described in Subsection (5).

4390 Section 97. Section **77-38b-301** is enacted to read:

4391 **Part 3. Civil Accounts Receivables and Civil Judgments for Restitution**

4392 **77-38b-301. Entry of judgment -- Interest -- Civil actions -- Lien -- Delinquency.**

4393 (1) As used in this section, "judgment" means an order for:

4394 (a) a civil judgment of restitution; or

4395 (b) a civil accounts receivable.

4396 (2) (a) If the court has entered a judgment on the civil judgment docket under Section

4397 77-18-114, the judgment is enforceable under the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

4398 (b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a):

4399 (A) a judgment is an obligation that arises out of the defendant's criminal case;

4400 (B) civil enforcement of a judgment shall be construed as a continuation of the

4401 criminal action for which the judgment arises; and

4402 (C) a judgment is criminal in nature.

4403 (ii) Civil enforcement of a judgment does not divest a defendant of an obligation

4404 imposed in a criminal action as part of the defendant's punishment for an offense.

4405 (3) (a) Notwithstanding Sections 77-18-114, 78B-2-311, and 78B-5-202, a judgment

4406 shall expire only upon payment in full, including applicable interest, collection fees, attorney

4407 fees, and liens that directly result from the judgment.

4408 (b) Interest on a judgment may only accrue from the day on which the judgment is

4409 entered on the civil judgment docket by the court.

4410 (c) This Subsection (3) applies to all judgments that are not paid in full on or before

4411 May 12, 2009.

4412 (4) A judgment is considered entered on the civil judgment docket when the judgment

4413 appears on the civil judgment docket with:

4414 (a) an amount owed by the defendant;

4415 (b) the name of the defendant as the judgment debtor; and

4416 (c) the name of the judgment creditors described in Subsections 77-18-114(1)(c)(iii)

4417 and (2)(b).

4418 (5) If a civil judgment of restitution becomes delinquent, or is in default, and upon a

4419 motion from a judgment creditor, the court may order the defendant to appear and show cause

4420 why the defendant should not be held in contempt under Section 78B-6-317 for the

4421 delinquency or the default.

4422 Section 98. Section **77-38b-302** is enacted to read:

4423 **77-38b-302. Nondischargability in bankruptcy.**

4424 A civil judgment of restitution and a civil accounts receivable are considered a debt

4425 from a criminal case that may not be discharged in bankruptcy.

4426 Section 99. Section **77-38b-303** is enacted to read:

4427 **77-38b-303. Civil action by a victim for damages.**

4428 (1) (a) A provision under this part concerning restitution does not limit or impair the
4429 right of a person injured by a defendant's criminal conduct to sue and recover damages from the
4430 defendant in a civil action.

4431 (b) A court's finding under Subsection 77-38b-205(1)(a)(iii) may be used in a civil
4432 action for a defendant's liability to a victim as presumptive proof of the victim's pecuniary
4433 damages that are proximately caused by the defendant's criminal conduct.

4434 (c) If a conviction in a criminal trial decides the issue of a defendant's liability for
4435 pecuniary damages suffered by a victim, the issue of the defendant's liability is conclusively
4436 determined as to the defendant if the issue is involved in a subsequent civil action.

4437 (2) (a) The sentencing court shall credit any payment in favor of the victim in a civil
4438 action for the defendant's criminal conduct toward the amount of restitution owed by the
4439 defendant to the victim.

4440 (b) In a civil action, a court shall credit any restitution paid by the defendant to a victim
4441 for the defendant's criminal conduct towards the victim against any judgment that is in favor of
4442 the victim for the civil action.

4443 (c) If a victim receives payment from the defendant for the civil action, the victim shall
4444 provide notice to the sentencing court and the court in the civil action of the payment within 30
4445 days after the day on which the victim receives the payment.

4446 (d) Nothing in this section shall prevent a defendant from providing proof of payment
4447 to the court or the office.

4448 (3) (a) If a victim prevails in a civil action against a defendant, the court shall award
4449 reasonable attorney fees and costs to the victim.

4450 (b) If the defendant prevails in the civil action, the court shall award reasonable costs to
4451 the defendant if the court finds that the victim brought the civil action for an improper purpose,
4452 including to harass the defendant or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost
4453 of litigation.

4454 Section 100. Section **77-38b-304**, which is renumbered from Section 77-38a-404 is
4455 renumbered and amended to read:

4456 ~~[77-38a-404].~~ **77-38b-304. Priority.**

4457 ~~[(1) Restitution payments made pursuant to a court order shall be disbursed to victims~~
4458 ~~within 60 days of receipt from the defendant by the court or department provided:]~~

4459 (1) The court, or the office, shall disburse a payment for restitution within 60 days after
4460 the day on which the payment is received from the defendant if:

4461 (a) the victim has complied with Subsection [~~77-38a-203(1)(b)~~] 77-38b-203(2);

4462 (b) if the defendant has tendered a negotiable instrument, funds from the financial
4463 institution are actually received; and

4464 (c) the payment to the victim is at least \$5, unless the payment is the final payment.

4465 ~~[(2) If restitution to more than one person, agency, or entity is required at the same~~
4466 ~~time, the department shall establish the following priorities of payment, except as provided in~~
4467 ~~Subsection (4):]~~

4468 ~~[(a) the crime victim;]~~

4469 ~~[(b) the Utah Office for Victims of Crime;]~~

4470 ~~[(c) any other government agency which has provided reimbursement to the victim as a~~
4471 ~~result of the offender's criminal conduct;]~~

4472 ~~[(d) the person, entity, or governmental agency that has offered and paid a reward~~
4473 ~~under Section 77-32a-101;~~]

4474 ~~[(e) any insurance company which has provided reimbursement to the victim as a result~~
4475 ~~of the offender's criminal conduct; and]~~

4476 ~~[(f) any county correctional facility to which the defendant is required to pay restitution~~
4477 ~~under Subsection 76-3-201(6);~~]

4478 ~~[(3) Restitution ordered under Subsection (2)(f) is paid after criminal fines and~~
4479 ~~surcharges are paid.]~~

4480 ~~[(4) If the offender is required under Section 53-10-404 to reimburse the department~~
4481 ~~for the cost of obtaining the offender's DNA specimen, this reimbursement is the next priority~~
4482 ~~after restitution to the crime victim under Subsection (2)(a):]~~

4483 ~~[(5) All money collected for court-ordered obligations from offenders by the~~
4484 ~~department will be applied:]~~

4485 ~~[(a) first, to victim restitution, except the current and past due amount of \$30 per~~
4486 ~~month required to be collected by the department under Section 64-13-21, if applicable; and]~~

4487 ~~[(b) second, if applicable, to the cost of obtaining a DNA specimen under Subsection~~
4488 ~~(4):]~~

4489 ~~[(6) Restitution owed to more than one victim shall be disbursed to each victim~~

4490 ~~according to the percentage of each victim's share of the total restitution order.]~~

4491 (2) The court, or the office, shall disburse money collected from a defendant for a
4492 criminal accounts receivable in the following order of priority:

4493 (a) first, and except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), to restitution owed by the
4494 defendant in accordance with Subsection (4);

4495 (b) second, to the cost of obtaining a DNA specimen from the defendant as described
4496 in Subsection (4)(b);

4497 (c) third, to any criminal fine or surcharge owed by the defendant;

4498 (d) fourth, to the cost owed by the defendant for a reward described in Section
4499 [77-32b-104](#);

4500 (e) fifth, to the cost owed by the defendant for medical care, treatment, hospitalization
4501 and related transportation paid by a county correctional facility under Section [17-50-319](#); and

4502 (f) sixth, to any other cost owed by the defendant.

4503 (3) The office shall disburse money collected from a defendant for a civil accounts
4504 receivable and civil judgment of restitution in the following order of priority:

4505 (a) first, to any past due amount owed to the department for the monthly supervision
4506 fee under Subsection [64-13-21](#)(6)(a);

4507 (b) second, and except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), to restitution owed by the
4508 defendant in accordance with Subsection (4);

4509 (c) third, to the cost of obtaining a DNA specimen from the defendant in accordance
4510 with Subsection (4)(b);

4511 (d) fourth, to any criminal fine or surcharge owed by the defendant;

4512 (e) fifth, to the cost owed by the defendant for a reward described in Section
4513 [77-32b-104](#);

4514 (f) sixth, to the cost owed by the defendant for medical care, treatment, hospitalization
4515 and related transportation paid by a county correctional facility under Section [17-50-319](#); and

4516 (g) seventh, to any other cost owed by the defendant.

4517 (4) (a) If a defendant owes restitution to more than one person or government agency at
4518 the same time, the court, or the office, shall disburse a payment for restitution in the following
4519 order of priority:

4520 (i) first, to the victim of the offense;

4521 (ii) second, to the Utah Office for Victims of Crime;
 4522 (iii) third, any other government agency that has provided reimbursement to the victim
 4523 as a result of the defendant's criminal conduct; and

4524 (iv) fourth, any insurance company that has provided reimbursement to the victim as a
 4525 result of the defendant's criminal conduct.

4526 (b) If a defendant is required under Section 53-10-404 to reimburse the department for
 4527 the cost of obtaining the defendant's DNA specimen, the reimbursement for the cost of
 4528 obtaining the defendant's DNA specimen is the next priority after restitution to the victim of
 4529 the offense under Subsection (4)(a)(i).

4530 (c) If the defendant is required to pay restitution to more than one victim, restitution
 4531 shall be disbursed to each victim according to the percentage of each victim's share of the total
 4532 order for restitution.

4533 (5) For a criminal accounts receivable, the department shall collect the current and past
 4534 due amount owed by a defendant for the monthly supervision fee under Subsection
 4535 64-13-21(6)(a) until the court enters a civil accounts receivable on the civil judgment docket
 4536 under Section 77-18-114.

4537 Section 101. Section **77-38b-401**, which is renumbered from Section 77-38a-502 is
 4538 renumbered and amended to read:

4539 **Part 4. Enforcement and Collection of Restitution**

4540 ~~[77-38a-502].~~ **77-38b-401. Collection from inmate offenders.**

4541 ~~[In addition to the remedies provided in Section 77-38a-501, the]~~ Upon written request
 4542 of the prosecuting attorney, the victim, or the parole or probation agent for the defendant, the
 4543 department [upon written request of the prosecutor, victim, or parole or probation agent,] shall
 4544 collect restitution from offender funds held by the department ~~[as provided in]~~ under Section
 4545 64-13-23.

4546 Section 102. Section **77-38b-402**, which is renumbered from Section 77-38a-601 is
 4547 renumbered and amended to read:

4548 ~~[77-38a-601].~~ **77-38b-402. Preservation of assets.**

4549 (1) ~~[Prior to or at the time]~~ Before, or at the time, a criminal information, indictment
 4550 charging a violation, or a petition alleging delinquency is filed, or at any time during the
 4551 prosecution of the case, a ~~[prosecutor]~~ prosecuting attorney may, if in the ~~[prosecutor's]~~

4552 prosecuting attorney's best judgment there is a substantial likelihood that a conviction will be
4553 obtained and restitution will be ordered in the case, petition the court to:

- 4554 (a) enter a temporary restraining order, an injunction, or both;
4555 (b) require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond; or
4556 (c) take any other action to preserve the availability of property [~~which~~] that may be
4557 necessary to satisfy an anticipated [~~restitution order~~] order for restitution.

4558 (2) (a) Upon receiving a request from a [~~prosecutor~~] prosecuting attorney under
4559 Subsection (1), and after notice to [~~persons~~] a person appearing to have an interest in the
4560 property and affording [~~them~~] the person an opportunity to be heard, the court may take action
4561 as requested by the [~~prosecutor~~] prosecuting attorney if the court determines:

4562 (i) there is probable cause to believe that [~~a crime~~] an offense has been committed and
4563 that the defendant committed [~~it~~] the offense, and that failure to enter the order will likely
4564 result in the property being sold, distributed, exhibited, destroyed, or removed from the
4565 jurisdiction of the court, or otherwise be made unavailable for restitution; and

4566 (ii) the need to preserve the availability of the property or prevent [~~its~~] the property's
4567 sale, distribution, exhibition, destruction, or removal through the entry of the requested order
4568 outweighs the hardship on any party against whom the order is to be entered.

4569 (b) In a hearing conducted [~~pursuant to~~] in accordance with this section, a court may
4570 consider reliable hearsay as defined in Utah Rules of Evidence, Rule 1102.

4571 (c) An order for an injunction entered under this section is effective for the period of
4572 time given in the order.

4573 (3) (a) Upon receiving a request for a temporary restraining order from a [~~prosecutor~~]
4574 prosecuting attorney under this section, a court may enter a temporary restraining order against
4575 an owner with respect to specific property without notice or opportunity for a hearing if:

4576 (i) the [~~prosecutor~~] prosecuting attorney demonstrates that there is a substantial
4577 likelihood that the property with respect to which the order is sought appears to be necessary to
4578 satisfy an anticipated restitution order under this chapter; and

4579 (ii) provision of notice would jeopardize the availability of the property to satisfy any
4580 [~~restitution order or judgment~~] judgment or order for restitution.

4581 (b) The temporary order in this Subsection (3) expires [~~not more than 10 days after it~~]
4582 no later than 10 days after the day on which the temporary order is entered unless extended for

4583 good cause shown or the party against whom [it] the temporary order is entered consents to an
4584 extension.

4585 (4) A hearing concerning an order entered under this section shall be held as soon as
4586 possible, and [~~prior to~~] before the expiration of the temporary order.

4587 Section 103. Section **77-40-102** is amended to read:

4588 **77-40-102. Definitions.**

4589 As used in this chapter:

4590 (1) "Administrative finding" means a decision upon a question of fact reached by an
4591 administrative agency following an administrative hearing or other procedure satisfying the
4592 requirements of due process.

4593 (2) "Agency" means a state, county, or local government entity that generates or
4594 maintains records relating to an investigation, arrest, detention, or conviction for an offense for
4595 which expungement may be ordered.

4596 (3) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Department of Public
4597 Safety established in Section [53-10-201](#).

4598 (4) "Certificate of eligibility" means a document issued by the bureau stating that the
4599 criminal record and all records of arrest, investigation, and detention associated with a case that
4600 is the subject of a petition for expungement is eligible for expungement.

4601 (5) (a) "Clean slate eligible case" means a case:

4602 (i) where, except as provided in Subsection (5)(c), each conviction within the case is:

4603 (A) a misdemeanor conviction for possession of a controlled substance in violation of
4604 Subsection [58-37-8\(2\)\(a\)\(i\)](#);

4605 (B) a class B or class C misdemeanor conviction; or

4606 (C) an infraction conviction;

4607 (ii) that involves an individual:

4608 (A) whose total number of convictions in Utah state courts, not including infractions,
4609 traffic offenses, or minor regulatory offenses, does not exceed the limits described in

4610 Subsections [77-40-105\(5\)](#) and (6) without taking into consideration the exception in Subsection
4611 [77-40-105\(8\)](#); and

4612 (B) against whom no criminal proceedings are pending in the state; and

4613 (iii) for which the following time periods have elapsed from the day on which the case

4614 is adjudicated:

4615 (A) at least five years for a class C misdemeanor or an infraction;

4616 (B) at least six years for a class B misdemeanor; and

4617 (C) at least seven years for a class A conviction for possession of a controlled

4618 substance in violation of Subsection 58-37-8(2)(a)(i).

4619 (b) "Clean slate eligible case" includes a case that is dismissed as a result of a
4620 successful completion of a plea in abeyance agreement governed by Subsection 77-2a-3(2)(b)
4621 if:

4622 (i) except as provided in Subsection (5)(c), each charge within the case is:

4623 (A) a misdemeanor for possession of a controlled substance in violation of Subsection
4624 58-37-8(2)(a)(i);

4625 (B) a class B or class C misdemeanor; or

4626 (C) an infraction;

4627 (ii) the individual involved meets the requirements of Subsection (5)(a)(ii); and

4628 (iii) the time periods described in Subsections (5)(a)(iii)(A) through (C) have elapsed
4629 from the day on which the case is dismissed.

4630 (c) "Clean slate eligible case" does not include a case:

4631 (i) where the individual is found not guilty by reason of insanity;

4632 (ii) where the case establishes [~~a criminal judgment accounts receivable, as defined in~~
4633 ~~Section 77-32a-101~~] a criminal accounts receivable, as defined in Section 77-32b-102, that:

4634 (A) has been entered as a [~~civil judgment~~] civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment
4635 of restitution, as those terms are defined in Section 77-32b-102, and transferred to the Office of
4636 State Debt Collection under Section 77-18-114; or

4637 (B) has not been satisfied according to court records; or

4638 (iii) that resulted in one or more pleas held in abeyance or convictions for the following
4639 offenses:

4640 (A) any of the offenses listed in Subsection 77-40-105(2)(a);

4641 (B) an offense against the person in violation of Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against
4642 the Person;

4643 (C) a weapons offense in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons;

4644 (D) sexual battery in violation of Section 76-9-702.1;

- 4645 (E) an act of lewdness in violation of Section 76-9-702 or 76-9-702.5;
- 4646 (F) an offense in violation of Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 5, Driving Under the Influence
4647 and Reckless Driving;
- 4648 (G) damage to or interruption of a communication device in violation of Section
4649 76-6-108;
- 4650 (H) a domestic violence offense as defined in Section 77-36-1; or
- 4651 (I) any other offense classified in the Utah Code as a felony or a class A misdemeanor
4652 other than a class A misdemeanor conviction for possession of a controlled substance in
4653 violation of Subsection 58-37-8(2)(a)(i).
- 4654 (6) "Conviction" means judgment by a criminal court on a verdict or finding of guilty
4655 after trial, a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere.
- 4656 (7) "Department" means the Department of Public Safety established in Section
4657 53-1-103.
- 4658 (8) "Drug possession offense" means an offense under:
- 4659 (a) Subsection 58-37-8(2), except any offense under Subsection 58-37-8(2)(b)(i),
4660 possession of 100 pounds or more of marijuana, any offense enhanced under Subsection
4661 58-37-8(2)(e), violation in a correctional facility or Subsection 58-37-8(2)(g), driving with a
4662 controlled substance illegally in the person's body and negligently causing serious bodily injury
4663 or death of another;
- 4664 (b) Subsection 58-37a-5(1), use or possession of drug paraphernalia;
- 4665 (c) Section 58-37b-6, possession or use of an imitation controlled substance; or
- 4666 (d) any local ordinance which is substantially similar to any of the offenses described
4667 in this Subsection (8).
- 4668 (9) "Expunge" means to seal or otherwise restrict access to the individual's record held
4669 by an agency when the record includes a criminal investigation, detention, arrest, or conviction.
- 4670 (10) "Jurisdiction" means a state, district, province, political subdivision, territory, or
4671 possession of the United States or any foreign country.
- 4672 (11) "Minor regulatory offense" means any class B or C misdemeanor offense, and any
4673 local ordinance, except:
- 4674 (a) any drug possession offense;
- 4675 (b) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 5, Driving Under the Influence and Reckless Driving;

4676 (c) Sections 73-18-13 through 73-18-13.6;
4677 (d) those offenses defined in Title 76, Utah Criminal Code; or
4678 (e) any local ordinance that is substantially similar to those offenses listed in
4679 Subsections (11)(a) through (d).

4680 (12) "Petitioner" means an individual applying for expungement under this chapter.

4681 (13) (a) "Traffic offense" means:

4682 (i) all infractions, class B misdemeanors, and class C misdemeanors in Title 41,
4683 Chapter 6a, Traffic Code;

4684 (ii) Title 53, Chapter 3, Part 2, Driver Licensing Act;

4685 (iii) Title 73, Chapter 18, State Boating Act; and

4686 (iv) all local ordinances that are substantially similar to those offenses.

4687 (b) "Traffic offense" does not mean:

4688 (i) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 5, Driving Under the Influence and Reckless Driving;

4689 (ii) Sections 73-18-13 through 73-18-13.6; or

4690 (iii) any local ordinance that is substantially similar to the offenses listed in
4691 Subsections (13)(b)(i) and (ii).

4692 Section 104. Section 77-40-105 is amended to read:

4693 **77-40-105. Requirements to apply for a certificate of eligibility to expunge**
4694 **conviction.**

4695 (1) An individual convicted of an offense may apply to the bureau for a certificate of
4696 eligibility to expunge the record of conviction as provided in this section.

4697 (2) An individual is not eligible to receive a certificate of eligibility from the bureau if:

4698 (a) the conviction for which expungement is sought is:

4699 (i) a capital felony;

4700 (ii) a first degree felony;

4701 (iii) a violent felony as defined in Subsection 76-3-203.5(1)(c)(i);

4702 (iv) felony automobile homicide;

4703 (v) a felony conviction described in Subsection 41-6a-501(2);

4704 (vi) a registerable sex offense as defined in Subsection 77-41-102(17); or

4705 (vii) a registerable child abuse offense as defined in Subsection 77-43-102(2);

4706 (b) a criminal proceeding is pending against the petitioner; or

4707 (c) the petitioner intentionally or knowingly provides false or misleading information
4708 on the application for a certificate of eligibility.

4709 (3) A petitioner seeking to obtain expungement for a record of conviction is not
4710 eligible to receive a certificate of eligibility from the bureau until all of the following have
4711 occurred:

4712 (a) the petitioner has paid in full all fines and interest ordered by the court related to the
4713 conviction for which expungement is sought;

4714 (b) the petitioner has paid in full all restitution ordered by the court [~~pursuant to~~
4715 ~~Section 77-38a-302, or by the Board of Pardons and Parole pursuant to Section 77-27-6]~~ under
4716 Section 77-38b-205; and

4717 (c) the following time periods have elapsed from the date the petitioner was convicted
4718 or released from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever occurred last, for each
4719 conviction the petitioner seeks to expunge:

4720 (i) 10 years in the case of a misdemeanor conviction of Subsection 41-6a-501(2) or a
4721 felony conviction of Subsection 58-37-8(2)(g);

4722 (ii) seven years in the case of a felony;

4723 (iii) five years in the case of any class A misdemeanor or a felony drug possession
4724 offense;

4725 (iv) four years in the case of a class B misdemeanor; or

4726 (v) three years in the case of any other misdemeanor or infraction.

4727 (4) When determining whether to issue a certificate of eligibility, the bureau may not
4728 consider:

4729 (a) a petitioner's pending or previous:

4730 (i) infraction;

4731 (ii) traffic offense;

4732 (iii) minor regulatory offense; or

4733 (iv) clean slate eligible case that was automatically expunged in accordance with
4734 Section 77-40-114; or

4735 (b) a fine or fee related to an offense described in Subsection (4)(a).

4736 (5) The bureau may not issue a certificate of eligibility if, at the time the petitioner
4737 seeks a certificate of eligibility, the bureau determines that the petitioner's criminal history,

4738 including previously expunged convictions, contains any of the following, except as provided
4739 in Subsection (8):

4740 (a) two or more felony convictions other than for drug possession offenses, each of
4741 which is contained in a separate criminal episode;

4742 (b) any combination of three or more convictions other than for drug possession
4743 offenses that include two class A misdemeanor convictions, each of which is contained in a
4744 separate criminal episode;

4745 (c) any combination of four or more convictions other than for drug possession
4746 offenses that include three class B misdemeanor convictions, each of which is contained in a
4747 separate criminal episode; or

4748 (d) five or more convictions other than for drug possession offenses of any degree
4749 whether misdemeanor or felony, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode.

4750 (6) The bureau may not issue a certificate of eligibility if, at the time the petitioner
4751 seeks a certificate of eligibility, the bureau determines that the petitioner's criminal history,
4752 including previously expunged convictions, contains any of the following:

4753 (a) three or more felony convictions for drug possession offenses, each of which is
4754 contained in a separate criminal episode; or

4755 (b) any combination of five or more convictions for drug possession offenses, each of
4756 which is contained in a separate criminal episode.

4757 (7) If the petitioner's criminal history contains convictions for both a drug possession
4758 offense and a non drug possession offense arising from the same criminal episode, that criminal
4759 episode shall be counted as provided in Subsection (5) if any non drug possession offense in
4760 that episode:

4761 (a) is a felony or class A misdemeanor; or

4762 (b) has the same or a longer waiting period under Subsection (3) than any drug
4763 possession offense in that episode.

4764 (8) If at least 10 years have elapsed from the date the petitioner was convicted or
4765 released from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever occurred last, for all convictions,
4766 then each eligibility limit defined in Subsection (5) shall be increased by one.

4767 (9) If, prior to May 14, 2013, the petitioner has received a pardon from the Utah Board
4768 of Pardons and Parole, the petitioner is entitled to an expungement order for all pardoned

4769 crimes pursuant to Section 77-27-5.1.

4770 Section 105. Section 78A-2-214 is amended to read:

4771 **78A-2-214. Collection of accounts receivable.**

4772 (1) As used in this section:

4773 (a) "Accounts receivable" means any amount due the state from an entity for which
4774 payment has not been received by the state agency that is servicing the debt.

4775 (b) "Accounts receivable" includes unpaid fees, licenses, taxes, loans, overpayments,
4776 fines, forfeitures, surcharges, costs, contracts, interest, penalties, restitution to victims, third
4777 party claims, sale of goods, sale of services, claims, and damages.

4778 ~~[(2) If the Department of Corrections does not have responsibility under Subsection~~
4779 ~~77-18-1(9) for collecting an account receivable and if the Office of State Debt Collection does~~
4780 ~~not have responsibility under Subsection 63A-3-502(6), the district court shall collect the~~
4781 ~~account receivable.]~~

4782 (2) If a defendant is sentenced before July 1, 2021, and the Department of Corrections,
4783 or the Office of State Debt Collection, is not responsible for collecting an accounts receivable
4784 for the defendant, the district court shall collect the accounts receivable for the defendant.

4785 (3) (a) In the juvenile court, money collected by the court from past-due accounts
4786 receivable may be used to offset system, administrative, legal, and other costs of collection.

4787 (b) The juvenile court shall allocate money collected above the cost of collection on a
4788 pro rata basis to the various revenue types that generated the accounts receivable.

4789 (4) The interest charge established by the Office of State Debt Collection under
4790 Subsection 63A-3-502(4)(g)(iii) may not be assessed on an account receivable subject to the
4791 postjudgment interest rate established by Section 15-1-4.

4792 Section 106. Section 78A-2-231 is amended to read:

4793 **78A-2-231. Consideration of lawful use or possession of medical cannabis.**

4794 (1) As used in this section:

4795 (a) "Cannabis product" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.

4796 (b) "Directions of use" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.

4797 (c) "Dosing guidelines" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.

4798 (d) "Medical cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.

4799 (e) "Medical cannabis card" means the same as that term is defined in Section

4800 26-61a-102.

4801 (f) "Medical cannabis device" means the same as that term is defined in Section

4802 26-61a-102.

4803 (g) "Qualified medical provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section

4804 26-61a-102.

4805 (2) In any judicial proceeding in which a judge, panel, jury, or court commissioner
4806 makes a finding, determination, or otherwise considers an individual's possession or use of
4807 medical cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device, the judge, panel, jury, or
4808 court commissioner may not consider or treat the individual's possession or use any differently
4809 than the lawful possession or use of any prescribed controlled substance if:

4810 (a) the individual's possession complies with Title 4, Chapter 41a, Cannabis Production
4811 Establishments;

4812 (b) the individual's possession or use complies with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3); or

4813 (c) (i) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah
4814 Medical Cannabis Act; and

4815 (ii) the individual reasonably complies with the directions of use and dosing guidelines
4816 determined by the individual's qualified medical provider or through a consultation described
4817 in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or (5).

4818 (3) Notwithstanding Sections [~~77-18-1~~] 77-18-105 and 77-2a-3, for probation, release,
4819 a plea in abeyance agreement, a diversion agreement, or a tendered admission under Utah
4820 Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 25, a term or condition may not require that an individual
4821 abstain from the use or possession of medical cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical
4822 cannabis device, either directly or through a general prohibition on violating federal law,
4823 without an exception related to medical cannabis use, if the individual's use or possession
4824 complies with:

4825 (a) Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act; or

4826 (b) Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3).

4827 Section 107. Section 78B-2-115 is amended to read:

4828 **78B-2-115. Actions by state or other governmental entity.**

4829 Except for the provisions of Section 78B-2-116, and the collection of criminal fines,
4830 fees, and restitution by the Office of State Debt Collection in accordance with [Section

4831 ~~63A-3-502~~ and Title 77, Chapter 32a, ~~Criminal Accounts Receivable and Defense Costs]~~
4832 Sections ~~63A-3-502~~, ~~77-32b-103~~, and ~~77-18-114~~, the limitations in this chapter apply to
4833 actions brought in the name of or for the benefit of the state or other governmental entity the
4834 same as to actions by private parties.

4835 Section 108. Section **78B-5-502** is amended to read:

4836 **78B-5-502. Definitions.**

4837 As used in this part:

4838 (1) "Civil accounts receivable" means the same as that term is defined in Section

4839 ~~77-32b-102~~.

4840 (2) "Civil judgment of restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section

4841 ~~77-32b-102~~.

4842 ~~(1)~~ (3) "Debt" means a legally enforceable monetary obligation or liability of an
4843 individual, whether arising out of contract, tort, or otherwise.

4844 ~~(2)~~ (4) "Dependent" means the spouse of an individual, and the grandchild or the
4845 natural or adoptive child of an individual who derives support primarily from that individual.

4846 ~~(3)~~ (5) "Exempt" means protected, and "exemption" means protection from
4847 subjection to a judicial process to collect an unsecured debt.

4848 ~~(4)~~ (6) "Judicial lien" means a lien on property obtained by judgment or other legal
4849 process instituted for the purpose of collecting an unsecured debt.

4850 ~~(5)~~ (7) "Levy" means the seizure of property pursuant to any legal process issued for
4851 the purpose of collecting an unsecured debt.

4852 ~~(6)~~ (8) "Lien" means a judicial, or statutory lien, in property securing payment of a
4853 debt or performance of an obligation.

4854 ~~(7)~~ (9) "Liquid assets" means deposits, securities, notes, drafts, unpaid earnings not
4855 otherwise exempt, accrued vacation pay, refunds, prepayments, and other receivables.

4856 ~~(8)~~ (10) "Security interest" means an interest in property created by contract to secure
4857 payment or performance of an obligation.

4858 ~~(9)~~ (11) "Statutory lien" means a lien arising by force of a statute, but does not
4859 include a security interest or a judicial lien.

4860 ~~(10)~~ (12) "Value" means fair market value of an individual's interest in property,
4861 exclusive of valid liens.

4862 Section 109. Section **78B-5-505** is amended to read:

4863 **78B-5-505. Property exempt from execution.**

4864 (1) (a) An individual is entitled to exemption of the following property:

4865 (i) a burial plot for the individual and the individual's family;

4866 (ii) health aids reasonably necessary to enable the individual or a dependent to work or
4867 sustain health;

4868 (iii) benefits that the individual or the individual's dependent have received or are
4869 entitled to receive from any source because of:

4870 (A) disability;

4871 (B) illness; or

4872 (C) unemployment;

4873 (iv) benefits paid or payable for medical, surgical, or hospital care to the extent that the
4874 benefits are used by an individual or the individual's dependent to pay for that care;

4875 (v) veterans benefits;

4876 (vi) money or property received, and rights to receive money or property for child
4877 support;

4878 (vii) money or property received, and rights to receive money or property for alimony
4879 or separate maintenance, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the individual
4880 and the individual's dependents;

4881 (viii) (A) one:

4882 (I) clothes washer and dryer;

4883 (II) refrigerator;

4884 (III) freezer;

4885 (IV) stove;

4886 (V) microwave oven; and

4887 (VI) sewing machine;

4888 (B) all carpets in use;

4889 (C) provisions sufficient for 12 months actually provided for individual or family use;

4890 (D) all wearing apparel of every individual and dependent, not including jewelry or
4891 furs; and

4892 (E) all beds and bedding for every individual or dependent;

4893 (ix) except for works of art held by the debtor as part of a trade or business, works of
4894 art:

4895 (A) depicting the debtor or the debtor and the debtor's resident family; or

4896 (B) produced by the debtor or the debtor and the debtor's resident family;

4897 (x) proceeds of insurance, a judgment, or a settlement, or other rights accruing as a
4898 result of bodily injury of the individual or of the wrongful death or bodily injury of another
4899 individual of whom the individual was or is a dependent to the extent that those proceeds are
4900 compensatory;

4901 (xi) the proceeds or benefits of any life insurance contracts or policies paid or payable
4902 to the debtor or any trust of which the debtor is a beneficiary upon the death of the spouse or
4903 children of the debtor, provided that the contract or policy has been owned by the debtor for a
4904 continuous unexpired period of one year;

4905 (xii) the proceeds or benefits of any life insurance contracts or policies paid or payable
4906 to the spouse or children of the debtor or any trust of which the spouse or children are
4907 beneficiaries upon the death of the debtor, provided that the contract or policy has been in
4908 existence for a continuous unexpired period of one year;

4909 (xiii) proceeds and avails of any unexpired life insurance contracts owned by the
4910 debtor or any revocable grantor trust created by the debtor, excluding any payments made on
4911 the contract during the one year immediately preceding a creditor's levy or execution;

4912 (xiv) except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), and except for a judgment described in
4913 Subsection [75-7-503\(2\)\(c\)](#), any money or other assets held for or payable to the individual as
4914 an owner, participant, or beneficiary from or an interest of the individual as an owner,
4915 participant, or beneficiary in a fund or account, including an inherited fund or account, in a
4916 retirement plan or arrangement that is described in Section 401(a), 401(h), 401(k), 403(a),
4917 403(b), 408, 408A, 409, 414(d), 414(e), or 457, Internal Revenue Code, including an owner's, a
4918 participant's, or a beneficiary's interest that arises by inheritance, designation, appointment, or
4919 otherwise;

4920 (xv) the interest of or any money or other assets payable to an alternate payee under a
4921 qualified domestic relations order as those terms are defined in Section 414(p), Internal
4922 Revenue Code;

4923 (xvi) unpaid earnings of the household of the filing individual due as of the date of the

4924 filing of a bankruptcy petition in the amount of 1/24 of the Utah State annual median family
4925 income for the household size of the filing individual as determined by the Utah State Annual
4926 Median Family Income reported by the United States Census Bureau and as adjusted based
4927 upon the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for an individual whose unpaid
4928 earnings are paid more often than once a month or, if unpaid earnings are not paid more often
4929 than once a month, then in the amount of 1/12 of the Utah State annual median family income
4930 for the household size of the individual as determined by the Utah State Annual Median Family
4931 Income reported by the United States Census Bureau and as adjusted based upon the Consumer
4932 Price Index for All Urban Consumers;

4933 (xvii) except for curio or relic firearms, as defined in Section 76-10-501, any three of
4934 the following:

4935 (A) one handgun and ammunition for the handgun not exceeding 1,000 rounds;

4936 (B) one shotgun and ammunition for the shotgun not exceeding 1,000 rounds; and

4937 (C) one shoulder arm and ammunition for the shoulder arm not exceeding 1,000
4938 rounds; and

4939 (xviii) money, not exceeding \$200,000, in the aggregate, that an individual deposits,
4940 more than 18 months before the day on which the individual files a petition for bankruptcy or
4941 an action is filed by a creditor against the individual, as applicable, in all tax-advantaged
4942 accounts for saving for higher education costs on behalf of a particular individual that meets
4943 the requirements of Section 529, Internal Revenue Code.

4944 (b) (i) Any money, asset, or other interest in a fund or account that is exempt from a
4945 claim of a creditor of the owner, beneficiary, or participant under Subsection (1)(a)(xiv) does
4946 not cease to be exempt after the owner's, participant's, or beneficiary's death by reason of a
4947 direct transfer or eligible rollover to an inherited individual retirement account as defined in
4948 Section 408(d)(3), Internal Revenue Code.

4949 (ii) Subsections (1)(a)(xiv) and (1)(b)(i) apply to all inherited individual retirement
4950 accounts without regard to the date on which the account was created.

4951 (c) (i) The exemption granted by Subsection (1)(a)(xiv) does not apply to:

4952 (A) an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, as those terms are
4953 defined in Section 414(p), Internal Revenue Code; or

4954 (B) amounts contributed or benefits accrued by or on behalf of a debtor within one year

4955 before the debtor files for bankruptcy, except amounts directly rolled over from other funds
4956 that are exempt from attachment under this section.

4957 (ii) The exemptions in Subsections (1)(a)(xi), (xii), and (xiii) do not apply to the
4958 secured creditor's interest in proceeds and avails of any matured or unmatured life insurance
4959 contract assigned or pledged as collateral for repayment of a loan or other legal obligation.

4960 (2) (a) Disability benefits, as described in Subsection (1)(a)(iii)(A), and veterans
4961 benefits, as described in Subsection (1)(a)(v), may be garnished on behalf of a ~~[child-victim]~~
4962 victim who is a child if the person receiving the benefits has been convicted of a felony sex
4963 offense against [a-child] the victim and ordered by the [convicting] sentencing court to pay
4964 restitution to the victim.

4965 (b) The exemption from execution under this ~~[section]~~ Subsection (2) shall be
4966 reinstated upon payment of the restitution in full.

4967 (3) ~~[Exemptions]~~ The exemptions under this section do not limit items that may be
4968 claimed as exempt under Section [78B-5-506](#).

4969 (4) (a) The exemptions described in Subsections (1)(a)(iii), (iv), (vi), (vii), (x), (xii),
4970 (xiii), (xiv), (xv), (xvii), and (xviii) do not apply to a civil accounts receivable or a civil
4971 judgment of restitution for an individual who is found in contempt under Section [78B-6-317](#).

4972 (b) Subsection (4)(a) does not apply to the benefits described in Subsection (1)(a)(iii) if
4973 the individual's dependent received, or is entitled to receive, the benefits.

4974 Section 110. Section **78B-6-317** is amended to read:

4975 **78B-6-317. Willful failure to pay a civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment of**
4976 **restitution.**

4977 (1) As used in this section:

4978 (a) "Civil accounts receivable" means the same as that term is defined in Section
4979 [77-32b-102](#).

4980 (b) "Civil judgment of restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section
4981 [77-32b-102](#).

4982 (c) "Default" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-32b-102](#).

4983 (d) "Delinquent" means the same as that term is defined in Section [77-32b-102](#).

4984 ~~[(1)]~~ (2) ~~If a [criminal judgment accounts receivable has become delinquent as defined~~
4985 ~~in Section [77-32a-101](#)]~~ civil accounts receivable or a civil judgment of restitution is delinquent

4986 or in default, the court, by motion of the [~~prosecutor~~] prosecuting attorney, a judgment creditor,
4987 [~~the Office of State Debt Collection,~~] or on the court's own motion, may order the defendant to
4988 appear and show cause why the delinquency or default should not be treated as contempt of
4989 court[~~, as provided in this section~~] under this section.

4990 ~~[(2)]~~ (3) (a) The moving party or [~~a court clerk~~] a clerk of the court shall provide a
4991 declaration outlining:

4992 (i) the nature of the debt [and the delinquency];

4993 (ii) the way in which the civil accounts receivable or civil judgment of restitution is
4994 delinquent or in default;

4995 (iii) if the moving party is the Office of State Debt Collection, the attempts that have
4996 been made to collect the civil accounts receivable or the civil judgment of restitution before
4997 moving for an order to show cause; and

4998 (iv) if the moving party is not the Office of State Debt Collection, that the defendant
4999 has failed to comply with any payment agreement that the defendant has with the Office of
5000 State Debt Collection.

5001 (b) Upon receipt of [~~that~~] a declaration under Subsection (3)(a), the court shall:

5002 (i) set the matter for a hearing; and

5003 (ii) provide notice of the hearing to the defendant by mailing notice of the hearing to
5004 the defendant's last known address and by any other means the court finds likely to provide
5005 defendant notice of the hearing.

5006 ~~[(i)]~~ (c) If it appears to the court that the defendant is not likely to appear at the hearing,
5007 the court may issue an arrest warrant with a bail amount reasonably likely to guarantee the
5008 defendant's appearance.

5009 ~~[(i)]~~ (d) If the defendant is a corporation or an unincorporated association, the court
5010 shall cite the person authorized to make disbursement from the assets of the corporation or
5011 association to appear to answer for the alleged contempt.

5012 ~~[(3)]~~ (4) At the hearing, the defendant is entitled to be:

5013 (a) represented by counsel; and[~~;~~]

5014 (b) if the court is considering a period of incarceration as a potential sanction,
5015 appointed counsel [if the defendant is indigent] if the court determines that the defendant is
5016 indigent in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Indigent Defense Act.

5017 ~~[(4)]~~ (5) To find the defendant in contempt, the court shall find beyond a reasonable
5018 doubt that the defendant:

5019 (a) was aware of the obligation to pay the ~~[criminal judgment accounts receivable]~~ civil
5020 accounts receivable or the civil judgment of restitution;

5021 (b) had the capacity to ~~[pay the criminal judgment accounts receivable in the manner~~
5022 ~~ordered by the court]~~ make a payment towards the civil accounts receivable or the civil
5023 judgment of restitution; and

5024 (c) ~~[did not make a good faith effort to make the payments]~~ failed to make a payment
5025 towards the civil accounts receivable or the civil judgment of restitution.

5026 ~~[(5)]~~ (6) ~~[H]~~ Subject to the limitations in Subsections (7) through (9), if the court finds
5027 the defendant in contempt for nonpayment, the court may impose the sanctions for contempt
5028 ~~[as provided in]~~ under Section ~~78B-6-310~~ [, subject to the limitations in Subsections (6) through
5029 (8)].

5030 ~~[(6)]~~ (7) If the court imposes a jail sanction for the contempt, the number of jail days
5031 may not exceed one day for each \$100 of the amount the court finds was contemptuously
5032 unpaid~~[, up to]~~ with a maximum of:

5033 (a) five days for contempt arising from a class B misdemeanor or lesser offense~~[,];~~ and

5034 (b) 30 days for a class A misdemeanor or felony offense.

5035 ~~[(7)]~~ (8) (a) Any jail sanction imposed for contempt under this section shall serve to
5036 satisfy the ~~[criminal judgment account receivable]~~ civil accounts receivable at \$100 for each
5037 day served. ~~[Amounts satisfied under this Subsection (7) may not include restitution amounts~~
5038 ~~ordered by the court in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act.]~~

5039 (b) Subsection (8)(a) does not apply to a civil judgment of restitution.

5040 ~~[(8)]~~ Any financial penalty authorized by Section ~~78B-6-310~~ and ordered by the court
5041 ~~may only become due after the satisfaction of the original criminal account receivable.]~~

5042 (9) A financial penalty ordered by the court under Section 78B-6-310 may only become
5043 due after the satisfaction of the civil accounts receivable or the civil judgment of restitution.

5044 ~~[(9)]~~ (10) The order of the court finding the defendant in contempt and ordering
5045 sanctions is a final appealable order.

5046 Section 111. Section **78B-7-804** is amended to read:

5047 **78B-7-804. Sentencing and continuous protective orders for a domestic violence**

5048 **offense -- Modification.**

5049 (1) Before a perpetrator who has been convicted of a domestic violence offense may be
5050 placed on probation, the court shall consider the safety and protection of the victim and any
5051 member of the victim's family or household.

5052 (2) The court may condition probation or a plea in abeyance on the perpetrator's
5053 compliance with a sentencing protective order that includes:

5054 (a) an order enjoining the perpetrator from threatening to commit or committing acts of
5055 domestic violence against the victim or other family or household member;

5056 (b) an order prohibiting the perpetrator from harassing, telephoning, contacting, or
5057 otherwise communicating with the victim, directly or indirectly;

5058 (c) an order requiring the perpetrator to stay away from the victim's residence, school,
5059 place of employment, and the premises of any of these, or a specified place frequented
5060 regularly by the victim or any designated family or household member;

5061 (d) an order prohibiting the perpetrator from purchasing, using, or possessing a firearm
5062 or other specified weapon;

5063 (e) an order directing the perpetrator to surrender any weapons the perpetrator owns or
5064 possesses; and

5065 (f) an order imposing any other condition necessary to protect the victim and any other
5066 designated family or household member or to rehabilitate the perpetrator.

5067 (3) (a) Because of the serious, unique, and highly traumatic nature of domestic violence
5068 crimes, the high recidivism rate of violent offenders, and the demonstrated increased risk of
5069 continued acts of violence subsequent to the release of a perpetrator who is convicted of
5070 domestic violence, it is the finding of the Legislature that domestic violence crimes warrant the
5071 issuance of continuous protective orders under this Subsection (3) because of the need to
5072 provide ongoing protection for the victim and to be consistent with the purposes of protecting
5073 victims' rights under Title 77, Chapter 37, Victims' Rights, and Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of
5074 Crime Victims Act, and Article I, Section 28 of the Utah Constitution.

5075 (b) If a perpetrator is convicted of a domestic violence offense resulting in a sentence
5076 of imprisonment, including jail, that is to be served after conviction, the court shall issue a
5077 continuous protective order at the time of the conviction or sentencing limiting the contact
5078 between the perpetrator and the victim unless the court determines by clear and convincing

5079 evidence that the victim does not a have a reasonable fear of future harm or abuse.

5080 (c) (i) The court shall notify the perpetrator of the right to request a hearing.

5081 (ii) If the perpetrator requests a hearing under this Subsection (3)(c), the court shall
5082 hold the hearing at the time determined by the court. The continuous protective order shall be
5083 in effect while the hearing is being scheduled and while the hearing is pending.

5084 (d) A continuous protective order is permanent in accordance with this Subsection (3)
5085 and may include:

5086 (i) an order enjoining the perpetrator from threatening to commit or committing acts of
5087 domestic violence against the victim or other family or household member;

5088 (ii) an order prohibiting the perpetrator from harassing, telephoning, contacting, or
5089 otherwise communicating with the victim, directly or indirectly;

5090 (iii) an order prohibiting the perpetrator from going to the victim's residence, school,
5091 place of employment, and the premises of any of these, or a specified place frequented
5092 regularly by the victim or any designated family or other household member;

5093 (iv) an order directing the perpetrator to pay restitution to the victim as may apply, and
5094 shall be enforced in accordance with Title 77, Chapter [~~38a~~] 38b, Crime Victims Restitution
5095 Act; and

5096 (v) any other order the court considers necessary to fully protect the victim and
5097 members of the victim's family or other household member.

5098 (4) A continuous protective order may be modified or dismissed only if the court
5099 determines by clear and convincing evidence that all requirements of Subsection (3) have been
5100 met and the victim does not have a reasonable fear of future harm or abuse.

5101 (5) In addition to the process of issuing a continuous protective order described in
5102 Subsection (3), a district court may issue a continuous protective order at any time if the victim
5103 files a petition with the court, and after notice and hearing the court finds that a continuous
5104 protective order is necessary to protect the victim.

5105 Section 112. **Repealer.**

5106 This bill repeals:

5107 Section **76-6-412.5, Property damage caused in the course of committing a theft.**

5108 Section **77-18-1, Suspension of sentence -- Pleas held in abeyance -- Probation --**

5109 **Supervision -- Presentence investigation -- Standards -- Confidentiality -- Terms and**

5110 **conditions -- Termination, revocation, modification, or extension -- Hearings -- Electronic**
5111 **monitoring.**

5112 Section **77-18-6, Judgment to pay fine or restitution constitutes a lien.**

5113 Section **77-27-6, Payment of restitution.**

5114 Section **77-32a-102, Creation of criminal judgment account receivable.**

5115 Section **77-32a-103, Past due accounts or payments -- Authority to send to Office**
5116 **of State Debt Collection independent of probation status -- Expiration.**

5117 Section **77-32a-104, Delinquency and default as contempt of court.**

5118 Section **77-32a-105, Accounts with balances at termination of probation.**

5119 Section **77-32a-106, Transfer of collection responsibility does not affect probation.**

5120 Section **77-32a-108, Ability to pay considered.**

5121 Section **77-32a-109, Petition for remission of payment of costs.**

5122 Section **77-38a-201, Restitution determination -- Law enforcement duties and**
5123 **responsibilities.**

5124 Section **77-38a-202, Restitution determination -- Prosecution duties and**
5125 **responsibilities.**

5126 Section **77-38a-203, Restitution determination -- Department of Corrections --**
5127 **Presentence investigation.**

5128 Section **77-38a-301, Restitution -- Convicted defendant may be required to pay.**

5129 Section **77-38a-302, Restitution criteria.**

5130 Section **77-38a-401, Entry of judgment -- Interest -- Civil actions -- Lien.**

5131 Section **77-38a-402, Nondischargeability in bankruptcy.**

5132 Section **77-38a-403, Civil action by victim for damages.**

5133 Section **77-38a-501, Default and sanctions.**

5134 Section 113. **Effective date.**

5135 This bill takes effect on July 1, 2021.