1	CRIME VICTIM REPARATIONS AND ASSISTANCE BOARD
2	AMENDMENTS
3	2020 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: Brian S. King
6	Senate Sponsor: Derek L. Kitchen
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8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
10	This bill modifies provisions relating to the Utah Office for Victims of Crime and the
11	Crime Victim Reparations and Assistance Board.
12	Highlighted Provisions:
13	This bill:
14	creates and modifies definitions;
15	 modifies the circumstances under which an individual is ineligible to receive a
16	reparations award from the Utah Office for Victims of Crime;
17	 clarifies provisions relating to the total amount the Utah Office for Victims of
18	Crime may provide to a victim as a reparations award;
19	 modifies provisions relating to assignment of claims and reimbursements for
20	criminally injurious conduct made to the Utah Office for Victims of Crime;
21	 prohibits a medical service provider from seeking collection from a victim before a
22	reparations award is determined by the Utah Office for Victims of Crime;
23	 tolls the statute of limitations for an action by a medical service provider while the
24	Utah Office for Victims of Crime determines issuance of a reparations award; and
25	makes technical and conforming changes.
26	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
27	None
28	Other Special Clauses:
29	None

30	Utah Code Sections Affected:
31	AMENDS:
32	63M-7-502, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 297
33	63M-7-503, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 147
34	63M-7-505, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
35	63M-7-506, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
36	63M-7-507, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
37	63M-7-508, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
38	63M-7-509, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 339 and renumbered and
39	amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
40	63M-7-510, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 118
41	63M-7-511, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 342
42	63M-7-511.5 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 339
43	63M-7-512, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 339 and renumbered and
44	amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
45	63M-7-513, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
46	63M-7-514, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapters 131 and 342
47	63M-7-515, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
48	63M-7-516, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
49	63M-7-517, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
50	63M-7-518, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
51	63M-7-519, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 339 and renumbered and
52	amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
53	63M-7-521, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 339 and renumbered and
54	amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
55	63M-7-521.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 339
56	63M-7-522, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
57	63M-7-523, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

	63M-7-524, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
	63M-7-525, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131
Be it	enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section 63M-7-502 is amended to read:
	63M-7-502. Definitions.
	As used in this [chapter] part:
	(1) "Accomplice" means [a person] an individual who has engaged in criminal conduct
as [d	efined] described in Section 76-2-202.
	(2) "Board" means the Crime Victim Reparations and Assistance Board created under
Secti	on 63M-7-504.
	(3) "Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical
cond	ition.
	[(4) "Claim" means:]
	[(a) the victim's application or request for a reparations award; and]
	[(b) the formal action taken by a victim to apply for reparations pursuant to this
chap	t er.]
	[(5)] (4) "Claimant" means any of the following claiming <u>a</u> reparations <u>award</u> under
this [chapter] <u>part</u> :
	(a) a victim;
	(b) a dependent of a deceased victim; or
	[(c) a representative other than a collateral source; or (d) the person]
	(c) an individual or representative who files a reparations claim on behalf of a victim.
	[(6)] (5) "Child" means an unemancipated [person] individual who is under 18 years of
age.	
	[(7)] <u>(6)</u> "Collateral source" means [the definition as provided in Section 63M-7-513.]
any s	ource of benefits or advantages for economic loss otherwise reparable under this part
whic	h the victim or claimant has received, or which is readily available to the victim from:

86	(a) the offender;
87	(b) the insurance of the offender or the victim;
88	(c) the United States government or any of its agencies, a state or any of its political
89	subdivisions, or an instrumentality of two or more states, except in the case on nonobligatory
90	state-funded programs;
91	(d) social security, Medicare, and Medicaid;
92	(e) state-required temporary nonoccupational income replacement insurance or
93	disability income insurance;
94	(f) workers' compensation;
95	(g) wage continuation programs of any employer;
96	(h) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the victim for the loss the victim
97	sustained because of the criminally injurious conduct;
98	(i) a contract providing prepaid hospital and other health care services or benefits for
99	disability; or
100	(j) veteran's benefits, including veteran's hospitalization benefits.
101	[(8) "Contested case" means a case which the claimant contests, claiming the award
102	was either inadequate or denied, or which a county attorney, a district attorney, a law
103	enforcement officer, or other individual related to the criminal investigation proffers reasonable
104	evidence of the claimant's lack of cooperation in the prosecution of a case after an award has
105	already been given.]
106	[(9)] (7) (a) "Criminally injurious conduct" other than acts of war declared or not
107	declared means conduct that:
108	(i) is or would be subject to prosecution in this state under Section 76-1-201;
109	(ii) occurs or is attempted;
110	(iii) causes, or poses a substantial threat of causing, bodily injury or death;
111	(iv) is punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death if the [person] individual engaging in
112	the conduct possessed the capacity to commit the conduct; and
113	(v) does not arise out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of a motor vehicle,

114 aircraft, or water craft, unless the conduct is intended to cause bodily injury or death, or is 115 conduct which is or would be punishable under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the 116 Person, or as any offense chargeable as driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. 117 (b) "Criminally injurious conduct" includes an act of terrorism, as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 2331 committed outside of the United States against a resident of this state. "Terrorism" 118 119 does not include an "act of war" as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 2331. 120 (c) "Criminally injurious conduct" includes a felony violation of Section 76-7-101 and 121 other conduct leading to the psychological injury of [a person] an individual resulting from 122 living in a setting that involves a bigamous relationship. 123 [(10)] (8) "Dependent" means a natural person to whom the victim is wholly or partially legally responsible for care or support and includes a child of the victim born after the 124 125 victim's death. 126 [(11)] (9) "Dependent's economic loss" means loss after the victim's death of contributions of things of economic value to the victim's dependent, not including services the 127 128 dependent would have received from the victim if the victim had not suffered the fatal injury. 129 less expenses of the dependent avoided by reason of victim's death. 130 [(12)] (10) "Dependent's replacement services loss" means loss reasonably and 131 necessarily incurred by the dependent after the victim's death in obtaining services in lieu of 132 those the decedent would have performed for the victim's benefit if the victim had not suffered 133 the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependent avoided by reason of the victim's death and not subtracted in calculating the dependent's economic loss. 134 [(13)] (11) "Director" means the director of the [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] 135 136 office. 137 [(14)] (12) "Disposition" means the sentencing or determination of penalty or 138 punishment to be imposed upon [a person] an individual: 139 (a) convicted of a crime; 140 (b) found delinquent; or

(c) against whom a finding of sufficient facts for conviction or finding of delinquency

142	is made.
143	[(15)] (13) (a) "Economic loss" means economic detriment consisting only of
144	allowable expense, work loss, replacement services loss, and if injury causes death, dependent's
145	economic loss and dependent's replacement service loss. [Noneconomic detriment is not loss,
146	but]
147	(b) "Economic loss" includes economic detriment [is loss although] even if caused by
148	pain and suffering or physical impairment.
149	(c) "Economic loss" does not include noneconomic detriment.
150	[(16)] (14) "Elderly victim" means [a person] an individual 60 years of age or older
151	who is a victim.
152	[(17)] (15) "Fraudulent claim" means a [filed] reparations claim based on material
153	misrepresentation of fact and intended to deceive the reparations staff for the purpose of
154	obtaining reparation funds for which the claimant is not eligible [as provided in Section
155	63M-7-510].
156	[(18)] (16) "Fund" means the Crime Victim Reparations Fund created in Section
157	51-9-404.
158	$[\frac{(19)}{(17)}]$ "Law enforcement officer" means a law enforcement officer as defined in
159	Section 53-13-103.
160	$\left[\frac{(20)}{(18)}\right]$ "Medical examination" means a physical examination necessary to
161	document criminally injurious conduct but does not include mental health evaluations for the
162	prosecution and investigation of a crime.
163	[(21)] (19) "Mental health counseling" means outpatient and inpatient counseling
164	necessitated as a result of criminally injurious conduct[. The definition of mental health
165	counseling is], subject to rules [promulgated] made by the board [pursuant to] in accordance
166	with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
167	[(22)] (20) "Misconduct" as provided in Subsection 63M-7-512(1)(b) means conduct
168	by the victim which was attributable to the injury or death of the victim as provided by rules
169	[promulgated] made by the board [pursuant to] in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah

170	Administrative Rulemaking Act.
171	[(23)] (21) "Noneconomic detriment" means pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical
172	impairment, and other nonpecuniary damage, except as provided in this [chapter] part.
173	[(24)] (22) "Pecuniary loss" does not include loss attributable to pain and suffering
174	except as otherwise provided in this [chapter] part.
175	[(25)] (23) "Offender" means [a person] an individual who has violated the [criminal
176	code] <u>Utah Criminal Code</u> through criminally injurious conduct regardless of whether the
177	[person] individual is arrested, prosecuted, or convicted.
178	[(26)] (24) "Offense" means a violation of the [criminal code.] <u>Utah Criminal Code.</u>
179	(25) "Office" means the director, the reparations and assistance officers, and any other
180	staff employed for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this part.
181	[(27)] (26) "Perpetrator" means the [person] individual who actually participated in the
182	criminally injurious conduct.
183	(27) "Reparations award" means money or other benefits provided to a claimant or to
184	another on behalf of a claimant after the day on which a reparations claim is approved by the
185	office.
186	(28) "Reparations claim" means a claimant's request or application made to the office
187	for a reparations award.
188	[(28)] (29) "Reparations officer" means [a person] an individual employed by the office
189	to investigate claims of victims and award reparations under this [chapter] part, and includes
190	the director when the director is acting as a reparations officer.
191	[(29)] (30) "Replacement service loss" means expenses reasonably and necessarily
192	incurred in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the injured [person]
193	<u>individual</u> would have performed, not for income but the benefit of the injured [person]
194	<u>individual</u> or the injured [person's] <u>individual's</u> dependents if the injured [person] <u>individual</u>
195	had not been injured.
196	[(30)] (31) "Representative" means the victim, immediate family member, legal
197	guardian, attorney, conservator, executor, or an heir of [a person] an individual but does not

198	include <u>a</u> service [providers] <u>provider or collateral source</u> .
199	[(31)] (32) "Restitution" means money or services an appropriate authority orders an
200	offender to pay or render to a victim of the offender's conduct.
201	[(32)] (33) "Secondary victim" means [a person] an individual who is traumatically
202	affected by the criminally injurious conduct subject to rules [promulgated] made by the board
203	[pursuant to] in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
204	[(33)] (34) "Service provider" means [a person] an individual or agency who provides a
205	service to crime victims for a monetary fee except attorneys as provided in Section 63M-7-524.
206	(35) "Serious bodily injury" means the same as that term is defined in Section
207	<u>76-1-601.</u>
208	(36) "Substantial bodily injury" means the same as that term is defined in Section
209	<u>76-1-601.</u>
210	[(34) "Utah Office for Victims of Crime" or "office" means the director, the reparations
211	and assistance officers, and any other staff employed for the purpose of carrying out the
212	provisions of this chapter.]
213	[(35)] (37) (a) "Victim" means [a person] an individual who suffers bodily or
214	psychological injury or death as a direct result of criminally injurious conduct or of the
215	production of pornography in violation of Section 76-5b-201 if the [person] individual is a
216	minor.
217	(b) "Victim" does not include [a person] an individual who participated in or observed
218	the judicial proceedings against an offender unless otherwise provided by statute or rule <u>made</u>
219	in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
220	(c) "Victim" includes a resident of this state who is injured or killed by an act of
221	terrorism, as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 2331, committed outside of the United States.
222	[(36)] (38) "Work loss" means loss of income from work the injured victim would
223	have performed if the injured victim had not been injured and expenses reasonably incurred by
224	the injured victim in obtaining services in lieu of those the injured victim would have
225	performed for income, reduced by any income from substitute work the injured victim was

226	capable of performing but unreasonably failed to undertake.
227	Section 2. Section 63M-7-503 is amended to read:
228	63M-7-503. Restitution Reparations not to supplant restitution Assignment
229	of claim for restitution judgment to Reparations Office.
230	(1) A reparations award may not supplant restitution as established under Title 77,
231	Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act, or as established by any other provisions.
232	(2) The court may not reduce an order of restitution based on a reparations award.
233	(3) (a) (i) If, due to reparation payments to a victim, the [Utah Office for Victims of
234	Crime] office is assigned under Section 63M-7-519 a claim for the victim's judgment for
235	restitution or a portion of the restitution, the office may file with the sentencing court a notice
236	of restitution listing the amounts or estimated future amounts of payments made or anticipated
237	to be made to or on behalf of the victim.
238	(ii) The [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] office may provide a restitution notice to
239	the victim or victim's representative [prior to] before or at sentencing. [The amount of
240	restitution sought by the office may be updated at any time, subject to the right of the defendant
241	to object. Failure to provide the notice may]
242	(iii) The office's failure to provide notice under Subsection (3)(a) does not invalidate
243	the imposition of the judgment or order of restitution [provided] if the defendant is given the
244	opportunity to object and be heard as provided in this [chapter] part.
245	(b) (i) Any objection by the defendant to the imposition or amount of restitution shall
246	be made at the time of sentencing or in writing within 20 days [of the receipt of notice] after
247	the day on which the defendant receives the notice described in Subsection (3)(a), to be filed
248	with the court and a copy mailed to the [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] office.
249	(ii) Upon the filing of the objection, the court shall allow the defendant a full hearing
250	on the issue [as provided by] in accordance with Subsection 77-38a-302(4).
251	(iii) The amount of restitution sought by the office may be updated at any time, subject
252	to the right of the defendant to object.
253	(4) If no objection is made or filed by the defendant under Subsection (3), then upon

conviction and sentencing, the court shall enter a judgment for complete restitution [pursuant to the provisions of] <u>under</u> Subsections 76-3-201(4)(c) and (d) and identify the office as the assignee of the assigned portion of the judgment and order of restitution.

- (5) If the notice of restitution is filed after sentencing but during the term of probation or parole, the court or Board of Pardons shall modify any existing civil judgment and order of restitution to include expenses paid by the office on behalf of the victim and identify the office as the assignee of the assigned portion of the judgment and order of restitution. If no judgment or order of restitution has been entered, the court shall enter a judgment for complete restitution and court-ordered restitution [pursuant to the provisions of] <u>under</u> Sections 77-38a-302 and 77-38a-401.
 - Section 3. Section **63M-7-505** is amended to read:
- 265 63M-7-505. Board and office within Commission on Criminal and Juvenile 266 Justice.
 - (1) The [Crime Victim Reparations and Assistance Board] <u>board</u> and the [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] <u>office</u> are placed within the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice for the provision by the commission of administrative and support services.
 - (2) The board or the director may request assistance from the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, the Department of Public Safety, and other state agencies in conducting research or monitoring victims' programs.
- Section 4. Section **63M-7-506** is amended to read:
- 274 **63M-7-506.** Functions of board.

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- (1) The [Crime Victim Reparations and Assistance Board] board shall:
- 276 (a) adopt a description of the [organization] office and prescribe the general operation of the board:
 - (b) prescribe policy for the [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] office;
- 279 (c) adopt rules to implement and administer this [chapter pursuant to] part in
 280 accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, which may
 281 include setting of ceilings on reparations, defining of terms not specifically stated in this

282 [chapter] part, and establishing of rules governing attorney fees; 283 (d) prescribe forms for applications for reparations; (e) review all reparations awards made by the reparations staff, although the board may 284 285 not reverse or modify reparations awards authorized by the reparations staff; 286 (f) render an annual report to the governor and the Legislature regarding the staff's and 287 the board's activities; 288 (g) cooperate with the director and the director's staff in formulating standards for the 289 uniform application of Section 63M-7-509, taking into consideration the rates and amounts of 290 reparation payable for injuries and death under other laws of this state and the United States; 291 (h) allocate money available in the [Crime Victim Reparations Fund] fund to victims of criminally injurious conduct for reparations claims; 292 (i) allocate money available to other victim services as provided by administrative rule 293 294 made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, once a 295 sufficient reserve has been established for reparation claims; and 296 (i) approve the allocation and disbursement of funds made available to the office by the 297 United States, the state, foundations, corporations, or other entities or individuals to 298 subgrantees from private, non-profit, and governmental entities operating qualified statewide 299 assistance programs. 300 (2) All rules, or other statements of policy, along with application forms specified by 301 the board, are binding upon the director, the reparations officers, assistance officers, and other 302 staff. 303 Section 5. Section **63M-7-507** is amended to read: 304 63M-7-507. Director -- Appointment and functions. 305 (1) The executive director of the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, after consulting with the board, shall appoint a director to carry out the provisions of this [chapter] 306 307 part.

(a) be an experienced administrator with a background in at least one of the following

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(2) The director shall:

310	fields:
311	(i) social work[-;];
312	(ii) psychology[,];
313	(iii) criminal justice[-];
314	(iv) law[, or a related field. The director shall]; or
315	(v) another field related to the fields described in Subsections (2)(a)(i) through (iv);
316	(b) demonstrate an understanding of the needs of crime victims and of services to
317	victims[. The director shall]; and
318	(c) devote the director's time and capacity to the director's duties. [The]
319	(3) In addition to the requirements under Subsection (2), the director shall:
320	[(1)] (a) hire staff, including reparations and assistance officers, as necessary;
321	$[\frac{(2)}{(b)}]$ act when necessary as a reparations officer in deciding <u>an</u> initial [claims]
322	reparations claim;
323	[(3)] (c) possess the same investigation and decision-making authority as the
324	reparations officers;
325	$[\frac{(4)}{(d)}]$ hear appeals from the decisions of the reparations officers, unless the director
326	acted as a reparations officer on the initial reparations claim;
327	[(5)] (e) serve as a liaison between the [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] office and
328	the board;
329	[6] serve as the public relations representative of the office;
330	$[\frac{7}{2}]$ (g) provide for payment of all administrative salaries, fees, and expenses incurred
331	by the staff of the board, to be paid out of appropriations from the fund;
332	[(8)] (h) cooperate with the state treasurer and the state Division of Finance in causing
333	the funds in the [trust] fund to be invested and [its] the fund's investments sold or exchanged
334	and the proceeds and income collected;
335	[(9)] (i) apply for, receive, allocate, disburse, and account for, subject to approval and
336	in conformance with policies adopted by the board, all grant funds made available by the
337	United States, the state, foundations, corporations, and other businesses, agencies, or

338	individuals;
339	[(10)] (j) obtain and utilize the services of other governmental agencies upon request;
340	and
341	[(11)] (k) act in any other capacity or perform any other acts necessary for the office or
342	board to successfully fulfill [its] the office's or board's statutory duties and objectives.
343	Section 6. Section 63M-7-508 is amended to read:
344	63M-7-508. Reparations officers.
345	The reparations officers shall in addition to any assignments made by the director [of
346	the Utah Office for Victims of Crime]:
347	(1) hear and determine all matters relating to [claims for] a reparations claim and
348	reinvestigate or reopen [claims] a reparations claim without regard to statutes of limitation or
349	periods of prescription;
350	(2) obtain from prosecuting attorneys, law enforcement officers, and other criminal
351	justice agencies, investigations and data to enable the reparations officer to determine whether
352	and to what extent a claimant qualifies for reparations;
353	(3) as determined necessary by the reparations officers, hold hearings, administer oaths
354	or affirmations, examine any [person] individual under oath or affirmation, issue subpoenas
355	requiring the attendance and giving of testimony of witnesses, require the production of any
356	books, papers, documents, or other evidence which may contribute to the reparations officer's
357	ability to determine particular reparation awards;
358	(4) determine who is a victim or dependent;
359	(5) award reparations or other benefits determined to be due under this [chapter] part
360	and the rules of the board <u>made in accordance with Title 63G</u> , Chapter 3, Utah Administrative
361	Rulemaking Act;
362	(6) take notice of judicially recognized facts and general, technical, and scientific facts
363	within [their] the reparations officers' specialized knowledge;
364	(7) advise and assist the board in developing policies recognizing the rights, needs, and

interests of crime victims;

366	(8) render periodic reports as requested by the board concerning:
367	(a) the <u>reparations</u> officers' activities; and
368	(b) the manner in which the rights, needs, and interests of crime victims are being
369	addressed by the state's criminal justice system;
370	(9) establish priorities for assisting elderly victims of crime or those victims facing
371	extraordinary hardships;
372	(10) cooperate with the <u>State</u> Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to develop
373	information regarding crime victims' problems and programs; and
374	(11) assist the director in publicizing the provisions of the [Utah Office for Victims of
375	Crime] office, including the procedures for obtaining reparation, and in encouraging law
376	enforcement agencies, health providers, and other related officials to take reasonable care to
377	ensure that victims are informed about the provisions of this [chapter] part and the procedure
378	for applying for reparation.
379	Section 7. Section 63M-7-509 is amended to read:
380	63M-7-509. Grounds for eligibility.
381	[In order to be] (1) A victim is eligible for a reparations award under this [chapter] part
382	<u>if</u> :
383	[(1) The claimant shall be:]
384	(a) the claimant is:
385	[(a)] (i) a victim of criminally injurious conduct;
386	[(b)] (ii) a dependent of a deceased victim of criminally injurious conduct; or
387	[(c)] (iii) a representative acting on behalf of one of the above[:];
388	[(2) (a) The] (b) (i) the criminally injurious conduct [shall have] occurred in Utah[;
389	except as provided in Subsection (2)(b). (b) If]; or
390	(ii) the victim is a Utah resident who suffers injury or death as a result of criminally
391	injurious conduct inflicted in a state, territory, or country [which] that does not provide a crime
392	victims' compensation program[, that person shall receive the same consideration under this
393	chapter as if the criminally injurious conduct occurred in this state.(3) The application shall

394	oe],
395	(c) the application is made in writing in a form that conforms substantially to that
396	prescribed by the board[. (4) The];
397	(d) the criminally injurious conduct [shall be] is reported to a law enforcement officer,
398	in the law enforcement officer's capacity as a law enforcement officer, or [other] another
399	federal or state investigative [agencies. (5) (a) The claimant or victim shall cooperate] agency;
400	(e) the claimant or victim cooperates with the appropriate law enforcement agencies
401	and prosecuting attorneys in [their] efforts to apprehend or convict the perpetrator of the
402	alleged offense[-]; and
403	[(b) An award to a victim may be made whether any person is arrested, prosecuted, or
404	convicted of the criminally injurious conduct giving rise to the claim. (6) The]
405	(f) the criminally injurious conduct [shall have] occurred after December 31, 1986.
406	(2) A reparations award may be made to a victim regardless of whether any individual
407	is arrested, prosecuted, or convicted of the criminally injurious conduct giving rise to a
408	reparations claim.
409	Section 8. Section 63M-7-510 is amended to read:
410	63M-7-510. Ineligible individuals Fraudulent reparations claims Penalties.
411	(1) The following individuals are not eligible to receive [an award of] \underline{a} reparations
412	award:
413	(a) [persons who do] an individual who does not meet all of the provisions set forth in
414	Section 63M-7-509;
415	(b) the offender;
416	(c) an accomplice of the offender;
417	(d) [any person] an individual whose receipt of [an] a reparations award would unjustly
418	benefit the offender, accomplice, or [other person] another individual reasonably suspected of
419	participating in the offense;
420	(e) the victim of a motor vehicle injury who was the owner or operator of the motor
421	vehicle and was not at the time of the injury in compliance with the state motor vehicle

122	insurance laws;
123	(f) $[any]$ <u>a</u> convicted offender serving a sentence of imprisonment in any prison or jail
124	or residing in any other correctional facility;
125	(g) [all persons who are] an individual who is on probation or parole if the
426	circumstances surrounding the offense of which [they are victims constitute] the individual is a
127	victim is a violation of [their parole or probation] the individual's probation or parole; [and]
128	(h) [any person] an individual whose injuries are the result of criminally injurious
129	conduct that occurred in a prison, jail, or [any other] another correctional facility while the
430	[person] individual was incarcerated[-]; and
431	(i) an individual who:
432	(i) submits a fraudulent claim; or
433	(ii) misrepresents a material fact in requesting a reparations award.
134	[(2) A person who knowingly submits a fraudulent claim for reparations or who
435	knowingly misrepresents material facts in making a claim, and who receives an award based on
436	that claim, is guilty of an offense, based on the following award amounts:]
437	[(a) for value under \$500, a class B misdemeanor;]
438	[(b) for value equal to or greater than \$500, but less than \$1,500, a class A
139	misdemeanor;]
440	[(c) for value equal to or greater than \$1,500, but less than \$5,000, a third degree
441	felony; and]
142	[(d) for value equal to or greater than \$5,000, a second degree felony.]
143	[(3) A person who submits a claim described in Subsection (2) but receives no award
144	based on that claim is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.]
145	(2) (a) An individual may not knowingly:
146	(i) submit a fraudulent claim; or
147	(ii) misrepresent a material fact in requesting a reparations award.
148	(b) A violation of Subsection (2)(a) is:
149	(i) a class B misdemeanor if:

450	(A) the individual who violates Subsection (2)(a) does not receive a reparations award
451	<u>or</u>
452	(B) the value of the reparations award received is less than \$500;
453	(ii) a class A misdemeanor if the value of the reparations award received is or exceeds
454	\$500 but is less than \$1,500;
455	(iii) a third degree felony if the value of the reparations award received is or exceeds
456	\$1,500 but is less than \$5,000; and
457	(iv) a second degree felony if the value of the reparations award received is or exceeds
458	<u>\$5,000.</u>
459	[(4)] (3) The state attorney general may prosecute violations under this section or may
460	make arrangements with county [attorneys] or city attorneys for the prosecution of violations
461	under this section when the attorney general cannot conveniently prosecute.
462	[(5) The state may also bring a civil action against a claimant who receives reparation
463	payments that are later found to be unjustified and who does not return to the Crime Victim
464	Reparations Fund the unjustified amount.]
465	(4) (a) A claimant who is not eligible to receive a reparations award under Subsection
466	(1) but receives a reparations award shall reimburse the fund for the amount of the reparations
467	award.
468	(b) The office may bring a civil action against a victim who does not reimburse the
469	fund for the amount of the reparations award in accordance with Subsection (4)(a).
470	Section 9. Section 63M-7-511 is amended to read:
471	63M-7-511. Compensable losses and amounts.
472	A reparations award under this [chapter] part may be made if:
473	(1) the reparations officer finds the <u>reparations</u> claim satisfies the requirements for the
474	reparations award under the provisions of this [chapter] part and the rules of the board;
475	(2) money is available in the fund;
476	(3) the [person] individual for whom the [award of] reparations award is to be paid is
477	otherwise eligible under this part; and

478	(4) the <u>reparations</u> claim is for an allowable expense incurred by the victim, as follows:
479	(a) reasonable and necessary charges incurred for products, services, and
480	accommodations;
481	(b) inpatient and outpatient medical treatment and physical therapy, subject to rules
482	[promulgated] made by the board [pursuant to] in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
483	Administrative Rulemaking Act;
484	(c) mental health counseling [which] that:
485	(i) is set forth in a mental health treatment plan [which has been approved prior to] that
486	is approved before any payment is made by a reparations officer; and
487	(ii) qualifies within any further rules [promulgated] $\underline{\text{made}}$ by the board [pursuant to] $\underline{\text{in}}$
488	accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act;
489	(d) actual loss of past earnings and anticipated loss of future earnings because of a
490	death or disability resulting from the personal injury at a rate not to exceed 66-2/3% of the
491	[person's] individual's weekly gross salary or wages or the maximum amount allowed under the
492	state workers' compensation statute;
493	(e) care of minor children enabling a victim or spouse of a victim, but not both [of
494	them], to continue gainful employment at a rate per child per week as determined under rules
495	established by the board in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative
496	Rulemaking Act;
497	(f) funeral and burial expenses for death caused by the criminally injurious conduct,
498	subject to rules [promulgated] made by the board [pursuant to] in accordance with Title 63G,
499	Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act;
500	(g) loss of support to [the] \underline{a} dependent [or dependents] not otherwise compensated for
501	a pecuniary loss for personal injury, for as long as the dependence would have existed had the
502	victim survived, at a rate not to exceed 66-2/3% of the [person's] individual's weekly salary or
503	wages or the maximum amount allowed under the state workers' compensation statute,
504	whichever is less;

(h) personal property necessary and essential to the health or safety of the victim as

506	defined by rules [promulgated] made by the board [pursuant to] in accordance with Title 63G,
507	Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; and
508	(i) medical examinations [as defined in Section 63M-7-502], subject to rules
509	[promulgated] made by the board [pursuant to] in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
510	Administrative Rulemaking Act, which may allow for exemptions from Sections 63M-7-509,
511	63M-7-512, and 63M-7-513.
512	Section 10. Section 63M-7-511.5 is amended to read:
513	63M-7-511.5. Limitation of reparations awards.
514	(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), [an award of] a reparations award may
515	not exceed \$25,000 [in the aggregate].
516	[(b) (i) In claims involving homicide, attempted homicide, aggravated assault, or DUI
517	offenses, an award of reparations may not exceed \$50,000 in the aggregate.]
518	[(ii) Reparations for nonmedical expenses incurred as a result of the homicide,
519	attempted homicide, aggravated assault, or DUI may not exceed \$25,000.]
520	[(2) (a) Awards of reparations to secondary victims shall be paid from the victims'
521	maximum award amount provided in Subsection (1).]
522	[(b) When it appears that allowable expenses for the victim and secondary victims will
523	exceed the maximum award amount provided in Subsection (1), the expenses of the victim
524	shall be paid first unless otherwise requested by the claimant.]
525	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a reparations award for medical expenses
526	resulting from serious bodily injury or substantial bodily injury may not exceed \$50,000.
527	(2) (a) A reparations award under Subsection (1) includes any reparations award for a
528	secondary victim.
529	(b) Unless otherwise requested by the claimant, the office shall pay a reparations award
530	for the victim before a reparations award for a secondary victim.
531	(c) [Priority] The reparations officer shall determine the priority of payment among
532	multiple secondary victims on a single reparations claim [shall be determined by the
533	reparations officer].

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534	Section 11. Section 63M-7-512 is amended to read:
535	63M-7-512. Reparations reduction.
536	(1) Reparations otherwise payable to a claimant may be reduced or denied as follows:
537	(a) the economic loss upon which the claim is based has been or could be recouped
538	from other persons, including collateral sources;
539	(b) the reparations officer considers the <u>reparations</u> claim unreasonable because of the
540	misconduct of the claimant [or of a victim through whom the claimant claims]; or
541	(c) the victim did not use a facility or health care provider which would be covered by
542	a collateral source.
543	(2) When two or more dependents are entitled to [an] a reparations award as a result of
544	a victim's death, the [award shall be apportioned by the] reparations officer shall apportion the
545	reparations award among the dependents.
546	Section 12. Section 63M-7-513 is amended to read:
547	63M-7-513. Collateral sources.
548	[(1) Collateral source shall include any source of benefits or advantages for economic
549	loss otherwise reparable under this chapter which the victim or claimant has received, or which
550	is readily available to the victim from:]
551	[(a) the offender;]
552	[(b) the insurance of the offender;]
553	[(c) the United States government or any of its agencies, a state or any of its political
554	subdivisions, or an instrumentality of two or more states, except in the case on nonobligatory
555	state-funded programs;]
556	[(d) social security, Medicare, and Medicaid;]
557	[(e) state-required temporary nonoccupational income replacement insurance or
558	disability income insurance;]
559	[(f) workers' compensation;]
560	[(g) wage continuation programs of any employer:]

[(h) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the victim for the loss the victim

562	sustained because of the criminally injurious conduct;]
563	[(i) a contract providing prepaid hospital and other health care services or benefits for
564	disability; or]
565	[(j) veteran's benefits, including veteran's hospitalization benefits. (2)]
566	(1) (a) An order of restitution [shall] may not be considered readily available as a
567	collateral source.
568	(b) Receipt of [an award of] a reparations award under this [chapter shall be] part is
569	considered an assignment of the victim's rights to restitution from the offender.
570	[(3)] (2) The victim [shall] may not discharge a claim against [a person] an individual
571	or entity without the [state's] office's written permission and shall fully cooperate with the
572	[state] office in pursuing [its] the office's right of reimbursement, including providing the
573	[state] office with any evidence in the victim's possession.
574	[(4)] (3) The $[state's]$ office's right of reimbursement applies regardless of whether the
575	victim [has been] is fully compensated for the victim's losses.
576	[(5)] (4) Notwithstanding [the collateral source provisions in Subsection (1) and]
577	Subsection 63M-7-512(1)(a), a victim of a sexual offense who requests testing of [himself] the
578	victim's self may be reimbursed for the costs of the HIV test only as provided in Subsection
579	76-5-503(4).
580	Section 13. Section 63M-7-514 is amended to read:
581	63M-7-514. Notification of claimant Suspension of proceedings.
582	(1) (a) The [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] office shall immediately notify the
583	claimant in writing of [any] a reparations award and shall forward to the Division of Finance a
584	certified copy of the <u>reparations</u> award and a warrant request for the amount of the <u>reparations</u>
585	award.
586	(b) The Division of Finance shall pay the claimant the amount submitted to the
587	division, out of the fund.
588	(c) If money in the fund is temporarily depleted, the office shall place claimants
589	approved to receive [awards shall be placed] a reparations award on a waiting list and [shall

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receive their awards] provide the reparations awards as funds are available in the order in
which [their awards were] the reparations awards are approved.

(2) The reparations officer may suspend the proceedings pending disposition of a criminal prosecution that [has been] is commenced or is imminent.

Section 14. Section **63M-7-515** is amended to read:

63M-7-515. Rules for contested reparations claims -- Exemption from Administrative Procedures Act.

- (1) Rules for procedures for contested determinations by a reparations officer shall be adopted [pursuant to] in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
- 600 (2) The [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] office is exempt from Title 63G, Chapter 4, 601 Administrative Procedures Act.
 - Section 15. Section **63M-7-516** is amended to read:

63M-7-516. Waiver of privilege.

- (1) (a) A victim [filing a claim under the provisions of this chapter shall be considered to have waived] who is a claimant waives any privilege as to communications or records relevant to an issue of the physical, mental, or emotional conditions of the victim except for the attorney-client privilege.
- (b) The waiver [shall apply] described in Subsection (1)(a) applies only to reparations officers, the director, the board, and legal counsel.
- (2) [The] \underline{A} claimant may be required to supply any additional medical or psychological reports available relating to the injury or death for which compensation is claimed.
- (3) (a) The reparations officer hearing a <u>reparations</u> claim or an appeal from a reparations claim shall make available to the claimant a copy of the report.
- (b) If the victim is deceased, the director or the director's appointee, on request, shall furnish the claimant a copy of the report unless dissemination of that copy is prohibited by law.
- Section 16. Section **63M-7-517** is amended to read:

618	63M-7-517.	Additional	testing
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(1) If the mental, physical, or emotional condition of a victim is material to a <u>reparations</u> claim, the reparations officer, director, or chair of the board who hears the <u>reparations</u> claim or the appeal may order the claimant to submit to a mental or physical examination by a physician or psychologist and may recommend to the court to order an autopsy of a deceased victim.

- (2) [Any order for] The court may order an additional examination [shall be] for good cause shown and shall provide notice to the [person] individual to be examined and the [person's] individual's representative.
- (3) All reports from additional examinations shall set out findings, including results of all tests made, diagnoses, prognoses, other conclusions, and reports of earlier examinations of the same conditions.
- (4) A copy of the report shall be made available to the victim or the representative of the victim unless dissemination of that copy is prohibited by law.
 - Section 17. Section **63M-7-518** is amended to read:
- **63M-7-518.** Failure to comply.

If [a person] an individual refuses to comply with an order under this [chapter] part or asserts a privilege, except privileges arising from the attorney-client relationship, to withhold or suppress evidence relevant to a <u>reparations</u> claim, the director or reparations officer may make any appropriate determination including denial of the <u>reparations</u> claim.

- Section 18. Section **63M-7-519** is amended to read:
- **63M-7-519.** Assignment of recovery -- Reimbursement.
 - (1) (a) By accepting [an] a reparations award [of reparations], the victim:
 - (i) automatically assigns to the [state, subject to the provisions of Subsection (2), all claims against any third party to the lesser of:] office any claim the victim may have relating to criminally injurious conduct in the reparations claim; and
 - (ii) is required to reimburse the office if the victim recovers any money relating to the criminally injurious conduct.

646	(b) The office's right of assignment and reimbursement under Subsection (1)(a) is
647	limited to the lesser of:
648	[(a)] (i) the amount paid by the [state] office; or
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649	[(b)] (ii) the amount recovered by the victim from the third party.
650	(c) The office may be reimbursed under Subsection (1)(a) regardless of whether the
651	office exercises the office's right of assignment under Subsection (1)(a).
652	(2) The board, with the concurrence of the director, may reduce the [state's] office's
653	right of reimbursement if [it is determined] the board determines that:
654	(a) the reduction will benefit the fund; or
655	(b) the victim has ongoing expenses related to the offense upon which the <u>reparations</u>
656	claim is based and the benefit to the victim of reducing the [state's] office's right of
657	reimbursement exceeds the benefit to the [state] office of receiving full reimbursement.
658	(3) The [state] office reserves the right to make a claim for reimbursement on behalf of
659	the victim and the victim may not impair the [state's] office's claim or the [state's] office's right
660	of reimbursement.
661	Section 19. Section 63M-7-521 is amended to read:
662	63M-7-521. Reparations award Payment methods Claims against the award.
663	[(1) The] (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), a reparations officer may
664	provide for the payment of [an] a reparations award in a lump sum or in installments. [The]
665	(b) (i) The reparations officer shall pay the part of [an] a reparations award equal to the
666	amount of economic loss accrued to the date of the <u>reparations</u> award [shall be paid] in a lump
667	sum. [An award of]
668	(ii) A reparations officer may not pay allowable expense that would accrue after an
669	initial reparations award is made [may not be paid] in a lump sum.
670	(iii) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a reparations officer shall award the part of
671	[an] a reparations award that may not be paid in a lump sum [shall be paid] under this
672	Subsection (1)(b) in installments.
673	(2) At the request of the claimant, the reparations officer may convert future economic

loss installment payments, other than allowable expense, to a lump sum payment, discounted to present value, but only upon a finding by the <u>reparations</u> officer that the <u>reparations</u> award in a lump sum will promote the interests of the claimant.

- [(3) An] (3) (a) A reparations award for future economic loss payable in installments may be made only for a period for which the reparations officer can reasonably determine future economic loss.
- (b) The reparations officer may reconsider and modify [an] a reparations award for future economic loss payable in installments, upon the reparations officer's finding that a material and substantial change of circumstances has occurred.
- (4) [An] A reparations award is not subject to execution, attachment, or garnishment, except that [an] a reparations award for allowable expense is not exempt from a claim of a creditor to the extent that the creditor provided products, services, or accommodations, the costs of which are included in the reparations award.
- (5) An assignment or agreement to assign [an] a reparations award [of reparations] for loss accruing in the future is unenforceable, except:
- (a) an assignment of [an] <u>a reparations</u> award of reparations for work loss to secure payment of alimony, maintenance, or child support;
- (b) an assignment of [an] a reparations award [of reparations] for allowable expense to the extent that the benefits are for the cost of products, services, or accommodations necessitated by the injury or death on which the reparations claim is based and are provided or to be provided by the assignee; or
- (c) an assignment to repay a loan obtained to pay for the obligations or expenses described in Subsection (5)(a) or (b).
 - Section 20. Section **63M-7-521.5** is amended to read:
- 63M-7-521.5. Payments to medical service providers.
 - (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a medical service provider who accepts payment from the office shall agree to accept payments as payment in full on behalf of the victim or claimant[. The medical service provider] and may not attempt to collect further

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payment from the victim or the claimant for services for which the office has made payment.

[(2)] (b) In the event the office is unable to make full payment in accordance with [its]

- [(2)] (b) In the event the office is unable to make full payment in accordance with [its] the office's rules, the medical service provider may collect from the victim or claimant, but not more than the amount the provider would have received from the office.
- (2) (a) When a medical service provider receives notice that a reparations claim has been filed, the medical service provider may not, before the office determines whether to issue a reparations award, engage in debt collection for the claim, including:
- (i) repeatedly calling or writing to a victim and threatening to refer unpaid health care costs to a debt collection agency, attorney, or other person for collection; or
 - (ii) filing for or pursuing a legal remedy for payment of unpaid health care costs.
- (b) The statute of limitations for collecting a debt is tolled during the time in which a request for a reparations award is being reviewed by the office.
 - (3) The office may:

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- (a) use the fee schedule utilized by the Utah Public Employees Health Plan or any other fee schedule adopted by the board; and
- 717 (b) make rules <u>in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative</u>
 718 <u>Rulemaking Act,</u> necessary to implement the fee schedule adopted in accordance with this
 719 section.
- Section 21. Section **63M-7-522** is amended to read:
- 721 **63M-7-522.** Emergency reparations award.
 - (1) If the reparations officer determines that the claimant will suffer financial hardship unless an emergency <u>reparations</u> award is made, and it appears likely that a final <u>reparations</u> award will be made, an amount may be paid to the claimant, to be deducted from the final <u>reparations</u> award or repaid by and recoverable from the claimant to the extent that it exceeds the final reparations award.
- 727 (2) The board may limit emergency <u>reparations</u> awards <u>under Subsection (1)</u> to any 728 amount [it] <u>the board</u> considers necessary.
- Section 22. Section **63M-7-523** is amended to read:

730	63M-7-523. Review of reparations award decision.
731	(1) The reparations officer shall review at least annually every <u>reparations</u> award being
732	paid in installments.
733	(2) An order on review of [an] a reparations award does not require refund of amounts
734	previously paid unless the reparations award was obtained by fraud or a material mistake of
735	fact.
736	Section 23. Section 63M-7-524 is amended to read:
737	63M-7-524. Attorney fees.
738	(1) The claims procedures shall be sufficiently simple that the assistance of an attorney
739	is unnecessary, and no attorney fees [shall] may be paid for the assistance of an attorney or any
740	other representative in filing the <u>reparations</u> claim or providing information to the reparations
741	officer.
742	(2) Attorney fees may be granted in the following circumstances and shall be paid out
743	of the reparations award not to exceed 15% of the amount of the reparations award:
744	(a) when [an] a reparations award [has been] is denied and, after a hearing, the decision
745	to deny is overturned; or
746	(b) when minor dependents of a deceased victim require assistance in establishing a
747	trust or determining a guardian.
748	(3) (a) An attorney or any other person providing assistance in a reparations claim, who
749	contracts for or receives sums not allowed under this [chapter] part, is guilty of a class B
750	misdemeanor. [This provision shall not extend]
751	(b) This Subsection (3) does not apply to attorneys who assist the victim in filing a
752	civil action against the perpetrator.
753	Section 24. Section 63M-7-525 is amended to read:
754	63M-7-525. Purpose Not entitlement program.
755	(1) (a) The purpose of the [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] office is to assist victims
756	of criminally injurious conduct who may be eligible for assistance from the [Crime Victim
757	Reparations Fund] fund.

758 (b) Reparation to a victim under this part is limited to the money available in the fund. 759 [(2) This program] (2) (a) The assistance program described in Subsection (1) is not an 760 entitlement program. [Awards] 761 (b) A reparations award may be limited or denied as determined appropriate by the 762 board. 763 (c) Failure to grant [an] a reparations award does not create a cause of action against the [Utah Office for Victims of Crime] office, the state, or any of its subdivisions[. There] and 764 765 there is no right to judicial review over the decision whether or not to grant [an] a reparations 766 award. 767 (3) A cause of action based on a failure to give or receive the notice required by this [chapter] part does not accrue to any person against the state, any of its agencies or local 768 769 subdivisions, any of their law enforcement officers or other agents or employees, or any health

care or medical provider or its agents or employees[. The failure does not] nor does it affect or

alter any requirement for filing or payment of a reparations claim.

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