

HB0110S05 compared with HB0110S02

~~{Omitted text}~~ shows text that was in HB0110S02 but was omitted in HB0110S05

inserted text shows text that was not in HB0110S02 but was inserted into HB0110S05

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

Offender ~~{Supervision Amendments}~~ Modifications

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Tyler Clancy

Senate Sponsor: Michael K. McKell

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill addresses provisions related to ~~{supervision of}~~ offenders on the Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Offender Registry.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ~~{allows a court to order the Division of Adult Probation and Parole to supervise individuals convicted of class B misdemeanors;}~~

- requires the ~~{board}~~ Board or Pardons and Parole (board), if considering whether to parole an offender who has previously been paroled and had the offender's parole revoked due to a new criminal offense, to consider the facts and circumstances of the new criminal offense in determining whether the offender should be paroled again;

- allows the board, with certain exceptions, to only consider a pardon for an offender who has committed an offense that requires the offender to register on the Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Offender Registry (the registry) if:

-

HB0110S02

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

for a sex offender required to register on the registry for 10 years, 10 years have passed from when the sex offender entered the community after the sex offender's conviction; or

• for a sex offender required to register on the registry for the sex offender's lifetime, 20 years have passed from when the sex offender entered the community after the sex offender's conviction;

{and}

▸ does not allow an offender who has committed an offense that requires the offender to register on the registry at the time the offender is sentenced to receive a certificate of eligibility of expungement from the Bureau of Criminal Identification; and

▸ adds to the requirements for the board to meet before the board may parole an offender before the offender's minimum term of imprisonment has been met.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

~~{64-14-204, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 214}~~

~~{77-18-105, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 17}~~

77-27-5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapters 476, 526

77-27-9, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 430

77-40a-303, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapters 239, 277 and 291

ENACTS:

77-27-5.6, Utah Code Annotated 1953

REPEALS:

77-27-31, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15

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

~~{Section 1. Section 64-14-204 is amended to read: }~~

64-14-204. Supervision of sentenced offenders placed in community -- Rulemaking -- POST certified parole or probation officers and peace officers -- Duties -- Supervision fee -- Coordination with local mental health authority.

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

(1)

(a) The division, except as otherwise provided by law, shall supervise a sentenced offender placed in the community if the offender:

(i)

(A) is placed on probation by a court;

(B) is released on parole by the Board of Pardons and Parole; or

(C) is accepted for supervision under the terms of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers; and

(ii) has been convicted of:

(A) a felony;

(B) a class A misdemeanor when an element of the offense is the use or attempted use of physical force against an individual or property;[-or]

(C) notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a)(ii)(B), a class A misdemeanor if the division is ordered by a court to supervise the offender under Section 77-18-105[-] ; or

(D) a class B misdemeanor if the division is ordered by a court to supervise the offender under Section 77-18-105.

(b) If a sentenced offender participates in substance use treatment or a residential vocational or life skills program, as defined in Section 13-53-102, while under supervision on probation or parole, the division shall monitor the offender's compliance with and completion of the treatment or program.

(c) The department shall establish standards for:

(i) the supervision of offenders in accordance with the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1, giving priority, based on available resources, to felony offenders and offenders sentenced under Subsection 58-37-8 (2)(b)(ii); and

(ii) the monitoring described in Subsection (1)(b).

(2) The division shall apply the graduated and evidence-based responses established in the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1, to facilitate a prompt and appropriate response to an individual's violation of the terms of probation or parole, including:

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

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

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

79 (3) The division shall implement a program of graduated incentives as established in the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1 to facilitate the department's prompt and appropriate response to an offender's:

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

83 (b) positive conduct that exceeds those terms.

84 (4)

(a) The department shall, in collaboration with the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and the Division of Substance Use and Mental Health, create standards and procedures for the collection of information, including cost savings related to recidivism reduction and the reduction in the number of inmates, related to the use of the graduated and evidence-based responses and graduated incentives, and offenders' outcomes.

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

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

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

97 (b) investigating or apprehending any offender who has escaped from the custody of the department or absconded from supervision by the division;

99 (c) supervising any offender during transportation; or

100 (d) collecting DNA specimens when the specimens are required under Section 53-10-404.

101 (6)

(a)

(i) A monthly supervision fee of \$30 shall be collected from each offender on probation or parole.

103 (ii) The fee described in Subsection (6)(a)(i) may be suspended or waived by the division upon a showing by the offender that imposition would create a substantial hardship or if the offender owes restitution to a victim.

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- 106 (b)
- (i) The department shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, specifying the criteria for suspension or waiver of the supervision fee and the circumstances under which an offender may request a hearing.
- 110 (ii) In determining whether the imposition of the supervision fee would constitute a substantial hardship, the division shall consider the financial resources of the offender and the burden that the fee would impose, with regard to the offender's other obligations.
- 114 (c) The division shall deposit money received from the monthly supervision fee established in this Subsection (6) into the General Fund as a parole and probation dedicated credit to be used to cover costs incurred in the collection of the fee and in the development of offender supervision programs.
- 118 (7)
- (a) For offenders placed on probation under Section 77-18-105 or parole under Subsection 76-3-202(2) (a) on or after October 1, 2015, but before January 1, 2019, the division shall establish a program allowing an offender to earn a reduction credit of 30 days from the offender's period of probation or parole for each month the offender complies with the terms of the offender's probation or parole agreement, including the case action plan.
- 124 (b)
- (i) For offenders placed on probation under Section 77-18-105 or parole under Section 76-3-202 on or after July 1, 2026, the division shall establish a program, consistent with the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1, to provide incentives for an offender that maintains eligible employment, as defined in Section 64-13g-101.
- 129 (ii) The program under Subsection (7)(b)(i) may include a credit towards the reduction of the length of supervision for an offender at a rate of up to 30 days for each month that the offender maintains eligible employment, as defined in Section 64-13g-101.
- 133 (iii) A court, or the Board of Pardons and Parole, is not required to grant a request for termination of supervision under the program described in this Subsection (7)(b) if the court, or the Board of Pardons and Parole, finds that:
- 136 (A) the offender presents a substantial risk to public safety;
- 137 (B) termination would prevent the offender from completing risk reduction programming or treatment;
- 139 or

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

(C) the eligibility criteria for termination of supervision, as established in the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1, have not been met.

(iv) This Subsection (7)(b) does not prohibit the division, or another supervision services provider, from requesting termination of supervision based on the eligibility criteria in the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1.

(c) The division shall:

(i) maintain a record of credits earned by an offender under this Subsection (7); and

(ii) request from the court or the Board of Pardons and Parole the termination of probation or parole not fewer than 30 days prior to the termination date that reflects the credits earned under this Subsection (7).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8)

(a) The department shall coordinate with a local mental health authority to complete the requirements of this Subsection (8) for an offender who:

(i) is a habitual offender as that term is defined in Section 77-18-102;

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

(ii) has a mental illness as that term is defined in Section 26B-5-301; and

(iii) based on a risk and needs assessment:

(A) is at a high risk of reoffending; and

(B) has risk factors that may be addressed by available community-based services.

(b) For an offender described in Subsection (8)(a), at any time clinically appropriate or at least three months before termination of an offender's parole or expiration of an offender's sentence, the department shall coordinate with the Department of Health and Human Services and the relevant local mental health authority to provide applicable clinical assessments and transitional treatment planning and services for the offender so that the offender may receive appropriate treatment and support services after the termination of parole or expiration of sentence.

(c) The local mental health authority may determine whether the offender:

(i) meets the criteria for civil commitment;

(ii) meets the criteria for assisted outpatient treatment; or

(iii) would benefit from assignment to an assertive community treatment team or available community-based services.

(d) Based on the local mental health authority's determination under Subsection (8)(c), the local mental health authority shall, as appropriate:

(i) initiate an involuntary commitment court proceeding;

(ii) file a written application for assisted outpatient treatment; or

(iii) seek to have the offender assigned to an assertive community treatment team or available community-based services.

(e) On or before November 1, 2025, the department shall provide a report to the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committee regarding any proposed changes to the requirements in this Subsection (8), including whether the requirements of this Subsection (8) should also apply to any other category of offenders.

~~{Section 2. Section 77-18-105 is amended to read: }~~

77-18-105. Pleas held in abeyance -- Suspension of a sentence -- Probation -- Supervision -- Terms and conditions of probation -- Time periods for probation -- Bench supervision for payments on criminal accounts receivable.

(1) If a defendant enters a plea of guilty or no contest in conjunction with a plea in abeyance agreement, the court may hold the plea in abeyance:

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- 207 (a) in accordance with Chapter 2a, Pleas in Abeyance; and
208 (b) under the terms of the plea in abeyance agreement.
- 209 (2) If a defendant is convicted, the court:
- 210 (a) shall impose a sentence in accordance with Section 76-3-201; and
211 (b) subject to Subsection (5), may suspend the execution of the sentence and place the defendant:
- 213 (i) on probation under the supervision of the division;
214 (ii) on probation under the supervision of an agency of a local government or a private organization; or
216 (iii) on court probation under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court.
- 217 (3)
- (a) The legal custody of all probationers under the supervision of the division is with the department.
- 219 (b) The legal custody of all probationers under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court is vested as
ordered by the court.
- 221 (c) The court has continuing jurisdiction over all probationers.
- 222 (4)
- (a) Court probation may include an administrative level of services, including notification to the
sentencing court of scheduled periodic reviews of the probationer's compliance with conditions.
- 225 (b) Supervised probation services provided by the division, an agency of a local government, or a
private organization shall specifically address the defendant's risk of reoffending as identified by a
screening or an assessment.
- 228 (c) If a court orders supervised probation and determines that a public probation provider is unavailable
or inappropriate to supervise the defendant, the court shall make available to the defendant the list
of private probation providers prepared by a criminal justice coordinating council under Section
17E-2-201.
- 232 (5)
- (a) Before ordering supervised probation, the court shall consider the supervision costs to the defendant
for each entity that can supervise the defendant.
- 234 (b)
- (i) A court may order an agency of a local government to supervise the probation for an individual
convicted of any crime if:
- 236 (A) the agency has the capacity to supervise the individual; and
237 (B) the individual's supervision needs will be met by the agency.

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- 238 (ii) A court may only order:
- 239 (A) the division to supervise the probation for an individual convicted of a class B misdemeanor, class
A misdemeanor, or any felony; or
- 241 (B) a private organization to supervise the probation for an individual convicted of a class A, B, or C
misdemeanor or an infraction.
- 243 (c) A court may not order a specific private organization to supervise an individual unless there is only
one private organization that can provide the specific supervision services required to meet the
individual's supervision needs.
- 246 (6)
- (a) If a defendant is placed on probation, the court may order the defendant as a condition of the
defendant's probation:
- 248 (i) to provide for the support of persons for whose support the defendant is legally liable;
- 250 (ii) to participate in available treatment programs, including any treatment program in which the
defendant is currently participating if the program is acceptable to the court;
- 253 (iii) be voluntarily admitted to the custody of the Division of Substance Use and Mental Health for
treatment at the Utah State Hospital in accordance with Section 77-18-106;
- 256 (iv) if the defendant is on probation for a felony offense, to serve a period of time as an initial
condition of probation that does not exceed one year in a county jail designated by the
department, after considering any recommendation by the court as to which jail the court finds
most appropriate;
- 260 (v) to serve a term of home confinement in accordance with Section 77-18-107;
- 261 (vi) to participate in compensatory service programs, including the compensatory service program
described in Section 76-3-410;
- 263 (vii) to pay for the costs of investigation, probation, or treatment services;
- 264 (viii) to pay restitution to a victim with interest in accordance with Chapter 38b, Crime Victims
Restitution Act; or
- 266 (ix) to comply with other terms and conditions the court considers appropriate to ensure public
safety or increase a defendant's likelihood of success on probation.
- 268 (b) If a defendant is placed on probation and a condition of the defendant's probation is routine or
random drug testing, the defendant shall sign a waiver consistent with the Health Insurance
Portability and Accountability Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1320d et seq., allowing the treatment provider

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

conducting the drug testing to notify the defendant's supervising probation officer regarding the results of the defendant's drug testing.

273 (c)

(i) Notwithstanding Subsection (6)(a)(iv), the court may modify the probation of a defendant to include a period of time that is served in a county jail immediately before the termination of probation as long as that period of time does not exceed one year.

277 (ii) If a defendant is ordered to serve time in a county jail as a sanction for a probation violation, the one-year limitation described in Subsection (6)(a)(iv) or (6)(c)(i) does not apply to the period of time that the court orders the defendant to serve in a county jail under this Subsection (6)(c)(ii).

281 (7)

(a) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(b), probation of an individual placed on probation after December 31, 2018:

283 (i) may not exceed the individual's maximum sentence;

284 (ii) shall be for a period of time that is in accordance with the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1, to the extent the guidelines are consistent with the requirements of the law; and

287 (iii) shall be terminated in accordance with the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1, to the extent the guidelines are consistent with the requirements of the law.

290 (b) Probation of an individual placed on probation after December 31, 2018, whose maximum sentence is one year or less, may not exceed 36 months.

292 (c) Probation of an individual placed on probation on or after October 1, 2015, but before January 1, 2019, may be terminated at any time at the discretion of the court or upon completion without violation of 36 months probation in felony or class A misdemeanor cases, 12 months in cases of class B or C misdemeanors or infractions, or as allowed in accordance with Section 64-13-21 regarding earned credits.

297 (d) This Subsection (7) does not apply to the probation of an individual convicted of an offense for criminal nonsupport under Section 76-7-201.

299 (8)

(a) Notwithstanding Subsection (7), if there is an unpaid balance of the criminal accounts receivable for the defendant upon termination of the probation period for the defendant under Subsection

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

(7), the court may require the defendant to continue to make payments towards the criminal accounts receivable in accordance with the payment schedule established by the court under Section 77-32b-103.

(b) A court may not require the defendant to make payments as described in Subsection (8)(a) beyond the expiration of the defendant's sentence.

(c) If the court requires a defendant to continue to pay in accordance with the payment schedule for the criminal accounts receivable under this Subsection (8) and the defendant defaults on the criminal accounts receivable, the court shall proceed with an order for a civil judgment of restitution and a civil accounts receivable for the defendant as described in Section 77-18-114.

(d)

(i) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney, the victim, or upon the court's own motion, the court may require a defendant to show cause as to why the defendant's failure to pay in accordance with the payment schedule should not be treated as contempt of court.

(ii) A court may hold a defendant in contempt for failure to make payments for a criminal accounts receivable in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 3, Contempt.

(e) This Subsection (8) does not apply to the probation of an individual convicted of an offense for criminal nonsupport under Section 76-7-201.

(9) When making any decision regarding probation:

(a) the court shall consider information provided by the Department of Corrections regarding a defendant's individual case action plan, including any progress the defendant has made in satisfying the case action plan's completion requirements; and

(b) the court may not rely solely on an algorithm or a risk assessment tool score.

Section 1. Section 77-27-5 is amended to read:

77-27-5. Board of Pardons and Parole authority.

(1)

(a) Subject to this chapter and other laws of the state, and except for a conviction for treason or impeachment, the board shall determine by majority decision when and under what conditions an offender's conviction may be pardoned or commuted.

(b) The board shall determine by majority decision when and under what conditions an offender committed to serve a sentence at a penal or correctional facility, which is under the jurisdiction of the department, may:

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- 333 (i) be released upon parole;
334 (ii) have a fine or forfeiture remitted;
335 (iii) have the offender's criminal accounts receivable remitted in accordance with Section 77-32b-105 or
77-32b-106;
337 (iv) have the offender's payment schedule modified in accordance with Section 77-32b-103; or
339 (v) have the offender's sentence terminated.
- 340 (c) The board shall prioritize public safety when making a determination under Subsection (1)(a) or (1)
(b).
342 (d)
(i) The board may sit together or in panels to conduct hearings.
343 (ii) The chair shall appoint members to the panels in any combination and in accordance with rules
made by the board in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
346 (iii) The chair may participate on any panel and when doing so is chair of the panel.
347 (iv) The chair of the board may designate the chair for any other panel.
348 (e)
(i) Except after a hearing before the board, or the board's appointed examiner, in an open session, the
board may not:
350 (A) remit a fine or forfeiture for an offender or the offender's criminal accounts receivable;
352 (B) release the offender on parole; or
353 (C) commute, pardon, or terminate an offender's sentence.
354 (ii) An action taken under this Subsection (1) other than by a majority of the board shall be affirmed by
a majority of the board.
356 (f) A commutation or pardon may be granted only after a full hearing before the board.
357 (2)
(a) In the case of a hearing, timely prior notice of the time and location of the hearing shall be given to
the offender.
359 (b) The county or district attorney's office responsible for prosecution of the case, the sentencing court,
and law enforcement officials responsible for the defendant's arrest and conviction shall be notified
of any board hearings through the board's website.

362

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

(c) Whenever possible, the victim or the victim's representative, if designated, shall be notified of original hearings and any hearing after that if notification is requested and current contact information has been provided to the board.

(d)

(i) Notice to the victim or the victim's representative shall include information provided in Section 77-27-9.5, and any related rules made by the board under that section.

(ii) The information under Subsection (2)(d)(i) shall be provided in terms that are reasonable for the lay person to understand.

(3)

(a) A decision by the board is final and not subject for judicial review if the decision is regarding:

(i) a pardon, parole, commutation, or termination of an offender's sentence;

(ii) restitution, the modification of an offender's payment schedule for restitution, or an order for costs; or

(iii) the remission of an offender's criminal accounts receivable or a fine or forfeiture.

(b) Deliberative processes are not public and the board is exempt from Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, when the board is engaged in the board's deliberative process.

(c) ~~[Pursuant to]~~ In accordance with Subsection 63G-2-103(25)(b)(xii), records of the deliberative process are exempt from Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

(d) Unless it will interfere with a constitutional right, deliberative processes are not subject to disclosure, including discovery.

(e) Nothing in this section prevents the obtaining or enforcement of a civil judgment.

(4)

(a) This chapter ~~[may not be construed as a denial of or limitation of]~~ does not deny or limit the governor's power to grant respite or reprieves in all cases of convictions for offenses against the state, except treason or conviction on impeachment.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (4)(a), respites or reprieves may not extend beyond the next session of the board.

(c) At the next session of the board, the board:

(i) shall continue or terminate the respite or reprieve; or

(ii) may commute the punishment or pardon the offense as provided.

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

(d) In the case of conviction for treason, the governor may suspend execution of the sentence until the case is reported to the Legislature at the Legislature's next session.

(e) The Legislature shall pardon or commute the sentence or direct the sentence's execution.

(5)

(a) In determining when, where, and under what conditions an offender serving a sentence may be paroled or pardoned, have a fine or forfeiture remitted, have the offender's criminal accounts receivable remitted, or have the offender's sentence commuted or terminated, the board shall:

(i) consider whether the offender has made restitution ordered by the court under Section 77-38b-205, or is prepared to pay restitution as a condition of any parole, pardon, remission of a criminal accounts receivable or a fine or forfeiture, or a commutation or termination of the offender's sentence;

(ii) except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), develop and use a list of criteria for making determinations under this Subsection (5);

(iii) consider information provided by the department regarding an offender's individual case action plan;[-and]

(iv) review an offender's status within 60 days after the day on which the board receives notice from the department that the offender has completed all of the offender's case action plan components that relate to activities that can be accomplished while the offender is imprisoned[:] ; and

(v) if considering whether to parole an offender who has previously been paroled and had the parole revoked due to the commission of a new criminal offense by the offender, consider the facts and circumstances of the new criminal offense when determining whether the offender should be paroled again.

(b) The board shall determine whether to remit an offender's criminal accounts receivable under this Subsection (5) in accordance with Section 77-32b-105 or 77-32b-106.

(6) In determining whether parole may be terminated, the board shall consider:

(a) the offense committed by the parolee; and

(b) the parole period under Section 76-3-202, and in accordance with Section 77-27-13.

(7) For an offender placed on parole after December 31, 2018, the board shall terminate parole in accordance with the adult sentencing and supervision length guidelines, as defined in Section 63M-7-401.1, to the extent the guidelines are consistent with the requirements of the law.

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- (8) The board may not rely solely on an algorithm or a risk assessment tool score in determining whether parole should be granted or terminated for an offender.
- (9) The board may intervene as a limited-purpose party in a judicial or administrative proceeding, including a criminal action, to seek:
- (a) correction of an order that has or will impact the board's jurisdiction; or
 - (b) clarification regarding an order that may impact the board's jurisdiction.
- (10) A motion to intervene brought under Subsection (9)(a) shall be raised within 60 days after the day on which a court enters the order that impacts the board's jurisdiction.

Section 2. Section 2 is enacted to read:

77-27-5.6. Pardon timelines for an offender on the Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Offender

Registry.

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Division" means the Division of Juvenile Justice and Youth Services.
 - (b) "Minor" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
 - (c) "Registry" means the Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Offender Registry created in Section 53-29-102.
 - (d) "Sex offender" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53-29-101.
- (2) The board may only consider issuing a pardon to an offender for an offense that requires the offender to register as a sex offender on the registry if:
- (a) for an offender who is required to register for 10 years under Subsection 53-29-203(1)(a), 10 years have passed after the later of:
 - (i) the day on which the offender was placed on probation;
 - (ii) the day on which the offender was released from incarceration to parole;
 - (iii) the day on which the offender's sentence was terminated without parole;
 - (iv) the day on which the offender entered a community-based residential program; or
 - (v) for a minor, the day on which the division's custody of the offender was terminated; or
 - (b) for an offender who is required to register for the offender's lifetime under Subsection 53-29-203(1)(b), 20 years have passed after the later of:
 - (i) the day on which the offender was placed on probation;
 - (ii) the day on which the offender was released from incarceration to parole;
 - (iii) the day on which the offender's sentence was terminated without parole;

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- 459 (iv) the day on which the offender entered a community-based residential program; or
460 (v) for a minor, the day on which the division's custody of the offender was terminated.
462 (3) The timelines described in Subsection (2) do not apply to:
463 (a) an individual whose conviction was vacated, reversed, or otherwise set aside; or
464 (b) an individual who was found to be factually innocent by a court after filing a petition for:
466 (i) postconviction relief under Title 78B, Chapter 9, Postconviction Remedies Act; or
467 (ii) a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 2254.

185 Section 3. Section 77-27-9 is amended to read:

186 77-27-9. Parole proceedings.

- 470 (1)
- (a) The Board of Pardons and Parole may parole any offender or terminate the sentence of any offender committed to a penal or correctional facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections except as provided in Subsection (2).
- 473 (b) The board may not release any offender before the minimum term has been served unless the board;
- 475 (i) finds mitigating circumstances which justify the release;
- 476 (ii) finds by clear and convincing evidence that the offender is no longer a threat to public safety; and
- 478 (iii) ~~[-unless the board has granted]~~ holds a full hearing, in open session, after previous notice of the time and location of the hearing, and recorded the proceedings and decisions of the board.
- 481 (c) The board may not parole any offender or terminate the sentence of any offender unless the board has granted a full hearing, in open session, after previous notice of the time and location of the hearing, and recorded the proceedings and decisions of the board.
- 485 (d) The release of an offender shall be at the initiative of the board, which shall consider each case as the offender becomes eligible. However, a prisoner may submit the prisoner's own application, subject to the rules of the board promulgated in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
- 489 (2)
- (a) An individual sentenced to prison ~~[prior to]~~ before April 29, 1996, for a first degree felony involving child kidnapping, a violation of Section 76-5-301.1; aggravated kidnapping, a violation of Section 76-5-302; rape of a child, a violation of Section 76-5-402.1; object rape of a child, a violation of Section 76-5-402.3; sodomy upon a child, a violation of Section 76-5-403.1; aggravated sexual abuse of a child, a violation of Section 76-5-404.3; aggravated sexual assault, a violation of Section

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

76-5-405; or a prior offense as described in Section 76-3-407, may not be eligible for release on parole by the Board of Pardons and Parole until the offender has fully completed serving the minimum mandatory sentence imposed by the court. [-]This Subsection (2)(a) supersedes any other provision of law.

- 499 (b) The board may not parole any offender or commute or terminate the sentence of any offender before
the offender has served the minimum term for the offense, if the offender was sentenced [~~prior~~
~~to~~] before April 29, 1996, and if:
- 502 (i) the offender was convicted of forcible sexual abuse, forcible sodomy, rape, aggravated assault,
kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, or aggravated sexual assault as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5,
Offenses Against the Individual; and
- 505 (ii) the victim of the offense was under 18 years old at the time the offense was committed.
- 507 (c) For a crime committed on or after April 29, 1996, but before January 1, 2019, the board may parole
any offender under Subsections (2)(b)(i) and (ii) for lifetime parole as provided in this section.
- 510 (d) The board may not pardon or parole any offender or commute or terminate the sentence of any
offender who is sentenced to life in prison without parole except as provided in Subsection (7).
- 513 (e) [~~On or after April 27, 1992, the~~] The board may commute a sentence of death only to a sentence of
life in prison without parole.
- 515 (f) The restrictions imposed in Subsections (2)(d) and (e) apply to all cases that come before the Board
of Pardons and Parole on or after April 27, 1992.
- 517 (g) The board may not parole any offender convicted of a homicide unless:
- 518 (i) the remains of the victim have been recovered; or
- 519 (ii) the offender can demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the offender has cooperated in
good faith in efforts to locate the remains.
- 521 (h) Subsection (2)(g) applies to any offender convicted of a homicide after February 25, 2021, or
any offender who was incarcerated in a correctional facility on or after February 25, 2021, for a
homicide offense.
- 524 (3) The board may rescind:
- 525 (a) an inmate's prison release date [~~prior to~~] before the inmate being released from custody; or
- 527 (b) an offender's termination date from parole [~~prior to~~] before the offender being terminated from
parole.
- 529 (4)

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- (a) The board may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, to administer oaths, and to take testimony for the purpose of any investigation by the board or any of the board's members or by a designated hearing examiner in the performance of the board's duties.
- 533 (b) A person who willfully disobeys a properly served subpoena issued by the board is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.
- 535 (5)
- (a) The board may adopt rules consistent with law for the board's government, meetings and hearings, the conduct of proceedings before the board, the parole and pardon of offenders, the commutation and termination of sentences, and the general conditions under which parole may be granted and revoked.
- 539 (b) The rules shall ensure an adequate opportunity for victims to participate at hearings held under this chapter, as provided in Section 77-27-9.5.
- 541 (c) The rules may allow the board to establish reasonable and equitable time limits on the presentations by all participants in hearings held under this chapter.
- 543 (6) The board does not provide counseling or therapy for victims as a part of their participation in any hearing under this chapter.
- 545 (7) The board may parole a person sentenced to life in prison without parole if the board finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person is permanently incapable of being a threat to the safety of society.

265 Section 4. Section 77-40a-303 is amended to read:

266 **77-40a-303. Requirements for a certificate of eligibility to expunge records of a conviction.**

- 268 (1) Except as otherwise provided by this section, a petitioner is eligible to receive a certificate of eligibility from the bureau to expunge the records of a conviction if:
- 270 (a) the petitioner has paid in full all fines and interest ordered by the court related to the conviction for which expungement is sought;
- 272 (b) the petitioner has paid in full all restitution ordered by the court under Section 77-38b-205; and
- 274 (c) the following time periods have passed after the day on which the petitioner was convicted or released from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever occurred last, for the conviction that the petitioner seeks to expunge:
- 277 (i) 10 years for the conviction of a misdemeanor under Subsection 41-6a-501(2);

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- 278 (ii) 10 years for the conviction of a felony for operating a motor vehicle with any amount of a controlled
substance in an individual's body and causing serious bodily injury or death, as codified before May
4, 2022, Laws of Utah 2021,
- 281 Chapter 236, Section 1, Subsection 58-37-8(2)(g);
- 282 (iii) seven years for the conviction of a felony;
- 283 (iv) five years for the conviction of a drug possession offense that is a felony;
- 284 (v) five years for the conviction of a class A misdemeanor;
- 285 (vi) four years for the conviction of a class B misdemeanor; or
- 286 (vii) three years for the conviction of a class C misdemeanor or infraction.
- 287 (2) A petitioner is not eligible to receive a certificate of eligibility from the bureau to expunge the
records of a conviction under Subsection (1) if:
- 289 (a) except as provided in Subsection (3), the conviction for which expungement is sought is:
- 291 (i) a capital felony;
- 292 (ii) a first degree felony;
- 293 (iii) a felony conviction of a violent felony as defined in Subsection 76-3-203.5(1)(c)(i);
- 295 (iv) a felony conviction described in Subsection 41-6a-501(2); or
- 296 (v) an offense, or a combination of offenses, that require registration as a sex offender, kidnap offender,
or child abuse offender under Title 53, Chapter 29, Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Registry, at the
time of sentencing or at the time of the application for the certificate of eligibility;
- 300 (b) there is a criminal proceeding for a misdemeanor or felony offense pending against the petitioner,
unless the criminal proceeding is for a traffic offense;
- 302 (c) there is a plea in abeyance for a misdemeanor or felony offense pending against the petitioner,
unless the plea in abeyance is for a traffic offense;
- 304 (d) the petitioner is currently incarcerated, on parole, or on probation, unless the petitioner is on
probation or parole for an infraction, a traffic offense, or a minor regulatory offense;
- 307 (e) the petitioner intentionally or knowingly provides false or misleading information on the application
for a certificate of eligibility;
- 309 (f) there is a civil protective order, a criminal protective order, or a criminal stalking injunction against
the petitioner that is in effect; or
- 311 (g) the bureau determines that the petitioner's criminal history makes the petitioner ineligible for a
certificate of eligibility under Subsection (4) or (5).

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

- 313 (3) Subsection (2)(a) does not apply to a conviction for a qualifying sexual offense, as defined in
Section 76-3-209, if, at the time of the offense, a petitioner who committed the offense was at least
14 years old but under 18 years old, unless the petitioner was convicted by a district court as an
adult in accordance with Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 5, Minor Tried as an Adult.
- 318 (4) Subject to Subsections (6), (7), and (8), a petitioner is not eligible to receive a certificate of
eligibility if, at the time the petitioner seeks the certificate of eligibility, the bureau determines that
the petitioner's criminal history, including previously expunged convictions, contains any of the
following:
- 322 (a) two or more felony convictions other than for drug possession offenses, each of which is contained
in a separate criminal episode;
- 324 (b) any combination of three or more convictions other than for drug possession offenses that include
two class A misdemeanor convictions, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode;
- 327 (c) any combination of four or more convictions other than for drug possession offenses that include
three class B misdemeanor convictions, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode; or
- 330 (d) five or more convictions other than for drug possession offenses of any degree whether
misdemeanor or felony, each of which is contained in a separate criminal episode.
- 333 (5) Subject to Subsections (7) and (8), a petitioner is not eligible to receive a certificate of eligibility
if, at the time the petitioner seeks the certificate of eligibility, the bureau determines that the
petitioner's criminal history, including previously expunged convictions, contains any of the
following:
- 337 (a) three or more felony convictions for drug possession offenses, each of which is contained in a
separate criminal episode; or
- 339 (b) any combination of five or more convictions for drug possession offenses, each of which is
contained in a separate criminal episode.
- 341 (6) If the petitioner's criminal history contains convictions for both a drug possession offense and a non-
drug possession offense arising from the same criminal episode, the bureau shall count that criminal
episode as a conviction under Subsection (4) if any non-drug possession offense in that episode:
- 345 (a) is a felony or class A misdemeanor; or
- 346 (b) has the same or a longer waiting period under Subsection (1)(c) than any drug possession offense in
that episode.

348

HB0110S02 compared with HB0110S05

(7) Except as provided in Subsection (8), if at least 10 years have passed after the day on which the petitioner was convicted or released from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever occurred last, for all convictions:

(a) each numerical eligibility limit under Subsections (4)(a) and (b) shall be increased by one; and
(b) each numerical eligibility limit under Subsections (4)(c) and (d) is not applicable if the highest level of convicted offense in the criminal episode is:

(i) a class B misdemeanor;

(ii) a class C misdemeanor;

(iii) a drug possession offense if none of the non-drug possession offenses in the criminal episode are a felony or a class A misdemeanor; or

(iv) an infraction.

(8) When determining whether a petitioner is eligible for a certificate of eligibility under Subsection (4), (5), or (7), the bureau may not consider a petitioner's pending case or prior conviction for:

(a) an infraction;

(b) a traffic offense;

(c) a minor regulatory offense; or

(d) a clean slate eligible case that was automatically expunged.

(9) If the petitioner received a pardon before May 14, 2013, from the Board of Pardons and Parole, the petitioner is entitled to an expungement order for all pardoned crimes in accordance with Section 77-27-5.1.

Section 5. **Repealer.**

This Bill Repeals:

This bill repeals:

Section 77-27-31, **Short title.**

Section 6. **Effective date.**

Effective Date.

This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.

2-25-26 4:06 PM