

Post-Conviction Offense Amendments

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Stephanie Pitcher

House Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill amends provisions related to the reduction of the degree of an offense for a conviction.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ provides that a court may enter a judgment of conviction for a lower degree of offense than established by statute if a defendant, after sentencing, provides substantial assistance in the criminal investigation, arrest, or prosecution of another individual; and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

76-3-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapters 51, 173, 208, and 291

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

Section 1. Section **76-3-402** is amended to read:

76-3-402 . Conviction of lower degree of offense -- Procedure and limitations.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Lower degree of offense" includes an offense for which:

(i) a statutory enhancement is charged in the information or indictment that would increase either the maximum or the minimum sentence; and

(ii) the court removes the statutory enhancement in accordance with this section.

(b) "Minor regulatory offense" means the same as that term is defined in Section

77-40a-101.

31 (c)(i) "Rehabilitation program" means a program designed to reduce criminogenic
32 and recidivism risks.

33 (ii) "Rehabilitation program" includes:

34 (A) a domestic violence treatment program, as that term is defined in Section
35 26B-2-101;

36 (B) a residential vocational or life skills program, as that term is defined in
37 Section 13-53-102;

38 (C) a substance abuse treatment program, as that term is defined in Section
39 26B-2-101;

40 (D) a substance use disorder treatment program, as that term is defined in Section
41 26B-2-101;

42 (E) a youth program, as that term is defined in Section 26B-2-101;

43 (F) a program that meets the standards established by the Department of
44 Corrections under Section 64-13-25;

45 (G) a drug court, a veterans court, or a mental health court certified by the Judicial
46 Council; or

47 (H) a program that is substantially similar to a program described in Subsections
48 (1)(c)(ii)(A) through (G).

49 (d) "Serious offense" means a felony or misdemeanor offense that is not a minor
50 regulatory offense or a traffic offense.

51 (e) "Traffic offense" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-40a-101.

52 (f)(i) [Except as provided in Subsection (1)(f)(ii), "violent felony" means] "Violent
53 felony" means, except as provided in Subsection (1)(f)(ii), the same as that term is
54 defined in Section 76-3-203.5.

55 (ii) "Violent felony" does not include an offense, or any attempt, solicitation, or
56 conspiracy to commit an offense, for:

57 (A) the purchase or possession of a dangerous weapon or firearm by a restricted
58 person under Section 76-11-305 or 76-11-306;

59 (B) unlawful conduct involving an explosive, chemical, or incendiary device
60 under Subsection 76-15-210(2)(a); or

61 (C) unlawful conduct involving an explosive, chemical, or incendiary part under
62 Section 76-15-211.

63 (2) The court may enter a judgment of conviction for a lower degree of offense than
64 established by statute and impose a sentence at the time of sentencing for the lower

65 degree of offense if the court:

66 (a) takes into account:

67 (i) the nature and circumstances of the offense of which the defendant was found
68 guilty; and

69 (ii) the history and character of the defendant;

70 (b) gives any victim present at the sentencing and the prosecuting attorney an
71 opportunity to be heard; and

72 (c) concludes that the degree of offense established by statute would be unduly harsh to
73 record as a conviction on the record for the defendant.

74 (3) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney or the defendant, the court may enter a
75 judgment of conviction for a lower degree of offense than established by statute:

76 (a) after the defendant is successfully discharged from probation or parole for the
77 conviction; and

78 (b) if the court finds, in accordance with Subsection (8), that entering a judgment of
79 conviction for a lower degree of offense is in the interest of justice [~~in accordance~~
80 with Subsection (7)].

81 (4) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney or the defendant, the court may enter a
82 judgment of conviction for a lower degree of offense than established by statute if:

83 (a) the defendant's probation or parole for the conviction did not result in a successful
84 discharge but the defendant is successfully discharged from probation or parole for a
85 subsequent conviction of an offense;

86 (b)(i) at least five years have passed after the day on which the defendant is sentenced
87 for the subsequent conviction; or

88 (ii) at least three years have passed after the day on which the defendant is sentenced
89 for the subsequent conviction and the prosecuting attorney consents to the
90 reduction;

91 (c) the defendant is not convicted of a serious offense during the time period described
92 in Subsection (4)(b);

93 (d) there are no criminal proceedings pending against the defendant;

94 (e) the defendant is not on probation, on parole, or currently incarcerated for any other
95 offense;

96 (f) if the offense for which the reduction is sought is a violent felony, the prosecuting
97 attorney consents to the reduction; and

98 (g) the court finds, in accordance with Subsection (8), that entering a judgment of

99 conviction for a lower degree of offense is in the interest of justice[~~in accordance~~
100 ~~with Subsection (7)~~].

101 (5) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney or the defendant, the court may enter a
102 judgment of conviction for a lower degree of offense than established by statute if:
103 (a) the defendant's probation or parole for the conviction did not result in a successful
104 discharge but the defendant is successfully discharged from a rehabilitation program;
105 (b) at least three years have passed after the day on which the defendant is successfully
106 discharged from the rehabilitation program;
107 (c) the defendant is not convicted of a serious offense during the time period described
108 in Subsection (5)(b);
109 (d) there are no criminal proceedings pending against the defendant;
110 (e) the defendant is not on probation, on parole, or currently incarcerated for any other
111 offense;
112 (f) if the offense for which the reduction is sought is a violent felony, the prosecuting
113 attorney consents to the reduction; and
114 (g) the court finds, in accordance with Subsection (8), that entering a judgment of
115 conviction for a lower degree of offense is in the interest of justice[~~in accordance~~
116 ~~with Subsection (7)~~].

117 (6) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney or the defendant, the court may enter a
118 judgment of conviction for a lower degree of offense than established by statute if:
119 (a) at least five years have passed after the day on which the defendant's probation or
120 parole for the conviction did not result in a successful discharge;
121 (b) the defendant is not convicted of a serious offense during the time period described
122 in Subsection (6)(a);
123 (c) there are no criminal proceedings pending against the defendant;
124 (d) the defendant is not on probation, on parole, or currently incarcerated for any other
125 offense;
126 (e) if the offense for which the reduction is sought is a violent felony, the prosecuting
127 attorney consents to the reduction; and
128 (f) the court finds, in accordance with Subsection (8), that entering a judgment of
129 conviction for a lower degree of offense is in the interest of justice[~~in accordance~~
130 ~~with Subsection (7)~~].

131 (7)(a) Upon a motion from the prosecuting attorney or the defendant, the court may
132 enter a judgment of conviction for a lower degree of offense than established by

133 statute if:

134 (i) the defendant, after sentencing, provides substantial assistance in the criminal
135 investigation, arrest, or prosecution of another individual;
136 (ii) the prosecuting attorney consents to the reduction; and
137 (iii) the court finds, in accordance with Subsection (8), that entering a judgment of
138 conviction for a lower degree of offense is in the interest of justice.

139 (b) In determining whether the defendant has provided substantial assistance under
140 Subsection (7)(a)(i), the court shall consider:

141 (i) the significance and usefulness of the defendant's assistance, taking into account
142 the prosecuting attorney's evaluation of the assistance rendered;
143 (ii) the truthfulness, completeness, and reliability of information or testimony
144 provided by the defendant;
145 (iii) the nature and extent of the defendant's assistance;
146 (iv) any injury suffered or any danger or risk of injury to the defendant or the
147 defendant's family resulting from the defendant's assistance;
148 (v) the timeliness of the defendant's assistance; and
149 (vi) any other factor the court considers relevant.

150 [(7)] (8) In determining whether entering a judgment of a conviction for a lower degree of
151 offense is in the interest of justice under Subsection (3), (4), (5), [or] (6), or (7):

152 (a) the court shall consider:

153 (i) the nature, circumstances, and severity of the offense for which a reduction is
154 sought;
155 (ii) the physical, emotional, or other harm that the defendant caused any victim of the
156 offense for which the reduction is sought; and
157 (iii) any input from a victim of the offense; and

158 (b) the court may consider:

159 (i) any special characteristics or circumstances of the defendant, including the
160 defendant's criminogenic risks and needs;
161 (ii) the defendant's criminal history;
162 (iii) the defendant's employment and community service history;
163 (iv) whether the defendant participated in a rehabilitative program and successfully
164 completed the program;
165 (v) any effect that a reduction would have on the defendant's ability to obtain or
166 reapply for a professional license from the Department of Commerce;

167 (vi) whether the level of the offense has been reduced by law after the defendant's
168 conviction;

169 (vii) any potential impact that the reduction would have on public safety; or

170 (viii) any other circumstances that are reasonably related to the defendant or the
171 offense for which the reduction is sought.

172 [§8] (9)(a) A court may only enter a judgment of conviction for a lower degree of
173 offense under Subsection (3), (4), (5), [or] (6), or (7) after:

174 (i) notice is provided to the other party;

175 (ii) reasonable efforts have been made by the prosecuting attorney to provide notice
176 to any victims; and

177 (iii) a hearing is held if a hearing is requested by either party.

178 (b) A prosecuting attorney is entitled to a hearing on a motion seeking to reduce a
179 judgment of conviction for a lower degree of offense under Subsection (3), (4), (5), [
180 or] (6), or (7).

181 (c) In a motion under Subsection (3), (4), (5), [or] (6), or (7) and at a requested hearing
182 on the motion, the moving party has the burden to provide evidence sufficient to
183 demonstrate that the requirements under Subsection (3), (4), (5), [or] (6), or (7) are
184 met.

185 (d) If a defendant files a motion under this section, the prosecuting attorney shall
186 respond to the motion within 35 days after the day on which the motion is filed with
187 the court.

188 [§9] (10) A court has jurisdiction to consider and enter a judgment of conviction for a lower
189 degree of offense under Subsection (3), (4), (5), [or] (6), or (7) regardless of whether the
190 defendant is committed to jail as a condition of probation or is sentenced to prison.

191 [§10] (11)(a) An offense may be reduced only one degree under this section, unless the
192 prosecuting attorney specifically agrees in writing or on the court record that the
193 offense may be reduced two degrees.

194 (b) An offense may not be reduced under this section by more than two degrees.

195 [§11] (12) This section does not preclude an individual from obtaining or being granted an
196 expungement of the individual's record in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 40a,
197 Expungement of Criminal Records.

198 [§12] (13) The court may not enter a judgment for a conviction for a lower degree of
199 offense under this section if:

200 (a) the reduction is specifically precluded by law; or

201 (b) any unpaid balance remains on court-ordered restitution for the offense for which the
202 reduction is sought.

203 [(13)] (14) When the court enters a judgment for a lower degree of offense under this
204 section, the actual title of the offense for which the reduction is made may not be altered.

205 [(14)] (15)(a) An individual may not obtain a reduction under this section of a conviction
206 that requires the individual to register as a sex offender, kidnap offender, or child
207 abuse offender under Section 53-29-202 until the registration requirements under
208 Title 53, Chapter 29, Sex, Kidnap, and Child Abuse Offender Registry, have expired.

209 (b) An individual required to register as a sex offender, kidnap offender, or child abuse
210 offender under Section 53-29-202 and required to register for the individual's lifetime
211 as described in Subsection 53-29-203(1)(b), may not be granted a reduction of the
212 conviction for the offense or offenses that require the individual to register as a sex
213 offender, kidnap offender, or child abuse offender.

214 **Section 2. Effective Date.**

215 This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.