

**BOARD OF PARDONS AMENDMENTS**

2020 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Eric K. Hutchings**

Senate Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill defines "deliberative process" for the Board of Pardons and Parole.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ defines "deliberative process" for the Board of Pardons and Parole.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

None

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

**77-27-1**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 412

**77-27-5**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 148

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

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

**77-27-1. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Appearance" means any opportunity to address the board, a board member, a panel, or hearing officer, including an interview.



28 (2) "Board" means the Board of Pardons and Parole.

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

32 (4) "Commission" means the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.

33 (5) "Commutation" is the change from a greater to a lesser punishment after  
34 conviction.

35 (6) "Criminal risk factors" means a person's characteristics and behaviors that:

36 (a) affect that person's risk of engaging in criminal behavior; and

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

39 (7) "Deliberative process" means the board or any number of the board's individual  
40 members together engaging in discussions, whether written or verbal, regarding a parole, a  
41 pardon, a commutation, termination of sentence, or remission of fines, fees, or restitution in an  
42 individual case.

43 (a) "Deliberative process" includes the votes, mental processes, written notes, and  
44 recommendations of individual board members and staff.

45 (b) "Deliberative process" does not include:

46 (i) a hearing where the offender is present;

47 (ii) any factual record the board is considering, including records of the offender's  
48 criminal convictions, records regarding the offender's current or previous incarceration and  
49 supervision, and records regarding the offender's physical or mental health;

50 (iii) recommendations regarding the offender's incarceration or supervision from any  
51 other individual, governmental entity, or agency;

52 (iv) testimony received by the board regarding the offender, whether written or verbal;

53 or

54 (v) the board's decision or rationale for the decision.

55 [~~7~~] (8) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.

56 [~~8~~] (9) "Expiration" occurs when the maximum sentence has run.

57 [~~9~~] (10) "Family" means persons related to the victim as a spouse, child, sibling,  
58 parent, or grandparent, or the victim's legal guardian.

59           ~~[(10)]~~ (11) "Hearing" means an appearance before the board, a panel, a board member  
60 or hearing examiner, at which an offender or inmate is afforded an opportunity to be present  
61 and address the board, and encompasses the term "full hearing."

62           ~~[(11)]~~ (12) "Location," in reference to a hearing, means the physical location at which  
63 the board, a panel, a board member, or a hearing examiner is conducting the hearing, regardless  
64 of the location of any person participating by electronic means.

65           ~~[(12)]~~ (13) "Open session" means any hearing before the board, a panel, a board  
66 member, or a hearing examiner which is open to the public, regardless of the location of any  
67 person participating by electronic means.

68           ~~[(13)]~~ (14) "Panel" means members of the board assigned by the chairperson to a  
69 particular case.

70           ~~[(14)]~~ (15) "Pardon" is an act of grace that forgives a criminal conviction and restores  
71 the rights and privileges forfeited by or because of the criminal conviction. A pardon releases  
72 an offender from the entire punishment prescribed for a criminal offense and from disabilities  
73 that are a consequence of the criminal conviction. A pardon reinstates any civil rights lost as a  
74 consequence of conviction or punishment for a criminal offense.

75           ~~[(15)]~~ (16) "Parole" is a release from imprisonment on prescribed conditions which, if  
76 satisfactorily performed by the parolee, enables the parolee to obtain a termination of his  
77 sentence.

78           ~~[(16)]~~ (17) "Probation" is an act of grace by the court suspending the imposition or  
79 execution of a convicted offender's sentence upon prescribed conditions.

80           ~~[(17)]~~ (18) "Reprieve or respite" is the temporary suspension of the execution of the  
81 sentence.

82           ~~[(18)]~~ (19) "Termination" is the act of discharging from parole or concluding the  
83 sentence of imprisonment prior to the expiration of the sentence.

84           ~~[(19)]~~ (20) "Victim" means:

85           (a) a person against whom the defendant committed a felony or class A misdemeanor  
86 offense, and regarding which offense a hearing is held under this chapter; or

87           (b) the victim's family, if the victim is deceased as a result of the offense for which a  
88 hearing is held under this chapter.

89           Section 2. Section **77-27-5** is amended to read:

90 **77-27-5. Board of Pardons and Parole authority.**

91 (1) (a) The Board of Pardons and Parole shall determine by majority decision when and  
92 under what conditions any convictions, except for treason or impeachment, may be pardoned or  
93 commuted, subject to this chapter and other laws of the state.

94 (b) The Board of Pardons and Parole shall determine by majority decision when and  
95 under what conditions, subject to this chapter and other laws of the state, individuals  
96 committed to serve sentences at penal or correctional facilities that are under the jurisdiction of  
97 the Department of Corrections, except treason or impeachment convictions or as otherwise  
98 limited by law, may be released upon parole, ordered to pay restitution, or have their fines,  
99 forfeitures, or restitution remitted, or their sentences terminated.

100 (c) The board may sit together or in panels to conduct hearings. The chair shall appoint  
101 members to the panels in any combination and in accordance with rules made in accordance  
102 with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, by the board. The chair may  
103 participate on any panel and when doing so is chair of the panel. The chair of the board may  
104 designate the chair for any other panel.

105 (d) No restitution may be ordered, no fine, forfeiture, or restitution remitted, no parole,  
106 pardon, or commutation granted or sentence terminated, except after a full hearing before the  
107 board or the board's appointed examiner in open session. Any action taken under this  
108 subsection other than by a majority of the board shall be affirmed by a majority of the board.

109 (e) A commutation or pardon may be granted only after a full hearing before the board.

110 (f) The board may determine restitution as provided in Section [77-27-6](#) and Subsection  
111 [77-38a-302\(5\)\(d\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#).

112 (2) (a) In the case of any hearings, timely prior notice of the time and location of the  
113 hearing shall be given to the offender.

114 (b) The county or district attorney's office responsible for prosecution of the case, the  
115 sentencing court, and law enforcement officials responsible for the defendant's arrest and  
116 conviction shall be notified of any board hearings through the board's website.

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

120 (d) Notice to the victim or the victim's representative shall include information

121 provided in Section [77-27-9.5](#), and any related rules made by the board under that section. This  
122 information shall be provided in terms that are reasonable for the lay person to understand.

123 (3) (a) Decisions of the board in cases involving paroles, pardons, commutations or  
124 terminations of sentence, restitution, or remission of fines or forfeitures are final and are not  
125 subject to judicial review.

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

129 (c) Pursuant to Section [63G-2-103\(22\)\(b\)\(xi\)](#), records of the deliberative process are  
130 exempt from Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

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

133 (e) Nothing in this section prevents the obtaining or enforcement of a civil judgment,  
134 including restitution as provided in Section [77-27-6](#).

135 (4) This chapter may not be construed as a denial of or limitation of the governor's  
136 power to grant respite or reprieves in all cases of convictions for offenses against the state,  
137 except treason or conviction on impeachment. However, respites or reprieves may not extend  
138 beyond the next session of the Board of Pardons and Parole and the board, at that session, shall  
139 continue or terminate the respite or reprieve, or it may commute the punishment, or pardon the  
140 offense as provided. In the case of conviction for treason, the governor may suspend execution  
141 of the sentence until the case is reported to the Legislature at its next session. The Legislature  
142 shall then either pardon or commute the sentence, or direct its execution.

143 (5) In determining when, where, and under what conditions an offender serving a  
144 sentence may be paroled, pardoned, have restitution ordered, or have the offender's fines or  
145 forfeitures remitted, or the offender's sentence commuted or terminated, the board shall:

146 (a) consider whether the offender has made or is prepared to make restitution as  
147 ascertained in accordance with the standards and procedures of Section [77-38a-302](#), as a  
148 condition of any parole, pardon, remission of fines or forfeitures, or commutation or  
149 termination of sentence; and

150 (b) develop and use a list of criteria for making determinations under this Subsection  
151 (5).

152 (6) In determining whether parole may be terminated, the board shall consider:  
153 (a) the offense committed by the parolee; and  
154 (b) the parole period as provided in Section [76-3-202](#), and in accordance with Section  
155 [77-27-13](#).

156 (7) For offenders placed on parole after December 31, 2018, the board shall terminate  
157 parole in accordance with the supervision length guidelines established by the Utah Sentencing  
158 Commission under Section [63M-7-404](#), to the extent the guidelines are consistent with the  
159 requirements of the law.

160 (8) Discussions of the Board of Pardons and Parole or the board's members which  
161 pertain only to day-to-day management and operation of the board are not a meeting as defined  
162 in Section [52-4-103](#).