

**PAROLE AMENDMENTS**

2021 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Michael K. McKell**

House Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill provides that an offender convicted of a homicide may not be released on parole if the offender has not cooperated in the recovery of the victim's remains.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

prevents an offender convicted of a homicide where the victim's remains have not been recovered from being paroled unless the offender has cooperated with efforts to locate the remains.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

None

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

**77-27-9**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 72

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

Section 1. Section **77-27-9** is amended to read:

**77-27-9. Parole proceedings.**

(1) (a) The Board of Pardons and Parole may parole any offender or terminate the



28 sentence of any offender committed to a penal or correctional facility under the jurisdiction of  
29 the Department of Corrections except as provided in Subsection (2).

30 (b) The board may not release any offender before the minimum term has been served  
31 unless the board finds mitigating circumstances which justify the release and unless the board  
32 has granted a full hearing, in open session, after previous notice of the time and location of the  
33 hearing, and recorded the proceedings and decisions of the board.

34 (c) The board may not parole any offender or terminate the sentence of any offender  
35 unless the board has granted a full hearing, in open session, after previous notice of the time  
36 and location of the hearing, and recorded the proceedings and decisions of the board.

37 (d) The release of an offender shall be at the initiative of the board, which shall  
38 consider each case as the offender becomes eligible. However, a prisoner may submit the  
39 prisoner's own application, subject to the rules of the board promulgated in accordance with  
40 Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

41 (2) (a) An individual sentenced to prison prior to April 29, 1996, for a first degree  
42 felony involving child kidnapping, a violation of Section 76-5-301.1; aggravated kidnapping, a  
43 violation of Section 76-5-302; rape of a child, a violation of Section 76-5-402.1; object rape of  
44 a child, a violation of Section 76-5-402.3; sodomy upon a child, a violation of Section  
45 76-5-403.1; aggravated sexual abuse of a child, a violation of Subsection 76-5-404.1(4);  
46 aggravated sexual assault, a violation of Section 76-5-405; or a prior offense as described in  
47 Section 76-3-407, may not be eligible for release on parole by the Board of Pardons and Parole  
48 until the offender has fully completed serving the minimum mandatory sentence imposed by  
49 the court. This Subsection (2)(a) supersedes any other provision of law.

50 (b) The board may not parole any offender or commute or terminate the sentence of  
51 any offender before the offender has served the minimum term for the offense, if the offender  
52 was sentenced prior to April 29, 1996, and if:

53 (i) the offender was convicted of forcible sexual abuse, forcible sodomy, rape,  
54 aggravated assault, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, or aggravated sexual assault as defined  
55 in Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person; and

56 (ii) the victim of the offense was under 18 years [~~of age~~] old at the time the offense was  
57 committed.

58 (c) For a crime committed on or after April 29, 1996, but before January 1, 2019, the

59 board may parole any offender under Subsections (2)(b)(i) and (ii) for lifetime parole as  
60 provided in this section.

61 (d) The board may not pardon or parole any offender or commute or terminate the  
62 sentence of any offender who is sentenced to life in prison without parole except as provided in  
63 Subsection (7).

64 (e) On or after April 27, 1992, the board may commute a sentence of death only to a  
65 sentence of life in prison without parole.

66 (f) The restrictions imposed in Subsections (2)(d) and (e) apply to all cases that come  
67 before the Board of Pardons and Parole on or after April 27, 1992.

68 (g) The board may not parole any offender convicted of a homicide if:

69 (i) the remains of the victim have not been recovered; and

70 (ii) the offender has not cooperated in efforts to locate the remains.

71 (3) The board may rescind:

72 (a) an inmate's prison release date prior to the inmate being released from custody; or

73 (b) an offender's termination date from parole prior to the offender being terminated  
74 from parole.

75 (4) (a) The board may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the  
76 production of evidence, to administer oaths, and to take testimony for the purpose of any  
77 investigation by the board or any of [~~its~~] the board's members or by a designated hearing  
78 examiner in the performance of its duties.

79 (b) A person who willfully disobeys a properly served subpoena issued by the board is  
80 guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

81 (5) (a) The board may adopt rules consistent with law for [~~its~~] the board's government,  
82 meetings and hearings, the conduct of proceedings before [~~it~~] the board, the parole and pardon  
83 of offenders, the commutation and termination of sentences, and the general conditions under  
84 which parole may be granted and revoked.

85 (b) The rules shall ensure an adequate opportunity for victims to participate at hearings  
86 held under this chapter, as provided in Section [77-27-9.5](#).

87 (c) The rules may allow the board to establish reasonable and equitable time limits on  
88 the presentations by all participants in hearings held under this chapter.

89 (6) The board does not provide counseling or therapy for victims as a part of their

90 participation in any hearing under this chapter.

91           (7) The board may parole a person sentenced to life in prison without parole if the  
92 board finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person is permanently incapable of being  
93 a threat to the safety of society.