



ANNUAL REPORT 2022-2023

Utah Sentencing Commission

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SENTENCING COMMISSION OVERVIEW

Background

Utah's Sentencing Commission consists of twenty-eight statutorily delegated and appointed members representing all facets of the criminal justice system including judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, legislators, victim representatives, law enforcement, treatment specialists, corrections, parole authorities, juvenile justice representatives, citizen representatives, and others.

Statutory Charge

The sentencing commission is tasked in 63M-7-401, et seq, with:

- Drafting, publishing, updating, and maintaining:
 - Adult Sentencing, Release, and Supervision Guidelines;
 - Juvenile Disposition Guidelines;
 - Master Offense List;
 - Collateral Consequences Guide.
- Advising all three branches of government on sentencing, release, and supervision policy;
- Promoting evidence-based methods to achieve the goals of sentencing policy, including:
 - Responding to public comment;
 - Relating sentencing policy to allocated resources;
 - Reducing recidivism while promoting public safety;
 - Increasing equity in sentencing while preserving the discretion of courts and the board of pardons and parole.

The Sentencing, Release, and Supervision Guidelines are intended to help structure decision making, incorporate an evidence-based criminal justice philosophy, eliminate unwarranted disparity, and provide a tool to match resources with needs while maintaining the discretion of the sentencing, release, and supervision authorities.

2024 GUIDELINES – UPCOMING CHANGES

During the 2023 -2024 interim session, the commission studied several topics of interest to the public and policymakers. At its October 2023 meeting, the commission voted to adopt several changes to the guidelines for the coming 2024 edition. While there may be more changes prior to publication, including conforming the guidelines to any new legislation, these are some of the changes expected in 2024:

New DUI Homicide Matrix

The commission adopted a new matrix form specifically targeted to the offense of 76-5-207, Negligently Operating a Vehicle Resulting in Death (“DUI Homicide”). The new matrix recommends prison sentences ranging from **48 - 156 months** depending on the defendant’s criminal history and special aggravating factors.

For a first offense with no special aggravating factors, the recommended sentence would range from **48-80 months** (one year higher than the prior edition of the guidelines). For a defendant with any **prior DUI conviction** or **extreme impairment**, the recommended sentence would escalate to between **60-90 months**. For a defendant with **two or more prior DUI’s** or **one prior DUI and extreme impairment**, the recommended sentence would escalate to between **108 - 156 months** (the same as the recommended sentence for Manslaughter).

A copy of the new DUI Homicide Matrix is attached to this report and will be posted for public comment on the sentencing commission website.

Aggravating Factor for Causing a Death

The commission clarified that causing a death is an aggravating factor for offenses where death is not already an element of the offense. (Past versions of the guidelines included an aggravating factor for causing physical injury but did not specifically list causing death.) One example of where this new aggravating factor would apply is in cases where an individual distributes drugs that cause a death. In such a case, the aggravating factor would suggest deviating upward from the standard sentencing recommendation.

Escalated Penalty for Restricted Person Possessing Dangerous Weapons

The commission moved the offense of **2nd Degree Felony Possession, Purchase, Transfer, and Ownership of Dangerous Weapons** (76-10-103) out of the “2nd Degree Other” offense category and into its own unique category called “Specific 2nd.” Functionally, this escalates the recommended sentence for this offense by moving it one column to the left on the sentencing matrix.

(The commission enacted a similar change several years ago for the 3rd Degree Felony version of this offense.)

High Frequency Offender Modifications

The Sentencing Commission and the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) have formed a joint working group to study “high-frequency offenders,” meaning those who cycle through the justice system regularly, and identify policy proposals that would improve criminal justice interventions to better protect the public from these individuals and reduce their risk of recidivism.

The group is considering several proposals that will likely impact the sentencing guidelines, although the specific details are still under discussion. Changes being considered include placing the highest-frequency offenders in a presumptive prison category at sentencing and increasing flexibility for sentencing authorities to respond more aggressively to probation and parole violations by high-frequency offenders.

2023 GUIDELINES UPDATES AND CHANGES

The **2023 Sentencing, Release, and Supervision Guidelines** were released on April 1, 2023.

This edition of the guidelines included substantial changes, including:

- A new streamlined format organized around three phases of sentencing: **Assessment, Behavior Management, and Termination**;
- A new **Financial Offense with Serious Loss** matrix recommending prison for any financial crime with a loss amount over \$50,000, and with escalating sentences for higher loss amounts;
- New **special aggravating and mitigating factors for child sexual exploitation offenses**, recommending a prison sentence for any case where special aggravation is present;
- Expanded **probation and parole violation caps** that replace the prior system of escalating incarceration caps for each violation for with a single cap at a higher level for any violation;
- Expanded **exceptions to the probation and parole violation caps** to clarify that the sentencing authority may deviate from the caps, even for non-enumerated exceptions, by explaining its reasons on the record;
- Merging the **Supervision Length Guidelines** into the main sentencing guidelines, under the **Termination** phase, to emphasize that clear supervision terms and criteria are an integral aspect of sentencing where supervision is ordered.

In addition, the following changes were made to the Sentencing & Release Guidelines:

Sections Impacted	Pg. #	Functional Revisions	Substantive Revisions
Throughout - Supervision Tools Working Group Changes - Reformatted Introduction, Forms, Tools, Addenda	1-96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganized guidelines around three stages of sentencing: Assessment, Behavior Management, and Termination • Streamlined introduction and moved lengthier/wordier sections to Addenda • Moved Supervision Length Guidelines to “Termination” section of these guidelines • Renumbered Supervision Tools – Tool 2 became Tool 3. Tools 2A and 2B remained the same. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Assessment Overview (p. 8) – uses some language from former Addendum K <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed Addendum K • New Assessment Tool List (p.9) • New Behavior Management overview (p. 10) • New Termination Overview (p. 42) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Mandatory/Discretionary table • Removed old supervision tools: Tool 1, Tool 3 • Added new supervision tool: Tool 1

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-ordered Addenda • Updated instructions throughout to reflect substantive changes→ 	Evidence Based Supervision Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added Behavior Management Framework Tool
Behavior Management Decision Framework	10, 11, 33-34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated Behavior Management Overview and Supervision Tool Instructions to reference use of this framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created new framework for behavior management (sentencing) decisions, directing the sentencing authority to consider risk assessments, other evidence-based individual factors, and case-specific factors as part of the sentencing analysis, using the sentencing form calculus as an anchor point.
New Form 4 – Financial Offenses with Serious Loss	20-22; 28; 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renumbered other Forms and updated references throughout guidelines; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Form 4 for financial offenses with serious loss (p. 28) • New Instructions for Form 4 application (p.20-22) • New financial offense categories in Addendum B (p. 50)
Supervision Tools – HB 28 and related changes to Tools 2B, 5, and 6	37, 40, 41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated instructions to reflect substantive changes → 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tool 2B (p. 37): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moved all felony conduct (including non-person) to High severity • Changed misdemeanor “conviction” to “conduct” in High severity category • Moved 3+ violations from Medium to High severity category • Added 2+ violations to Medium category • Tool 5 (p. 40) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed lockstep incarceration caps – replaced with single cap for any violation • Tool 6 (p. 41) – clarified new language from HB 28 giving courts and BOPP discretion to go beyond caps by making findings on record
Form 2	27, first footnote		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated footnote on Attempted Aggravated Murder to clarify cases where there is not serious bodily injury would still fall into Column C, but BOPP will consider the minimum term as well. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This statute can have minimums of 5, 6, 10, or 15 years depending on whether SBI exists and whether there are mitigating factors • Prior guidelines addressed

			mitigating factor cases in this footnote but did not address cases where there is no Serious Bodily Injury
Addendum B and C updates / recodification	50 - 65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated to reflect recodification changes Checked all citations and updated outdated references Removed 20A-3,4,5 offenses – all election offenses have been consolidated at 20A-6 Moved 9-4-612 Housing Assistance Fraud to 35A-8-410 Moved DUI and Drug DUI with Injury / Death statutes in formerly in Titles 41 and 58 to new sections in Title 76 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58-37a-5, revised so that possession offenses within this statute are categorized as “possession” and other offenses are categorized as “other” (they were opposite before) 41-6a-520(8), added new felony refusal statute, categorized as “Specific 3rd” like other felony DUI offenses Added “Sex Offense” cross reference to all person offenses in Addendum B that also appear in Addendum C Added “Financial Offense” cross reference to certain financial offenses chosen by working group where loss amounts may exceed \$50K Broke out some financial offenses that by definition have losses under \$50K and categorized them as “Other” Clarified DV Crim Mischief is a “person” offense
Addendum B Instructions	50		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added language clarifying that Addendum B can be used to determine whether something counts in a specific category for criminal history points as well (consistent with Sentencing Form instructions), but directed scorer to historical versions of the guidelines for historical offenses.
Matrix Calculation Instructions	16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarified that if offense fits more than one form, the form resulting in the higher guideline calculation should be used This is current practice based on discussion in Adult Guidelines Subcommittee
Criminal History Scoring	13-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed “Information About” subheadings – to remove confusion/duplicative information. 	

Criminal History Scoring – Person or Firearm Convictions	14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarified that juvenile adjudications count as convictions in this section (current practice) • Clarified that prior sex offenses count as person offenses for this section if they involved a human victim (current practice) • Clarified that Class A Misdemeanor firearms convictions are not counted here, but should receive points under the Class A category
Criminal History Scoring – Supervision History	14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarified that prior revocations with a jail sanction or imposition of imprisonment count as revocations (current practice) • Clarified that points should be given if the current offense occurred during incarceration, since incarceration is a form of supervision (current practice)
Supervision Length Guidelines / Termination Overview	42-43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added chart reflecting mandatory vs. discretionary provisions of the supervision length guidelines, cited to current code. • Updated code citations throughout instructions 	
Form 1	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed specific 3rd for response to law enforcement to the correct charge as stated in Utah Code 	
Form 5	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarified that Form 5 should only be used for jail as an initial condition of probation or when court is imposing jail contrary to the guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed shaded cells and wording to remove any confusion about when Form 5 should be used. <p>Added midpoints to all cells for uniformity and guidance.</p>
Supervision Length Guidelines – Early Termination Requests	45-46		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated language to clarify that denials of requests submitted prior to early termination review date do not require reasons on the record • Moved “Requests Submitted Before Early Termination Date” section to follow the main section about early termination criteria. • Added “at early termination review date” to “Early Termination Review Process” instructions • Added “However, because the early-

			<p>termination dates are based on evidence of recidivism risks, the Court and the Board of Pardons and Parole need not provide reasons for denying early termination requests submitted more than 60 days prior to the Early Termination Date” to p. 46</p>
<p>Supervision Length Guidelines – Early Termination Requests</p>	<p>45-46</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated language to clarify that denials of requests submitted prior to early termination review date do not require reasons on the record • Moved “Requests Submitted Before Early Termination Date” section to follow the main section about early termination criteria. • Added “at early termination review date” to “Early Termination Review Process” instructions • Added “However, because the early-termination dates are based on evidence of recidivism risks, the Court and the Board of Pardons and Parole need not provide reasons for denying early termination requests submitted more than 60 days prior to the Early Termination Date” to p. 46

All current and previous publications of the guidelines can be found at justice.utah.gov/Sentencing or by contacting the Utah Sentencing Commission.

COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES GUIDE

In 2021, the Utah legislature passed legislation directing the sentencing commission to compile and publish a guide to all collateral consequences of criminal convictions in state code and administrative rule. The commission published the first edition of this guide in 2022.

The **Collateral Consequences Guide** includes an 18-page table listing over 1,000 collateral consequences by category (i.e. “Employment / Licensing,” “Housing,” “Civil Rights,” etc.). The table describes each consequence, indicates what types of convictions may trigger the consequence, and lists whether that consequence is mandatory or discretionary. The table can be used by defendants and their attorneys, as well as prosecutors, to better understand the impacts of a conviction prior to entering a plea agreement.

The guide also includes more detailed guidance on **special categories of collateral consequences** that impact particular groups, such as juveniles, individuals convicted of sex offenses, and individuals facing immigration consequences. The **sex offense registration guide** is particularly useful, as it summarizes a dense array of laws impacting this population that can be hard to parse for individuals unfamiliar with the system.

In 2022 and 2023, the sentencing commission provided several trainings on the collateral consequence guide to attorneys throughout the state. The commission received feedback that this guide is an informative resource that helps fill a critical information void in criminal courts.

The Collateral Consequences Guide can be found at: justice.utah.gov/sentencing.

MASTER OFFENSE LIST

The Sentencing Commission publishes annual list of all criminal offenses in the state code and their penalties. The 2023 legislative session added sixteen offenses, enhanced two offenses, expanded one offenses, reduced or narrowed three offenses, and removed no offenses.

Added offenses:

1 first degree felony;
 2 second degree felonies;
 4 third degree felonies;
 6 class A misdemeanors;
 1 class B misdemeanor;
 No Class C Misdemeanors;
 2 infraction.

Total offenses (approximate):

45 first degree felonies;
 218 second degree felonies;
 421 third degree felonies;
 459 class A misdemeanors;
 804 class B misdemeanors;
 112 class C misdemeanors;
 290 infractions

New Offenses

- **First Degree Felony**
 - 76-6-106.3(3)(a) - Destroying/Tampering with Critical Infrastructure Facility - Intentional or Knowing (HB 370)
- **Second Degree Felonies**
 - 76-6-106.3(3)(b) - Destroying/Tampering with Critical Infrastructure Facility - Recklessly (HB 370)
 - 76-5-301.2(3)(b) - Parental Kidnapping - Removing Child From State (HB 143)
- **Third Degree Felonies**
 - 76-8-515(3)(b) - Impersonate Utility Officer / Employee with Intent to Sabotage (HB 370)
 - 20A-1-604(1)(b)(iv) - Take / Carry Away / Conceal / Remove / Destroy Ballot Drop Box or Contents (HB 437)
 - 76-5-301(3)(a) - Parental Kidnapping (HB 143)
 - 76-10-1237(3) - Distributing or Purchasing a Child Sex Doll (HB 108)
- **Class A Misdemeanors**
 - 13-63-402 - Lawyer Referral Consultant Violation (SB 274)
 - 41-6a-404(8) - Unlawfully Using/Obtaining Accident Report (SB 246)
 - 76-10-1236 - Possession of a Child Sex Doll (HB 108)
 - 76-8-515(3)(a) - Impersonating Utility Officer/Employee at Critical Infrastructure Facility (HB 370)
 - 78B-7-1107(3) - Violation of a Workplace Protective Order (HB 324)

- 32B-4-505(3) - Alcoholic Beverage Control Obstruction - Removing Record (HB 247)
- **Class B Misdemeanor**
 - 76-7-332(3) - Unlawfully Prescribing Abortion-Related Drug (HB 467)
- **Class C Misdemeanor**
 - None
- **Infractions**
 - 41-6a-718 - Unlawfully Passing a Snowplow (SB 27)
 - 41-6a-904(4) - Fail to reduce Speed / make Space - Stationary Vehicle (SB 27)

Enhanced Offenses

- Third Degree Felony
 - 77-27-21.7(4)(b) - Enhanced sex offense location restriction violations from a Class A Misdemeanor to a Third Degree Felony for second and subsequent offenses (HB 99)
- Class A Misdemeanor
 - 76-6-107.5(3)(b) - Enhanced vandalism of public lands from a Class B Misdemeanor to a Class A Misdemeanor for second and subsequent violations. (HB 339)

Expanded Offense

- Third Degree Felony
 - 76-6-412(1)(b)(ii) - Expands Third Degree Felony Theft to include theft of 25+ lbs of suspect metals (HB 313)

Reduced / Narrowed Offenses

- Class B Misdemeanor
 - 65A-8-211 - Reduced penalty for burning during closed fire season from Class B Misdemeanor to Class C Misdemeanor (HB 261)
- Firearm Restriction Reductions
 - 76-10-503, Eliminated restrictions for domestic violence convictions that have been expunged, pardoned, or otherwise set aside. (HB 120)
 - 76-10-503 - Restriction period for non-violent felonies reduced to seven years. (HB 507)

Repealed Offenses - None

For more specific information, see the 2023 Master Offense List Report and 2023 Master Offense List, at: justice.utah.gov/sentencing

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The Utah Sentencing Commission is dedicated to training and educating AP&P agents, county probation agents, the Board of Pardons and Parole, judges, juvenile probation officers, Juvenile Justice case managers, law enforcement, prosecutors, and defense attorneys across the state regarding the sentencing guidelines, supervision length guidelines, and the juvenile disposition guidelines.

During 2022-2023, the Sentencing Commission has provided training to:

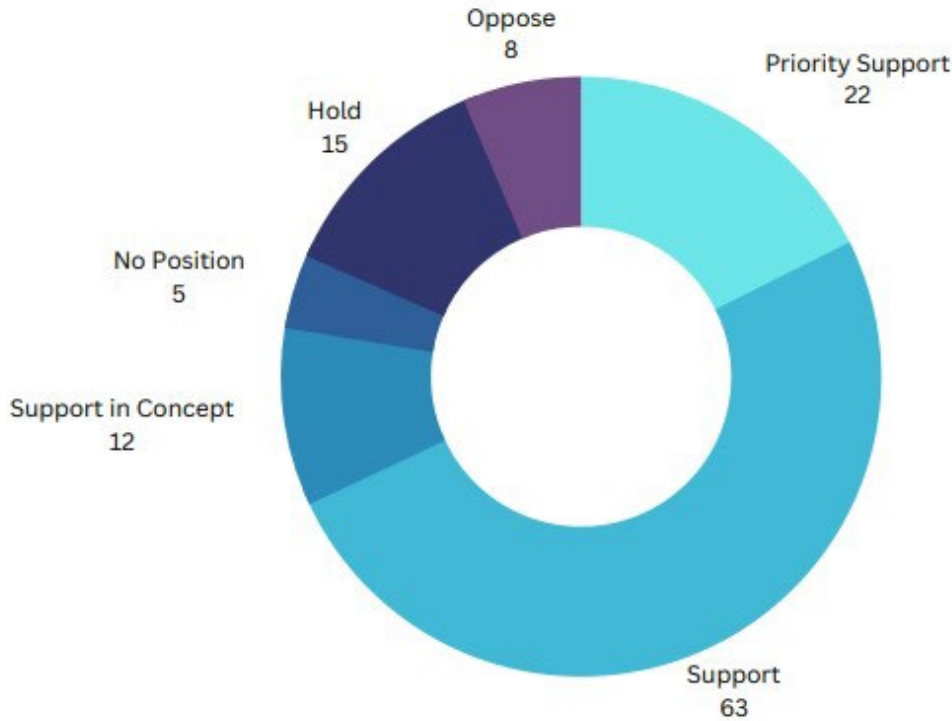
- Adult Probation & Parole PSI Investigators;
- Adult Probation & Parole PSI Academy;
- Davis County Bar;
- Weber County Bar;
- Statewide Association of Victim Advocates (SWAVO)
- Salt Lake County Pretrial and Probation Services;
- Washington County Attorney's Office;
- Utah Association of Misdemeanor Prosecutors;
- Statewide Association of Prosecutors (SWAP);
- Indigent Defense Commission;
- Utah Prisoner Advocate Network (UPAN);
- Utah Justice Court Judges;
- Utah District Court Judges;
- Utah Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel;

If you would like to schedule training on any of the guidelines, please contact the Utah Sentencing Commission at sentencingcommission@utah.gov.



2023 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

The Sentencing Commission studied, discussed, and ultimately took a position on 296 bills (including substitutes). For 171 of those bills, the commission adopted a position of “beyond scope,” meaning the bill did not fall within the sentencing commission’s statutory mandate. For the remaining 125 bills, the sentencing commission **priority supported 22 bills, supported 63 bills, supported-in-concept 12 bills, took no position on 5 bills, held on 15 bills, and opposed eight bills.**



Major Themes

Sex Offense Process Improvements

The Sentencing Commission’s sex offense subcommittee helped develop several bills targeting improvements to registry and treatment processes, which the commission ultimately supported and which were passed by the legislature:

BILL	DESCRIPTION	POSITION / OUTCOME
HB 122: Sex Offender Registry Amendments	Clarifies and streamlines sex offense registry statutes and procedures. (Developed by Sex Offense Subcommittee)	Priority Support / Passed
HB 156: Registry Administration Amendments	Transfers administration of the sex, kidnap, and child abuse offense registries from the Department of Corrections to the Department of Public Safety. (Developed by Sex Offense Subcommittee)	Priority Support / Passed

	Subcommittee)	
HB 268: Sex Offense Amendments	Creates Sex Offense Management Board to promote evidence-based processes, consistency, transparency, and effectiveness in sex offense treatment and registration policy and procedures. (Developed by Sex Offense Subcommittee)	Priority Support / Passed

Juvenile Justice

The Sentencing Commission's juvenile subcommittee helped develop and support bills that recognize the special characteristics of children in the justice process. The commission also supported measures aimed at strengthening school safety:

BILL	DESCRIPTION	POSITION / OUTCOME
HB 60: Juvenile Justice Modifications	Addresses the use of delinquency records by public and private employers. (Developed by Juvenile Subcommittee)	Priority Support / Passed
HB 61: School Safety Requirements	Requires every public and secondary school to designate a school safety specialist.	Support / Passed
HB 122: Sex Offender Registry Amendments	Clarifies that juveniles committing qualifying offenses are still required to comply with registry requirements. Also created a clearer process for juvenile registration including maintenance of a law-enforcement-only database for some juvenile registrants. (Developed by Juvenile and Sex Offense Subcommittees)	Priority Support / Passed
HB 304: Juvenile Justice Revisions	Requires a school to develop a reintegration plan for a youth alleged to have committed a violent felony/weapons offenses and makes other changes targeted to improving school safety.	Support in Concept / Passed
SB 67: Juvenile Commitment Amendments	Fixes loophole in mixed jurisdiction cases resolved partially in both juvenile and adult court, such that the sentence in adult court cannot be subverted by the juvenile sentence.	Support / Passed
SB 186: Juvenile Court Amendments	Clarifies processes for juvenile restitution determinations	Support / Passed

Justice System Process Improvements

The Sentencing Commission helped develop and ultimately supported several bills focused on improving justice system processes by strengthening stakeholder voices, clarifying and addressing gaps in procedural issues, increasing transparency, and being more responsive to public concerns:

BILL	DESCRIPTION	POSITION / OUTCOME
HB 50: Criminal Financial Obligation Amendments	Clarifies restitution determination processes, especially for high volume and misdemeanor courts. (Developed by Restitution Working Group at the request of misdemeanor prosecutors and Utah Office for Victims of Crime)	Support / Passed
HB 244: Victim Services Commission	Creates a new commission within CCJJ focused on coordinating efforts in the development and implementation of victim services.	Priority Support / Passed
HB 246: Board of Pardons & Parole Amendments	Requires Board of Pardons and Parole to prioritize public safety in its release decisions	Support / Passed
HB 317: Pretrial Release Modifications	Clarifies the exceptions for the right to bail and amends provisions regarding pretrial release.	Support / Passed
HB 352: Law Enforcement Data Amendments	Creates a standard metric for recidivism reporting by CCJJ, Board of Pardons and Parole, and Department of Corrections (Developed by Recidivism Metric Working Group)	Priority Support / Passed

Firearm Offenses

The Sentencing Commission and CCJJ formed a joint working group to study the spike in violent crimes seen during 2020 and afterwards. The group identified several policy improvements that may help target this issue, including some that related to firearms possession. The sentencing commission ultimately supported these related firearms bills:

BILL	DESCRIPTION	POSITION / OUTCOME
HB 199: Voluntary Firearm Safekeeping Amendments	Restricts returning firearms to domestic violence defendants where there is a jail release agreement or court order that would make the person restricted from possessing firearms.	Support / Passed
HB 485: Restricted Persons Amendments	Requires courts to notify defendants subject to protective orders of firearms restrictions associated with those orders.	Support / Passed

HB 507: Firearm Possession Revisions	Reduces firearm restriction period for non-violent felonies to seven years—consistent with expungement period.	Support / Passed
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Bills Creating New Offenses

One of the Sentencing Commission’s statutory mandates is to help match resources to need in the criminal sentencing. During the 2023 legislative session, the commission worked with sponsors of several bills seeking to create new offenses or expand penalties to ensure the changes were appropriately targeted to the identified issue. Through collaboration with stakeholders and policymakers, the commission ultimately supported many of these bills. Here are the positions of the commission on bills seeking to create or expand criminal offenses:

BILL	DESCRIPTION	POSITION / OUTCOME
HB 129: Prohibited Correctional Facility Items	Creates a Class A Misdemeanor for possessing a communication device in a correctional facility without permission.	Support / Passed
HB 143: Parental Kidnapping Amendments	Creates a 3 rd Degree Felony for parental kidnapping and 2 nd Degree Felony if a parent removes a child from the state.	Support / Passed
HB 254: Penalty for False Statement During Drug Arrest	Creates Class B Misdemeanor for an person arrested for a crime who falsely claims drugs were ingested before arrest.	Support / Passed
HB 313: Suspect Metal Amendments	Creates a 3 rd Degree Felony for theft of 25 pounds or more of certain suspect metals.	Support / Passed
HB 370: Utility Infrastructure Amendments	Creates a 1 st Degree Felony for damage or defacement of critical infrastructure to the point that it causes a catastrophe.	Support / Passed
SB 178: Sexual Assault Modifications	Creates a new offense for “condom stealthing”—removal of a sexual protective device after an agreement to use such a device.	Oppose / Failed

2022 - 2023 SENTENCING COMMISSION MEMBERS

Pamela L. Vickrey, Chair
Juvenile Defense Attorney,
Utah State Bar

Ryan Robinson, Vice Chair
Prosecutor
Statewide Association of Prosecutors

Representative Marsha Judkins
House of Representatives

Representative Andrew Stoddard
House of Representatives

Senator Stephanie Pitcher
Utah State Senate

Senator Daniel Thatcher
Utah State Senate

Brian Nielson / Brian Redd
Executive Director,
Utah Department of Corrections

Brett Peterson
Director, Utah Juvenile Justice Services

Tom Ross
Executive Director,
Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

Carrie Cochran / Scott Stephenson
Chair, Utah Board of Pardons and Parole

Rick Westmoreland / Dennis Martinez
Chair, Utah Youth Parole Authority

Judge Ryan Tenney
Utah Court of Appeals

Judge Camille Neider
District Court Judge, Second District

John Mejia
Civil Liberties Representative, ACLU

Judge Vernice Trease
District Court Judge, Third District

Judge Brody Keisel
Juvenile Court Judge, Sixth District

Judge Sharon Sipes
Juvenile Court Judge, Second District

Skye Lazaro
Defense Attorney, Utah State Bar

Rich Mauro
Director, Salt Lake Legal Defenders

Craig Barlow
Utah Attorney General's Office

Rob Van Dyke
Juvenile Prosecutor
State Wide Association of Prosecutors

Michael Smith
Utah Sheriff's Association

Chief Craig S. Black
Utah Chiefs of Police Association

Rebecca Brown
Adult Treatment Provider, DHHS

Christina Zidow
Juvenile Treatment Provider, Odyssey House

MayKela Cox
Citizen Representative

John Kwarm / Beatriz Herrera
Equity and Inclusion Representative

Liliana Olvera-Arbon
Victim Representative

