

**UPDATED SUMMARY  
HOUSE BILL 15-1122**

**First Regular Session - Seventieth Colorado General Assembly**

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*This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house. It does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. This summary reflects only the main points of the legislation.*

An inmate is ineligible for parole if the inmate:

- ! Has been convicted of a class 1 code of penal discipline violation within the 12 months preceding his or her next ordinarily scheduled parole hearing; *or*
- ! Has, within the 12 months preceding his or her next ordinarily scheduled parole hearing, declined in writing to participate in programs that have been recommended and made available to him or her. ~~or~~
- ~~! Has a statutory discharge date or mandatory release date within 6 months following his or her ordinarily scheduled parole hearing.~~

If 2 schedules with different parole application hearing dates apply to the same inmate, the state board of parole (board) shall give effect to the schedule that includes the later parole application hearing date.

*The board may conduct a parole release review in lieu of a hearing, without the presence of the inmate, if the inmate has a statutory discharge date or mandatory release date within 6 months following his or her ordinarily scheduled parole hearing.*

~~If the board revokes a parolee's parole upon the request of the parolee, the board may revoke such parole for a period of time up to, and including, the remainder of the parolee's sentence. If the board grants a parolee's request to revoke his or her parole, the board may take one of several options regarding custody of the parolee.~~

Under current law, the board must hold parole revocation hearings for parolees who are arrested for certain serious offenses unless a board member is advised that a criminal charge is still pending and no technical violations are alleged. The bill eliminates this condition concerning the allegation of technical violations.

The bill clarifies that:

- ! If an inmate applying for parole was convicted of any class 3 sexual offense, a habitual criminal offense, or any offense requiring the inmate's designation as a sex offender, the board need only reconsider granting parole to such inmate once every 3 years; and
- ! If an inmate applying for parole was convicted of a class 1 or class 2 felony that constitutes a crime of violence, the board need only reconsider granting parole to such inmate once every 5 years.

The bill makes conforming amendments.

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Legal Services.