SENATE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

2017 Regular Session

Amendments proposed by Senate Committee on Judiciary C to Engrossed House Bill No. 83 by Representative Marino

1 AMENDMENT NO. 1

- 2 On page 1, line 3, after "833(A) and (C)," delete "and" and insert "893(A) and (B)," and after
- 3 "900(A)(introductory paragraph)," delete the remainder of the line and insert "and (A)(5) and
- 4 (6), (B), and (C), and 903.1, R.S. 13:5304(B)(10)(b), and R.S. 15:571.3(B) and (D),
- 5 574.2(C)(1) and (2) and (D)(1), (6)(introductory paragraph), (8)(a), and (9), 574.4(A)(1),
- 6 (B)(1) and (C)(2), 574.4.1(A)(1), 574.6, 574.7(B)(1)(introductory paragraph) and (C),
- 7 574.9(D), (E), (F) and (G), 574.20, and 828(B) and (C), and to enact"

8 AMENDMENT NO. 2

- 9 On page 1, line 4, after "556.1(F), delete the remainder of the line and insert "562, 893(G),
- 10 895.6, 895.7 and 899.2, and R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), 574.4(F), 574.7(D), 574.9(H), 827(A)(7)
- and 828(D), and to repeal Code of Criminal Procedure Article 900(A)(7), relative to criminal
- 12 justice;

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13 AMENDMENT NO. 3

On page 1, at the beginning of line 5, delete "of the defendant,"

15 AMENDMENT NO. 4

On page 1, line 10, after "signatures;" insert the following:

"to provide for alternatives to incarceration; to provide for release from incarceration and from supervision; to provide for felony probation and parole; to provide for suspension and deferral of sentence; to provide for the term of probation and of parole; to provide for extended probation periods; to provide for discharge credits for felony probation and for parole; to provide for the earning of discharge credits; to provide for the regulation of number of credits earned; to provide for methods to rescind credits; to provide for notice; to provide for the satisfaction of sentences; to provide for discharge from probation and from parole; to provide for administrative sanctions; to provide for technical violations of probation and of parole; to authorize use of administrative sanctions; to provide for a system of administrative rewards; to provide for probation and for parole revocation; to provide for sentences imposed for technical violations of probation and of parole; to provide for credit for time served; to provide for the substance abuse probation program; to provide for diminution of sentence; to provide for good time; to provide for earning rates for good time; to provide for the committee on parole; to provide for meetings of the committee on parole; to provide for voting; to provide for administrative parole; to provide for notice to victims; to provide for notice for victim's spouse or next of kin; to provide for parole eligibility; to provide for parole eligibility for offenders serving a life sentence; to provide for parole hearings; to provide for conditions of parole; to provide for custody and supervision of parolees; to provide for modification of parole; to provide for suspension of probation and of parole; to provide for return to custody hearings; to provide for detainers; to provide for enforceability of detainers; to provide for medical parole; to authorize medical treatment furloughs; to provide for the terms of medical parole and medical treatment furlough; to provide for revocation of medical parole or medical treatment furlough for improved health; to provide for written case plans; to provide for classification and treatment programs; to provide for credit for participation in certain programs; to provide relative to good time for offenders sentenced as habitual offenders; to provide for rulemaking; to provide for record collection; to provide for maintenance of records; to provide for effective dates;"

1 AMENDMENT NO. 5

- 2 On page 1, line 13, after "833(A) and (C)," delete the remainder of the line and insert
- 3 "893(A) and (B), 900(A)(introductory paragraph) and (A)5 and (6), (B), and (C), and 903.1
- 4 are hereby amended and"

5 AMENDMENT NO. 6

- 6 On page 1, line 14, after "556.1(F)," delete the remainder of the line and insert "562, 893(G),
- 7 895.6, 895.7, and 899.2 are hereby"

8 AMENDMENT NO. 7

9 On page 3, line 10, after "consent" insert "and the consent of the district attorney"

10 AMENDMENT NO. 8

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On page 6, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

"Art. 893. Suspension and deferral of sentence and probation in felony cases

A.(1) When it appears that the best interest of the public and of the defendant will be served, the court, after a first, or second, or third conviction of a noncapital felony, may suspend, in whole or in part, the imposition or execution of either or both sentences, where suspension is allowed under the law, and in either or both cases place the defendant on probation under the supervision of the division of probation and parole. The court shall not suspend the sentence of a second or third conviction of R.S. 14:73.5. Except as provided in Paragraph G of this Article, the period of probation shall be specified and shall not be more than three years.

- (2) The court shall not suspend the sentence of a conviction for an offense that is designated in the court minutes as a crime of violence pursuant to Article 890.3, except a first conviction for an offense with a maximum prison sentence of ten years or less that was not committed against a family member, household member, or dating partner, or of a second or third conviction if the second or third conviction is for a violation of R.S. 14:73.5, 81.1, or 81.2. The period of probation shall be specified and shall not be less than one year nor more than five years.
- (3) The suspended sentence shall be regarded as a sentence for the purpose of granting or denying a new trial or appeal.
- (4) Supervised release as provided for by Chapter 3-E of Title 15 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 shall not be considered probation and shall not be limited by the five-year or three-year periods for probation provided for by the provisions of this Paragraph.
- B.(1)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when it appears that the best interest of the public and of the defendant will be served, the court, after a fourth conviction of operating a vehicle while intoxicated pursuant to R.S. 14:98, The court may suspend, in whole or in part, the imposition or execution of the sentence when the defendant was not offered such alternatives prior to his fourth conviction of operating a vehicle while intoxicated and the following conditions exist:
 - (i) The sentence is for a third conviction of any of the following:
- (aa) A noncapital felony for which a defendant could have his sentence suspended under Paragraph A of this Article had the conviction been for a first or second offense.
 - (bb) A violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.
- (cc) A third conviction of operating a vehicle while intoxicated in violation of R.S. 14:98.
- (ii) It appears that suspending the sentence is in the best interest of the public and the defendant.
 - (iii)(a) The district attorney consents to the suspension of the sentence.
- (iv)(b) The court orders the defendant to do any of the following:
- (aa)(i) Enter and complete a program provided by the drug division of the district court pursuant to R.S. 13:5301 et seq. When a case is assigned to the drug

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division probation program pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 13:5301 et seq., with the consent of the district attorney, the court may place the defendant on probation for a period of not more than eight years if the court determines that successful completion of the program may require that period of probation to exceed the fiveyear limit. If necessary to assure successful completion of the drug division probation program, the court may extend the duration of the probation period. The period of probation as initially fixed or as extended shall not exceed eight years.

(bb)(ii) Enter and complete an established driving while intoxicated court or sobriety court program, as agreed upon by the trial court and the district attorney. When a case is assigned to an established driving while intoxicated court or sobriety court program, with the consent of the district attorney, the court may place the defendant on probation for a period of not more than eight years if the court determines that successful completion of the program may require that period of probation to exceed the five-year limit. If necessary to assure successful completion of the drug division probation program, the court may extend the duration of the probation period. The period of probation as initially fixed or as extended shall not exceed eight years.

(cc)(iii) Reside for a minimum period of one year in a facility which conforms to the Judicial Agency Referral Residential Facility Regulatory Act, R.S. 40:2852.

(dd)(iv) Enter and complete the Swift and Certain Probation Pilot Program established pursuant to R.S. 13:5371 et seq. When a case is assigned to this pilot program, with the consent of the district attorney, the court may place the defendant on probation for a period of not less than one year and not more than eight years if the court determines that successful completion of the program may require that period of probation to exceed the five-year limit. If necessary to ensure successful completion of the program, the court may extend the duration of the probation period. The period of probation as initially fixed or as extended shall not exceed

(b)(2)When suspension is allowed under this Paragraph, the defendant shall be placed on probation under the supervision of the division of probation and parole. The period of probation shall be specified and shall not be less than two years nor more than five three years, except as provided in Subitems (a)(iv)(aa), (bb), and (dd) of this Subparagraph Paragraph G of this Article. The suspended sentence shall be regarded as a sentence for the purpose of granting or denying a new trial or appeal.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, the sentencing alternatives available in Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph, shall be made available to offenders convicted of a fourth offense violation of operating a vehicle while intoxicated pursuant to R.S. 14:98, only if the offender had not been offered such alternatives prior to his fourth conviction of operating a vehicle while intoxicated.

G. If the court, with the consent of the district attorney, orders a defendant, upon a third conviction or fourth felony conviction, to enter and complete a program provided by the drug division of the district court pursuant to R.S. 13:5301, an established driving while intoxicated court or sobriety court program, or the Swift and Certain Probation Pilot Program established pursuant to R.S. 13:5371, the court may place the defendant on probation for a period of not more than eight years if the court determines that successful completion of the program may require that period of probation to exceed the three-year limit. The court may not extend the duration of the probation period solely due to unpaid fees and fines. The period of probation as initially fixed or as extended shall not exceed eight years.

Art. 895.6. Discharge credits; probation

A.(1) Every defendant on felony probation pursuant to Article 895 for an offense other than a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 shall earn discharge credits for compliance with the terms and conditions of probation supervision to reduce the term of supervision. A defendant shall earn credits equal to thirty days for every calendar month of compliance with the terms and conditions of his probation. A defendant shall not receive credits for any partial calendar month of felony probation.

- (2) Notwithstanding Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph and any other law to the contrary, discharge credits may not be earned in conjunction with any other credits received toward a defendant's term of probation. If a defendant receives credit toward his term of probation for any other reason, he shall not receive discharge credits for that period of time.
- B. If the chief probation and parole officer, upon recommendation by a probation officer, has reasonable cause to believe that a defendant on felony probation has not been compliant with the conditions of his probation in a given calendar month, he shall notify the sentencing judge within five business days of learning of the incident of noncompliance. If, within five business days of receiving the notification, the judge does not make a ruling to the contrary, thirty days of earned discharge credits will be rescinded from the defendant. Credits may only be rescinded for a month in which the defendant is found not to be in compliance.
- C. The Department of Corrections shall develop written policies and procedures for the implementation of earned discharge credits for defendants on felony probation supervision provided for by the provisions of this Article. The policies and procedures shall include but not be limited to written guidelines regarding the process to earn discharge credits and the application of the credits toward the reduction of the term of supervision. The Department of Corrections shall also collect data on the implementation of earned discharge credits, including the names of defendants that earned credits, how many credits are applied to each defendant, and reductions to supervision periods at the time of discharge.
- D. The Department of Corrections shall maintain a record of credits earned by each defendant under this Article. Every six months from the date the defendant is placed on probation, the department shall notify the defendant of the current earned compliance discharge date for the defendant's term of supervision and the overall sentence of the defendant.
- E. The Department of Corrections shall notify the court no less than sixty days prior to the expected discharge date. Nothing in this Article shall prohibit the department from requesting that the court terminate the probation supervision prior to the discharge date.
- F. When a defendant's total probation is satisfied through a combination of time served on felony probation and earned discharge credits, the court shall order the termination of the probation of the defendant.
- G. For purposes of this Article, "calendar month of compliance" shall be defined as any one of the twelve periods of time in which the calendar is divided in which none of the following occur:
 - (1) A violation report is submitted by a probation officer.
- (2) An administrative sanction is issued by a probation officer pursuant to Article 899.1.
 - (3) A defendant absconds from supervision in any of the following ways:
 - (a) Fails to report within five business days after release from custody.
- (b) Fails to report, as ordered by the court or directed by the probation officer, for a scheduled meeting with a probation officer, and fails to make contact with a probation officer within thirty days of the missed meeting.
- (c) The defendant serves a term of imprisonment pursuant to Article 900. Art. 895.7. Discharge credits; parole
- A.(1) Every defendant on parole pursuant to R.S. 15:574.4.2 for an offense other than a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 shall earn discharge credits for compliance with the terms and conditions of parole supervision to reduce the term of supervision. A defendant shall earn credits equal to thirty days for every calendar month of compliance with the terms and conditions of his parole supervision. A defendant shall not receive credits for any partial calendar month of parole.
- (2) Notwithstanding Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph and any provision of law to the contrary, discharge credits may not be earned in conjunction with any other credits toward a defendant's term of parole. If a defendant receives credit toward his term of parole for any other reason, he shall not receive discharge credits for that period of time.
- B. If the chief probation and parole officer, upon recommendation by a parole officer, has reasonable cause to believe that a defendant on parole has not been

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compliant with the conditions of his parole in a given calendar month, he shall notify the committee on parole within five business days of learning of the incident of noncompliance. If, within five business days of receiving the notification, the committee on parole does not make a ruling to the contrary, thirty days of earned discharge credits shall be rescinded from the defendant. Credits may only be rescinded for a month in which the defendant is found not to be in compliance.

- C. The Department of Corrections shall develop written policies and procedures for the implementation of earned discharge credits for defendants on parole supervision provided for by the provisions of this Article. The policies and procedures shall include but not be limited to written guidelines regarding the process to earn discharge credits and the application of the credits toward the reduction of the term of supervision. The Department of Corrections shall also collect data on the implementation of earned discharge credits, including the names of defendants that earned credits, how many credits are applied to each defendant, and reductions to supervision periods at the time of discharge.
- D. The Department of Corrections shall maintain a record of credits earned by each defendant under this Article. Every six months from the date the defendant is released on parole, the department shall notify the defendant of the current earned compliance discharge date for the defendant's term of supervision and the overall sentence of the defendant.
- E. The Department of Corrections shall notify the committee on parole no less than sixty days prior to the expected discharge date. Nothing in this Article shall prohibit the department from requesting that the committee on parole terminate parole supervision prior to the termination date.
- F. When a defendant's total sentence is satisfied through a combination of time served on parole and earned discharge credits, the Department of Corrections, without order by the committee, shall discharge the defendant.
- G. For purposes of this Article, "calendar month of compliance" shall be defined as any one of the twelve periods of time in which the calendar is divided in which none of the following occur:
 - (1) A violation report is submitted by a parole officer.
- (2) An administrative sanction is issued by a parole officer pursuant to R.S. 15:574.7.
 - (3) A defendant absconds from supervision in any of the following ways:
 - (a) Fails to report within five business days after release from custody.
- (b) Fails to report, as ordered by the committee on parole or directed by the parole officer, for a scheduled meeting with a parole officer, and fails to make contact with a parole officer within thirty days of the missed meeting.
 - (c) The defendant serves a term of imprisonment pursuant to R.S. 15:574.9.

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Art. 899.2. Administrative sanctions for technical violations; offenses other than crimes of violence or sex offenses

- A. Each time a defendant on probation for a crime other than a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541(24) violates a condition of his probation, a probation agency is authorized to use administrative sanctions to address a technical violation committed by a defendant when all of the following occur:
- (1) The defendant, after receiving written notification of the right to a hearing before a court and the right to counsel provides a written waiver of a probation violation hearing.
- (2) The defendant admits to the violation or affirmatively chooses not to contest the violation alleged in the probation violation report.
- (3) The defendant consents to the imposition of administrative sanctions by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
- B. The department shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this Article to establish the following:
- (1)(a) A system of structured, administrative sanctions which shall be imposed for technical violations of probation and which shall take into consideration the following factors:
 - (i) The severity of the violation behavior.
 - (ii) The prior violation history.

1	(iii) The severity of the underlying criminal conviction.
2	(iv) The criminal history of the probationer.
3	(v) Any special circumstances, characteristics, or resources of the
4	probationer.
5	(vi) Protection of the community.
6	(vii) Deterrence.
7	(viii) The availability of appropriate local sanctions, including but not limited
8	to jail, treatment, community service work, house arrest, electronic surveillance,
9	restitution centers, work release centers, day reporting centers, or other local
10	sanctions.
11	(b) Incarceration shall not be used for the first or second lowest-level
12	violations, including but not limited to a first positive drug test; association with
13	known felons or persons involved in criminal activity; changing residence without
14	permission, failure to initially report as required; failure to pay restitution up to three
15	months; failure to report as instructed; travel without permission; and unemployment
16	and failure to seek employment within ninety days.
17	(c) Incarceration shall not be used for first or second violations of alcohol use
18	or admission, except for defendants convicted of operating a vehicle while
19	intoxicated pursuant to R.S. 14:98; defendants convicted of domestic abuse battery
20	pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3 committed by one family member, household member, or
21	dating partner against another; or defendants convicted of violation of a protective
22	order pursuant to R.S. 14:79 committed by one family member, household member,
23	or dating partner against another.
24	(2) Procedures to provide a probationer with written notice of the right to a
25	probation violation hearing to determine whether the probationer violated the
26	conditions of probation alleged in the violation report and the right to be represented
27	by counsel at state expense at that hearing if financially eligible.
28	(3) Procedures for a probationer to provide written waiver of the right to a
29	probation violation hearing, to admit to the violation or affirmatively choose not to
30	contest the violation alleged in the probation violation report, and to consent to the
31	imposition of administrative sanctions by the department.
32	(4) The level and type of sanctions that may be imposed by probation officers
33	and other supervisory personnel.
34	(5) The level and type of violation behavior that warrants a recommendation
35	to the court that probation be revoked.
36	(6) Procedures notifying the probationer, the district attorney, the defense
37	counsel of record, and the court of probation of a violation admitted by the
38	probationer and the administrative sanctions imposed.
39	(7) Such other policies and procedures as are necessary to implement the
40	provisions of this Article and to provide adequate probation supervision.
41	C. If the administrative sanction imposed pursuant to the provisions of this
42 43	Article is jail confinement, the confinement shall not exceed ten days per violation
43 44	and shall not exceed a total of sixty days per year.
45	D. For purposes of this Article, "technical violation" means any violation of a condition of probation, except that it does not include any of the following:
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47	(1) A new felony conviction.(2) A conviction for an intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
48	(3) An allegation of a subsequent criminal act pursuant to R.S. 14:2(B).
49	(4) An allegation of a subsequent criminal act pursuant to R.S. 14.2(b).
50	(5) An allegation of domestic abuse battery pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3
51	committed by one family member, household member, or dating partner against
52	another.
53	(6) An allegation of violation of protective order pursuant to R.S. 14:79
54	committed by one family member, household member, or dating partner against
55	another."
55	unomer.
56	AMENDMENT NO. 9
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57	On page 6, between lines 23 and 24, insert the following:

- "(5)(a) Order that the probation be revoked. In the event of revocation the defendant shall serve the sentence suspended, with or without credit for the time served on probation at the discretion of the court. If the imposition of sentence was suspended, the defendant shall serve the sentence imposed by the court at the revocation hearing.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Item(a) of this Subparagraph, in the event of revocation for a defendant placed on probation for the conviction of an offense other than a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, the defendant shall serve the sentence suspended with credit for time served on probation.
- (6)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (A)(5) of this Article, any defendant who has been placed on probation by the drug division probation program pursuant to R.S. 13:5304, and who has had his probation revoked under the provisions of this Article for a technical violation of drug division probation as determined by the court, may be ordered to be committed to the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections and be required to serve a sentence of not more than twelve months without diminution of sentence in the intensive incarceration program pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 15:574.4.4. Upon successful completion of the program, the defendant shall return to active, supervised probation with the drug division probation program for a period of time as ordered by the court, subject to any additional conditions imposed by the court and under the same provisions of law under which the defendant was originally sentenced. If an offender is denied entry into the intensive incarceration program for physical or mental health reasons or for failure to meet the department's suitability criteria, the department shall notify the sentencing court for resentencing in accordance with the provisions of Article 881.1.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (A)(5) of this Article, any defendant who has been placed on probation by the court for the conviction of an offense other than a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or of a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541(24), and who has had his probation revoked under the provisions of this Article for his first <u>a</u> technical violation of his probation as determined by the court, shall be required to serve a sentence of not more than ninety days without diminution of sentence, without diminution of sentence, as follows:
 - (i) For the first technical violation, not more than fifteen days.
 - (ii) For the second technical violation, not more than thirty days.
- (iii) For a third or subsequent technical violation, not more than forty-five days.
- (c) The defendant shall be given credit for time served prior to the revocation hearing for time served in actual custody while being held for a technical violation in a local detention facility, state institution, or out-of-state institution pursuant to Article 880. The term of the revocation for a technical violation shall begin on the date the court orders the revocation. Upon completion of the imposed sentence for the technical revocation, the defendant shall return to active and supervised probation for a period equal to the remainder of the original period of probation subject to any additional conditions imposed by the court. The provisions of this Paragraph shall apply only to the defendant's first revocation for a technical violation.
- (d) If a defendant completes ninety days of court-recommended substance abuse treatment he shall receive ninety days credit toward his term of probation.
- (c)(e) A "technical violation", as used in this Paragraph, means any violation except a felony conviction. except it shall not include any of the following:
 - (i) Being arrested, charged, or convicted of any of the following: (aa) A felony.
- (bb) A violation of any provision of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, except for misdemeanor possession of marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinol, or chemical derivatives thereof, as provided in R.S. 40:966(E)(1), which shall be considered a "technical violation".
 - (cc) Any intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
- (dd) At the discretion of the court, any attempt to commit any intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
- (ee) At the discretion of the court, any attempt to commit any other misdemeanor.

1	(ii) Being in possession of a firearm or other prohibited weapon.
2	(iii) Failing to appear at any court hearing.
3	(iv) Absconding from the jurisdiction of the court.
4	(v) Failing to satisfactorily complete a drug court program if ordered to do
5	so as a special condition of probation.
6	(vi) At the discretion of the court, failing to report to the probation officer for
7	more than one hundred twenty consecutive days.
	more man one numbed twenty consecutive days. * * * *"
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9	AMENDMENT NO. 10
10	On page 7, after line 4, insert the following:
11	"Art. 903.1. Substance abuse probation program; eligibility
12	A. In order to be eligible for the substance abuse probation program, the
13	defendant must be charged with a violation of a statute of this state relating to the use
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	and possession of or possession with intent to distribute any narcotic drugs, coca
15	leaves, marijuana, stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogenic drugs, or where there
16	is a significant relationship between the use of alcohol or drugs and the crime before
17	the court. shall not be excluded from participation pursuant to the provisions of
18	Paragraph B of this Article and shall be charged with any of the following offenses:
19	(1) Felony possession of a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S.
20	40:966(C), 967(C), 968(C), or 969(C).
21	(2) Except as provided in Subparagraph (3) of this Paragraph, possession with
22	intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:966(A),
23	967(A), 968(A), or 969(A) where the offense involves less than twenty-eight grams
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	of the controlled dangerous substance.
25	(3) Possession with intent to distribute marijuana or synthetic cannabinoids
26	as defined in R.S. 40:966(A) where the offense involves less than one pound of
27	marijuana or synthetic cannabinoids.
28	B. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to any defendant who has
29	been convicted of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), except for a first
30	conviction of an offense with a maximum prison sentence of ten years or less that
31	was not committed against a family member, household member, or dating partner,
32	or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, or any defendant who has participated in
33	or declined to participate in a drug division probation program as provided for in
34	R.S. 13:5301 et seq.
	<u> </u>
35	Section 2. R.S. 13:5304(B)(10)(b) is hereby amended and reenacted to read as
36	follows:
37	§5304. The drug division probation program
38	* * *
39	B. Participation in probation programs shall be subject to the following
40	provisions:
41	* * *
42	(10) In order to be eligible for the drug division probation program, the
43	defendant must satisfy each of the following criteria:
44	* * *
	(h) The saime hefers the count council he a saime of violence as defined in
45	(b) The crime before the court cannot be a crime of violence as defined in
46	R.S. 14:2(B), except a first conviction of an offense with a maximum prison sentence
47	of ten years or less that was not committed against a family member, household
48	member, or dating partner, or an offense of domestic abuse battery which is
49	punishable by imprisonment at hard labor as provided in R.S. 14:35.3.
50	* * *
51	Section 3. R.S. 15:571.3(B) and (D), 574.2(C)(1) and (2) and (D)(1),
52	(6)(introductory paragraph), (8)(a) and (9), 574.4(A)(1), (B)(1) and (C)(2), 574.4.1(A)(1),
53	574.6, 574.7(B)(1)(introductory paragraph) and (C), 574.9(D), (E), (F), and (G), 574.20 and
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	828(B) and (C) are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), 574.4(F),
55	574.7(D), 574.9(H), 827(A)(7) and 828(D) are hereby enacted to read as follows:
56	§571.3. Diminution of sentence for good behavior
57	* * *

- B.(1)(a) Unless otherwise prohibited, every inmate offender in the custody of the department who has been convicted of a felony, except an inmate offender convicted a second time of a crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B), and sentenced to imprisonment for a stated number of years or months, may earn, in lieu of incentive wages, a diminution of sentence by good behavior and performance of work or self-improvement activities, or both, to be known as "good time". Those inmates offenders serving life sentences will be credited with good time earned which will be applied toward diminution of their sentences at such time as the life sentences might be commuted to a specific number of years. The secretary shall establish regulations for awarding and recording of good time and shall determine when good time has been earned toward diminution of sentence. The amount of diminution of sentence allowed under the provisions of this Section shall be at the rate of one and one half day for every one day thirteen days for every seven days in actual custody served on the imposed sentence, including time spent in custody with good behavior prior to sentencing for the particular sentence imposed as authorized by the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure Article 880.
- (b) The provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall be applicable to persons offenders convicted of offenses or revoked on probation or parole on or after January 1, 1992 and who are not serving a sentence for the following offenses:
 - (i) A sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541.
 - (ii) A crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).
- (iii) Any offense which would constitute a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, regardless of the date of conviction.
- (2)(a) An immate offender convicted a first time of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), without a prior conviction of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, shall earn diminution of sentence at a rate of three days for every seventeen one day for every three days in actual custody held on the imposed sentence, including time spent in custody with good behavior prior to sentencing for the particular sentence imposed as authorized by Code of Criminal Procedure Article 880.
- (b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to an offender if his instant conviction is for a crime that is a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) and a sex offense as defined in 15:541.
- (c) The provisions of this Paragraph shall apply only to offenders convicted of offenses or revoked on probation or parole on or after November 1, 2017.
- (3) A person shall not be eligible for diminution of sentence for good behavior if he has been convicted of or pled guilty to, or where adjudication has been deferred or withheld for, a violation of any one of the following offenses:
 - (a) Rape (R.S. 14:41).
 - (b) Aggravated or first degree rape (R.S. 14:42).
 - (c) Forcible or second degree rape (R.S. 14:42.1).
 - (d) Simple or third degree rape (R.S. 14:43).
 - (e) Sexual battery (R.S. 14:43.1).
 - (f) Second degree sexual battery (R.S. 14:43.2).
 - (g) Oral sexual battery (R.S. 14:43.3).
 - (h) Intentional exposure to AIDS virus (R.S. 14:43.5).
 - (i) Repealed by Acts 2014, No. 602, §7, eff. June 12, 2014.
 - (j) Repealed by Acts 2014, No. 602, §7, eff. June 12, 2014.
 - (k) Felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile (R.S. 14:80).
 - (1) Indecent behavior with juveniles (R.S. 14:81).
 - (m) Pornography involving juvenile (R.S. 14:81.1).
- (n) Molestation of a juvenile or a person with a physical or mental disability (R.S. 14:81.2).
 - (o) Computer-aided solicitation of a minor (R.S. 14:81.3).
 - (p) Crime against nature (R.S. 14:89).
 - (q) Aggravated crime against nature (R.S. 14:89.1).
 - (r) Sexual battery of persons with infirmities (R.S. 14:93.5).
- (4) Diminution of sentence shall not be allowed an inmate in the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections if the inmate has been convicted one or more times under the laws of this state, any other state, or the federal

1	government of any one of more of the following crimes of attempts to commit any
2	of the following crimes:
3	(a) Felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile.
4	(b) Indecent behavior with juveniles.
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	(c) Molestation of a juvenile or a person with a physical or mental disability
6	(d) Crime against nature as defined by R.S. 14:89(A)(2).
7	(e) Aggravated crime against nature as defined by R.S. 14:89.1(A)(2).
8	* * *
9	D.(1) Diminution of sentence shall not be allowed an inmate offender in the
10	custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections if the instant offense is
11	a second offense crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) crime of violence as
12	defined by R.S. 14:2(B) and the offender has two or more prior convictions for a
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	crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined by R.S.
14	<u>15:541.</u>
15	(2) Diminution of sentence shall not be allowed an offender in the custody
16	of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections if the instant offense is a sex
17	offense as defined by R.S. 15:541.
18	* * *
19	§574.2. Committee on parole, Board of Pardons; membership; qualifications.
20	vacancies; compensation; domicile; venue; meetings; quorum;
21	panels; powers and duties; transfer of property to committee
22	representation of applicants before the committee; prohibitions
23	* * *
	C (1) The committee shall meet in a minimum of three members and at the
24	C.(1) The committee shall meet in a minimum of three-member panels at the
25	adult correctional institutions on regular scheduled dates, not less than every three
26	months. Such dates are to be determined by the chairman. Except as provided for in
27	Paragraph (2) of this Subsection or in cases where the offender is released pursuant
28	to Paragraph (4) of this Subsection, three votes of a three-member panel shall be
29	required to grant parole, or, if the number exceeds a three-member panel, a
30	unanimous vote of those present shall be required to grant parole.
31	(2) The Except in cases where the offender is released pursuant to Paragraph
32	(4) of this Subsection, the committee may grant parole with two votes of a three-
33	member panel, or, if the number exceeds a three-member panel, a majority vote of
34	those present if all of the following conditions are met:
	1
35	(a) The offender has not been convicted of a sex offense as defined in R.S.
36	15:541 or an offense which would constitute a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541
37	regardless of the date of conviction.
38	(b) The offender has not committed any major disciplinary offenses in the
39	twelve consecutive months prior to the parole eligibility date. A major disciplinary
40	offense is an offense identified as a Schedule B offense by the Department of Public
41	Safety and Corrections in the Disciplinary Rules and Procedures of Adult Offenders
42	(c) The offender has completed the mandatory minimum of one hundred
43	hours of pre-release programming in accordance with R.S. 15:827.1 if such
44	programming is available at the facility where the offender is incarcerated.
45	
	(d) The offender has completed substance abuse treatment as applicable.
46	(e) The offender has obtained a GED credential, unless the offender has
47	previously obtained a high school diploma or is deemed by a certified educator as
48	being incapable of obtaining a GED credential due to a learning disability. If the
49	offender is deemed incapable of obtaining a GED credential, the offender must
50	complete at least one of the following: a literacy program, an adult basic education
51	program, or a job skills training program.
52	(f) The offender has obtained a low-risk level designation determined by a
53	validated risk assessment instrument approved by the secretary of the Department
54	of Public Safety and Corrections.
55	* * *
	(4)(a) Nativitheten ding any manision of law to the continuous costs offender
56	(4)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, each offender
57	convicted of an offense other than a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or
58	a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 after November 1, 2017, and eligible for
59	parole pursuant to R.S. 15:574.4(A)(1), except those sentenced under R.S. 15:529.1
60	shall be released on administrative parole on the offender's parole eligibility date
61	without a hearing before the committee if all of the following conditions are met:

- (i) Beginning January 1, 2021, the offender has completed a case plan pursuant to R.S. 15:827(A)(7), except as provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph.
- (ii) The offender's charge or amended charge on the bill of information was a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 and the district attorney of the parish in which the conviction occurred or a victim of the offender has not requested that the committee on parole conduct a hearing.
- (iii) The offender has not committed any major disciplinary offenses in the twelve consecutive months prior to the administrative parole eligibility date. A major disciplinary offense is an offense identified as a Schedule B offense by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections in the Disciplinary Rules and Procedures for Adult Offenders.
 - (iv) The offender has agreed to the conditions of supervision.
- (b) If the offender has met the conditions provided in Items (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, he shall still be released on administrative parole if the case plan was not created for him or the incomplete case plan was not the fault of the offender.
- D. In accordance with the provisions of this Part, the committee on parole shall have the following powers and duties:
- (1) To Except as provided in Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section, to determine the time and conditions of release on parole of any person offender who has been convicted of a felony and sentenced to imprisonment, and confined in any penal or correctional institution in this state.

* * *

(6) To Except as provided in Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section, to consider all pertinent information with respect to each prisoner offender who is incarcerated in any penal or correctional institution in this state at least one month prior to the parole eligible date and thereafter at such other intervals as it may determine, which information shall be a part of the inmate's offender's consolidated summary record and which shall include:

* * *

- (8)(a) To notify the district attorney of the parish where the conviction occurred. The notification shall be in writing and shall be issued at least thirty sixty days prior to the hearing date. For offenders eligible for release pursuant to Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section, the notification shall be in writing and shall be issued at least ninety days prior to the offender's administrative parole eligibility date. If the offender's charge or amended charge on the bill of information was a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, the district attorney of the parish in which the conviction occurred shall have thirty days from the date of notification to object to the offender's release on administrative parole and may request that the committee on parole conduct a hearing. The district attorney of the parish where the conviction occurred shall be allowed to review the record of the offender since incarceration, including but not limited to any educational or vocational training, rehabilitative program participation, disciplinary conduct, and risk assessment score. The district attorney shall be allowed to present testimony to the committee on parole and submit information relevant to the proceedings, except as provided in Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section.
- (9)(a) To notify the victim, or the spouse or next of kin of a deceased victim, when the offender is scheduled for a parole hearing. The notification shall be in writing and sent no less than thirty sixty days prior to the hearing date. The notice shall advise the victim, or the spouse or next of kin of a deceased victim, of their rights with regard to the hearing. The notice is not required when the victim, or the spouse or next of kin of a deceased victim, advises the committee in writing that such notification is not desired. The victim, or the spouse or next of kin of a deceased victim, shall be allowed to testify at the hearing. The victim, or the spouse or next of kin of a deceased victim, shall be allowed to testify directly, or in rebuttal to testimony or evidence offered by or on behalf of the offender, or both.

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(b) To notify the victim, or the spouse or next of kin of a deceased victim of those offenders eligible for release pursuant to Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section. The notification shall meet all requirements set forth in Subparagraph (9)(a) of this Section except that it shall give notice of the offender's administrative parole eligibility date and be sent no less than ninety days prior to the offender's administrative parole eligibility date. If the offender's charge or amended charge on the bill of information was a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, the victim, or the spouse or next of kin of a deceased victim shall have thirty days from the date of notification to object to the offender's release on administrative parole and may request that the committee on parole conduct a hearing.

§574.4. Parole; eligibility

A.(1)(a) Unless eligible at an earlier date and except as provided for in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph and Subsection B of this Section, a person, otherwise eligible for parole, convicted of a first felony offense shall be eligible for parole consideration upon serving twenty-five percent of the sentence imposed. The provisions of this Subparagraph shall not apply to any person whose instant offense is a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, or any offense which would constitute a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, regardless of the date of conviction. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the provisions of this Subparagraph shall be applicable to persons convicted of offenses or persons that have had probation or parole revoked prior to and on or after, November 1, 2017. thirty-three and one-third percent of the sentence imposed. Upon conviction of a second felony offense, such person shall be eligible for parole consideration upon serving fifty percent of the sentence imposed. A person convicted of a third or subsequent felony offense shall not be eligible for parole.

(b)(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, a person, otherwise eligible for parole, convicted of a first felony offense shall be eligible for parole consideration upon serving twenty-five percent of the sentence imposed. The provisions of this Subparagraph shall not apply to any person who has been convicted of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, has been sentenced as a habitual offender pursuant to R.S. 15:529.1, or is otherwise ineligible for parole. A person, otherwise eligible for parole, whose instant offense is a second conviction of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a first or second conviction of a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 shall be eligible for parole consideration upon serving seventy-five percent of the sentence imposed. A person convicted a third or subsequent time of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a third or subsequent time of a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 shall not be eligible for parole.

(ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (b)(i) of this Paragraph, a person, otherwise eligible for parole, convicted of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) who does not have a prior felony conviction for a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a prior felony conviction for a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 shall be eligible for parole consideration upon serving sixty-five percent of the sentence imposed. The provisions of this Item shall not apply to any person convicted of a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541.

(iii) The provisions of this Subparagraph shall be applicable only to persons convicted of offenses or revoked on probation or parole on or after November 1, 2017.

(ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, a person, otherwise eligible for parole, convicted of a second felony offense shall be eligible for parole consideration upon serving thirty-three and one-third percent of the sentence imposed. The current offense shall not be counted as a second or subsequent offense if more than ten years have lapsed between the date of the commission of the current offense or offenses and the expiration of the person's maximum sentence or sentences of the previous conviction or convictions, or between the expiration of his maximum sentence or sentences of each preceding conviction and the date of the commission of the following offense or offenses. In

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§574.4.1. Parole consideration and hearings

computing the intervals of time, any period of parole, probation, or incarceration by a person in a penal institution, within or without the state shall not be included in the computation of any of the ten-year periods between the expiration of the person's maximum sentence or sentences and the next succeeding offense or offenses. The provisions of this Item shall not apply to any person who has been convicted of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), has been convicted of a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, has been sentenced as a habitual offender pursuant to R.S. 15:529.1, or is otherwise ineligible for parole.

- (iii) Any person eligible for parole pursuant to the provisions of this Subparagraph shall not be eligible for parole pursuant to the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph.
- (iv) Nothing in this Subparagraph shall prevent a person from reapplying for parole as provided by rules adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

B.(1) No person shall be eligible for parole consideration who has been convicted of armed robbery and denied parole eligibility under the provisions of R.S. 14:64. Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, and except as provided in Paragraph (A)(5) and Subsections D, and E, and F of this Section, no prisoner serving a life sentence shall be eligible for parole consideration until his life sentence has been commuted to a fixed term of years. No prisoner sentenced as a serial sexual offender shall be eligible for parole. No prisoner may be paroled while there is pending against him any indictment or information for any crime suspected of having been committed by him while a prisoner. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, a person convicted of a crime of violence and not otherwise ineligible for parole shall serve at least seventy sixty-five percent of the sentence imposed, before being eligible for parole. The victim or victim's family shall be notified whenever the offender is to be released provided that the victim or victim's family has completed a Louisiana victim notice and registration form as provided in R.S. 46:1841 et seq., or has otherwise provided contact information and has indicated to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Crime Victims Services Bureau, that they desire such notification.

C.(1)

- (2)(a) In Except as provided in R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), in cases where the offender has been convicted of, or where adjudication has been deferred or withheld for the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a violation of a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 and parole is permitted by law and the offender is otherwise eligible, the committee shall consider reports, assessments, and clinical information, as available, including any testing and recommendations by mental health professionals, as to all of the following:
- (i) Whether the offender has successfully completed the sex offender program.
- (ii) Whether, in the expert's opinion, there is a likelihood that the offender will or will not repeat the criminal conduct and that the offender will or will not be a danger to society.
- (b) The Except as provided in R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), the committee shall render its decision ordering or denying the release of the prisoner on parole only after considering this clinical evidence where such clinical evidence is available.
- F. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an offender serving a life sentence for second degree murder (R.S. 14:30.1), shall be eligible for parole consideration pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The offender committed the offense after July 2, 1973, and prior to June
 - (2) The offender has served at least forty years of the sentence imposed.
- (3) The committee on parole has granted parole with a unanimous vote of those present.

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A.(1) The parole hearings shall be conducted in a formal manner in accordance with the rules formulated by the committee and with the provisions of this Part. Before Except as provided in R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), before the parole of any prisoner is ordered, such prisoner shall appear before and be interviewed by the committee, except those incarcerated in parish prisons or parish correctional centers, in which case one committee member may conduct the interview. The committee may order a reconsideration of the case or a rehearing at any time.

§574.6. Parole term; automatic discharge

The parole term, when the committee orders a prisoner an offender released on parole, shall be for the remainder of the prisoner's offender's sentence, without any diminution of sentence for good behavior with credits for compliance with the terms and conditions of parole supervision pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article 895.7. When the parolee has completed his full parole term, he shall be discharged from parole by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections without order by the committee, provided that:

- (1) No warrant has been issued by the committee for the arrest of the parolee.
- (2) No detainer has been issued by the parole officer for the detention of the parolee pending revocation proceedings.
- (3) No indictment or bill of information is pending for any felony the parolee is suspected to have committed while on parole.
- §574.7. Custody and supervision of parolees; modification or suspension of supervision; violation of conditions of parole; sanctions; alternative conditions; administrative sanctions

* * * *

- B.(1) At the time a defendant is released on parole for a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, the committee on parole may make a determination as to whether a defendant is eligible for the imposition of administrative sanctions as provided for in this Section. If authorized to do so by the committee, each time a parolee violates a condition of parole, a parole officer may use administrative sanctions to address a technical violation committed by a parolee when all of the following occur:
- C. (1) Each time a parolee on parole for a crime other than a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541 violates a condition of parole, a parole officer is authorized to use administrative sanctions to address a technical violation committed by a parolee when all of the following occur:
- (a) The parolee, after receiving written notification of his right to a hearing before a court and right to counsel, provides a written waiver of a parole violation hearing.
- (b) The parolee admits to the violation or affirmatively chooses not to contest the violation alleged in the parole violation report.
- (c) The parolee consents to the imposition of administrative sanctions by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
- (2) The department shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this Subsection to establish the following:
- (a) A system of structured, administrative sanctions which shall be imposed for technical violations of parole and which shall take into consideration the following factors:
 - (i) The severity of the violation behavior.
 - (ii) The prior violation history.
 - (iii) The severity of the underlying criminal conviction.
 - (iv) The criminal history of the parolee.
 - (v) Any special circumstances, characteristics, or resources of the parolee.
 - (vi) Protection of the community.
 - (vii) Deterrence.
- (viii) The availability of appropriate local sanctions, including but not limited to jail, treatment, community service work, house arrest, electronic surveillance, restitution centers, work release centers, day reporting centers, or other local sanctions.

- (ix) Incarceration shall not be used for first or second lowest-level violations, including but not limited to first positive drug test; association with known felons or persons involved in criminal activity; changing residence without permission; failure to initially report as required; failure to pay restitution up to three months; failure to report as instructed; travel without permission; and unemployment and failure to seek employment within ninety days.
- (x) Incarceration shall not be used for first or second violations of alcohol use or admission, except for defendants convicted of operating a vehicle while intoxicated pursuant to R.S. 14:98; defendants convicted of domestic abuse battery pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3 committed by one family member, household member, or dating partner against another; or defendants convicted of violation of a protective order pursuant to R.S. 14:79 committed by one family member, household member, or dating partner against another.
- (b) Procedures to provide a parolee with written notice of the right to a parole violation hearing to determine whether the parolee violated the conditions of parole alleged in the violation report and the right to be represented by counsel at state expense at that hearing if financially eligible.
- (c) Procedures for a parolee to provide written waiver of the right to a parole violation hearing, to admit to the violation or affirmatively choose not to contest the violation alleged in the parole violation report, and to consent to the imposition of administrative sanctions by the department.
- (d) The level and type of sanctions that may be imposed by parole officers and other supervisory personnel.
- (e) The level and type of violation behavior that warrants a recommendation to the board that parole be revoked.
- (f) Procedures notifying the parolee and the committee on parole of a violation admitted by the parolee and the administrative sanctions imposed.
- (g) Such other policies and procedures as are necessary to implement the provisions of this Subsection and to provide adequate parole supervision.
- (3) If the administrative sanction imposed pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection is jail confinement, the confinement shall not exceed ten days per violation and shall not exceed a total of sixty days per year.
- (4) For purposes of this Subsection, "technical violation" means any violation of a condition of parole, that does not include any of the following:
 - (a) A new felony conviction.
 - (b) A conviction for an intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
- (c) An allegation of a subsequent criminal act that if proven would be a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).
- (d) An allegation of a subsequent criminal act that if proven would be a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541.
- (e) An allegation of domestic abuse battery pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3 committed by one family member, household member, or dating partner against another.
- (f) An allegation of violation of protective order pursuant to R.S. 14:79 committed by one family member, household member, or dating partner against another.
- $\underline{\mathbf{D}}$.(1) If the chief probation and parole officer, upon recommendation by a parole officer, has reasonable cause to believe that a parolee has violated the conditions of parole, he shall notify the committee, and shall cause the appropriate parole officer to submit the parolee's record to the committee. After consideration of the record submitted, and after such further investigation as it may deem necessary, the committee may order:
 - (a) The issuance of a reprimand and warning to the parolee.
- (b) That the parolee be required to conform to one or more additional conditions of parole which may be imposed in accordance with R.S. 15:574.4.
- (c) That the parolee be arrested, and upon arrest be given a prerevocation hearing within a reasonable time, at or reasonably near the place of the alleged parole violation or arrest, to determine whether there is probable cause to detain the parolee pending orders of the parole committee.
- (2) Upon receiving a summary of the prerevocation proceeding, the committee may order the following:

- (a) The parolee's return to the physical custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, corrections services, to await a hearing to determine whether his parole should be revoked.
- (b) As an alternative to revocation, that the parolee, as a condition of parole, be committed to a community rehabilitation center or a substance abuse treatment program operated by, or under contract with, the department, for a period of time not to exceed six months, without benefit of good time, provided that such commitment does not extend the period of parole beyond the full parole term. Upon written request of the department that the offender be removed for violations of the rules or regulations of the community rehabilitation center or substance abuse program, the committee shall order that the parole be revoked, with credit for time served in the community rehabilitation center.

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- §574.9. Revocation of parole for violation of condition; committee panels; return to custody hearing; duration of reimprisonment and reparole after revocation; credit for time served; revocation for a technical violation
- D. When a detainer is issued by the parole officer for an allegation of the commission of another crime, it is enforceable until bond is set by the judge for the new crime. When the bond is set, the detainer shall expire and the parolee may be released upon posting of the bond.
- <u>ĐE</u>. Parole revocation shall require two votes of a three-member panel of parole committee members or, if the number of members present exceeds a three-member panel, a majority vote of those members present and voting, and the order of revocation shall be reduced to writing and preserved.
- EF. When the parole of a parolee has been revoked by the committee for violation of the conditions of parole, the parolee shall be returned to the physical custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, corrections services, and serve the remainder of his sentence as of the date of his release on parole, and any credit for time served for good behavior while on parole. The parolee shall be given credit for time served prior to the revocation hearing for time served in actual custody while being held for a parole violation in a local detention facility, state institution, or out-of-state institution pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article 880.
- FG. Any such prisoner whose parole has been revoked may be considered by the committee for reparole in accordance with the provisions of this Part.
- GH.(1)(a)(i) Except as provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, any Any offender who has been released on parole and whose parole supervision is being revoked pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection for a technical violation of the conditions of parole as determined by the committee on parole, shall be required to serve the following sentences:
- $\frac{(aa)(i)}{i}$ For the first technical violation, the offender shall serve not more than ninety $\frac{i}{i}$ days.
- (bb)(ii) For a second technical violation, the offender shall serve not more than one hundred twenty thirty days.
- (cc)(iii) For a third or subsequent technical violation, the offender shall serve not more than one hundred eighty forty-five days.
- (ii)(b) The sentences imposed pursuant to Item (i) of this Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall be served without diminution of sentence or credit for time served prior to the revocation for a technical violation. The term of the revocation for the technical violation shall begin on the date the committee on parole orders the revocation. Upon completion of the imposed technical revocation sentence, the offender shall return to active parole supervision for the remainder of the original term of supervision.
- (c) If the offender completes ninety days of committee-recommended substance abuse treatment, he shall receive ninety days of credit toward his term of parole.
- (d) The offender shall be given credit toward service of his sentence for time spent in actual custody prior to the revocation hearing while being held for a technical violation in a local detention facility, state institution, or out-of-state institution.

1	(b)(e) The provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall not apply
2	to the following offenders:
3	(i) Any offender released on parole for the conviction of a crime of violence
4	as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).
5	(ii) Any offender released on parole for the conviction of a sex offense as
6	defined in R.S. 15:541.
7	(iii) Any offender released on parole who is subject to the sex offender
8	registration and notification requirements of R.S. 15:541 et seq.
9	(2) A "technical violation", as used in this Subsection, means any violation
10	except a new felony conviction. it shall not include any of the following:
11	(a) Being arrested, charged, or convicted of any of the following:
12	(i) A felony.
13	(ii) Repealed by Acts 2010, No. 510, §1, eff. Aug. 15, 2010.
14	(iii) Any intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
15	(iv) At the discretion of the committee on parole, any attempt to commit any
16	intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
17	(v) At the discretion of the committee on parole, any attempt to commit any
18	other misdemeanor.
19	(b) Being in possession of a firearm or other prohibited weapon.
20	(c) Failing to appear at any court hearing.
21	(c) I aming to appear at any court hearing. (d) Absconding from the jurisdiction of the committee on parole.
22	(a) Absconding from the jurisdiction of the committee on parole. * * *
23	§574.20. Medical parole program; eligibility; revocation
24	A.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part or any other law to the
25	contrary, any person sentenced to the custody of the Department of Public Safety and
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27	Corrections may, upon referral by the department, be considered for medical parole
28	by the committee on parole. Medical parole consideration shall be in addition to any
	other parole for which an inmate may be eligible, but shall not be available to any
29	inmate who is awaiting execution Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part or any
30	other law to the contrary, any offender sentenced to the custody of the Department
31	of Public Safety and Corrections may, upon referral by the department, be considered
32	for medical parole or medical treatment furlough by the committee on parole.
33	Consideration for parole or furlough under this Section shall be in addition to any
34	other parole for which an offender may be eligible.
35	(2) Medical parole shall not be available to any inmate serving time for the
36	violation of R.S. 14:30, first degree murder; or R.S. 14:30.1, second degree murder.
37	B. Medical Parole
38	(1) The committee on parole shall establish the medical parole program to be
39	administered by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. An immate
40	offender eligible for consideration for release under the program shall be any person
41	offender who, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined
42	by the department to be within one of the following designations:
43	(1)(a) "Permanently disabled inmate offender" means any person offender
44	who is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any
45	medically determinable physical impairment which can be expected to result in death
46	or which is or can be expected to be permanently irreversible.
47	(2)(b) "Terminally ill inmate offender" means any inmate offender who,
48	because of an existing medical condition, is irreversibly terminally ill. For the
49	purposes of this Section, "terminally ill" is defined as having a life expectancy of less
50	than one year due to an underlying medical condition.
51	(2) Medical parole shall not be available to any offender serving a sentence
52	for a conviction of first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree murder (R.S.
53	14:30.1) or awaiting execution.
54	C. Medical Treatment Furlough
55	(1) The committee on parole shall establish the medical treatment furlough
56	program to be administered by the department for the purpose of utilizing off-site
57	medical facilities for an eligible offender's medical treatment. Medical treatment
58	furlough shall not be available to any offender who is awaiting execution.
59	(2)(a) An offender eligible for consideration for release under the medical
60	treatment furlough program shall be any offender who is ineligible for release on

medical parole pursuant to Subsection B of this Section and is determined by the department to be to a limited mobility offender.

- (b) For the purposes of this Section, "limited mobility offender" means any offender who is unable to perform activities of daily living without help or is confined to a bed or chair, including but not limited to prolonged coma and medical ventilation.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the committee on parole may authorize the release of an eligible offender on medical treatment furlough when all of the following conditions are met:
- (a) Placement in an acute care hospital, nursing home, or other appropriate medical facility able to meet the offender's medical and treatment needs is secured.
- (b) All monitoring, security, and supervision requirements that the committee deems necessary are secured by the division of probation and parole.
- (c) The committee determines that the offender does not present a substantial flight risk.
- <u>D.</u> No immate offender shall be recommended for medical parole or medical treatment furlough pursuant to this Section by the department until full consideration has been given to the immate's offender's crime and criminal history, length of time served in custody, institutional conduct, an indication that the immate offender represents a low risk to himself or society, and a medical assessment of the immate's offender's condition. In the assessment of risk, emphasis shall be given to the immate's offender's medical condition and how this relates to his overall risk to society.
- <u>PE</u>. The authority to grant <u>medical</u> parole <u>or medical</u> treatment furlough <u>pursuant to this Section</u> shall rest solely with the committee on parole, and the committee shall establish additional conditions of the parole <u>or medical treatment furlough</u> in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart. The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall identify those <u>inmates offenders</u> who may be eligible for medical parole <u>or medical treatment furlough</u> based upon available medical information. In considering an <u>inmate offender</u> for medical parole <u>or medical treatment furlough</u>, the committee may require that additional medical evidence be produced or that additional medical examinations be conducted. The committee on parole shall determine the risk to public safety and shall grant medical parole <u>or medical treatment furlough</u> only after determining that the <u>inmate offender</u> does not pose a threat to public safety.
- <u>EF</u>. The parole term of an <u>inmate offender</u> released on medical parole <u>or medical treatment furlough</u> shall be for the remainder of the <u>inmate's offender's</u> sentence, without diminution of sentence for good behavior. Supervision of the <u>parolee offender</u> shall consist of periodic medical evaluations at intervals to be determined by the committee at the time of release.
- FG. If it is discovered through the supervision of the medical parolee or medical treatment furloughee that his condition has improved such that he would not then be eligible for medical parole or medical treatment furlough under the provisions of this Subpart, the committee may order that the person offender be returned to the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections to await a hearing to determine whether his parole or medical treatment furlough shall be revoked. Any person offender whose medical parole or medical treatment furlough is revoked due to an improvement in his condition shall resume serving the balance of his sentence with credit given for the duration of the medical parole or medical treatment furlough. If the person's offender's medical parole or medical treatment furlough is revoked due to an improvement in his condition, and he would be otherwise eligible for parole, he may then be considered for parole under the provisions of R.S. 15:574.4. Medical parole and medical treatment furlough may also be revoked for violation of any condition of the parole as established by the committee on parole.
- GH. The committee on parole shall promulgate such rules as are necessary to effectuate this Subpart, including rules relative to the conduct of medical parole and medical treatment furlough hearings, and the conditions of medical parole and medical treatment furlough release.

§827. Duties of Department of Public Safety and Corrections

Section 5. This Act shall become effective on November 1, 2017; if vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, this Act shall become effective on November 1, 2017, or on the day following such approval by the legislature, whichever is later."

Section 4. Code of Criminal Procedure Article 900(A)(7) is hereby repealed in its

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