SENATE BILL NO. 139

BY SENATORS MARTINY AND BISHOP AND REPRESENTATIVES BAGNERIS, BILLIOT, BOUIE, CARPENTER, GARY CARTER, CONNICK, COX, DWIGHT, GAINES, GLOVER, HALL, JIMMY HARRIS, HOFFMANN, HUNTER, JACKSON, JAMES, JORDAN, TERRY LANDRY, LEGER, LYONS, MAGEE, MARCELLE, MARINO, MORENO, NORTON, PIERRE AND SMITH

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

1 AN ACT

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To amend and reenact Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 893(A) and (B), 899.1(A)(introductory paragraph), 900(A)(5) and (6), and 903.1, R.S. 13:5304(B)(10)(b), and R.S. 15:571.3(B) and (D), 574.2(C)(1) and (2)(introductory paragraph) and (D)(1),(6)(introductory paragraph), (8)(a), and (9), 574.4(A)(1), (B)(1), and (C)(2)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (b), 574.4.1(A)(1), 574.6, 574.7(B)(1)(introductory paragraph) and (C), 574.9(D), (E), (F), and (G), 574.20, and 828(B) and (C) and to enact Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 893(G), 895.6, and 899.2 and R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), 574.4(F), 574.6.1, 574.7(D), 574.9(H), 827(A)(7), and 828(D), relative to criminal justice; 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; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

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Section 1. Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 893(A) and (B), 899.1(A)(introductory paragraph), 900(A)(5) and (6), and 903.1 are hereby amended and reenacted and Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 893(G), 895.6, and 899.2 are hereby enacted to read as follows:

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

A.(1)(a) 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

1	probation and parole. The court shall not suspend the sentence of a second or
2	third conviction of R.S. 14:73.5. Except as provided in Paragraph G of this
3	Article, the period of probation shall be specified and shall not be more than
4	three years.
5	(b) The court shall not suspend the sentence of a second or third
6	conviction of R.S. 14:81.1 or 81.2. If the court suspends the sentence of a first
7	conviction of R.S. 14:81.1 or 81.2, the period of probation shall be specified and
8	shall not be more than five years.
9	(2) The court shall not suspend the sentence of a conviction for an offense
10	that is designated in the court minutes as a crime of violence pursuant to Article
11	890.3, or of a second conviction if the second conviction is for a violation of R.S.
12	14:73.5, 81.1, or 81.2. except a first conviction for an offense with a maximum
13	prison sentence of ten years or less that was not committed against a family
14	member or household member as defined by R.S. 14:35.3, or dating partner as
15	defined by R.S. 46:2151. The period of probation shall be specified and shall not be
16	less than one year nor more than five years.
17	(3) The suspended sentence shall be regarded as a sentence for the purpose
18	of granting or denying a new trial or appeal.
19	(4) Supervised release as provided for by Chapter 3-E of Title 15 of the
20	Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 shall not be considered probation and shall not
21	be limited by the five-year or three-year period for probation provided for by the
22	provisions of this Paragraph.
23	B.(1)(a) The court Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the
24	contrary, when it appears that the best interest of the public and of the
25	defendant will be served, the court, after a fourth conviction of operating a
26	vehicle while intoxicated pursuant to R.S. 14:98, may suspend, in whole or in part,
27	the imposition or execution of the sentence when the defendant was not offered
28	such alternatives prior to his fourth conviction of operating a vehicle while
29	intoxicated and the following conditions exist:

(i) The sentence is for a third conviction of any of the following:

1	(aa) A noncapital felony for which a defendant could have his sentence
2	suspended under Paragraph A of this Article had the conviction been for a first or
3	second offense.
4	(bb) A violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.
5	(cc) A third conviction of operating a vehicle while intoxicated in violation
6	of R.S. 14:98.
7	(ii) It appears that suspending the sentence is in the best interest of the public
8	and the defendant.
9	(iii)(a) The district attorney consents to the suspension of the sentence.
10	(iv)(b) The court orders the defendant to do any of the following:
11	(aa)(i) Enter and complete a program provided by the drug division of the
12	district court pursuant to R.S. 13:5301 et seq. When a case is assigned to the drug
13	division probation program pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 13:5301 et seq., with
14	the consent of the district attorney, the court may place the defendant on probation
15	for a period of not more than eight years if the court determines that successful
16	completion of the program may require that period of probation to exceed the five-
17	year limit. If necessary to assure successful completion of the drug division
18	probation program, the court may extend the duration of the probation period. The
19	period of probation as initially fixed or as extended shall not exceed eight years.
20	(bb)(ii) Enter and complete an established driving while intoxicated court or
21	sobriety court program, as agreed upon by the trial court and the district attorney.
22	When a case is assigned to an established driving while intoxicated court or sobriety
23	court program, with the consent of the district attorney, the court may place the
24	defendant on probation for a period of not more than eight years if the court
25	determines that successful completion of the program may require that period of
26	probation to exceed the five-year limit. If necessary to assure successful completion
27	of the drug division probation program, the court may extend the duration of the
28	probation period. The period of probation as initially fixed or as extended shall not
29	exceed eight years.
30	(ce)(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 40:2851 et sea	

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 eight years.

(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, a mental health court program established pursuant to R.S. 13:5351 et seq., a Veterans Court program established pursuant to R.S. 13:5361 et seq.,

Probation Pilot Program established pursuant to R.S. 13:5401, 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. Compliance credits; probation

A. Every defendant on felony probation pursuant to Article 893 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 a diminution of probation term, to be known as "earned compliance credits", by good behavior. The amount of diminution of probation term allowed under this Article shall be at the rate of thirty days for every full calendar month on probation.

B. If the defendant's probation and parole 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 may rescind thirty days of earned compliance credits as an administrative sanction pursuant to Article 899.2. Credits may be rescinded only for a month in which the defendant is found not to be in compliance.

C. The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall develop written policies and procedures for the implementation of earned compliance 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 rescind earned compliance credits, and the placement of these credits in the administrative sanctions grid. The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall also collect data on the implementation of earned compliance credits, including the names of defendants that earned credits, how many credits are applied to each defendant,

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1	and reductions to supervision periods at the time of discharge.
2	D. When a defendant's total probation term is satisfied through a
3	combination of time served on felony probation and earned compliance credits,
4	the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall order the termination of
5	the probation of the defendant.
6	* * *
7	Art. 899.1. Administrative sanctions for technical violations; crimes of violence
8	and sex offenses
9	A. At the time of sentencing for a crime of violence as defined by R.S.
10	14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined by R.S. 15:541, the court may make a
11	determination as to whether a defendant is eligible for the imposition of
12	administrative sanctions as provided for in this Article. If authorized to do so by the
13	sentencing court, each time a defendant violates a condition of his probation, a
14	probation agency may use administrative sanctions to address a technical violation
15	committed by a defendant when all of the following occur:
16	* * *
17	Art. 899.2. Administrative sanctions for technical violations; offenses other
18	than crimes of violence or sex offenses
19	A. Each time a defendant on probation for a crime other than a crime of
20	violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541
21	violates a condition of his probation, a probation agency is authorized to use
22	administrative sanctions to address a technical violation committed by a
23	defendant when all of the following occur:
24	(1) The defendant, after receiving written notification of the right to a
25	hearing before a court and the right to counsel provides a written waiver of a
26	probation violation hearing.
27	(2) The defendant admits to the violation or affirmatively chooses not to
28	contest the violation alleged in the probation violation report.
29	(3) The defendant consents to the imposition of administrative sanctions
30	by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

1	B. The department shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions
2	of this Article to establish the following:
3	(1)(a) A system of structured, administrative sanctions which shall be
4	imposed for technical violations of probation and which shall take into
5	consideration the following factors:
6	(i) The severity of the violation behavior.
7	(ii) The prior violation history.
8	(iii) The severity of the underlying criminal conviction.
9	(iv) The criminal history of the probationer.
10	(v) Any special circumstances, characteristics, or resources of the
11	probationer.
12	(vi) Protection of the community.
13	(vii) Deterrence.
14	(viii) The availability of appropriate local sanctions, including but not
15	limited to jail, treatment, community service work, house arrest, electronic
16	surveillance, restitution centers, work release centers, day reporting centers, or
17	other local sanctions.
18	(b) Incarceration shall not be used for the lowest-tier violations including
19	the first positive drug test and the first or second violation for the following:
20	(i) Association with known felons or persons involved in criminal
21	activity.
22	(ii) Changing residence without permission.
23	(iii) Failure to initially report as required. However, incarceration may
24	be used if the court, after a contradictory hearing, finds that the probationer
25	wilfully failed to report as required and instructed for the purpose of
26	permanently avoiding probation supervision.
27	(iv) Failure to pay restitution for up to three months.
28	(v) Failure to report as instructed. However, incarceration may be used
29	if the court, after a contradictory hearing, finds that the probationer wilfully
30	failed to report as required and instructed for the purpose of permanently

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1	avoiding probation supervision.
2	(vi) Traveling without permission.
3	(vii) Occasion of unemployment and failure to seek employment within
4	ninety days.
5	(c) Incarceration shall not be used for first or second violations of alcohol
6	use or admission, except for defendants convicted of operating a vehicle while
7	intoxicated pursuant to R.S. 14:98; defendants convicted of domestic abuse
8	battery pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3 committed by one family member or household
9	member against another; defendants convicted of battery by one dating partner
10	as defined by R.S. 46:2151 against another; or defendants convicted of violation
11	of a protective order, pursuant to R.S. 14:79, issued against the defendant to
12	protect a family member or household member as defined by R.S. 14:35.3, or
13	a dating partner as defined by R.S. 46:2151.
14	(2) Procedures to provide a probationer with written notice of the right
15	to a probation violation hearing to determine whether the probationer violated
16	the conditions of probation alleged in the violation report and the right to be
17	represented by counsel at state expense at that hearing if financially eligible.
18	(3) Procedures for a probationer to provide written waiver of the right
19	to a probation violation hearing, to admit to the violation or affirmatively
20	choose not to contest the violation alleged in the probation violation report, and
21	to consent to the imposition of administrative sanctions by the department.
22	(4) The level and type of sanctions that may be imposed by probation
23	officers and other supervisory personnel.
24	(5) The level and type of violation behavior that warrants a
25	recommendation to the court that probation be revoked.
26	(6) Procedures notifying the probationer, the district attorney, the
27	defense counsel of record, and the court of probation of a violation admitted by
28	the probationer and the administrative sanctions imposed.
29	(7) Such other policies and procedures as are necessary to implement the
30	provisions of this Article and to provide adequate probation supervision.

1	C. If the administrative sanction imposed pursuant to the provisions of
2	this Article is jail confinement, the confinement shall not exceed ten days per
3	violation and shall not exceed a total of sixty days per year.
4	D. For purposes of this Article, "technical violation" means any violation
5	of a condition of probation, except that it does not include any of the following:
6	(1) An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be a
7	felony.
8	(2) An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be an
9	intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
10	(3) An allegation of a criminal act pursuant to R.S. 14:2(B).
11	(4) An allegation of a criminal act pursuant to R.S. 15:541.
12	(5) An allegation of domestic abuse battery pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3
13	committed by one family member or household member against another, or
14	battery committed by one dating partner as defined by R.S. 46:2151 against
15	another.
16	(6) An allegation of a violation of a protective order, pursuant to R.S.
17	14:79, issued against the offender to protect a family member or household
18	member as defined by R.S. 14:35.3, or a dating partner as defined by R.S.
19	<u>46:2151.</u>
20	(7) Being in possession of a firearm or other prohibited weapon.
21	(8) Absconding from the jurisdiction of the court by leaving the state
22	without the prior approval of the probation and parole officer.
23	Art. 900. Violation hearing; sanctions
24	A. After an arrest pursuant to Article 899, the court shall cause a defendant
25	who continues to be held in custody to be brought before it within thirty days for a
26	hearing. If a summons is issued pursuant to Article 899, or if the defendant has been
27	admitted to bail, the court shall set the matter for a violation hearing within a
28	reasonable time. The hearing may be informal or summary. If the court decides that
29	the defendant has violated, or was about to violate, a condition of his probation it
	the defendant has violated, of was about to violate, a condition of his probation it

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(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 Subsubparagraph (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

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1	offense as defined in R.S. 15:541(24) by R.S. 15:541, and who has had his probation
2	revoked under the provisions of this Article for $\frac{1}{2}$ technical violation of his
3	probation as determined by the court, shall be required to serve a sentence of not
4	more than ninety days without diminution of sentence, without diminution of
5	sentence, as follows:
6	(i) For a first technical violation, not more than fifteen days.
7	(ii) For a second technical violation, not more than thirty days.
8	(iii) For a third or subsequent technical violation, not more than
9	forty-five days.
10	(iv) For custodial substance abuse treatment programs, not more than
11	ninety days.
12	(c) The defendant shall be given credit for time served prior to the revocation
13	hearing for time served in actual custody while being held for a technical violation
14	in a local detention facility, state institution, or out-of-state institution pursuant to
15	Article 880. The term of the revocation for a technical violation shall begin on the
16	date the court orders the revocation. Upon completion of the imposed sentence for
17	the technical revocation, the defendant shall return to active and supervised probation
18	for a period equal to the remainder of the original period of probation subject to any
19	additional conditions imposed by the court. The provisions of this Paragraph shall
20	apply only to the defendant's first revocation for a technical violation.
21	(e)(d) A "technical violation", as used in this Paragraph, means any violation
22	except it shall not include any of the following:
23	(i) Being arrested, charged, or convicted of any of the following: An
24	allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be a felony.
25	(aa) A felony.
26	(bb) A violation of any provision of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised
27	Statutes of 1950, except for misdemeanor possession of marijuana or
28	tetrahydrocannabinol, or chemical derivatives thereof, as provided in R.S.
29	40:966(E)(1), which shall be considered a "technical violation".
30	(ce)(ii) Any An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven

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1	to be an intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
2	(dd) At the discretion of the court, any attempt to commit any intentional
3	misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
4	(ee) At the discretion of the court, any attempt to commit any other
5	misdemeanor.
6	(iii) An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be a
7	violation of a protective order, pursuant to R.S. 14:79, issued against the
8	offender to protect a family member or household member as defined by R.S.
9	14:35, or dating partner as defined by R.S. 46:2151.
10	(ii)(iv) Being in possession of a firearm or other prohibited weapon.
11	(iii) Failing to appear at any court hearing.
12	(iv)(v) Absconding from the jurisdiction of the court by leaving the state
13	without the prior approval of the court or the probation and parole officer.
14	(v) Failing to satisfactorily complete a drug court program if ordered to do
15	so as a special condition of probation.
16	(vi) At the discretion of the court, failing to report to the probation officer
17	for more than one hundred twenty consecutive days.
18	* * *
19	Art. 903.1. Substance abuse probation program; eligibility
20	A. In order to be eligible for the substance abuse probation program, the
21	defendant must be charged with a violation of a statute of this state relating to
22	the use and possession of or possession with intent to distribute any narcotic
23	drugs, coca leaves, marijuana, stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogenic drugs,
24	or where there is a significant relationship between the use of alcohol or drugs
25	and the crime before the court. shall not be excluded from participation pursuant
26	to the provisions of Paragraph B of this Article and shall be charged with any of the
27	following offenses:
28	(1) Felony possession of a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S.
29	40:966(C), 967(C), 968(C), or 969(C).
30	(2) Except as provided in Subparagraph (3) of this Paragraph, possession with

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1	intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:966(A),
2	967(A), 968(A), or 969(A) where the offense involves less than twenty-eight grams
3	of the controlled dangerous substance.
4	(3) Possession with intent to distribute marijuana or synthetic cannabinoids
5	as defined in R.S. 40:966(A) where the offense involves less than one pound of
6	marijuana or synthetic cannabinoids.
7	B. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to any defendant who has
8	been convicted of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), except for a first
9	conviction of an offense with a maximum prison sentence of ten years or less
10	that was not committed against a family member or household member as
11	defined by R.S. 14:35.3, or against a dating partner as defined by R.S. 46:2151,
12	or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, or any defendant who has participated in
13	or declined to participate in a drug division probation program as provided for in
14	R.S. 13:5301 et seq.
15	Section 2. R.S. 13:5304(B)(10)(b) is hereby amended and reenacted to read as
16	follows:
17	§5304. The drug division probation program
18	* * *
19	B. Participation in probation programs shall be subject to the following
20	provisions:
21	* * *
22	(10) In order to be eligible for the drug division probation program, the
23	defendant must satisfy each of the following criteria:
24	* * *
25	(b) The crime before the court cannot be a crime of violence as defined in
26	R.S. 14:2(B), except a first conviction of an offense with a maximum prison
27	sentence of ten years or less that was not committed against a family member
28	or household member as defined by R.S. 14:35.3, or against a dating partner as
29	defined by R.S. 46:2151, or an offense of domestic abuse battery which is
30	punishable by imprisonment at hard labor as provided in R.S. 14:35.3.

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Section 3. R.S. 15:571.3(B) and (D), 574.2(C)(1) and (2)(introductory paragraph), and (D)(1), (6)(introductory paragraph), (8)(a), and (9), 574.4(A)(1), (B)(1), and (C)(2)(a)(introductory paragraph) and (b), 574.4.1(A)(1), 574.6, 574.7(B)(1)(introductory paragraph) and (C), 574.9(D), (E), (F), and (G), 574.20, and 828(B) and (C) are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), 574.4(F), 574.6.1, 574.7(D), 574.9(H), 827(A)(7), and 828(D) are hereby enacted to read as follows:

§571.3. Diminution of sentence for good behavior

9 * * *

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 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).

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1	(iii) Any offense which would constitute a crime of violence as defined in
2	R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, regardless of the date of
3	conviction.
4	(2)(a) An immate offender convicted a first time of a crime of violence as
5	defined in R.S. 14:2(B), without a prior conviction of a crime of violence as
6	defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, shall earn
7	diminution of sentence at a rate of three days for every seventeen one day for every
8	three days in actual custody held on the imposed sentence, including time spent in
9	custody with good behavior prior to sentencing for the particular sentence imposed
10	as authorized by Code of Criminal Procedure Article 880.
11	(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to an offender if his
12	instant conviction is for a crime that is listed both as a crime of violence
13	pursuant to R.S. 14:2(B) and sex offense pursuant to R.S. 15:541.
14	(c) The provisions of this Paragraph shall apply only to offenders who
15	commit an offense or whose probation or parole is revoked on or after
16	November 1, 2017.
17	(3) A person shall not be eligible for diminution of sentence for good
18	behavior if he has been convicted of or pled guilty to, or where adjudication has been
19	deferred or withheld for, a violation of any one of the following offenses:
20	(a) Rape (R.S. 14:41).
21	(b) Aggravated or first degree rape (R.S. 14:42).
22	(c) Forcible or second degree rape (R.S. 14:42.1).
23	(d) Simple or third degree rape (R.S. 14:43).
24	(e) Sexual battery (R.S. 14:43.1).
25	(f) Second degree sexual battery (R.S. 14:43.2).
26	(g) Oral sexual battery (R.S. 14:43.3).
27	(h) Intentional exposure to AIDS virus (R.S. 14:43.5).
28	(i) Repealed by Acts 2014, No. 602, §7, eff. June 12, 2014.
29	(j) Repealed by Acts 2014, No. 602, §7, eff. June 12, 2014.
30	(k) Felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile (R.S. 14:80).

1	(l) Indecent behavior with juveniles (R.S. 14:81).
2	(m) Pornography involving juvenile (R.S. 14:81.1).
3	(n) Molestation of a juvenile or a person with a physical or mental disability
4	(R.S. 14:81.2).
5	(o) Computer-aided solicitation of a minor (R.S. 14:81.3).
6	(p) Crime against nature (R.S. 14:89).
7	(q) Aggravated crime against nature (R.S. 14:89.1).
8	(r) Sexual battery of persons with infirmities (R.S. 14:93.5).
9	(4) Diminution of sentence shall not be allowed an inmate in the custody of
10	the Department of Public Safety and Corrections if the inmate has been convicted
11	one or more times under the laws of this state, any other state, or the federal
12	government of any one or more of the following crimes or attempts to commit any
13	of the following crimes:
14	(a) Felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile.
15	(b) Indecent behavior with juveniles.
16	(c) Molestation of a juvenile or a person with a physical or mental disability.
17	(d) Crime against nature as defined by R.S. 14:89(A)(2).
18	(e) Aggravated crime against nature as defined by R.S. 14:89.1(A)(2).
19	* * *
20	D.(1) Diminution of sentence shall not be allowed an inmate offender in the
21	custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections if the instant offense is
22	a second offense crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B).
23	(2) Diminution of sentence shall not be allowed an offender in the
24	custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections if the instant
25	offense is a sex offense as defined by R.S. 15:541.
26	* * *
27	§574.2. Committee on parole, Board of Pardons; membership; qualifications;
28	vacancies; compensation; domicile; venue; meetings; quorum;
29	panels; powers and duties; transfer of property to committee;
30	representation of applicants before the committee; prohibitions

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1	* * *
2	C.(1) The committee shall meet in a minimum of three-member panels at the
3	adult correctional institutions on regular scheduled dates, not less than every three
4	months. Such dates are to be determined by the chairman. Except as provided for in
5	Paragraph (2) of this Subsection or in cases where the offender is released
6	pursuant to Paragraph (4) of this Subsection, three votes of a three-member panel
7	shall be required to grant parole, or, if the number exceeds a three-member panel, a
8	unanimous vote of those present shall be required to grant parole.
9	(2) The Except in cases where the offender is released pursuant to
10	Paragraph (4) of this Subsection, the committee may grant parole with two votes
11	of a three-member panel, or, if the number exceeds a three-member panel, a majority
12	vote of those present if all of the following conditions are met:
13	* * *
14	(4)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, each
15	offender who commits an offense on or after November 1, 2017, other than a
16	crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S.
17	15:541, and eligible for parole pursuant to R.S. 15:574.4(A)(1), except those
18	sentenced under R.S. 15:529.1 or R.S. 13:5401, shall be released on
19	administrative parole on the offender's parole eligibility date without a hearing
20	before the committee if all of the following conditions are met:
21	(i) The offender has completed a case plan pursuant to R.S. 15:827(A)(7),
22	except as provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph.
23	(ii) For any offender whose charge or amended charge on the bill of
24	information was a crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense
25	as defined by R.S. 15:541, the following conditions are met:
26	(aa) A victim of the offender has been notified pursuant to Subsection
27	D of this Section and has not requested that the committee conduct a hearing.
28	(bb) The district attorney of the parish in which the conviction occurred
29	has been notified pursuant to Subsection D of this Section and has not requested
30	that the committee conduct a hearing.

1	(iii) The offender has not committed any major disciplinary offenses in
2	the twelve consecutive months prior to the administrative parole eligibility date.
3	A major disciplinary offense is an offense identified as a Schedule B offense by
4	the Department of Public Safety and Corrections in the Disciplinary Rules and
5	Procedures for Adult Offenders.
6	(iv) The offender has agreed to the conditions of supervision.
7	(b)(i) Except as provided in Item (ii) of this Subsection, if the offender
8	has met the conditions provided in Items (a)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this Paragraph,
9	he shall still be released on administrative parole if the case plan was not
10	created for him or the incomplete case plan was not the fault of the offender.
11	(ii) The provisions of Item (i) of this Subparagraph shall not apply to
12	persons who commit the offense on or after January 1, 2021.
13	D. In accordance with the provisions of this Part, the committee on parole
14	shall have the following powers and duties:
15	(1) To Except as provided in Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section, to
16	determine the time and conditions of release on parole of any person offender who
17	has been convicted of a felony and sentenced to imprisonment, and confined in any
18	penal or correctional institution in this state.
19	* * *
20	(6) To Except as provided in Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section, to consider
21	all pertinent information with respect to each prisoner offender who is incarcerated
22	in any penal or correctional institution in this state at least one month prior to the
23	parole eligible date and thereafter at such other intervals as it may determine, which
24	information shall be a part of the inmate's offender's consolidated summary record
25	and which shall include:
26	* * *
27	(8)(a) To notify the district attorney of the parish where the conviction
28	occurred. The notification shall be in writing and shall be issued at least thirty sixty
29	days prior to the hearing date. For offenders eligible for release pursuant to
30	Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section, the notification shall be in writing and shall be

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.

(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 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 who commit an offense or whose probation or parole is revoked 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 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.

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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.

29 * * *

30 C.

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2	(2)(a) In Except as provided in R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), in cases where the
3	offender has been convicted of, or where adjudication has been deferred or withheld
4	for the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a violation of a sex offense as
5	defined in R.S. 15:541 and parole is permitted by law and the offender is otherwise
6	eligible, the committee shall consider reports, assessments, and clinical information,
7	as available, including any testing and recommendations by mental health
8	professionals, as to all of the following:
9	* * *
10	(b) The Except as provided in R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), the committee shall
11	render its decision ordering or denying the release of the prisoner on parole only after
12	considering this clinical evidence where such clinical evidence is available.
13	* * *
14	F. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an offender
15	serving a life sentence for second degree murder (R.S. 14:30.1), shall be eligible
16	for parole consideration pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection if all of
17	the following conditions are met:
18	(1) The offender committed the offense after July 2, 1973, and prior to
19	June 29, 1979.

(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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§574.4.1. Parole consideration and hearings

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.

1	*	*	*
1			

§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 R.S. 15:574.6.1. 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.

§574.6.1. Compliance credits; parole

A. Every offender on parole for an offense other than a crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined by R.S. 15:541 shall earn a diminution of parole term, to be known as "earned compliance credits", by good behavior on parole. The amount of diminution of parole term allowed under this Section shall be at the rate of thirty days for every full calendar month on parole.

B. If the probation and parole officer has reasonable cause to believe that an offender on parole has not been compliant with the conditions of his parole in a given calendar month, he may rescind thirty days of earned compliance credits as an administrative sanction under R.S. 15:574.7. Credits may be rescinded only for a month in which the offender is found not to be in compliance.

C. The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall develop written policies and procedures for the implementation of earned compliance credits for offenders on parole supervision provided by the provisions of this

1	Section. The policies and procedures shall include but not be limited to written
2	guidelines regarding the process to rescind earned compliance credits and the
3	placement of these credits in the administrative sanctions grids. The
4	Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall also collect data on the
5	implementation of earned compliance credits, including the names of offenders
6	that earned credits, how many credits are applied to each offender, and
7	reductions to supervision periods at the time of discharge.
8	D. When the offender's total parole term is satisfied through a
9	combination of time served on parole and earned compliance credits, the
10	Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall order the discharge of the
11	offender from parole.
12	§574.7. Custody and supervision of parolees; modification or suspension of
13	supervision; violation of conditions of parole; sanctions; alternative
14	conditions; administrative sanctions
15	* * *
16	B.(1) At the time a defendant is released on parole for a crime of violence
17	as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541, the
18	committee on parole may make a determination as to whether a defendant is eligible
19	for the imposition of administrative sanctions as provided for in this Section. If
20	authorized to do so by the committee, each time a parolee violates a condition of
21	parole, a parole officer may use administrative sanctions to address a technical
22	violation committed by a parolee when all of the following occur:
23	* * *
24	C.(1) Each time a parolee who is on parole for a crime other than a crime
25	of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) or a sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541
26	violates a condition of parole, a parole officer is authorized to use
27	administrative sanctions to address a technical violation committed by a parolee
28	when all of the following occur:
29	(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

1	parole violation hearing.
2	(b) The parolee admits to the violation or affirmatively chooses not to
3	contest the violation alleged in the parole violation report.
4	(c) The parolee consents to the imposition of administrative sanctions by
5	the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.
6	(2) The department shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions
7	of this Subsection to establish the following:
8	(a) A system of structured, administrative sanctions which shall be
9	imposed for technical violations of parole and which shall take into
10	consideration the following factors:
11	(i) The severity of the violation behavior.
12	(ii) The prior violation history.
13	(iii) The severity of the underlying criminal conviction.
14	(iv) The criminal history of the parolee.
15	(v) Any special circumstances, characteristics, or resources of the
16	<u>parolee.</u>
17	(vi) Protection of the community.
18	(vii) Deterrence.
19	(viii) The availability of appropriate local sanctions, including but not
20	limited to jail, treatment, community service work, house arrest, electronic
21	surveillance, restitution centers, work release centers, day reporting centers, or
22	other local sanctions.
23	(ix) Incarceration shall not be used for the lowest-tier violations
24	including the first positive drug test and the first or second violation for the
25	following:
26	(aa) Association with known felons or persons involved in criminal
27	activity.
28	(bb) Changing residence without permission.
29	(cc) Failure to initially report as required.
30	(dd) Failure to pay restitution for up to three months.

1	(ee) Failure to report as instructed.
2	(ff) Traveling without permission.
3	(gg) Occasion of unemployment and failure to seek employment within
4	ninety days.
5	(x) Incarceration shall not be used for first or second violations of alcohol
6	use or admission, except for defendants convicted of operating a vehicle while
7	intoxicated pursuant to R.S. 14:98; defendants convicted of domestic abuse
8	battery pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3 committed by one family member or household
9	member against another; defendants convicted of battery by one dating partner
10	as defined by R.S. 46:2151 against another; or defendants convicted of a
11	violation of a protective order, pursuant to R.S. 14:79, issued against the
12	defendant to protect a family member or household member as defined by R.S.
13	14:35.3, or a dating partner as defined by R.S. 46:2151.
14	(b) Procedures to provide a parolee with written notice of the right to a
15	parole violation hearing to determine whether the parolee violated the
16	conditions of parole alleged in the violation report and the right to be
17	represented by counsel at state expense at that hearing if financially eligible.
18	(c) Procedures for a parolee to provide written waiver of the right to a
19	parole violation hearing, to admit to the violation or affirmatively choose not to
20	contest the violation alleged in the parole violation report, and to consent to the
21	imposition of administrative sanctions by the department.
22	(d) The level and type of sanctions that may be imposed by parole
23	officers and other supervisory personnel.
24	(e) The level and type of violation behavior that warrants a
25	recommendation to the board that parole be revoked.
26	(f) Procedures notifying the parolee and the committee on parole of a
27	violation admitted by the parolee and the administrative sanctions imposed.
28	(g) Such other policies and procedures as are necessary to implement the
29	provisions of this Subsection and to provide adequate parole supervision.
30	(3) If the administrative sanction imposed pursuant to the provisions of

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1	this Subsection is jail confinement, the confinement shall not exceed ten days
2	per violation and shall not exceed a total of sixty days per year.
3	(4) For purposes of this Subsection, "technical violation" means any
4	violation of a condition of parole, that does not include any of the following:
5	(a) An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be a
6	felony.
7	(b) An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be an
8	intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
9	(c) An allegation of a criminal act that if proven would be a crime of
10	violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).
11	(d) An allegation of a criminal act that if proven would be a sex offense
12	as defined in R.S. 15:541.
13	(e) An allegation of domestic abuse battery pursuant to R.S. 14:35.3
14	committed by one family member or household member against another, or an
15	allegation of battery committed by one dating partner as defined by R.S.
16	46:2151 against another.
17	(f) An allegation of violation of a protective order, pursuant to R.S.
18	14:79, issued against the offender to protect a family member or household
19	member as defined by R.S. 14:35.3, or a dating partner as defined by R.S.
20	<u>46:2151.</u>
21	(g) Being in possession of a firearm or other prohibited weapon.
22	(h) Absconding from the jurisdiction of the court by leaving the state
23	without the prior approval of the committee on parole or the probation and
24	parole officer.
25	$\underline{\mathbf{D}}$.(1) If the chief probation and parole officer, upon recommendation by a
26	parole officer, has reasonable cause to believe that a parolee has violated the
27	conditions of parole, he shall notify the committee, and shall cause the appropriate
28	parole officer to submit the parolee's record to the committee. After consideration of
29	the record submitted, and after such further investigation as it may deem necessary,
30	the committee may order:

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(a) The issuance of a reprimand and warning to the parolee.

2	(b) That the parolee be required to conform to one or more additional
3	conditions of parole which may be imposed in accordance with R.S. 15:574.4.
4	(c) That the parolee be arrested, and upon arrest be given a prerevocation
5	hearing within a reasonable time, at or reasonably near the place of the alleged parole
6	violation or arrest, to determine whether there is probable cause to detain the parole
7	pending orders of the parole committee.
8	(2) Upon receiving a summary of the prerevocation proceeding, the
9	committee may order the following:
10	(a) The parolee's return to the physical custody of the Department of Public
11	Safety and Corrections, corrections services, to await a hearing to determine whether
12	his parole should be revoked.
13	(b) As an alternative to revocation, that the parolee, as a condition of parole
14	be committed to a community rehabilitation center or a substance abuse treatmen
15	program operated by, or under contract with, the department, for a period of time no
16	to exceed six months, without benefit of good time, provided that such commitmen
17	does not extend the period of parole beyond the full parole term. Upon written
18	request of the department that the offender be removed for violations of the rules o
19	regulations of the community rehabilitation center or substance abuse program, the
20	committee shall order that the parole be revoked, with credit for time served in the
21	community rehabilitation center.
22	* * *
23	§574.9. Revocation of parole for violation of condition; committee panels; return to
24	custody hearing; duration of reimprisonment and reparole afte
25	revocation; credit for time served; revocation for a technical violation
26	* * *
27	D.(1) When a judge sets bond on allegations of a new felony offense for
28	a parolee, the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, division o
29	probation and parole and the committee on parole must be notified within three
30	business days.

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1	(2) The parole detainer will expire ten days after the bond has been set,
2	unless the division of probation and parole seeks to maintain the detainer.
3	$\underline{\mathbf{DE}}$. Parole revocation shall require two votes of a three-member panel of
4	parole committee members or, if the number of members present exceeds a three-
5	member panel, a majority vote of those members present and voting, and the order
6	of revocation shall be reduced to writing and preserved.
7	$\mathbf{E}\underline{\mathbf{F}}$. When the parole of a parolee has been revoked by the committee for
8	violation of the conditions of parole, the parolee shall be returned to the physical
9	custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, corrections services,
10	and serve the remainder of his sentence as of the date of his release on parole, and
11	any credit for time served for good behavior while on parole. The parolee shall be
12	given credit for time served prior to the revocation hearing for time served in actual
13	custody while being held for a parole violation in a local detention facility, state
14	institution, or out-of-state institution pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article
15	880.
16	FG. Any such prisoner whose parole has been revoked may be considered by
17	the committee for reparole in accordance with the provisions of this Part.
18	GH.(1)(a)(i) Except as provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, any
19	Any offender who has been released on parole and whose parole supervision is being
20	revoked pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection for a technical violation of the
21	conditions of parole as determined by the committee on parole, shall be required to
22	serve the following sentences:
23	(aa)(i) For the first technical violation, the offender shall serve not more than
24	ninety fifteen days.
25	(bb)(ii) For a second technical violation, the offender shall serve not more
26	than one hundred twenty days.
27	(cc)(iii) For a third or subsequent technical violation, the offender shall serve
28	not more than one hundred eighty forty-five days.
29	(iv) For custodial substance abuse treatment programs, not more than
30	ninety days.

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1	(ii)(b) The sentences imposed pursuant to Item (i) of this Subparagraph (a)
2	of this Paragraph shall be served without diminution of sentence or credit for time
3	served prior to the revocation for a technical violation. The term of the revocation
4	for the technical violation shall begin on the date the committee on parole orders the
5	revocation. Upon completion of the imposed technical revocation sentence, the
6	offender shall return to active parole supervision for the remainder of the original
7	term of supervision.
8	(c) The offender shall be given credit toward service of his sentence for
9	time spent in actual custody prior to the revocation hearing while being held for
10	a technical violation in a local detention facility, state institution, or out-of-state
11	institution.
12	(b)(d) The provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall not apply
13	to the following offenders:
14	(i) Any offender released on parole for the conviction of a crime of violence
15	as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).
16	(ii) Any offender released on parole for the conviction of a sex offense as
17	defined in R.S. 15:541.
18	(iii) Any offender released on parole who is subject to the sex offender
19	registration and notification requirements of R.S. 15:541 et seq.
20	(2) A "technical violation", as used in this Subsection, means any violation
21	except it shall not include any of the following:
22	(a) Being arrested, charged, or convicted of any of the following:
23	(i) A An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be a
24	felony.
25	(ii) Repealed by Acts 2010, No. 510, §1.
26	(iii) Any (b) An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven
27	to be an intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
28	(iv) At the discretion of the committee on parole, any attempt to commit any
29	intentional misdemeanor directly affecting the person.
30	(v) At the discretion of the committee on parole, any attempt to commit any

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1	other misdemeanor.
2	(c) An allegation of a criminal act that is subsequently proven to be a
3	violation of a protective order, pursuant to R.S. 14:79, issued against the
4	offender to protect a household member or family member as defined by R.S.
5	14:35.3, or dating partner as defined by R.S. 46:2151.
6	(b)(d) Being in possession of a firearm or other prohibited weapon.
7	(c) Failing to appear at any court hearing.
8	(d)(e) Absconding from the jurisdiction of the committee on parole by
9	leaving the state without the prior approval of the probation and parole officer.
10	* * *
11	§574.20. Medical parole program; eligibility; revocation
12	A.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Part or any other law to the
13	contrary, any person sentenced to the custody of the Department of Public Safety and
14	Corrections may, upon referral by the department, be considered for medical parole
15	or medical treatment furlough by the committee on parole. Medical
16	Consideration for medical parole consideration or medical treatment furlough
17	pursuant to the provisions of this Section shall be in addition to any other parole
18	for which an inmate may be eligible, but shall not be available to any inmate who is
19	awaiting execution.
20	(2) Medical parole shall not be available to any inmate serving time for the
21	violation of R.S. 14:30, first degree murder; or R.S. 14:30.1, second degree murder.
22	B. Medical parole.
23	(1) The committee on parole shall establish the medical parole program to be
24	administered by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. An inmate
25	offender eligible for consideration for release under the program shall be any person
26	offender who, because of an existing medical or physical condition, is determined
27	by the department to be within one of the following designations:
28	(1)(a) "Permanently disabled inmate offender" means any person offender
28 29	(1)(a) "Permanently disabled inmate offender" means any person offender who is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any

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1	or which is or can be expected to be permanently irreversible.
2	(2)(b) "Terminally ill inmate offender" means any inmate offender who,
3	because of an existing medical condition, is irreversibly terminally ill. For the
4	purposes of this Section, "terminally ill" is defined as having a life expectancy of less
5	than one year due to an underlying medical condition.
6	(2) Medical parole shall not be available to any offender serving a
7	sentence for a conviction of first degree murder (R.S. 14:30) or second degree
8	murder (R.S. 14:30.1) or an offender who is awaiting execution.
9	C. Medical treatment furlough.
10	(1)(a) The committee on parole shall establish the medical treatment
11	furlough program to be administered by the Department of Public Safety and
12	Corrections for the purpose of utilizing off-site medical facilities for an eligible
13	offender's medical treatment. Medical treatment furlough shall not be available
14	to any offender who is awaiting execution.
15	(b) For purposes of this Section, "off-site medical facility" means an
16	acute care hospital, nursing home, or other licensed medical facility which
17	complies with all state and federal laws and regulations and is appropriate to
18	meet the offender's medical and treatment needs.
19	(2)(a) An offender eligible for consideration for release under the
20	medical treatment furlough program shall be any offender who is ineligible for
21	release on medical parole pursuant to Subsection B of this Section and is
22	determined by the department to be a limited-mobility offender.
23	(b) For the purposes of this Section, "limited-mobility offender" means
24	any offender who is unable to perform activities of daily living without help or
25	is bedbound, including but not limited to prolonged coma and medical
26	ventilation.
27	(3) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the committee
28	on parole may authorize the release of an eligible offender on medical treatment
29	furlough when all of the following conditions are met:
30	(a) Placement is secured in an acute care hospital, nursing home, or

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1	other appropriate medical facility able to meet the offender's medical and
2	treatment needs.
3	(b) All monitoring, security, and supervision requirements that the
4	committee deems necessary are secured by the division of probation and parole.
5	(c) The committee determines that the offender does not present a
6	substantial flight risk.
7	<u>D.</u> No inmate offender shall be recommended for medical parole or medical
8	treatment furlough pursuant to this Section by the department until full
9	consideration has been given to the inmate's offender's crime and criminal history,
10	length of time served in custody, institutional conduct, an indication that the inmate
11	offender represents a low risk to himself or society, and a medical assessment of the
12	inmate's offender's condition. In the assessment of risk, emphasis shall be given to
13	the inmate's offender's medical condition and how this relates to his overall risk to
14	society.
15	$\underline{D}\underline{E}$. The authority to grant medical parole or medical treatment furlough
16	pursuant to this Section shall rest solely with the committee on parole, and the
17	committee shall establish additional conditions of the parole or medical treatment
18	furlough in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart. The Department of
19	Public Safety and Corrections shall identify those inmates offenders who may be
20	eligible for medical parole or medical treatment furlough based upon available
21	medical information. In considering an inmate offender for medical parole or
22	medical treatment furlough, the committee may require that additional medical
23	evidence be produced or that additional medical examinations be conducted. The
24	committee on parole shall determine the risk to public safety and shall grant medical
25	parole or medical treatment furlough only after determining that the inmate
26	offender does not pose a threat to public safety.
27	EF. The parole term of an inmate offender released on medical parole or

<u>EF</u>. The parole term of an <u>inmate</u> <u>offender</u> released on medical parole <u>or</u> <u>medical treatment furlough</u> shall be for the remainder of the <u>inmate's</u> <u>offender's</u> sentence, without diminution of sentence for good behavior. Supervision of the <u>parolee</u> <u>offender</u> shall consist of periodic medical evaluations at intervals to be

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determined by the committee at the time of release. Release of protected health
information to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections or the
committee on parole shall be in accordance with all state and federal laws and
regulations.
F.G. If it is discovered through the supervision of the offender released on
medical parolee parole or medical treatment furlough that his condition has

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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

A. In addition to other duties imposed upon the department it shall be the duty of the department to:

(7) Establish a procedure that provides for each offender who is sentenced to one hundred eighty days or more in the custody of the Department

of Public Safety and Corrections, a written case plan that is based on the results of an assessment of the offender's risk and needs and includes participation in programming that addresses the needs identified in that assessment. For offenders eligible for administrative parole pursuant to R.S. 15:574.2(C)(4), the case plan should be reasonably achievable prior to the offender's administrative parole eligibility date and the department shall notify the committee in writing of an offender's compliance or noncompliance with the case plan not less than sixty days before an offender's administrative parole release date. The provisions of this Paragraph shall be implemented to the extent that funds are appropriated for this purpose and to the extent that it is consistent with the available resources.

12 * * *

§828. Classification and treatment programs; qualified sex offender programs; reports; earned credits

* * *

B. The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations for local jail facilities and state correctional institutions to encourage voluntary participation by immates offenders in certified treatment and rehabilitation programs, including but not limited to basic education, job skills training, values development and faith-based initiatives, therapeutic programs, and treatment programs. When funds are provided, such educational programs shall be available at each penal or correctional institution under the jurisdiction of the department. The rules and regulations may include provisions for furloughs or the awarding of earned credits toward the reduction of the projected good time parole supervision date. Offenders may be awarded up to ninety days toward the reduction of the projected good time parole supervision date for satisfactory participation in each approved program pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection, but no offender shall receive more than three hundred sixty days total earned credits toward the reduction of the projected good time parole supervision date for program participation.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any offender

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in the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections who has been,

2 <u>including those</u> sentenced as an habitual offender pursuant to the provisions of R.S.

3 15:529.1, may earn additional good time for participation in certified treatment and

rehabilitation programs as provided for in Subsection B of this Section, unless the

offender was convicted of a sex offense as defined by R.S. 15:541 or a crime of

violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B). offender's instant offense is one of the

7 <u>following:</u>

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(1) A sex offense as defined in R.S. 15:541.

(2) A crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) and the offender has more than one 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.

D. Offenders who are otherwise eligible under this Section who are

participating in the workforce development work release program pursuant to

R.S. 15:1199.9, shall be eligible to earn an additional one hundred eighty days

of credit toward the reduction of the projected good time parole supervision

16 <u>date.</u>

Section 4. 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

20 later.

	OF THE SENATE	
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	OF THE BENATE	

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: _____