

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 610 (HB 54)

2026 Regular Session

Fontenot

Existing law provides for parolee supervision, administrative sanctions, and the authority of the committee on parole when there is reasonable cause to believe a parole violation has occurred.

Existing law defines the term "technical violation" as any violation of a condition of parole as defined in existing law (R.S. 15:574.9(G)(2)).

New law updates the cross-reference to the term "technical violation" to reflect the redesignation in existing law from R.S. 15:574.9(G)(2) to R.S. 15:574.9(H)(2).

Existing law permits the committee on parole to commit a parolee, as a condition of parole, to a community rehabilitation center or a substance abuse treatment program operated by, or under contract with, the Dept. of Public Safety and Corrections (DPS&C), 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.

Existing law further provides for revocation of parole, with credit for time served, if the DPS&C submits written request to the committee that the offender be removed for violations of the rules or regulations of the community rehabilitation center or substance abuse program.

New law restructures the provisions of existing law relative to the commitment of a parolee to a community rehabilitation center or substance abuse treatment program as an alternative to parole revocation.

New law provides that a parolee who violates parole may be committed to any of the following in lieu of parole revocation:

- (1) A mental health treatment program.
- (2) A certified treatment and rehabilitation program as provided in existing law (R.S. 15:828).

New law changes the maximum duration that the parolee may be committed from six months to one year.

Effective August 1, 2026.

(Amends R.S. 15:574.7(B)(4) and (C)(2)(b); Adds R.S. 15:574.7(C)(2)(c))