

- 1 YMYD6N-2
- 2 By Representative Starnes
- 3 RFD: Public Safety and Homeland Security
- 4 First Read: 07-Mar-23

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5	A BILL
6	TO BE ENTITLED
7	AN ACT
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9	Relating to pardons and paroles; to amend Section
10	15-22-32, as last corrected by Act 2022-371, the Codification
11	Act, 2022 Regular Session, and Sections 15-22-51 and 15-22-53,
12	Code of Alabama 1975, to prevent a parolee in custody from
13	being released to parole supervision in certain circumstances;
14	to provide that a specialist, in addition to a parole officer,
15	may conduct an investigation and provide a report to the court
16	regarding a defendant; and to make nonsubstantive, technical
17	revisions to update the existing code language to current
18	style.
19	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
20	Section 1. Section 15-22-32, as last corrected by Act
21	2022-371, the Codification Act, 2022 Regular Session, and
22	Sections 15-22-51 and 15-22-53, Code of Alabama 1975, are
23	amended to read as follows:
24	"\$15-22-32
25	(a) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that
26	a prisoner who has been paroled has violated his or her
27	parole, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, at its next meeting,
28	may declare the parolee to be delinquent, and time owed shall



date from the delinquency. The Department of Corrections, 29 30 after receiving notice from the sheriff of the county jail 31 where the parolee is being held, shall promptly notify the 32 board of the return of a parolee charged with violation of his 33 or her parole. The board, a single member of the board, a parole revocation hearing officer, or a designated parole 34 officer shall hold a parole court at the prison or at another 35 36 place as it may determine within 20 business days and consider 37 the case of the parole violator. If the parole court determines that exigent circumstances exist that preclude 38 39 holding the hearing within 20 business days, the case shall be considered within 40 business days. The parolee shall be given 40 an opportunity to appear personally or by counsel before the 41 42 parole court and to produce witnesses, and explain the charges 43 made against him or her. The parole court shall determine whether sufficient evidence supports the violation charges. If 44 a hearing is not held within 20 business days, or within 40 45 46 business days if exigent circumstances exist, the parolee shall be released back to parole supervision unless the 47 48 court determines exigent circumstances exist that preclude 49 holding the hearing within 20 business days.

50 (b) Upon finding sufficient evidence to support a 51 parole violation, the parole court may recommend to the board 52 revocation or reinstatement of parole, and the board may take 53 any of the following actions:

(1)a. If the underlying offense was a violent offense
as defined in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A
felony, a sex offense pursuant to Section 15-20A-5, or



aggravated theft by deception pursuant to Section 13A-8-2.1, the board shall revoke parole and require the parolee to serve the balance of the term for which he or she was originally sentenced, or any portion thereof, in a state prison facility, calculated from the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent parolee.

b. If the parole violation was for being arrested or
convicted of a new offense or absconding, the board may revoke
parole and require the parolee to serve the balance of the
term for which he or she was originally sentenced, or any
portion thereof, in a state prison facility, calculated from
the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent parolee.

69 c. For all other parolees, the board may impose a period of confinement of no more than 45 consecutive days to 70 71 be served in a residential transition center established pursuant to Section 15-22-30.1 or a consenting county jail 72 73 designated for this purpose as provided in Section 14-1-23. 74 The parolee shall be held in the county jail of the county in 75 which the violation occurred while awaiting the revocation 76 hearing. The Department of Corrections shall reimburse the 77 state mileage rate to the county, as determined by the Alabama 78 Comptroller's Office, for any state inmate charged with, or 79 sanctioned or revoked for, a parole violation and who is 80 transferred to or from a Department of Corrections facility or 81 to or from a consenting county jail by the county.

82 (2) Upon completion of the confinement period and
83 release from confinement, the parolee shall automatically
84 continue on parole for the remaining term of the sentence



85 without further action from the board. The parole court may 86 not recommend and the board may not revoke parole unless the 87 parolee has previously received a total of three periods of 88 confinement under this subsection. A parolee shall receive only three total periods of confinement pursuant to this 89 90 subsection. The maximum 45-day term of confinement ordered 91 pursuant to this subsection shall be reduced by any time 92 served in custody prior to the imposition of the period of 93 confinement and shall be credited to the balance of the incarceration term for which the parolee was originally 94 95 sentenced. In the event the time remaining on parole supervision is 45 days or less, the term of confinement may 96 97 not exceed the remainder of the parolee's sentence.

98 (3) The total time spent in confinement under this 99 subsection may not exceed the term of the parolee's original 100 sentence.

(4) Confinement shall be immediate. The board shall ensure that the Department of Corrections, a county jail, a residential transition center, or a consenting county jail receives necessary documentation for imposing a period of confinement within five business days of the board's action.

(5) If the parolee is presented to a county jail, excluding a consenting county jail designated for this purpose, as provided in Section 14-1-23, for any period of confinement with a serious health condition, if the admittance of the parolee would create a security risk to the county jail, or if the county jail is near, at, or over capacity, the sheriff may refuse to admit the parolee. If, while in custody



113 of the county jail, the parolee develops a serious health condition, if the presence of the parolee creates a security 114 115 risk to the county jail, or if the county jail reaches near, 116 at, or over capacity, the sheriff may release the parolee upon 117 notification to the parole officer. A sheriff and employees in the county jail shall be immune from liability for exercising 118 discretion pursuant to Section 36-1-12 in refusing to admit a 119 120 parolee into the jail or releasing a parolee from jail pursuant to this subdivision. 121

122 (c) The position of Parole Revocation Hearing Officer123 is created and established, subject to the state Merit System.

(d) The board may appoint or employ hearing officers
who shall conduct a parole court. The hearing officers shall
determine the sufficiency of evidence to support parole
violation charges and recommend to the board revocation of
parole pursuant to subsection (b) or reinstatement of parole.

(e) In lieu of subsections (a) and (b), when a parolee violates his or her parole terms and conditions, his or her parole officer, after an administrative review and approval by the parole officer's supervisor, may impose any of the following sanctions:

134 (1) Mandatory behavior treatment.

135 (2) Mandatory substance abuse treatment.

136 (3) GPS monitoring.

137 (4) Any other treatment as determined by the board or138 supervising officer.

139 (5)a. A short period of confinement in the county jail140 of the county in which the violation occurred. Periods of



141 confinement under this subdivision may not exceed six days per 142 month during any three separate months during the period of 143 parole. The six days per month confinement periods may only be 144 imposed as two-day or three-day consecutive periods at any 145 single time. The total periods of confinement may not exceed 146 nine total days.

b. Confinement pursuant to this subdivision does not
limit the board's ability to directly impose sanctions,
periods of confinement, or revoke parole.

(f) (1) Prior to imposing a sanction pursuant to subsection (e), the parolee must first be presented with a violation report setting forth the alleged parole violations and supporting evidence. The parolee shall be advised that he or she has all of the following rights:

155 a. The right to have a parole court, in person or by 156 electronic means, on the alleged violation or violations. If a 157 parole court is requested, no parolee shall be held beyond 20 158 business days of the request unless the parole court 159 determines exigent circumstances exist that preclude holding 160 the hearing within 20 business days, no parolee shall be held 161 beyond 40 business days of the request. Only requesting 162 parolees posing a threat to public safety or a flight risk 163 shall be arrested while awaiting parole court.

b. The right to present relevant witnesses anddocumentary evidence.

166 c. The right to retain and have counsel at the hearing167 if he or she so desires.

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d. The right to confront and cross examine any adverse



169 witnesses.

(2) Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by the parolee and the supervising parole officer, with approval of a supervisor, the parolee may be treated, monitored, or confined for the period recommended in the violation report and designated on the waiver. The parolee may not request a review if he or she has signed a written waiver of rights as provided in this subsection.

(g) The board shall adopt guidelines and procedures to implement the requirements of this section, which shall include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to exercise of the delegation of authority authorized by subsection (e)."

182

"\$15-22-51

183 (a) (1) When directed by the court, a probation officer or specialist shall fully investigate and conduct an 184 185 investigation, using a validated risk and needs assessment as 186 defined in Section 12-25-32, and provide a written report to 187 the court in writing the containing all of the following 188 information: 189 a. The circumstances of the offense<sub>7</sub>. 190 b. The defendant's criminal record<sub>T</sub>. c. The defendant's social history and. 191 192 d. The defendant's present condition of a defendant 193 through use of a validated risk and needs assessment, as defined in Section 12-25-32. 194 e. If practicable, a physical and mental examination of 195

196 the defendant.



197 (2) No defendant, unless the court shall otherwise 198 direct directed by the court, shall be placed on probation or released under suspension of sentence until the report of such 199 200 investigation shall have been, as required in subdivision (1), 201 is presented to and considered by the court; provided, 202 however, that after. 203 (3) a. After conviction, the court may continue the case 204 for such any amount of time as may be reasonably necessary to 205 enable the probation officer or specialist to make his conduct 206 the investigation and generate the written report of 207 investigation. b. (b) Whenever practicable, such investigation shall 208 209 include physical and mental examinations of the defendant; 210 and, if such defendant is committed to an institution, a copy 211 of the report of such investigation shall be sent to the Department of Corrections at the time of commitment; provided, 212 213 that in all cases where the If a defendant was on bond prior 214 to the time of the trial and an application for probation is 215 was made to the court, then the judge of such court, in his 216 discretion, may suspend the execution of the sentence pending 217 the disposition of the application for probation and continue 218 may allow the defendant to remain under the same bond that he 219 was under or, in his discretion, or the judge may raise the bond or lower the same pending the disposition of the 220 221 application for probation, and such bond shall remain in full force and effect until the application for probation is 222 finally disposed of bond. 223 224 (b) If the defendant is sentenced to the custody of the



225 Department of Corrections, a copy of the report of 226 investigation shall be provided to the department when the 227 department takes custody of the defendant." 228 "\$15-22-53 229 (a) A probation officer, or a specialist, shall 230 investigate all cases referred to him or her for investigation 231 by any court or by the Board of Pardons and Paroles and shall 232 report in writing thereon. He or she The probation officer 233 shall furnish to persons released on probation under his or 234 her supervision a written statement of the conditions of 235 probation and shall instruct them regarding the same. Such The probation officer shall keep informed concerning the monitor 236 237 the conduct and condition of each person on probation under 238 his or her supervision by visiting, requiring reports, and in 239 other ways necessary, based on the offender's measured risk of offending, and he or she shall report thereon in writing. 240 241 Additionally, the probation officer shall provide written 242 reports as often as the court or the board may require. The 243 probation officer shall use all practicable and suitable 244 evidence-based practices as defined in Section 12-25-32, not 245 inconsistent with the provisions imposed by the court, to aid 246 and encourage persons on probation and to bring about 247 improvements in their conduct and condition. The probation 248 officer shall keep detailed records of his or her work and 249 shall make such provide written reports in writing to the 250 court and the board as often as they may require. A probation officer shall have, in the execution of his or her duties, the 251 252 powers of arrest and the same right to execute process as is



now given or may hereafter be given by law to the sheriffs of this state. Supervision and treatment of probationers shall be conducted pursuant to and consistent with the provisions of subsections (k) and (l) of Section 15-22-24 and Section 15-22-57.

(b) All reports, records, and data assembled by any probation officer <u>or specialist</u> and referred to the court shall be privileged and shall not be available for public inspection except upon order of the court to which the same was referred.

(c) In no case shall the right to inspect the report be denied the defendant or his or her counsel after the report has been completed or filed."

266 Section 2. This act shall become effective on the first 267 day of the third month following its passage and approval by 268 the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.



269 270	
271	House of Representatives
272 273 274 275 276	Read for the first time and referred07-Mar-23 to the House of Representatives committee on Public Safety and Homeland Security
277 278 279 280	Read for the second time and placed22-Mar-23 on the calendar: 1 amendment
281 282 283 284 285 286	Read for the third time and passed18-Apr-23 as amended Yeas 89 Nays 3 Abstains 8
287 288 289 290	John Treadwell Clerk