- 1 SB228
- 2 203991-1
- 3 By Senator Albritton
- 4 RFD: Finance and Taxation General Fund
- 5 First Read: 25-FEB-20

1	203991-1:n	:02/20/2020:CNB/bm LSA2020-88
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, a parole or probation
9		officer may impose brief periods of confinement for
10		parole or probation violations.
11		This bill would revise the limitations for
12		confinement for parole and probation violations.
13		Under existing law, a parolee or probationer
14		may have his or her parole or probation revoked
15		under certain circumstances.
16		This bill would revise the circumstances in
17		which a person's parole or probation may be
18		revoked.
19		This bill would provide that counties are
20		not financially responsible for the health care
21		expenses while housing a parolee or probationer in
22		a county jail.
23		This bill would require the Department of
24		Corrections to establish three regional state-owned
25		facilities for the confinement of parole or
26		probation violators.

1 This bill would also provide for the daily 2 rate the counties shall be reimbursed for housing 3 state parolees or probationers. This bill would also make nonsubstantive, 4 5 technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style. 6 7 8 A BILL 9 TO BE ENTITLED 10 AN ACT 11 12 Relating to parolee and probation violations; to 13 amend Sections 15-22-29, 15-22-32, 15-22-52, and 15-22-54, as 14 last amended by Act 2019-513, 2019 Regular Session, Code of 15 Alabama 1975; to revise the limitations on confinement for 16 parole and probation violations; to provide that the 17 Department of Corrections shall reimburse the county 18 commission for health care costs of state parolees and 19 probationers; to require the Department of Corrections to 20 designate regional facilities for the confinement of parole 21 and probation violators; and to make nonsubstantive, technical 22 revisions to update the existing code language to current 23 style.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

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Section 1. Sections 15-22-29, 15-22-32, 15-22-52, and 15-22-54, as last amended by Act 2019-513, 2019 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

1	"\$15-22-29.
_	813-22-23.

- "(a) The Board of Pardons and Paroles, in releasing a prisoner on parole, shall specify in writing the conditions of his <u>or her</u> parole, and a copy of <u>such the</u> conditions shall be given to the parolee. A violation of <u>such the</u> conditions may render the prisoner liable to arrest and reimprisonment.
- "(b) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall adopt general rules with regard to regarding the conditions of parole and their violation and may make special rules to govern particular cases. Such The rules, both general and special, shall include, among other things, a requirement that but are not limited to, all of the following:
- "(1) The parolee shall not leave the state without the consent of the board  $\div$ .
- "(2) He or she The parolee shall contribute to the support of his or her dependents to the best of his or her ability $\tau$ .
- "(3) He or she The parolee shall make reparation or restitution for his or her crime.
- "(4) He or she The parolee shall abandon evil associates and ways;.
- "(5) He or she The parolee shall carry out the instructions of his or her parole officer and in general so comport himself or herself as such the officer shall determine; and.
- "(6) He or she The parolee shall submit to behavioral treatment, substance abuse treatment, GPS

monitoring, <u>or</u> other treatment as deemed necessary by the board or the supervising parole officer, and/or a period.

"(7) The parolee may be required to serve a period or periods of confinement in a consenting jail facility. Periods of confinement imposed by the supervising parole officer shall not exceed six days per month during any three separate months during the period of parole. The six days per month confinement provided for in this subdivision shall only be imposed by the supervising parole officer as two-day or three-day consecutive periods at any single time. In no event shall the total periods of confinement imposed by the supervising parole officer provided for in this subdivision exceed 18 nine total days in a consenting jail facility. Confinement provided herein by this subdivision shall be subject to the limitations, provisions, and conditions provided in Section 15-22-32, and the board's authority to directly impose sanctions, periods of confinement, or revoke parole shall not otherwise be limited.

"\$15-22-32.

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"(a) (1) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that a prisoner who has been paroled has violated his or her parole, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, at its next meeting, may declare the prisoner to be delinquent, and time owed shall date from the delinquency. The Department of Corrections, after receiving notice from the sheriff of the county jail where the state prisoner is being held, shall promptly notify the board of the return of a paroled prisoner

charged with violation of his or her parole. Thereupon, the The board, a single member of the board, a parole revocation hearing officer, or a designated parole officer shall hold a parole court at the prison or at another place as it may determine within 20 business days and consider the case of the parole violator, who. The parole violator shall be given an opportunity to appear personally or by counsel before the board or the parole court and produce witnesses and explain the charges made against him or her. The board member, parole revocation hearing officer, or a designated parole officer, acting as a parole court, shall determine whether sufficient evidence supports the violation charges. If a hearing is not held within the specified 20 business days, the parolee shall be released back to parole supervision.

"(2) Counties shall not be financially responsible for the costs of health care provided to parole violators. The county may submit an invoice to the Department of Corrections for reimbursement of the county's actual cost of health care for a paroled prisoner charged with a violation of his or her parole, which shall be paid within 30 days of receipt by the department.

"(b) Upon finding sufficient evidence to support a parole violation, the parole court may recommend to the board revocation or reinstatement of parole, and the board may revoke or reinstate parole. Upon revocation of parole, the board may shall require the prisoner to serve in a state prison facility the balance of the term for which he or she

was originally sentenced or any portion thereof of the original sentence, calculated from the date of delinquency. The delinquent parolee shall be deemed to begin serving the balance of the prison time required on the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent parolee. However, in In all cases, excluding violent offenses defined pursuant to as provided in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, and sex offenses, defined pursuant to as provided in Section 15-20A-5, and aggravated theft by deception offenses as provided in Section 13A-8-2.1, the parole court may only recommend revocation and the board may only revoke parole as provided below:

"(1) Unless the underlying offense is a violent offense as defined in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, when When a parolee under supervision of the Board of Pardons and Paroles has violated a condition of parole, other than being arrested or convicted of a new offense or absconding, the parole court may recommend and the board may impose a period of confinement of no more than 45 consecutive days to be served in the custody population of the Department of Corrections. By April 29, 2016, the Department of Corrections shall develop and implement a streamlined process to transport and receive the parolee into its custody population and shall identify and, if possible, implement policies aimed at reducing the administrative delays, if any, in transferring to the Department of Corrections the physical custody of the parolee and those whose parole has been

revoked. Such process shall be developed in cooperation with the Alabama Sheriffs' Association and the Association of County Commissions of Alabama. Such process shall include the most cost-effective method to process sanctioned parole violators for the maximum 45 day confinement period and shall provide that the Department of Corrections shall reimburse the state mileage rate, as determined by the Alabama Comptroller's Office, to the county for any state inmate sanctioned as a parole violator and transferred to or from a Department of Corrections facility by the county.

"(2) On or before October 1, 2020, the Department of Corrections shall designate three regional state-owned facilities where parole violators will be housed pursuant to this section.

designate three regional state-owned facilities on or before
October 1, 2020, and the parole violator is housed in a county
jail, the department shall begin paying to the county a daily
housing rate for each inmate. The daily housing rate shall be
equal to the average daily cost of care of inmates in state
custody in the previous fiscal year, which shall be calculated
by the department and published in its annual report and on
its website. Each fiscal year a newly calculated rate shall be
published on or before November 15. The newly calculated rate
shall take effect annually on January 1. Counties shall submit
monthly invoices to the department which shall be paid within
30 days of receipt by the department. Counties shall not be

financially responsible for costs of health care provided to inmates sanctioned as parole violators.

"b. If the Department of Corrections designates

three regional state-operated facilities on or before October

1, 2020, and the department fails to transfer the parole

violator, the department shall begin paying to the county a

daily housing rate for each inmate. The rate shall be equal to

the average daily cost of care of inmates in state custody,

which shall be calculated pursuant to paragraph a.

"c. Counties shall not be financially responsible for the costs of health care provided to parolees whose parole has been revoked. The county may submit an invoice to the Department of Corrections for reimbursement of the county's actual cost of health care of a parolee, which shall be paid within 30 days of receipt by the department.

"(3) Upon completion of the confinement period and release from confinement, the parolee shall automatically continue on parole for the remaining term of the sentence without further action from the board. The parole court shall not recommend and the board shall not revoke parole unless the parolee has previously received a total of three periods one period of confinement under pursuant to this subsection. A parolee shall receive only three periods of confinement under this subsection. The maximum 45 day term of confinement ordered under pursuant to this subsection shall may not be reduced by credit for incarceration time already served in the case. Confinement under this subsection shall be credited to

the balance of the incarceration term for which the parolee was originally sentenced. In the event the time remaining on parole supervision is 45 days or less, the term of confinement shall be for the remainder of the parolee's sentence.

"(2) (4) The total time spent in confinement under this subsection shall not exceed the term of the parolee's original sentence.

"(3) (5) Confinement shall be immediate. The board shall be responsible for ensuring ensure that the Department of Corrections receives necessary documentation for imposing a period of confinement within five business days of the board's action.

"(4) (6) If the parolee is presented to a county jail for any period of confinement as contemplated hereinabove with a serious medical health condition, if the admittance of the parolee would create a security risk to the county jail, or if the jail is near, at, or over capacity, the sheriff may refuse to admit the parolee. If while in custody of the county jail the parolee develops a serious medical health condition, if the presence of the parolee creates a security risk to the county jail, or if the county jail reaches near, at, or over capacity, the sheriff may release the parolee upon notification to the parole officer. A sheriff and his or her staff shall be immune from liability for exercising discretion pursuant to Section 36-1-12, in refusing to admit a parolee into the jail or releasing a parolee from jail under the circumstances described above in this subdivision.

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

- "(d) The board may appoint or employ, as the board deems necessary, hearing officers who shall conduct a parole court. Such The hearing officers shall have authority to 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 the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), when a parolee violates his or her parole terms and conditions, his or her parole officer may require the parolee to submit to behavioral treatment, substance abuse treatment, GPS monitoring, such any other treatment as determined by the board or supervising officer, or a period of confinement in a consenting jail facility as specified in subdivision subdivisions (6) and (7) of subsection (b) of Section 15-22-29. The parole officer may exercise such authority impose a sanction or sanctions after an administrative review and approval by the parole officer's supervisor.
- "(f) (1) Prior to imposing a sanction provided under pursuant to subsection (e) and pursuant to subdivision or subdivision (6) or (7) of subsection (b) of Section 15-22-29, the parolee must first be presented with a violation report, putting forth with the alleged parole violations and supporting evidence. The parolee may request a hearing before the parole court to be heard in person within 10 days. The

1	parolee shall be given notice of the right to seek such parole
2	court review and advised of the right (i) to a hearing before
3	a neutral and detached shall be advised that he or she has the
4	<pre>following rights:</pre>
5	"a. The right to have a parole court on the alleged
6	violation or violations, with the. If requested, the parole
7	court shall take place within 10 days of the request.
8	"b. The right to present relevant witnesses and
9	documentary evidence; (ii).
10	"c. The right to retain and have counsel at the
11	hearing if he or she so desires; and (iii).
12	"d. The right to confront and cross examine any
13	adverse witnesses.
14	"(2) Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by
15	the parolee and the supervising parole officer, with approval
16	of a supervisor, the parolee may be treated, monitored, or
17	confined for the period recommended in the violation report
18	and designated on the waiver. However, the $\underline{\text{The}}$ parolee $\underline{\text{shall}}$
19	have no right of may not request a review if he or she has
20	signed a written waiver of rights as provided in this
21	subsection.
22	"(g) The board shall adopt guidelines and procedures
23	to implement the requirements of this section, which shall
24	include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to
25	exercise of the delegation of authority authorized by
26	subsection (e).
27	"§15-22-52.

1	"The court shall determine and may at any time
2	modify the conditions of probation and. The conditions of
3	probation shall include among them the following or any other
4	conditions. Such conditions shall provide that the probationer
5	shall, but is not limited to, all of the following:
6	"(1) Avoid injurious or vicious habits 7.
7	"(2) Avoid persons or places of disreputable or
8	harmful character 7.
9	"(3) Report to the probation officer as directed; $\underline{\cdot}$
10	"(4) Permit the probation officer to visit him or
11	her at his or her home or elsewhere 7.
12	"(5) Work faithfully at suitable employments
13	<pre>employment as far as possible;.</pre>
14	"(6) Remain within a specified place $\frac{1}{7}$ .
15	"(7) Pay the fine imposed or costs or such any
16	portions thereof of fines or costs, as the court may
17	determine, and in $\frac{\text{such}}{\text{installments}}$ as the court may direct;.
18	"(8) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved
19	party for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense in
20	an amount to be determined by the court $\frac{1}{7}$ .
21	"(9) Support his or her dependents to the best of
22	his or her ability; and.
23	"(10) Submit to behavioral treatment, substance
24	abuse treatment, GPS monitoring, $\underline{\text{or}}$ other treatment as deemed
25	necessary by the court or supervising probation officer,
26	<del>and/or</del> .

"(11) The probationer may be required to serve a period or periods of confinement in a consenting jail facility. Periods of confinement imposed by the supervising probation officer shall not exceed six days per month during any three separate months during the period of probation. The six days per month confinement provided for in this subsection shall only be imposed by the supervising probation officer as two-day or three-day consecutive periods at any single time. In no event shall the total periods of confinement imposed by the supervising probation officer provided for in this subsection exceed 18 nine total days in a consenting jail facility. Confinement provided herein by this subsection shall be subject to the limitations, provisions, and conditions provided in Section 15-22-54, and the court's authority to directly impose sanctions, periods of confinement, or revoke probation shall not otherwise be limited.

"§15-22-54.

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"(a) The period of probation or suspension of execution of sentence shall be determined by the court and shall may not be waived by the defendant, and the The period of probation or suspension may be continued, extended, or terminated. However, except as determined by the court. Except as provided in Section 32-5A-191 relating to ignition interlock requirements and as provided in Section 13A-8-2.1, in no case shall the maximum probation period of a defendant guilty of a misdemeanor may not exceed two years, nor shall the maximum probation period of a defendant guilty of a felony

exceed five years, except as provided in Section 13A-8-2.1.

When the conditions of probation or suspension of sentence are fulfilled, the court shall, by an order duly entered on its minutes, shall discharge the defendant.

- "(b) The court granting probation, upon the recommendation of the officer supervising the probationer, may terminate all authority and supervision over the probationer prior to the declared date of completion of probation upon showing a continued satisfactory compliance with the conditions of probation over a sufficient portion of the period of the probation. At least every two years, and after providing notice to the district attorney, the court shall review the probationer's suitability for discharge from probation supervision if the probationer has satisfied all financial obligations owed to the court, including restitution, and has not had his or her supervision revoked.
- "(c) (1) At any time during the period of probation or suspension of execution of sentence, the court may issue a warrant and cause have the defendant to be arrested for violating any of the conditions of probation or suspension of sentence, upon which and the court shall hold a violation hearing. No probationer shall be held in jail awaiting such the violation hearing for longer than 20 business days, unless new criminal charges are pending. If the hearing is not held within the specified time, the sheriff shall release the probation violator unless there are other pending criminal

charges. A judge shall have authority to <u>may</u> issue a bond to a probationer for release from custody.

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"(2) Counties shall not be financially responsible for the costs of health care provided to state probation violators. The county may submit an invoice to the Department of Corrections for reimbursement of the county's actual cost of health care for a state probationer charged with a violation of his or her probation, which shall be paid within 30 days of receipt by the department.

"(d) Except as provided in Chapter 15 of Title 12, any probation officer, police officer, or other officer with power of arrest, when requested by the probation officer, may arrest a probationer without a warrant. In case of an When an arrest is made without a warrant, the arresting officer shall have a written statement by the probation officer setting forth that the probationer has, in his or her judgment, violated the conditions of probation, and the statement shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the probationer in the county jail or other appropriate place of detention until the probationer is brought before the court. The probation officer shall forthwith report the arrest and detention to the court and submit in writing a report showing in what manner the probationer has violated probation.

"(e) After conducting a violation hearing and finding sufficient evidence to support a probation violation, the court may revoke probation to impose a sentence of imprisonment, and credit shall be given for all time spent in

custody prior to revocation. If the probationer was convicted of a Class D felony and his or her probation is revoked, the incarceration portion of any split sentence imposed due to revocation shall be limited to two years or one-third of the original suspended prison sentence, whichever is less.

However, in In all cases, excluding violent offenses defined pursuant to as provided in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, sex offenses defined pursuant to as provided in Section 15-20A-5, and aggravated theft by deception offenses pursuant to as provided in Section 13A-8-2.1, the court may only revoke probation as provided below:

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"(1) Unless the underlying offense is a violent offense as defined in Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony or an offense of aggravated theft by deception as defined in Section 13A-8-2.1, when When a defendant under supervision for a felony conviction has violated a condition of probation, other than arrest or conviction of a new offense or absconding, the court may impose a period of confinement of no more than 45 consecutive days to be served in the custody population of the Department of Corrections. By April 29, 2016, the Department of Corrections shall develop and implement a streamlined process to transport and receive the probationer into its custody population and shall identify and, if possible, implement policies aimed at reducing the administrative delays, if any, in transferring to the Department of Corrections the physical custody of the probationer and those whose probation has been revoked. The

Sheriffs' Association and the Association of County

Commissions of Alabama. The process shall include the most

cost-effective method to process sanctioned probation

violators for the maximum 45-day confinement period and shall

provide that the Department of Corrections shall reimburse the

state mileage rate, as determined by the Alabama Comptroller's

Office, to the county for any state inmate sanctioned as a

probation violator and transferred to or from a Department of

Corrections facility by the county.

"(2) On or before October 1, 2020, the Department of Corrections shall designate three regional state-owned facilities where probation violators will be housed pursuant to this section.

"a. If the Department of Corrections fails to designate three regional state-owned facilities on or before October 1, 2020, and the probation violator is housed in a county jail, the department shall begin paying to the county a daily housing rate for each inmate. The daily housing rate shall be equal to the average daily cost of care of inmates in state custody in the previous fiscal year, which shall be calculated by the department and published in its annual report and on its website. Each fiscal year a newly calculated rate shall be published on or before November 15. The newly calculated rate shall take effect annually on January 1.

Counties shall submit monthly invoices to the department which shall be paid within 30 days of receipt by the department.

Counties shall not be financially responsible for costs of

health care provided to inmates sanctioned as probation

violators.

"b. If the Department of Corrections designates

three regional state-owned facilities on or before October 1,

2020, and the department fails to transfer the probation

violator, the department shall begin paying the county a daily

housing rate for each probationer. The rate shall be equal to

the average daily cost of care of inmates in state custody,

which shall be calculated pursuant to paragraph a.

"c. Counties shall not be financially responsible for the costs of health care provided to state probationers whose probation has been revoked. The county may submit an invoice to the Department of Corrections for reimbursement of the county's actual cost of health care for a state probationer, which shall be paid within 30 days of receipt by the department.

"(3) Upon completion of the confinement period, the remaining probation period or suspension of sentence shall automatically continue upon the defendant's release from confinement. The court shall may not revoke probation unless the defendant has previously received a total of three periods one period of confinement under pursuant to this subsection. For purposes of revocation, the court may take judicial notice of the three total periods one period of confinement under pursuant to this subsection. A defendant shall only receive three total periods of confinement under this subsection. The

maximum 45-day term of confinement ordered under pursuant to this subsection for a felony shall may not be reduced by credit for time already served in the case. Any credit shall instead be applied to the suspended sentence. In the event the time remaining on the imposed sentence is 45 days or less, the term of confinement shall be for the remainder of the defendant's sentence.

" $\frac{(2)}{(4)}$  The total time spent in confinement under this subsection shall not exceed the term of the defendant's original sentence.

"(3) (5) Confinement shall be immediate. The court shall be responsible for ensuring ensure that the circuit clerk receives the order revoking probation within five business days. The circuit clerk shall ensure that the Department of Corrections receives necessary transcripts for imposing a period of confinement within five business days of its receipt of the court's order.

"(4) (6) If a probation violator, as described in subdivision (1), is presented to the county jail for any period of confinement and the probation violator has with a serious medical health condition, if the confinement of the probation violator creates a security risk to the jail facility, or if the jail is near, at, or over capacity, the sheriff may refuse to admit the probation violator. If, while in custody of the county jail, the probation violator develops a serious medical health condition, if the confinement of the probation violator creates a security risk to the facility, or

if the county jail reaches near, at, or overcapacity over capacity, the sheriff may release the probation violator upon notification to the probation officer and to the court who has jurisdiction over the probation violator. A sheriff and his or her staff shall be immune from liability for exercising discretion pursuant to Section 36-1-12, in refusing to admit a probation violator into the jail or releasing a probation violator from jail under the circumstances described above in this subdivision.

"(f) In lieu of the provisions of subsections (c) through (e), when a probationer violates his or her probation terms and conditions imposed by the court, his or her probation officer, after administrative review and approval by the officer's supervisor, may require the probationer to submit to behavioral treatment, substance abuse treatment, GPS monitoring, such any other treatment as determined by the board or supervising officer, or a period of confinement in a consenting jail facility as specified in subdivision subdivisions (10) and (11) of Section 15-22-52.

"(g) (1) Prior to imposing a sanction provided under pursuant to subsection (f) and pursuant to subdivision or subdivisions (10) or (11) of Section 15-22-52, the probationer must first be presented with a violation report, with the alleged probation violations and supporting evidence noted. The probationer may file a motion with the court to conduct a probation violation hearing within 10 days. The probationer shall be given notice of the right to the hearing and advised

1	of the right: (i) To shall be advised that he or she has the
2	<pre>following rights:</pre>
3	"a. The right to have a hearing before the court on
4	the alleged violation in person, with the. If requested, the
5	hearing shall take place within 10 days of the request.
6	"b. The right to present relevant witnesses and
7	documentary evidence; (ii).
8	"c. The right to retain and have counsel at the
9	hearing and that counsel will be appointed if the probationer
10	is indigent <del>; and (iii)</del> .
11	"d. The right to confront and cross examine any
12	adverse witnesses.
13	"(2) Upon the signing of a waiver of these rights by
14	the probationer and the supervising probation officer, with
15	approval of a supervisor, the probationer may be treated,
16	monitored, or confined for the period recommended in the
17	violation report and designated in the waiver. However, the
18	The probationer shall have no right of may not request a
19	review if he or she has signed a written waiver of rights as
20	provided in this subsection.
21	"(h) The board shall adopt guidelines and procedures
22	to implement the requirements of this section, which shall
23	include the requirement of a supervisor's approval prior to a
24	supervising probation officer's exercise of the delegation of

authority authorized by subsection (f)."

Section 2. This act shall become effective immediately following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.