- 1 SB178
- 2 204283-2
- 3 By Senators Coleman-Madison, Singleton, Smitherman and Figures
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 03-FEB-21

Τ	204283-2 : n	1:U1/26/2U21:HB/ma LSA2U2U-2/1R1
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, when a parolee under the
9		supervision of the Board of Pardons and Paroles has
10		violated a condition of parole, other than being
11		arrested or convicted of a new offense or
12		absconding, the parole court may recommend and the
13		board may impose a term of confinement of no more
14		than 45 days.
15		Also under existing law, a parolee may spend
16		time in holding prior to the board imposing a term
17		of confinement for a violation of a condition of
18		parole.
19		This bill would provide that a parolee shall
20		receive a reduction of the term of confinement
21		imposed by the board for time spent in holding,
22		pending the imposition of the period of
23		confinement.
24		This bill also would apply retroactively to
25		any person currently serving a period of
26		confinement for violating a condition of parole.
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1	A BILL
2	TO BE ENTITLED
3	AN ACT
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5	Relating to parole violations, to amend Section
6	15-22-32, Code of Alabama 1975; to provide that a parolee who
7	violates a condition of parole shall receive a reduction of
8	the term of confinement imposed by the Board of Pardons and
9	Paroles for time spent in holding pending the imposition of
10	the period of confinement.
11	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
12	Section 1. Section 15-22-32, Code of Alabama 1975,
13	is amended to read as follows:
14	"§15-22-32.
15	"(a) Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe
16	that a prisoner who has been paroled has violated his or her
17	parole, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, at its next meeting,
18	may declare the prisoner to be delinquent, and time owed shall
19	date from the delinquency. The Department of Corrections,
20	after receiving notice from the sheriff of the county jail
21	where the state prisoner is being held, shall promptly notify
22	the board of the return of a paroled prisoner charged with
23	violation of his or her parole. Thereupon At this time, the
24	board, a single member of the board, a parole revocation
25	hearing officer, or a designated parole officer shall hold a
26	parole court at the prison or at another place as it may

determine within 20 business days. At this time during the

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parole court, participants shall and consider the case of the parole violator, who 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 there is sufficient evidence to supports support the violation charges. If a hearing is not held within the specified 20 business days, the parolee shall be released back to parole supervision.

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"(b) Upon finding sufficient evidence to support a parole violation, the parole court may recommend to the board a revocation or reinstatement of parole, and the board may revoke or reinstate parole. Upon revocation of parole, the board may require the prisoner to serve in a state prison facility the balance remainder of the term for which he or she was originally sentenced or any portion thereof, calculated from the date of delinquency. The delinquent parolee shall be deemed to begin serving the balance remainder of the prison time required on the date of his or her rearrest as a delinquent parolee. However, in all cases, excluding violent offenses defined pursuant to Section 12-25-32 and classified as a Class A felony, and sex offenses, defined pursuant to as provided in Section 15-20A-5, 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.

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"(2) 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 The Department of Corrections also 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.

"(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 of confinement under this subsection. A parolee shall receive only three total periods of confinement under this subsection. The maximum 45 day term of confinement ordered under this subsection shall not be reduced by credit for incarceration time already served in the case for time spent in holding pending the imposition of the period of confinement. The reduction for time spent in holding shall apply retroactively to any person serving a period of confinement under this subsection. 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.

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" $\frac{(2)}{(4)}$ 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 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 condition, 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 condition, the presence of the parolee creates a security risk to the county jail, or 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.

- "(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 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 other treatment as determined by the board or supervising officer, or a period of confinement in a consenting jail facility as specified in subdivision (6) of subsection (b) of Section 15-22-29. The parole officer may exercise such authority after administrative review and approval by the officer's supervisor.

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"(f) Prior to imposing a sanction provided under subsection (e) and pursuant to subdivision (6) of subsection (b) of Section 15-22-29, the parolee must first be presented with a violation report, putting forth 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 parolee shall be given notice of the right to seek such parole court review and advised of the right (i) to a hearing before a neutral and detached parole court on the alleged violation or violations, with the right to present relevant witnesses and documentary evidence; (ii) to retain and have counsel at the hearing if he or she so desires; and (iii) to confront and cross examine any adverse witnesses. 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. However, the parolee shall have no right of review if he or she has signed a written waiver of rights as provided in this subsection.

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"(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)."

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