## STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 57th Legislature (2019)

HOUSE BILL 2273 By: West (Josh)

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## AS INTRODUCED

An Act relating to prisons and reformatories; providing statement of legislative intent; amending 57 O.S. 2011, Section 332.7, as last amended by Section 2, Chapter 117, O.S.L. 2018 (57 O.S. Supp. 2018, Section 332.7), which relates to parole considerations for eligible persons; providing for the aggregation of consecutive sentences when determining parole eligibility; directing Pardon and Parole Board to state parole denials on the record and suggest remediation options; modifying manner in which parole eligibility is calculated for persons convicted of crimes before and after certain date; deleting postimprisonment supervision option for certain parolees; amending 57 O.S. 2011, Section 350, which relates to sentence deductions for parolees; authorizing paroling authority to revoke all or portion of parole under certain circumstances; amending 57 O.S. 2011, Section 502, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2016 (57 O.S. Supp. 2018, Section 502), which relates to the Oklahoma Corrections Act of 1967; adding definitions; allowing offenders on felony probation supervision to earn discharge credits under certain circumstances; providing guidelines for awarding discharge credits; defining term; prohibiting certain persons from earning discharge credits; directing supervising bodies to develop written policies, procedures and quidelines for implementing discharge credit process; requiring supervising bodies to maintain record of credits; directing supervising bodies to report expected discharge date to the court; directing supervising bodies to discharge sentence under certain circumstances; providing exceptions; converting collection of fines, fees and costs to civil action upon termination of probation

supervision; allowing offenders released on parole supervision to earn discharge credits under certain circumstances; providing guidelines for awarding discharge credits; defining term; prohibiting certain persons from earning discharge credits; directing Department of Corrections to develop written policies, procedures and quidelines for implementing discharge credit process; requiring Department to maintain record of credits; directing Department to notify offender of parole termination date; directing Department to order final termination date of parole supervision under certain circumstances; providing exceptions; converting collection of fines, fees and costs to civil action upon termination of parole supervision; requiring notification be sent to Pardon and Parole Board of impending termination date; providing an exception; directing Supreme Court to establish rules for probation supervisors; stating requirements for development of rules; requiring probation supervisors to complete certain training; directing judicial districts to develop and administer rules for supervision providers; directing the Department to develop matrix of sanctions and incentives for parolees and probationers; authorizing the Department to use violation responses and intermediate sanction process; directing probation and parole officers to initiate violation response and intermediate sanction process after discovery of violation; stating procedures for initiating process; directing the Department to develop certain policies and procedures; requiring establishment of procedures to hear violation responses and review sanction plans; directing Department to provide record of violations to Pardon and Parole Board; establishing procedures for hearing officers when determining whether technical parole violations have occurred; providing for sanctions or revocation under certain circumstances; prohibiting revocation under certain circumstances; amending 57 O.S. 2011, Sections 516 and 57 O.S. 2011, Section 517, as amended by Section 8, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2012 (57 O.S. Supp. 2018, Section 517), which relate to parole and probation violators; directing probation and parole officers to use sanctions matrix when parolees commit technical violations; authorizing Department to issue summons for parolee to appear before Pardon and Parole Board under certain circumstances; authorizing arrest

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warrant whe establishid revocation of parole conditions revokes paragraph of confine imprisonme establishid revocation permitting parole or Governor to the revocation frame; direct of certain rule and parole violations to arrest procedures violations probatione authorizin appear; proserved.

warrant when parolee fails to appear for hearing; establishing procedures for holding preliminary revocation hearings; providing for the continuation of parole and modification of parole terms and conditions; providing for imprisonment when Governor revokes parole for parole violations; stating periods of confinement; permitting Governor to depart from imprisonment periods under certain circumstances; establishing time limitation for holding preliminary revocation hearing after arrest of parolee; permitting Board to continue or modify conditions of parole or recommend revocation of parole; directing Governor to impose period of imprisonment for parole revocations; establishing procedures when preliminary revocation hearing is not held within certain time frame; directing the Department and Board to adopt certain rules and regulations; directing probation and parole officers to notify department of probation violations; deleting procedures for issuing warrants to arrest probation violators; establishing procedures for revoking probation for technical violations; authorizing issuance of summons for probationer to appear for revocation hearing; authorizing arrest warrant when probationer fails to appear; providing for incarceration of probationer in certain facilities; defining term; providing for codification; providing for noncodification; and providing an effective date.

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law not to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes reads as follows:

It is the intent of this Legislature that the Pardon and Parole Board as well as the Governor shall consider parole to be an essential public safety mechanism used to incentivize compliance in programming and treatment in prison and to provide effective supervision upon release from prison. Parole shall be a means of

- 1 safely releasing compliant inmates in a timely fashion with the 2 skills and resources necessary to be successful in the community.
- 3 | SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 57 O.S. 2011, Section 332.7, as
- 4 | last amended by Section 2, Chapter 117, O.S.L. 2018 (57 O.S. Supp.
- 5 | 2018, Section 332.7), is amended to read as follows:
- 6 Section 332.7 A. For a crime committed prior to July 1, 1998,
- 7 any person in the custody of the Department of Corrections shall be
- 8 eligible for consideration for parole at the earliest of the
- 9 | following dates:

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- 1. Has completed serving one-third (1/3) of the sentence;
- 11 2. Has reached at least sixty (60) years of age and also has
- 12 | served at least fifty percent (50%) of the time of imprisonment that
- 13 | would have been imposed for that offense pursuant to the applicable
- 14 | matrix, provided in Sections 598 through 601, Chapter 133, O.S.L.
- 15 | 1997; provided, however, no inmate serving a sentence for crimes
- 16 listed in Schedules A, S-1, S-2 or S-3 of Section 6, Chapter 133,
- 17 O.S.L. 1997, or serving a sentence of life imprisonment without
- 18 parole shall be eligible to be considered for parole pursuant to
- 19 | this paragraph;
- 3. Has reached eighty-five percent (85%) of the midpoint of the
- 21 time of imprisonment that would have been imposed for an offense
- 22 | that is listed in Schedule A, B, C, D, D-1, S-1, S-2 or S-3 of
- 23 | Section 6, Chapter 133, O.S.L. 1997, pursuant to the applicable
- 24 | matrix; provided, however, no inmate serving a sentence of life

imprisonment without parole shall be eligible to be considered for parole pursuant to this paragraph; or

- 4. Has reached seventy-five percent (75%) of the midpoint of the time of imprisonment that would have been imposed for an offense that is listed in any other schedule, pursuant to the applicable matrix; provided, however, no inmate serving a sentence of life imprisonment without parole shall be eligible to be considered for parole pursuant to this paragraph.
- B. For a crime committed on or after July 1, 1998, and before November 1, 2018, any person in the custody of the Department of Corrections shall be eligible for consideration for parole who has completed serving one-third (1/3) of the sentence; provided, however, no inmate serving a sentence of life imprisonment without parole shall be eligible to be considered for parole pursuant to this subsection.
- C. For a crime committed on or after November 1, 2018, any person in the custody of the Department of Corrections shall be eligible for parole after serving one-fourth (1/4) of the sentence or consecutive sentences aggregated pursuant to subsection K of this section that have been imposed, according to the following criteria:
- 1. A person eligible for parole under this subsection shall be eligible for administrative parole under subsection R of this section once the person serves one-fourth (1/4) of the sentence or consecutive sentences imposed; provided, however, no inmate serving

a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, a sentence for a violent crime as set forth in Section 571 of this title or any crime enumerated in Section 13.1 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be eligible for administrative parole.

- 2. A person eligible for parole under this subsection shall be eligible for parole once the person serves one-fourth (1/4) of the sentence or consecutive sentences imposed; provided, however no inmate serving a sentence of life imprisonment without parole is eligible for parole.
- D. The parole hearings conducted for persons pursuant to paragraph 3 of subsection A of this section or for any person who was convicted of a violent crime as set forth in Section 571 of this title and who is eligible for parole consideration pursuant to paragraph 1 of subsection A of this section, subsection B or paragraph 2 of subsection C of this section shall be conducted in two stages, as follows:
- 1. At the initial hearing, the Pardon and Parole Board shall review the completed report submitted by the staff of the Board and shall conduct a vote regarding whether, based upon that report, the Board decides to consider the person for parole at a subsequent meeting of the Board; and
- 2. At the subsequent meeting, the Board shall hear from any victim or representatives of the victim that want to contest the

granting of parole to that person and shall conduct a vote regarding whether parole should be recommended for that person.

- E. Any inmate who has parole consideration dates calculated pursuant to subsection A, B or C of this section may be considered up to two (2) months prior to the parole eligibility date. Except as otherwise directed by the Pardon and Parole Board, any person who has been considered for parole and was denied parole or who has waived consideration shall not be reconsidered for parole:
- 1. Within three (3) years of the denial or waiver, if the person was convicted of a violent crime, as set forth in Section 571 of this title, and was eligible for consideration pursuant to paragraph 1 of subsection A of this section, subsection B of this section or paragraph 2 of subsection C of this section, unless the person is within one (1) year of discharge; or
- 2. Until the person has served at least one-third (1/3) of the sentence imposed, if the person was eligible for consideration pursuant to paragraph 3 of subsection A of this section. Thereafter the person shall not be considered more frequently than once every three (3) years, unless the person is within one (1) year of discharge.
- F. If the Pardon and Parole Board denies parole, the Board shall state on the record the reason for denial.
- G. If the Board denies parole for any person convicted of a crime other than those set forth in Section 13.1 of Title 21 of the

Oklahoma Statutes, the Board shall suggest a course of remediation for the inmate in preparation for the next parole consideration.

<u>H.</u> Any person in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1998, who has been considered for parole on a docket created for a type of parole consideration that has been abolished by the Legislature shall not be considered for parole except in accordance with this section.

G. I. The Pardon and Parole Board shall promulgate rules for the implementation of subsections A, B and C of this section. The rules shall include, but not be limited to, procedures for reconsideration of persons denied parole under this section and procedure for determining what sentence a person eligible for parole consideration pursuant to subsection A of this section would have received under the applicable matrix.

H- J. The Pardon and Parole Board shall not recommend to the Governor any person who has been convicted of three or more felonies arising out of separate and distinct transactions, with three or more incarcerations for such felonies, unless such person shall have served the lesser of at least one-third (1/3) of the sentence imposed, or ten (10) years; provided, that whenever the population of the prison system exceeds ninety-five percent (95%) of the capacity as certified by the State Board of Corrections, the Pardon and Parole Board may, at its discretion, recommend to the Governor for parole any person who is incarcerated for a nonviolent offense

not involving injury to a person and who is within six (6) months of his or her statutory parole eligibility date.

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I. K. Inmates sentenced to consecutive sentences shall not be eligible for parole consideration on any such consecutive sentence until one-third (1/3) of the aggregate term of the consecutive sentence sentences has been served if sentenced for a crime committed before November 1, 2018, or one-fourth (1/4) of the aggregate term of the consecutive sentences if sentenced for a crime committed on or after November 1, 2018, or where parole has been otherwise limited by law, until the minimum term of incarceration has been served as required by law. Unless otherwise ordered by the sentencing court, any credit for jail time served shall be credited to only one offense reduce the aggregate term. Parole eligibility for consecutive sentences shall be determined by combining consecutive sentences to arrive at an aggregate term of all sentences imposed. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to all consecutive sentences currently being served or a subsequent sentence ordered to run consecutive to an existing sentence.

J. L. The Pardon and Parole Board shall consider the prior criminal record of inmates under consideration for parole recommendation or granting of parole.

K. In the event the Board grants parole for a nonviolent offender who has previously been convicted of an offense enumerated in Section 13.1 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes or Section 571

of this title, such offender shall be subject to nine (9) months postimprisonment supervision upon release.

E. M. It shall be the duty of the Pardon and Parole Board to cause an examination to be made at the penal institution where the person is assigned, and to make inquiry into the conduct and the record of the said person during his custody in the Department of Corrections, which shall be considered as a basis for consideration of said person for recommendation to the Governor for parole.

However, the Pardon and Parole Board shall not be required to consider for parole any person who has completed the time period provided for in this subsection if the person has participated in a riot or in the taking of hostages, or has been placed on escape status, while in the custody of the Department of Corrections. The Pardon and Parole Board shall adopt policies and procedures governing parole consideration for such persons.

M. N. Any person in the custody of the Department of

Corrections who is convicted of an offense not designated as a

violent offense by Section 571 of this title, is not a citizen of

the United States and is subject to or becomes subject to a final

order of deportation issued by the United States Department of

Justice shall be considered for parole to the custody of the United

States Immigration and Naturalization Service for continuation of

deportation proceedings at any time subsequent to reception and

processing through the Department of Corrections. No person shall

1 be considered for parole under this subsection without the concurrence of at least three members of the Pardon and Parole 3 Board. The vote on whether or not to consider such person for parole and the names of the concurring Board members shall be set 5 forth in the written minutes of the meeting of the Board at which the issue is considered.

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- N. O. Upon application of any person convicted and sentenced by a court of this state and relinquished to the custody of another state or federal authorities pursuant to Section 61.2 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the Pardon and Parole Board may determine a parole consideration date consistent with the provisions of this section and criteria established by the Pardon and Parole Board.
- O. P. All references in this section to matrices or schedules shall be construed with reference to the provisions of Sections 6, 598, 599, 600 and 601, Chapter 133, O.S.L. 1997.
- P. Q. Any person in the custody of the Department of Corrections who is convicted of a felony sex offense pursuant to Section 582 of this title who is paroled shall immediately be placed on intensive supervision.
- Q. R. A person in the custody of the Department of Corrections whose parole consideration date is calculated pursuant to subsection B or C of this section, and is not serving a sentence of life imprisonment without parole or who is not <del>convicted of</del> serving a sentence for an offense designated as a violent offense by Section

- 571 of this title or any crime enumerated in Section 13.1 of Title
  2 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be eligible for administrative
  3 parole under subsection R S of this section.
  - R. S. The Pardon and Parole Board shall, by majority vote, grant administrative parole to any person in the custody of the Department of Corrections if:

- 1. The person has substantially complied with the requirements of the case plan established pursuant to Section 512 of this title;
- 2. A victim, as defined in Section 332.2 of this title, or the district attorney speaking on behalf of a victim, has not submitted an objection;
- 3. The person has not received a primary class X infraction within two (2) years of the parole eligibility date;
- 4. The person has not received a secondary class X infraction within one (1) year of the parole eligibility date; or
- 5. The person has not received a class A infraction within six(6) months of the parole eligibility date.
- S- T. Any person granted parole pursuant to subsection R S of this section shall be released from the institution at the time of the parole eligibility date of the person as calculated under subsection R or R of this section.
- T. U. No less than ninety (90) days prior to the parole eligibility date of the person, the Department shall notify the Pardon and Parole Board in writing of the compliance or

noncompliance of the person with the case plan and any infractions committed by the person.

- $\overline{\text{U.}}$  V. The Pardon and Parole Board shall not be required to conduct a hearing before granting administrative parole pursuant to subsection  $\mathbb{R}$  S of this section.
- $\overline{\text{W.}}$  Any person who is not granted administrative parole shall be otherwise eligible for parole pursuant to this section.
- $\overline{W}$ .  $\overline{X}$ . Any person who is granted administrative parole under subsection  $\overline{R}$   $\underline{S}$  of this section shall be supervised and managed by the Department of Corrections in the same manner as a parolee who has been granted parole pursuant to this section. The person shall be subject to all of the rules and regulations of parole.
- SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 57 O.S. 2011, Section 350, is amended to read as follows:

Section 350. A. Every person, hereinafter referred to as "convict", who has been or who in the future may be sentenced to imprisonment in any state penal institution shall, in addition to any other deductions provided for by law, be entitled to a deduction from his <u>or her</u> sentence for all time during which he the convict has been or may be on parole. The provisions of this section are hereby declared to be both retroactive and prospective, and to apply to convicts who are on parole on the effective date of this act as well as to convicts who may be paroled thereafter; and shall at the

- discretion of the paroling authority apply to time on a parole which 1 has been or shall be revoked.
- B. Beginning November 1, 1987, the paroling authority also 3 shall have the discretion to may revoke all or any portion of the 4 5 parole except as provided under subsection C of this section.
- C. Beginning November 1, 2019, the paroling authority may 6 7 revoke all or any portion of the parole in accordance with Section 516 of this title. 8
- 9 SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 57 O.S. 2011, Section 502, as last 10 amended by Section 1, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2016 (57 O.S. Supp. 2018, 11 Section 502), is amended to read as follows:
- 12 Section 502. As used in this title, unless the context 13 otherwise requires:
  - "Board" means the State Board of Corrections;

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- 15 "Department" means the Department of Corrections of this 2. 16 state;
- 17 3. "Director" means the Director of the Department of Corrections:
  - 4. "Halfway house" means a private facility for the placement of inmates in a community setting for the purpose of reintegrating into the community inmates who are nearing their release dates. The term shall not include private prisons;
- 23 5. "Institutions" means the Oklahoma State Penitentiary located 24 at McAlester, Oklahoma; the Oklahoma State Reformatory located at

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    Granite, Oklahoma; the Lexington Assessment and Reception Center
    located at Lexington, Oklahoma; the Joseph Harp Correctional Center
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    located at Lexington, Oklahoma; the Jackie Brannon Correctional
    Center located at McAlester, Oklahoma; the Howard C. McLeod
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    Correctional Center located at Farris, Oklahoma; the Mack H. Alford
    Correctional Center located at Stringtown, Oklahoma; the Jim E.
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    Hamilton Correctional Center located at Hodgen, Oklahoma; the Mabel
    Bassett Correctional Center located at McLoud, Oklahoma; the R.B.
    "Dick" Conner Correctional Center located at Hominy, Oklahoma; the
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    James Crabtree Correctional Center located at Helena, Oklahoma; the
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    Jess Dunn Correctional Center located at Taft, Oklahoma; the John
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    Lilley Correctional Center located at Boley, Oklahoma; the William
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    S. Key Correctional Center located at Fort Supply, Oklahoma; the Dr.
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    Eddie Walter Warrior Correctional Center located at Taft, Oklahoma;
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    the Northeast Oklahoma Correctional Center located at Vinita,
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    Oklahoma; the Clara Waters and Kate Barnard Community Corrections
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    Centers located at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the Community
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    Corrections Centers located at Lawton, Enid, Oklahoma City and Union
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    City; the Charles E. "Bill" Johnson Correctional Center, located
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    east of Alva, Oklahoma; the Southern Oklahoma Resource Center
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    located at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; and other facilities under the
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    jurisdiction and control of the Department of Corrections or
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    hereafter established by the Department of Corrections;
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6. "Intermediate revocation facility" means a corrections center operated by the Department of Corrections or a private facility or public trust operating pursuant to contract with the Department of Corrections which provides housing and intensive programmatic services for offenders who have violated the terms or conditions of probation as determined by a supervising probation officer. "Intensive programmatic services" offered by the Department of Corrections includes, but shall not be limited to, alcohol and substance abuse counseling and treatment, mental health counseling and treatment and domestic violence courses and treatment programs;

7. "Intermediate sanctions facility" means a community corrections center operated by the Department of Corrections or a private facility or public trust operating pursuant to contract with the Department of Corrections which provides for the housing and programmatic services of offenders such as probation or parole violators or community sentenced offenders placed in the facility for disciplinary sanctions, work release offenders, offenders who need intensive programmatic services, or offenders who have demonstrated positive adjustment while in an institutional setting who need additional programmatic services to enhance their reentry into society upon release from a prison term; and

8. "Private prison contractor" means:

1 a nongovernmental entity or public trust which, 2 pursuant to a contract with the Department of 3 Corrections, operates an institution within the Department other than a halfway house or intermediate 5 sanctions facility, or provides for the housing, care, and control of inmates and performs other functions 6 7 related to these responsibilities within a minimum, medium, or maximum security level facility not owned 8 9 by the Department but operated by the contractor, or 10 b. a nongovernmental entity or public trust which, 11 pursuant to a contract with the United States or 12 another state, provides for the housing, care, and 1.3 control of minimum or medium security inmates in the 14 custody of the United States or another state, and 15 performs other functions related to these

9. "Risk and needs assessment" means an actuarial tool
validated on the correctional population of the state that

determines the risk of an individual to reoffend and the criminal
risk factors that, when addressed, reduce the risk of an individual
to reoffend; and

owned or operated by the contractor;

responsibilities other than a halfway house or

intermediate sanctions facility within a facility

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10. "Technical violation" means a violation of the rules and conditions of supervision, other than:

- a. commission of a new criminal offense for which felony or misdemeanor charges are filed including violation of a protective order pursuant to Section 60.6 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes,
- <u>absconding</u>, defined as failing to initially report or missing assigned reporting requirement for an excess of sixty (60) days, or
- c. any violation of the specialized sex offender rules
  created by the Department.
- SECTION 5. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 512.1 of Title 57, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. Every offender on felony probation supervision under Section 515a of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be eligible to earn discharge credits for compliance with the terms and conditions of probation supervision to reduce the term of supervision and the overall term of the sentence. For every calendar month of compliance with the terms and conditions of probation supervision, the supervising body, defined for the purposes of this section as the Department of Corrections, district attorney or private supervision provider responsible for the supervision of felony probationers, shall award the offender earned discharge credits

equal to thirty (30) calendar days to be applied towards a reduction of the probation supervision term ordered under Section 991a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes. For every calendar month of compliance with the terms and conditions of probation supervision, the supervising body shall award an offender earned discharge credits equal to fifteen (15) calendar days to be applied towards a reduction of the overall term of the probation sentence ordered under Section 991a of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes. For the purposes of this section, "compliance" shall be defined as the absence of a violation report submitted by the supervising body during a calendar month.

- B. No person convicted of an offense under Section 13.1 of
  Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes or subsections C, D, E, F, G or J
  of Section 644 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be
  eliqible for earned discharge credits under this section.
- C. Every supervising body shall develop written policies and procedures necessary for the implementation of earned discharge credits for offenders on felony probation supervision as authorized under this section. The policies and procedures developed by the supervising bodies shall include, but not be limited to, the process to earn discharge credits and the application of the credits toward the reduction of the term of supervision or term of the sentence and the collection of data related to who earns credit, how much is

applied and how much of the supervision period or sentence term is reduced at the point of discharge.

- D. Every supervising body shall maintain a record of credits earned by an offender under this section. At least every six (6) months from the date the offender is placed on probation, the supervising body shall notify the offender of the current discharge date for the term of supervision and the overall sentence of the offender.
- E. Every supervising body shall notify the court not less than thirty (30) days prior to the expected discharge date. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit the supervising body from requesting termination of the sentence earlier than the termination date of the sentence authorized in subsection F of this section.
- F. Once a combination of time served in custody, if applicable, time served on any form of probation, parole or post-release supervision and earned discharge credits satisfy the total sentence, the supervising body shall order the discharge of the sentence of the offender unless it is determined that termination would interrupt the completion of a necessary treatment program. If the supervising body finds that termination of the sentence would interrupt the completion of a necessary treatment program, the offender shall complete the treatment program and then have his or her sentence discharged. Upon termination of the offender from

probation supervision, all outstanding fines, fees or costs,
excluding restitution, shall be converted into a civil action.

- SECTION 6. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 512.2 of Title 57, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. Every offender released to parole supervision pursuant to Section 512 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be eligible to earn discharge credits for compliance with the terms and conditions of parole supervision that reduce the term of supervision of the offender. For every calendar month of compliance with the terms and conditions of parole supervision, the Department of Corrections shall award an offender earned discharge credits equal to thirty (30) calendar days to be applied towards a reduction of the parole supervision period. For the purposes of this section, "compliance" shall be defined as the absence of an initial violation report submitted by a probation and parole officer during a calendar month. No person convicted of an offense under Section 13.1 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes or subsections C, D, E, F, G or J of Section 644 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall be eligible for earned discharge credits under this section.
- B. The Department shall develop written policies and procedures for the implementation of earned discharge credits authorized under this section. The policies and procedures developed by the Department shall include, but not be limited to, the process to earn

discharge credits and the application of the credits toward the
reduction of the term of supervision, the collection of data related
to who earns credit and how much is applied and how much of the
supervision period is reduced at the point of discharge.

- C. The Department shall maintain a record of credits earned by an offender under this section. At least every six (6) months from the date the offender is placed on parole supervision, the Department shall notify the offender of the current parole termination date.
- D. Once a combination of time served in custody, if applicable, time served on any form of probation, parole or post-release supervision and earned discharge credits satisfy the total sentence, the Department shall order the final termination of parole supervision of an offender unless the Department determines that termination would interrupt the completion of a necessary treatment program. If the Department finds that the termination would interrupt the completion of a necessary treatment program, the offender shall complete the treatment program and then have his or her parole supervision terminated. Upon termination of an offender from parole supervision, any outstanding fines, fees or costs, excluding restitution, shall be converted into a civil action.
- E. The Department shall notify the Pardon and Parole Board of the impending termination not less than thirty (30) days prior to the expected termination date. However, nothing in this section

- shall prohibit the Department from requesting parole termination

  earlier than the termination date authorized in subsection D of this

  section.
- SECTION 7. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 515b of Title 57, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

- A. The Supreme Court, in coordination with the Department of Corrections, shall establish regulations by rule for all providers under contract with a district court whose duties include supervision of felony probationers pursuant to Section 515a of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The rules shall guide the supervision and management of those persons on probation supervision and the performance of the provider. The rules developed under this section shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. The use of a risk and needs assessment, as defined in Section 502 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes, to guide supervision and programming decisions and the development of an individualized case plan pursuant to Section 515a of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes;
- 2. The application of the earned discharge program pursuant to Section 5 of this act;
- 3. The application of the graduated sanctions and incentives matrix pursuant to Section 991b of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes; and

4. The collection and reporting of data as required under Sections 5 and 6 of this act.

- B. Any provider under contract with a district court whose duties include supervision of felony probationers pursuant to Section 515a of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes shall complete, upon hiring and on an annual basis, training courses including, but not limited to:
- 1. Identifying, understanding, targeting and effectively addressing the criminal risk and need factors of an individual and barriers to successful completion of supervision;
  - 2. Supporting and encouraging compliance and behavior change;
- 3. The use of a graduated sanctions matrix developed by the Department of Corrections according to Section 991b of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes; and
- 4. If applicable, best practices on graduated responses to domestic violence offenders and victim sensitivity training.
- C. Each judicial district shall be responsible for developing and administering procedures by rule for the implementation of the requirements in this section. The presiding judge of each judicial administrative district shall carry out this mandate within one (1) year of the effective date of this act.
- SECTION 8. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 515c of Title 57, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. The Department of Corrections shall develop a matrix of sanctions and incentives to address behavior committed by parolees and probationers who are being supervised by the Department. The Department shall be authorized to use a violation response and intermediate sanction process based on the matrix to apply to any technical violations of the terms and conditions of parole and probation, as defined in Section 502 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The matrix shall be used for probationers in accordance with the procedures provided in Section 991b of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes, and for parolees in accordance with this section.

B. Within four (4) working days of the discovery of a parole violation, the probation and parole officer shall initiate the violation response and intermediate sanction process. The probation and parole officer shall complete a sanction form, which shall specify the technical violation, sanction and action plan to correct the noncompliant behavior resulting in the technical violation. The probation and parole officer shall refer to the matrix to determine the supervision, treatment and sanction appropriate to address the noncompliant behavior. The probation and parole officer shall refer the violation information and recommended response with a sanction plan to the Department to be heard by a hearing officer. The Department shall develop the policies and procedures necessary to implement this section.

C. The Department shall establish procedures to hear responses to technical violations and review sanction plans for parolees including the following:

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- 1. Hearing officers shall report through a chain of command separate from that of the supervising probation and parole officers;
- 2. The Department shall provide the offender written notice of the violation, the evidence relied upon and the reason the sanction was imposed;
- 3. The hearing shall be held unless the offender waives the right to the hearing;
  - 4. The hearing shall be electronically recorded; and
- 5. The Department shall provide to the Pardon and Parole Board a record of all violations and actions taken pursuant to this subsection.
- D. The hearing officer shall determine based on a preponderance of the evidence whether a technical parole violation occurred. Upon a finding that a technical violation occurred, the hearing officer may order the offender to participate in the recommended sanction plan or may modify the plan. Offenders who accept the sanction plan shall sign a violation response sanction form, and the hearing officer shall then impose the sanction. Failure of the offender to comply with the imposed sanction plan shall constitute a violation of the rules and conditions of supervision that may result in a revocation proceeding. If an offender does not voluntarily accept

the recommended sanction plan, the Department shall either impose
the sanction and allow the offender to appeal to the Pardon and
Parole Board or request a revocation proceeding as provided by law.

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- E. Absent a finding by a probation and parole officer of the willful nonpayment of fines and costs by an offender, said failure to pay such fines and costs may not serve as a basis for revocation.
- SECTION 9. AMENDATORY 57 O.S. 2011, Section 516, is amended to read as follows:

Section 516. A. Except as provided in subsection subsections B and C of this section, the probation and parole officer shall, upon information sufficient to give the officer reasonable grounds to believe that the parolee has <del>violated</del> committed a violation, other than a technical violation as defined in Section 502 of this title, of the terms of and conditions of parole, notify the Department of Corrections. If it is determined that the facts justify revocation action, the Department shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the parolee and the warrant shall have the force and effect of any warrant of arrest issued by a district court in this state. parolee shall, after arrest, be immediately incarcerated in the nearest county jail, intermediate sanctions facility, or a Department of Corrections facility to await action by the Governor as to whether the parole will be revoked. Parole time shall cease to run after the issuance of a warrant for arrest by the Department of Corrections, for a parolee who has absconded and earned credits

shall not be accrued during any period of time when the parolee is incarcerated pending revocation action by the Governor.

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- В. The probation and parole officer shall, upon information sufficient to give the officer reasonable grounds to believe that the parolee has committed a technical violation of the terms and conditions of parole as defined in Section 502 of this title, respond in accordance with the procedures established in Section 8 of this act for use of the sanctions matrix. If the severity of a violation warrants a more severe response, intermediate sanctions within the sanctions matrix have been exhausted and the Department has determined that the facts justify revocation of parole, the Department shall issue a summons requiring the parolee to appear before the Pardon and Parole Board for a preliminary revocation hearing. If the parolee fails to appear at the preliminary revocation hearing or if the Department finds that a warrant is justified for the protection of public safety, the Department shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the parolee. The warrant shall have the force and effect of any warrant of arrest issued by a district court in this state, and the parolee shall be held in accordance with subsection A of this section.
- C. If a parolee is issued a summons pursuant to subsection B of this section, the Pardon and Parole Board shall hold the preliminary revocation hearing within twenty (20) calendar days from the date the summons is issued. The Board may, in its discretion, continue

1 parole and modify the terms and conditions of parole or forward the 2 decision to revoke parole on to the Governor. If the Governor 3 revokes parole for a technical violation of the terms or conditions 4 of parole, as defined in Section 502 of this title, the Governor 5 shall impose a period of imprisonment of not more than fifteen (15) 6 days for the first revocation, not more than thirty (30) days for 7 the second revocation and not more than sixty (60) days for the 8 third revocation. For the fourth and subsequent revocation for a 9 technical violation, the Governor may revoke parole and impose a 10 period of imprisonment of not more than two (2) years or for the 11 remainder of the sentence, whichever is less. The Governor may 12 depart from the periods of imprisonment required under this 13 subsection if the offender is on parole supervision for an offense 14 under Section 13.1 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes. 15 D. If a parolee is arrested and detained on a warrant pursuant 16 to subsection A or subsection B of this section, the Pardon and 17 Parole Board shall hold the preliminary revocation hearing within 18 fifteen (15) calendar days from the date the parolee is detained on 19 the warrant. The Board may, in its discretion, continue parole and 20 modify the terms and conditions of parole or forward the decision to 21 revoke parole to the Governor, who may deliberate for a further 22 fifteen (15) days. If the Governor revokes parole for a technical 23 violation, the Governor shall impose a period of imprisonment as 24 required under subsection C of this section.

E. If the Board does not hold a preliminary revocation hearing within fifteen (15) calendar days as required under subsection D of this section, the parolee shall be released from the county jail, intermediate sanctions facility or Department of Corrections

facility and shall return to parole status. The Pardon and Parole

Board may subsequently hold a preliminary revocation hearing within a reasonable timeframe. The Board may, in its discretion, continue parole and modify the terms and conditions of parole or forward the decision to revoke parole to the Governor. If the Governor revokes parole for a technical violation, the Governor shall impose a period of imprisonment as required under subsection C of this section.

F. Any parolee determined to have violated any terms or conditions of parole by the supervising parole officer may be given the option, at the discretion of the Department of Corrections, to be placed in an intermediate sanctions facility for disciplinary sanction and programmatic services in lieu of revocation or when revocation action by the Governor is deemed unnecessary for the nature of the violation. Any parolee for whom a warrant for arrest issues as provided in subsection A of this section may, at the discretion of the Department or the Governor, be placed in an intermediate sanctions facility pending or following any action by the Governor as to revocation of parole or required additional conditions to remain on parole. A parolee may be received and processed into the custody of the Department on an expedited basis

through any facility serving such purpose or may be processed directly by the intermediate sanctions facility.

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G. The Department of Corrections and the Pardon and Parole

Board shall adopt rules and policies related to the provisions of this section.

SECTION 10. AMENDATORY 57 O.S. 2011, Section 517, as amended by Section 8, Chapter 228, O.S.L. 2012 (57 O.S. Supp. 2018, Section 517), is amended to read as follows:

Section 517. A. A Probation and Parole Officer, upon information sufficient to give the officer reasonable grounds to believe that a probationer has been charged with or found guilty of committing a felony or misdemeanor offense, or has escaped from custody as provided in Section 443 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes committed a violation, other than a technical violation as defined in Section 502 of this title, of the terms and conditions of probation, shall notify the Department of Corrections. If it is determined that the facts justify revocation action, the Department shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the probationer and the warrant shall have the force and effect of any warrant of arrest issued by a district court in this state. A probationer shall may, after arrest, be immediately incarcerated in the nearest county jail or intermediate sanctions facility to await action by the court as to whether the probation will be revoked.

B. A Probation and Parole Officer, upon information sufficient to give the officer reasonable grounds to believe that a probationer has violated the terms or conditions of probation, may notify the Department. If it is determined that the facts justify disciplinary sanctions, the Department shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the probationer and the warrant shall have the force and effect of any warrant of arrest issued by a district court in this state. The probationer shall, after arrest, be immediately incarcerated in the nearest county jail or intermediate sanction facility to await action by the court as to whether disciplinary sanctions shall be imposed. Upon approval of the court and the Department of Corrections, the probationer shall be placed in an intermediate revocation facility for disciplinary sanction and intensive programmatic services in lieu of a first revocation. Repeated violations by the probationer of the terms and conditions of probation may result in a revocation proceeding committed a technical violation of the terms or conditions of probation, as defined in Section 502 of this title, may notify the Department. If the Department has determined that the facts justify revocation of probation in accordance with the procedure established in subsection D of Section 991b of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the Department shall issue a summons requiring the probationer to appear at a revocation hearing. The district attorney may petition the court to issue a warrant in place of a summons in the interest of

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public safety. If the probationer fails to appear at the hearing ordered by the summons, or if the court approves the petition for a warrant by the district attorney, the Department shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the probationer. The warrant shall have the force and effect of any warrant of arrest issued by a district court in this state. The probationer may, after arrest, be immediately incarcerated in the nearest county jail or intermediate sanction facility to await action by the court as to whether disciplinary sanctions will be imposed.

- issued as provided in subsection A or B of this section may, at the discretion of the court, be placed in an intermediate sanctions facility pending or following any action by the court as to revocation of probation or required additional conditions to remain on probation. A probationer may be processed by the Department on an expedited basis through any facility serving such purpose or may be processed directly by the intermediate sanctions facility.
- D. Nothing in this section shall preclude a district attorney from initiating an application to revoke a suspended sentence pursuant to subsection A of this section without a recommendation from the Department or from initiating an application to revoke a suspended sentence and referring the person to an intermediate revocation facility without a recommendation from the Department pursuant to subsection B of this section, when the district attorney

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believes that competent evidence justifies the revocation of the
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    suspended sentence.
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        E. For purposes of this section, the term "probationer" means
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    any offender on a deferred judgment or suspended sentence supervised
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    by the Department of Corrections or another supervising body.
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        SECTION 11. This act shall become effective November 1, 2019.
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