1	AN ACT relating to community supervision.
2	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

- 3 → Section 1. KRS 439.250 is amended to read as follows:
- 4 As used in KRS 439.250 to 439.560, unless the context requires otherwise:
- 5 (1) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet;
- 6 (2) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Corrections;
- 7 (3) "Department" means the Department of Corrections;
- 8 (4) "Deputy commissioner" means the deputy commissioner of the Office of Adult
- 9 Institutions or the deputy commissioner of the Office of Community Services and
- Facilities of the Department of Corrections;
- 11 (5) "Board" means the Parole Board created by KRS 439.320;
- 12 (6) "Community supervision" means:
- 13 (a) The placement of a defendant under supervision with conditions imposed by a 14 court for a specified period during which:
 - 1. Criminal proceedings are deferred without an adjudication of guilt; or
- 2. A sentence of imprisonment or confinement, imprisonment and fine, or confinement and fine, is probated and the imposition of sentence is
- suspended in whole or in part; or
- 19 (b) The placement of an individual under supervision after release from prison or 20 jail, with conditions imposed by the board for a specified period;
- 21 (7) "Parole compliance credit" means a credit on a paroled individual's sentence for
- program credit, work-for-time credit, educational accomplishment, or meritorious
- service and shall be calculated pursuant to the applicable provisions in KRS
- 24 197.045 and 197.047;

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- 25 (8) "Supervised compliance credit" means a credit on a supervised individual's sentence
- for compliance with supervision that shall be calculated pursuant to KRS 439.345;
- 27 (9) "Positive reinforcement" means any of a wide range of rewards and incentives,

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1		including but not limited to awarding certificates of achievement, reducing
2		reporting requirements, deferring a monthly supervision fee payment, removing
3		supervision conditions such as home detention or curfew, or asking the supervised
4		individual to be a mentor to others;
5	(10)	"Probation and parole district supervisor" means the highest ranking field probation
6		or parole administrator in each district; and
7	(11)	"Supervised individual" means an individual placed on probation by a court or
8		serving a period of parole or <u>postincarceration</u> [post release] supervision from
9		prison or jail <u>:</u>
10	<u>(12)</u>	"Technical violation" means any violation of the conditions of community
11		supervision other than a new misdemeanor or felony conviction or absconding;
12		<u>and</u>
13	<u>(13)</u>	"Absconding" means willfully avoiding the detection of a probation and parole
14		officer for a period of at least thirty (30) days and after the probation and parole
15		officer has made at least four (4) documented attempts to locate the supervised
16		<u>individual</u> .
17		→ Section 2. KRS 439.3107 is amended to read as follows:
18	(1)	The department shall, by January 1, 2020[2012], adopt a system of graduated
19		sanctions for violations of conditions of community supervision, which shall
20		include graduated sanctions for those supervised individuals on parole or
21		postincarceration supervision for technical violations and violations of
22		absconding. Notwithstanding KRS Chapter 533, the system shall set forth a menu
23		of presumptive sanctions for the most common types of supervision violations,
24		including but not limited to: failure to report; failure to pay fines, fees, and victim
25		restitution; failure to participate in a required program or service; failure to
26		complete community service; violation of a protective or no contact order; and
27		failure to refrain from the use of alcohol or controlled substances. The system of

1		sanctions shall take into account factors such as the severity of the current violation,
2		the supervised individual's previous criminal record, the number and severity of any
3		previous supervision violations, the supervised individual's assessed risk level, and
4		the extent to which graduated sanctions were imposed for previous violations. The
5		system also shall define positive reinforcements that supervised individuals may
6		receive for compliance with conditions of supervision.
7	(2)	The department shall establish by administrative regulation an administrative
8		process to review and approve or reject, prior to imposition, graduated sanctions
9		that deviate from those prescribed.
10	(3)	The department shall establish by administrative regulation an administrative
11		process to review graduated sanctions contested by supervised individuals under
12		KRS 439.3108.
13		→ Section 3. KRS 439.3108 is amended to read as follows:
14	(1)	Notwithstanding any administrative regulation or law to the contrary, including
15		KRS 439.340(3)(b), the department or board may:
16		(a) Modify the conditions of community supervision for the limited purpose of
17		imposing graduated sanctions;
18		(b) For a supervised individual who is on parole or postincarceration
19		supervision and has been apprehended following a violation of absconding,
20		impose graduated sanctions as detailed in subsection (5) of this section;
21		(c) Place a supervised individual who is on probation who violates the conditions
22		of community supervision in a state or local correctional or detention facility
23		or residential center for a period of not more than ten (10) days consecutively,
24		and not more than sixty (60) days in any one (1) calendar year. The
25		department shall reimburse the local correctional or detention facility or

paragraph at the rate specified in KRS 532.100;

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residential center for the costs of incarcerating a person confined under this

<u>(d)</u>[(e)] Place a supervised individual serving a period of parole or <u>postincarceration</u>[post release] supervision from prison or jail who violates the conditions of community supervision in a state or local correctional or detention facility or residential center for a period of not more than thirty (30) days consecutively, and not more than sixty (60) days in any one (1) calendar year. The department shall reimburse the local correctional or detention facility or residential center for the costs of incarcerating a person confined under this paragraph at the rate specified in KRS 532.100; and

(e)[(d)] Notwithstanding paragraphs (c)[(b)] and (d)[(e)] of this subsection, place any supervised individual who violates the conditions of community supervision in a state or local correctional or detention facility or residential center for the period of time a supervised individual awaits admission to a residential alcohol or substance use treatment program. The department shall reimburse the local correctional or detention facility or residential center for the costs of incarcerating a supervised individual serving a period of parole or postincarceration[post-release] supervision confined under this paragraph at the rate specified in KRS 532.100.

- (2) A probation and parole officer intending to modify the conditions of community supervision by imposing a graduated sanction shall issue to the supervised individual a notice of the intended sanction. The notice shall inform the supervised individual of the technical violation or violations alleged, the date or dates of the violation or violations, and the graduated sanction to be imposed.
- (3) The imposition of a graduated sanction or sanctions by a probation and parole officer shall comport with the system of graduated sanctions adopted by the department under KRS 439.3107. Upon receipt of the notice, the supervised individual shall immediately accept or object to the sanction or sanctions proposed by the officer. The failure of the supervised individual to comply with a sanction

1		shall constitute a violation of community supervision.
2	(4)	If the supervised individual objects to the imposition of the sanction or sanctions,
3		then:
4		(a) If the supervised individual is serving a period of parole or <i>postincarceration</i>
5		[post release] supervision from prison or jail, then the administrative process
6		promulgated under KRS 439.3107(3) shall apply; or
7		(b) If the supervised individual is on probation, then the provisions of KRS
8		533.050 shall apply.
9	(5)	If the supervised individual who is on parole or postincarceration supervision has
10		committed a violation of absconding and with the approval of his or her
11		probation and parole district supervisor, a probation and parole officer:
12		(a) For the first absconding violation, shall use graduated sanctions in lieu of
13		revocation, unless the probation and parole officer determines that the
14		supervised individual has been arrested for new criminal activity or is being
15		supervised for an offense that would qualify the individual as a violent
16		offender as defined in KRS 439.3401 or a sex offender as defined in KRS
17		<u>17.550; and</u>
18		(b) For the second or any subsequent absconding violation, may use graduated
19		sanctions in lieu of revocation.
20	<u>(6)</u>	If the graduated sanction involves confinement in a correctional or detention
21		facility, confinement shall be approved by the probation and parole district
22		supervisor, but the supervised individual may be taken into custody for up to four
23		(4) hours while such approval is obtained. If the supervised individual is employed,
24		the probation and parole officer shall, to the extent feasible, impose this sanction on
25		weekend days or other days and times when the supervised individual is not
26		working.
27	<u>(7)</u> [((6)] A sanction that confines a supervised individual in a correctional or detention

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facility for a period of more than ten (10) consecutive days, or extends the term of

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2		community supervision, shall not be imposed as a graduated sanction, except
3		pursuant to an order of the court or the board.
4	<u>(8)</u> [(7)] Upon successful completion of a graduated sanction or sanctions, a court <u>or</u>
5		the board may not revoke the term of community supervision or impose additional
6		sanctions for the same violation.
7	<u>(9)</u> [(3)] If a probation and parole officer modifies the conditions of community
8		supervision by imposing a graduated sanction, the officer shall:
9		(a) Deliver a copy of the modified conditions to the supervised individual;
10		(b) File a copy of the modified conditions with the sentencing court or releasing
11		authority; and
12		(c) Note the date of delivery of the copy in the supervised individual's file or case
13		management system.
14		→ Section 4. KRS 439.341 is amended to read as follows:
15	<u>(1)</u>	Preliminary revocation hearings of probation, parole, and postincarceration
16		supervision violators shall be conducted by hearing officers. These hearing officers
17		shall be attorneys, appointed by the board and admitted to practice in Kentucky,
18		who shall perform the aforementioned duties and any others assigned by the board.
19	<u>(2)</u>	If a supervised individual who is on parole or postincarceration supervision has
20		been detained pursuant to Section 5 of this Act for a technical violation, a
21		preliminary revocation hearing shall be held within fifteen (15) business days of
22		the date of detainment. If the preliminary revocation hearing does not occur
23		within fifteen (15) business days of the date of detainment, the supervised
24		individual shall be released from detention and continued on parole or
25		postincarceration supervision.
26		→ Section 5. KRS 439.430 is amended to read as follows:
27	(1)	Any parole officer having reason to believe that a parolee or a person on

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postincarceration supervision pursuant to KRS 532.043 or 532.400 has violated the terms of his or her release may arrest the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision without a warrant or may deputize any other peace officer to do so by giving him or her a written statement setting forth that the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision, in the judgment of the parole officer, has violated the conditions of his or her release. The written statement delivered with the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision by the arresting officer to the official in charge of the station house, jail, workhouse, or other place of detention, shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision. The parole officer who arrests or causes the arrest of the prisoner shall notify the commissioner or his or her designee at once of the arrest and detention of the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision, and shall submit in writing a report showing in what manner there has been a violation of the conditions of release. Thereupon, if the commissioner or his or her designee believes the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision should be returned to prison, the commissioner or his or her designee at once shall submit his or her recommendations to the board, and, if the board approves, it shall issue a warrant upon which the releasee shall be returned to prison; otherwise the prisoner shall be released upon the order of the commissioner or his or her designee.

- (2) A written statement, approved by the commissioner or his or her designee, by a parole officer, and filed with the board setting forth that the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision in the judgment of the officer has violated the condition of his or her release, shall be sufficient cause for the board, in its discretion, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision or for his or her return to prison.
- 26 (3) A prisoner for whose return a warrant has been issued by the board, shall be deemed 27 a fugitive from justice or to have fled from justice. If it shall appear he or she has

1		violated the provisions of his or her release, the time from the issuing of the warrant
2		to the date of his or her arrest shall not be counted as any part of the time to be
3		served in determining his or her final discharge eligibility date from parole if the
4		board in its discretion so orders.
5	(4)	The Parole Board may at its discretion issue a warrant for any parolee or offender
6		on postincarceration supervision when in its judgment the condition of release has
7		been violated.
8	<u>(5)</u>	The board shall only revoke parole or postincarceration supervision after:
9		(a) A preliminary hearing conducted pursuant to Section 4 of this Act found
10		probable cause that the parolee or offender on postincarceration
11		supervision failed to comply with a condition of supervision; and
12		(b) A final revocation hearing was held. If a final revocation hearing is held for
13		a technical violation, the hearing shall be in accordance with subsection (6)
14		of this section.
15	<u>(6)</u>	If the parolee or offender on postincarceration supervision is arrested on a
16		warrant and detained for a technical violation, a final revocation hearing shall be
17		held within thirty (30) business days of the date of the preliminary revocation
18		hearing. If a final revocation hearing does not occur within thirty (30) business
19		days of the date of the preliminary revocation hearing, the parolee or offender on
20		postincarceration supervision shall be released from detention and continued on
21		parole or postincarceration supervision.
22		→ Section 6. Sections 1 to 5 of this Act take effect January 1, 2020.