1	AN ACT relating to administrative release.
2	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:
3	→SECTION 1. A NEW SECTION OF KRS 439.250 TO 439.560 IS CREATED
4	TO READ AS FOLLOWS:
5	(1) As used in this section:
6	(a) "Eligible inmate" means an inmate who:
7	1. Is eligible for parole;
8	2, Is incarcerated for a Class C or D felony; and
9	3. Does not qualify as a violent offender as defined in KRS 439.3401 or a
10	sex offender as defined in KRS 17.550; and
11	(b) "Serious disciplinary violation" means a Category III or IV violation as
12	defined by administrative regulations promulgated by the department.
13	(2) The board shall administratively release an eligible inmate on parole on the
14	inmate's parole eligibility date.
15	(3) No parole hearing shall be required for the board to administratively release an
16	eligible inmate on parole pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, if:
17	(a) A victim of the offense or a Commonwealth's attorney who prosecuted the
18	offense has not requested that the board conduct a hearing;
19	(b) The inmate has not had a serious disciplinary violation within a year of his
20	or her parole eligibility date; and
21	(c) The inmate has agreed to the conditions of parole set by the board.
22	(4) Prior to an eligible inmate's parole eligibility date, the board shall provide
23	notification in the manner detailed in subsection (5)(b) and (d) of Section 2 of
24	this Act to any identified victim and to the Commonwealth's attorney who
25	prosecuted the offense. The notice shall include the name and address of a board
26	employee to write if the recipient of the notice desires to submit a written request
27	for a hearing. If, at any time prior to the eligible inmate's parole eligibility date,

## the board receives a written or in-person request for a hearing from a recipient of the notice, the board shall hold a parole hearing.

→ Section 2. KRS 439.340 is amended to read as follows:

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The board may release on parole persons confined in any adult state penal or correctional institution of Kentucky or sentenced felons incarcerated in county jails eligible for parole. All paroles shall issue upon order of the board duly adopted. As soon as practicable after his or her admission to an adult state penal or correctional institution or county jail if he or she is a sentenced felon, and at such intervals thereafter as it may determine, the Department of Corrections shall obtain all pertinent information regarding each prisoner, except those not eligible for parole. The information shall include the results of his or her most recent risk and needs assessment, his or her criminal record, his or her conduct, employment, and the reports of physical and mental examinations that have been made. The Department of Corrections shall furnish the circumstances of his or her offense, the results of his or her most recent risk and needs assessment, and his or her previous social history to the board. The Department of Corrections shall prepare a report on any information it obtains. It shall be the duty of the Department of Corrections to supplement this report with any material the board may request and submit the report to the board.

Before granting the parole of any prisoner, the board shall consider the pertinent information regarding the prisoner, including the results of his or her most recent risk and needs assessment, and, except as provided in Section 1 of this Act, shall have him or her appear before it for interview and hearing. The board in its discretion may hold interviews and hearings for prisoners convicted of Class C felonies not included within the definition of "violent offender" in KRS 439.3401 and Class D felonies. The board in its discretion may request the parole board of another state confining prisoners pursuant to KRS 196.610 to interview eligible

prisoners and make a parole recommendation to the board. A parole shall be ordered only for the best interest of society and not as an award of clemency, and it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or pardon. A prisoner shall be placed on parole only when arrangements have been made for his or her proper employment or for his or her maintenance and care, and when the board believes he or she is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen. Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, including KRS 440.330, when a prisoner is otherwise eligible for parole and the board has recommended parole for that prisoner for the reasons set forth in this subsection, the board may grant parole to any prisoner wanted as a fugitive by any other jurisdiction, and the prisoner shall be released to the detainer from that jurisdiction. Such parole shall not constitute a relinquishment of jurisdiction over the prisoner, and the board in all cases expressly reserves the right to return the prisoner to confinement in a correctional institution of the Commonwealth if the prisoner violates the terms of his or her parole.

- (3) (a) A nonviolent offender convicted of a Class D felony with an aggregate sentence of one (1) to five (5) years who is confined to a state penal institution or county jail shall have his or her case reviewed by the Parole Board after serving fifteen percent (15%) or two (2) months of the original sentence, whichever is longer.
  - (b) Except as provided in this section, the board shall adopt administrative regulations with respect to the eligibility of prisoners for parole, administrative parole pursuant to Section 1 of this Act, the conduct of parole and parole revocation hearings and all other matters that come before it, or conditions to be imposed upon parolees. Regulations governing the eligibility of prisoners for parole shall be in accordance with professionally accepted ideas of correction and reform and may utilize in part objective, performance-based criteria and risk and needs assessment information; however, nothing

1			herein contained shall preclude the board from utilizing its present regulations
2			in conjunction with other factors involved that would relate to the inmate's
3			needs and the safety of the public.
4	(4)	The	board shall insure that all sentenced felons who have longer than ninety (90)
5		days	s to serve in state penal institutions, halfway houses, reentry centers, and county
6		jails	are considered for parole not less than sixty (60) days prior to their parole
7		eligi	ibility date, and the Department of Corrections shall provide the necessary
8		assis	stance and information to the board in order for it to conduct timely parole
9		revi	ews.
10	(5)	<u>(a)</u>	In addition to or in conjunction with each hearing conducted under subsection
11			(2) of this section for any prisoner convicted of a Class A, B, or C felony and
12			prior to the granting of a parole to any such prisoner, the parole board shall
13			conduct a hearing of which the following persons shall receive not less than
14			forty-five (45) nor more than ninety (90) days' notice: the Commonwealth's
15			attorney who shall notify the sheriff of every county and the chief of police of
16			every city and county in which the prisoner committed any Class A, B, or C
17			felony for which he or she is imprisoned, and all identified victims of the
18			crimes or the next of kin of any victim who is deceased.
19		<u>(b)</u>	Notice to the Commonwealth's attorney shall be by mail, fax, or electronic
20			means at the discretion of the board, and shall be in a manner that ensures
21			receipt at the Commonwealth attorney's business office.
22		<u>(c)</u>	Notices received by chiefs of police and sheriffs shall be posted in a
23			conspicuous location where police employed by the department may see it.
24			Notices shall be posted in a manner and at a time that will allow officers to
25			make comment thereon to the Parole Board.
26		(d)	1. Notice to victims or their next of kin shall be made, for prisoners

incarcerated prior to July 15, 1986, by mail, fax, or electronic means at

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the discretion of the board, and shall be in a manner that ensures receipt
by the Commonwealth's attorney, who shall forward the notice promptly
to the victims or their next of kin at their last known address.

- 2. For prisoners incarcerated on or after July 15, 1986, notice to the victims or their next of kin shall be by mail from the Parole Board to their last known address as provided by the Commonwealth's attorney to the Parole Board at the time of incarceration of the prisoner.
- 3. Notice to the victim or the next of kin of subsequent considerations for parole after the initial consideration shall not be sent if the victim or the next of kin gives notice to the board that he or she no longer wants to receive such notices.
- (e) The notice shall include the time, date, and place of the hearing provided for in this subsection, and the name and address of a person to write if the recipient of the notice desires to attend the hearing or to submit written comments.
- Persons receiving notice as provided for in subsection (5) of this section may submit comments, in person or in writing, to the board upon all issues relating to the parole of the prisoner. The board shall read and consider all comments prior to making its parole decision, if they are received by the board not less than seven (7) days before the date for the hearing. The board shall retain all comments in the prisoner's permanent Parole Board file, and shall consider them in conjunction with any subsequent parole decisions affecting the prisoner. In addition to officers listed in subsection (5) of this section, the crime victims or the next of kin of any victim who is deceased or who is disabled and cannot attend the hearing or the parent or legal guardian of any victim who is a minor may attend the hearing provided for in subsection (5) of this section and present oral and written comments upon all issues relating to the parole of the prisoner, if they have advised the board, in writing

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received by the board not less than seven (7) days prior to the date set for the
hearing, of their intention to attend the hearing. The board shall receive and
consider all comments, shall make a record of them which it shall retain in the
prisoner's permanent Parole Board file, and shall consider them in conjunction with
any subsequent parole decision affecting the prisoner. Persons appearing before the
Parole Board pursuant to this subsection may elect to make their presentations
outside of the presence of the prisoner.

- 8 (7) Victims of Class D felonies may submit comments in person or in writing to the board upon all issues relating to the parole of a prisoner.
- 10 (8) Any hearing provided for in subsections (5), (6), and (7) of this section shall be
  11 open to the public unless the persons having a right to appear before the board as
  12 specified in those subsections request closure of hearing for reasons of personal
  13 safety, in which event the hearing shall be closed. The time, date, and location of
  14 closed hearings shall not be disclosed to the public.
- 15 (9) Except as specifically set forth in this section, nothing in this section shall be 16 deemed to expand or abridge any existing rights of persons to contact and 17 communicate with the Parole Board or any of its members, agents, or employees.
- 18 (10) The unintentional failure by the Parole Board, sheriff, chief of police, or any of its
  19 members, agents, or employees or by a Commonwealth's attorney or any of his or
  20 her agents or employees to comply with any of the provisions of subsections (5),
  21 (6), and (8) of this section shall not affect the validity of any parole decision or give
  22 rise to any right or cause of action by the crime victim, the prisoner, or any other
  23 person.
- (11) No eligible sexual offender within the meaning of KRS 197.400 to 197.440 shall be
   granted parole unless he or she has successfully completed the Sexual Offender
   Treatment Program.
- 27 (12) Any prisoner who is granted parole after completion of the Sexual Offender

1	,	Treatment Program shall be required, as a condition of his or her parole, to
2	1	participate in regular treatment in a mental health program approved or operated by
3	1	the Department of Corrections.
4	(13)	When the board grants parole contingent upon completion of a program, the
5	(	commissioner, or his or her designee, shall determine the most appropriate
6	1	placement in a program operated by the department or a residential or nonresidential
7	1	program within the community approved by the department. If the department
8	1	releases a parolee to a nonresidential program, the department shall release the

10 439.3408.

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11 (14) If the parole board does not grant parole to a prisoner, the maximum deferment for a 12 prisoner convicted of a non-violent, non-sexual Class C or Class D felony shall be 13 twenty-four (24) months. For all other prisoners who are eligible for parole:

parolee only if he or she will have appropriate community housing pursuant to KRS

- 14 (a) No parole deferment greater than five (5) years shall be ordered unless 15 approved by a majority vote of the full board; and
- 16 (b) No deferment shall exceed ten (10) years, except for life sentences.
- 17 (15) When an order for parole is issued, it shall recite the conditions thereof.
- → Section 3. KRS 439.3406 is amended to read as follows:
- 19 (1) The board shall order mandatory reentry supervision six (6) months prior to the 20 projected completion date of an inmate's sentence for an inmate who has not been 21 granted discretionary parole *or administrative parole pursuant to Section 1 of this*
- 22 <u>Act</u>.
- 23 (2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to an inmate who:
- 24 (a) Is not eligible for parole by statute;
- 25 (b) Has been convicted of a capital offense or a Class A felony;
- 26 (c) Has a maximum or close security classification as defined by administrative regulations promulgated by the department;

	(d) Has been sentenced to two (2) years or less of incarceration;
	(e) Is subject to the provisions of KRS 532.043;
	(f) Has six (6) months or less to be served after his or her sentencing by a court or
	recommitment to prison for a violation of probation, shock probation, parole,
	or conditional discharge;
	(g) If recommitted to prison for a violation of probation, shock probation, parole,
	or conditional discharge, has not served at least six (6) months since being
	recommitted; or
	(h) Has twice been released on mandatory reentry supervision.
(3)	An inmate granted mandatory reentry supervision pursuant to this section may be
	returned by the board to prison for violation of the conditions of supervision and
	shall not again be eligible for mandatory reentry supervision during the same period
	of incarceration.
(4)	An inmate released to mandatory reentry supervision shall be considered to be
	released on parole.
(5)	Mandatory reentry supervision is not a commutation of sentence or any other form
	of clemency.
(6)	No hearing shall be required for the board to order an inmate to mandatory reentry
	supervision pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. Terms of supervision for
	inmates released on mandatory reentry supervision shall be established as follows:
	(a) The board shall adopt administrative regulations establishing general
	conditions applicable to each inmate ordered to mandatory reentry supervision
	pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. If an inmate is ordered to mandatory
	reentry supervision, the board's order shall set forth the general conditions and
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(b) Upon intake of an inmate ordered to mandatory reentry supervision by the

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shall require the inmate to comply with the general conditions and any

requirements imposed by the department in accordance with this section;

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	board, the department shall use the results of the risk and needs assessment
	administered pursuant to KRS 439.3104(1) to establish appropriate terms and
	conditions of supervision, taking into consideration the level of risk to public
	safety, criminal risk factors, and the need for treatment and other
	interventions. The terms and conditions imposed by the department under this
	paragraph shall not conflict with the general conditions adopted by the board
	pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection; and
(c)	The powers and duties assigned to the commissioner in relation to probation
	or parole under KRS 439.470 shall be assigned to the commissioner in
	relation to mandatory reentry supervision.
Subje	ect to subsection (3) of this section, the period of mandatory reentry
super	vision shall conclude upon completion of the individual's minimum expiration

- 14 If the board issues a warrant for the arrest of an inmate for absconding from 15 supervision during the mandatory reentry supervision period, and the inmate is 16 subsequently returned to prison as a violator of conditions of supervision for 17 absconding, the inmate shall not receive credit toward the remainder of his or her 18 sentence for the time spent absconding.
- 19 (9) The department shall report the results of the mandatory reentry supervision 20 program to the Interim Joint Committee on Judiciary by February 1, 2015.