LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-second Legislature

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Second Regular Session - 2014

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1357

BY JUDICIARY AND RULES COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; AMENDING CHAPTER 25, TITLE 19, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 19-2517, IDAHO CODE, TO REQUIRE THAT PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS INCLUDE INFORMATION RELATING TO RECIDIVISM RATES; AMENDING SECTION 19-2521, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COURT'S AUTHORITY TO PLACE A DE-FENDANT ON PROBATION; AMENDING SECTION 19-2524, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT SHALL BE BASED UPON RISK ASSESSMENT WITH PRIORITY GIVEN TO CERTAIN PROBATIONERS, TO PROVIDE CERTAIN DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE RELATING TO MENTAL HEALTH EXAMINA-TIONS AND TREATMENT AND TO PROVIDE THAT DEFENDANTS SHALL PAY A CERTAIN FEE FOR MENTAL HEALTH EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENTS; AMENDING SECTION 19-2601, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SUSPENSION AND WITHHOLDING OF JUDGMENT, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS RELATING TO AN AGREEMENT OF SUPERVISION AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMEND-ING SECTION 19-2606, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE DUTY OF CERTAIN PERSONS TO REPORT TO THE COURT AND TO PROVIDE THAT THE COURT MAY MODIFY THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF A SUSPENDED SENTENCE AND MAY ORDER RETAINED JURISDICTION; AMENDING CHAPTER 2, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 20-209H, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THE DUTY OF THE BOARD OF CORRECTION TO ESTABLISH INMATE ACCOUNTS AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF RESTITUTION FROM THE INMATE ACCOUNTS; AMEND-ING CHAPTER 2, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 20-210A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE; AMENDING SECTION 20-216, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE REPORTING DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF CORRECTION AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE AND TO DEFINE TERMS; AMENDING SECTION 20-219, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE BOARD OF CORRECTION'S SUPERVI-SION DUTIES, TO PROVIDE THAT THE BOARD OF CORRECTION MAY DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF SUPERVISION OF CERTAIN PERSONS AND TO PROVIDE AN EXCEPTION, TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO SUPERVISION, TO PROVIDE THAT THE BOARD OF CORRECTION SHALL PROVIDE ALL SUPERVISING OFFICERS WITH INITIAL AND ONGOING TRAINING, TO PROVIDE THE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS AND TO REQUIRE THE BOARD OF CORRECTION TO PROMULGATE CERTAIN RULES; AMENDING SECTION 20-221, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO A REQUEST TO MODIFY THE TERMS OR CONDITIONS OF PROBATION, TO PROVIDE A PROCESS FOR ANY PARTY OR THE BOARD OF CORRECTION TO REQUEST THAT THE COURT MODIFY THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PROBATION AND TO PROVIDE A PROCESS FOR ANY PARTY OR THE BOARD OF CORRECTION TO REQUEST THAT THE COURT TERMINATE PROBATION; AMENDING SECTION 20-222, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS RELATING TO AN INDETERMINATE PERIOD OF PROBATION OR SUSPENSION OF A SENTENCE, TO PROVIDE THAT THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER THE DEFENDANT'S RISKS AND NEEDS AND OPTIONS FOR TREATMENT IN THE COMMUNITY WHEN MAKING CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-223, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE ARCHAIC LANGUAGE, TO

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46 47 REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAROLE AND RULES GOVERNING PAROLE, TO REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION TO PROMULGATE CERTAIN RULES, TO REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION TO GIVE PRISONERS ACCESS TO PRO-GRAMMING, TO PROVIDE LEGISLATIVE INTENT, TO REQUIRE THE COMMISSION TO PROMULGATE CERTAIN RULES, TO PROVIDE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION AND THE COMMISSION SHALL SUBMIT A CERTAIN REPORT AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-224, IDAHO CODE, TO REQUIRE THAT THE BOARD OF CORRECTION USE A VALIDATED RISK ASSESSMENT TO DETERMINE THE RISK OF REOFFENSE AND SUITABILITY FOR RELEASE, TO DEFINE A TERM AND TO PROVIDE CERTAIN RULEMAKING RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMISSION ON PAR-DONS AND PAROLE; AMENDING SECTION 20-227, IDAHO CODE, TO SPECIFY THAT CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY WHERE THE COURT HAS PROVIDED FOR THE SERVICE OF DISCRETIONARY JAIL TIME, TO REQUIRE THAT THE SUPERVISING OFFICER PRO-VIDE CERTAIN INFORMATION TO THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, TO PROVIDE THAT THE SUPERVISING OFFICER SUBMIT A STATEMENT OF PROBABLE CAUSE WITHIN A CERTAIN PERIOD OF TIME TO THE COURT, TO THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND TO THE FACILITY WHERE THE PROBATIONER IS DETAINED, TO REQUIRE THE RELEASE OF A PRISONER IF A JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF PROBABLE CAUSE IS NOT MADE WITHIN A CERTAIN PERIOD OF TIME AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-228, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS RELATING TO AN AGREEMENT OF SUPERVISION, TO PROVIDE A CODE REFERENCE TO A CERTAIN EXCEPTION AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-229A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE RESULT OF AN ACCEPTANCE OF A CERTAIN HEARING WAIVER AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-229B, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO A PAROLE REVOCATION HEARING AND TO ESTABLISH ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE RULINGS RELATING TO PAROLE HEARINGS; AMENDING SECTION 20-233, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A PROCESS FOR THE BOARD OF CORRECTION TO SUBMIT A REQUEST TO THE COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PA-ROLE FOR AN ORDER OF FINAL DISCHARGE FROM THE REMAINING PERIOD OF PAROLE FOR CERTAIN PAROLEES; AMENDING SECTION 19-2513, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING CHAPTER 2, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 20-250, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION REPORTING REQUIRE-MENTS; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 25, Title 19, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 19-2517, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 19-2517. PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT TO INCLUDE RECIDIVISM RATES. (1) If the court orders a presentence investigation to be conducted, the investigation report shall include current recidivism rates for:
 - (a) Offenders placed on probation after an expired period of retained jurisdiction under section 19-2601 4., Idaho Code;
 - (b) Offenders placed on probation under section 19-2601 2. or 3., Idaho Code; and
 - (c) Offenders sentenced directly to a term of imprisonment.

(2) The reported recidivism rates shall be differentiated based on offender risk levels of low, moderate and high.

- SECTION 2. That Section 19-2521, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 19-2521. CRITERIA FOR PLACING DEFENDANT ON PROBATION OR IMPOSING IMPRISONMENT. (1) The court shall deal with a person who has been convicted of a crime without imposing sentence of imprisonment unless, having regard to the nature and circumstances of the crime and the history, character and condition of the defendant, it is of the opinion that imprisonment is appropriate for protection of the public because:
 - (a) There is undue risk that during the period of a suspended sentence or probation the defendant will commit another crime; or
 - (b) The defendant is in need of correctional treatment that can be provided most effectively by his commitment to an institution; or
 - (c) A lesser sentence will depreciate the seriousness of the defendant's crime; or
 - (d) Imprisonment will provide appropriate punishment and deterrent to the defendant; or
 - (e) Imprisonment will provide an appropriate deterrent for other persons in the community; or
 - (f) The defendant is a multiple offender or professional criminal.
- (2) The following grounds, while not controlling the discretion of the court, shall be accorded weight in favor of avoiding a sentence of imprisonment:
 - (a) The defendant's criminal conduct neither caused nor threatened harm;
 - (b) The defendant did not contemplate that his criminal conduct would cause or threaten harm;
 - (c) The defendant acted under a strong provocation;
 - (d) There were substantial grounds tending to excuse or justify the defendant's criminal conduct, though failing to establish a defense;
 - (e) The victim of the defendant's criminal conduct induced or facilitated the commission of the crime;
 - (f) The defendant has compensated or will compensate the victim of his criminal conduct for the damage or injury that was sustained; provided, however, nothing in this section shall prevent the appropriate use of imprisonment and restitution in combination;
 - (g) The defendant has no history of prior delinquency or criminal activity or has led a law-abiding life for a substantial period of time before the commission of the present crime;
 - (h) The defendant's criminal conduct was the result of circumstances unlikely to recur;
 - (i) The character and attitudes of the defendant indicate that the commission of another crime is unlikely.
- (3) When a person who has been convicted of a crime is not sentenced to imprisonment, the court may place the defendant on probation if the supervision, guidance, assistance or direction is needed that the probation service has the resources to provide.

SECTION 3. That Section 19-2524, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 19-2524. CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT TO MEET BEHAV-IORAL HEALTH NEEDS IN SENTENCING AND POST-SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS. (1) After a defendant has pled guilty to or been found guilty of a felony, and at any time thereafter while the court exercises jurisdiction over the defendant, behavioral health needs determinations shall be conducted when, and as provided by, this section.
 - (a) As part of the presentence process, a screening to determine whether a defendant is in need of a substance use disorder assessment and/or a mental health examination shall be made in every felony case unless the court waives the requirement for a screening. The screening shall be performed within seven (7) days after the plea of guilty or finding of guilt.
 - (b) At any time after sentencing while the court exercises jurisdiction over the defendant, the court may order such a screening to be performed by individuals authorized or approved by the department of correction if the court determines that one is indicated. The screening shall be performed within seven (7) days after the order of the court requiring such screening.
 - (2) Substance use disorder provisions.

- (a) Should a screening indicate the need for further assessment of a substance use disorder, the necessary assessment shall be timely performed so as to avoid any unnecessary delay in the criminal proceeding and not later than thirty-five (35) days after a plea of guilty or finding of guilt or other order of the court requiring such screening. The assessment may be performed by qualified employees of the department of correction or by private providers approved by the department of health and welfare. If the screening or assessment is not timely completed, the court may order that the screening be performed by another qualified provider.
- (b) Following completion of the assessment, the results of the assessment, including a determination of whether the defendant meets diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder and the recommended level of care, shall be submitted to the court as part of the presentence investigation report or other department of correction report to the court.
- (c) Following the entry of a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt, the court may order, as a condition of the defendant's continued release on bail or on the defendant's own recognizance, that if the assessment reflects that the defendant meets diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder, the defendant shall promptly, and prior to sentencing, begin treatment at the recommended level of care.
- (d) If the court concludes at sentencing, or at any time after sentencing while the court exercises jurisdiction over the defendant, that the defendant meets diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder, and if the court places the defendant on probation, the court may order the defendant, as a condition of probation, to undergo treatment at the recommended level of care, subject to modification of the level of care by the court. If substance use disorder treatment is ordered,

all treatment shall be performed by a qualified private provider approved by the department of health and welfare. The court may order that if the level of care placement or the treatment plan is modified in any material term, the department of correction shall notify the court stating the reason for the modifications and informing the court as to the clinical alternatives available to the defendant. The level of care for substance use treatment shall be based upon each probationer's risk assessment with priority given to probationers with high or moderate risk levels.

- (e) In no event shall the persons or facility doing the <u>substance use</u> assessment be the person or facility that provides the <u>substance use</u> treatment unless this requirement is waived by the court or where the assessment and treatment are provided by or through a federally recognized Indian tribe or federal military installation, where diagnosis and treatment are appropriate and available.
- (f) Defendants who have completed department of correction institutional programs may receive after care services from qualified employees of the department of correction.
- (g) The expenses of all screenings and assessments for substance use disorder provided or ordered under this section shall be borne by the department of correction. The expenses for treatment provided or ordered under this section shall be borne by the department of correction unless the defendant is placed in a treatment program which is funded by an alternate source. The department of correction shall be entitled to any payment received by the defendant or to which he may be entitled from any public or private source available to the department of correction for the service provided to the defendant. The department of correction may promulgate rules for a schedule of fees to be charged to defendants for the substance use disorder assessments and treatments provided to the defendants based upon the actual costs of such services and the ability of a defendant to pay. The department of correction shall use the state approved financial eligibility form and reimbursement schedule as set forth in IDAPA 16.07.01.
- (3) Mental health provisions.

- (a) Should the mental health screening indicate that a serious mental illness may be present, then the department of correction shall refer the defendant to the department of health and welfare for further examination. The examination shall be timely performed so as to avoid any unnecessary delay in the criminal proceeding and not later than thirty-five (35) days after a plea of guilty or finding of guilt or other order of the court requiring such screening.
- (b) The examination may be performed by qualified department of health and welfare employees or by private providers under contract with the department of health and welfare, provided that such examination shall at a minimum include an in-depth evaluation of the following:
 - (i) Mental health concerns;
 - (ii) Psychosocial risk factors;
 - (iii) Medical, psychiatric, developmental and other relevant history;
 - (iv) Functional impairments;

(v) Mental status examination;

- (vi) Multiaxial diagnoses; and
- (vii) Any other examinations necessary to provide the court with the information set forth in paragraph (c) of this subsection.
- (c) Upon completion of the mental health examination, the court shall be provided, as part of the presentence report or other department of health and welfare report to the court, a copy of the mental health assessment along with a summary report. The summary report shall include the following:
 - (i) Description and nature of the examination;
 - (ii) Multiaxial diagnoses;
 - (iii) Description of the defendant's diagnosis and if the defendant suffers from a serious mental illness (SMI) as that term is now defined, or is hereafter amended, in IDAPA 16.07.33.010, to also include post-traumatic stress disorder;
 - (iv) An analysis of the degree of impairment due to the defendant's diagnosis;
 - (v) Consideration of the risk of danger the defendant may create for the public; and
 - (vi) If the defendant suffers from a serious mental illness the report shall also include a plan of treatment that addresses the following:
 - 1. An analysis of the relative risks and benefits of treatment versus nontreatment;
 - 2. Types of treatment appropriate for the defendant; and
 - 3. Beneficial services to be provided.
- (d) If the court, after receiving a mental health examination and plan of treatment, determines that additional information is needed regarding the mental condition of the defendant or the risk of danger such condition may create for the public, the court may order additional evaluations and/or recommendations for treatment to be furnished by a psychiatrist, licensed physician or licensed psychologist.
- (e) If the court concludes that the defendant suffers from a serious mental illness as defined in paragraph (c) (iii) of this subsection and that treatment is available for such serious mental illness, then the court may order, as a condition of the defendant's release on bail or on the defendant's own recognizance or as a condition of probation, that the defendant undergo treatment consistent with the plan of treatment, subject to modification of the plan of treatment by the court. If the plan of treatment is modified in any material term, the department of health and welfare shall notify the court in a timely manner stating the reasons for the modification and informing the court as to the clinical alternatives available to the defendant.
- (f) If treatment is ordered, all treatment shall be performed by a provider approved by the department of health and welfare.
- (g) Mental health examinations and/or treatment provided or ordered under this section shall be secured by the department of health and welfare. The department of health and welfare shall exhaust efforts to assist the defendant in gaining access to health care benefits that will cover the defendant's mental health treatment needs. To the extent

 that health care benefits are not available to the defendant for the treatment, the expenses for treatment shall be borne by the department of health and welfare. The expenses of all mental health examinations and/or treatment provided or ordered under this section shall be borne by the department of health and welfare. The department of health and welfare shall be entitled to any payment received by the defendant or to which he may be entitled from any public or private source available to the department of health and welfare for the service provided to the defendant. The department of health and welfare is authorized to promulgate rules for a schedule of fees to be charged to defendants for the mental health examinations and treatments provided to the defendants based upon the actual costs of such services and the ability of a defendant to pay. The department of health and welfare shall use the state approved financial eligibility form and reimbursement schedule as set forth in IDAPA 16.07.01. Defendants shall pay the fee for the mental health examinations and treatments consistent with the rules of the department of health and welfare.

- (4) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, if the defendant is in treatment for a substance use disorder or mental illness, any substance use disorder assessment required under subsection (2) of this section or mental health examination required under subsection (3) of this section need not be performed while the defendant is in such treatment. In such circumstances, the court may make such order as it finds appropriate to facilitate the completion of the sentencing process or other proceeding before the court, including providing for the assessment and treatment records to be included in the presentence investigation report or other report to the court.
- (5) Any substance use disorder assessment including any recommended level of care or mental health examination including any plan of treatment shall be delivered to the court, the defendant and the prosecuting attorney prior to any sentencing hearing or probation revocation hearing.
- (6) A substance use disorder assessment prepared pursuant to the provisions of this section shall satisfy the requirement of an alcohol evaluation prior to sentencing set forth in section 18-8005(11), Idaho Code, and shall also satisfy the requirement of a substance abuse evaluation prior to sentencing set forth in section 37-2738, Idaho Code.
- (7) If the defendant is sentenced to the custody of the board of correction, then any substance use disorder assessment, mental health examination or plan of treatment shall be sent to the department of correction along with the presentence report.
- SECTION 4. That Section 19-2601, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 19-2601. COMMUTATION, SUSPENSION, WITHHOLDING OF SENTENCE -- PROBATION. Whenever any person shall have been convicted, or enter a plea of guilty, in any district court of the state of Idaho, of or to any crime against the laws of the state, except those of treason or murder, the court in its discretion, may:
- 1. Commute the sentence and confine the defendant in the county jail, or, if the defendant is of proper age, commit the defendant to the custody of the state department of juvenile corrections; or

2. Suspend the execution of the judgment at the time of judgment or at any time during the term of a sentence in the county jail and $\underline{\text{may}}$ place the defendant on probation under such terms and conditions as it deems necessary and $\underline{\text{expedient}}$ appropriate; or

- 3. Withhold judgment on such terms and for such time as it may prescribe and may place the defendant on probation $\underline{\text{under such terms and conditions as}}$ it deems necessary and appropriate; or
- 4. Suspend the execution of the judgment at any time during the first three hundred sixty-five (365) days of a sentence to the custody of the state board of correction. The court shall retain jurisdiction over the prisoner for a period of up to the first three hundred sixty-five (365) days or, if the prisoner is a juvenile, until the juvenile reaches twenty-one (21) years of age. During the period of retained jurisdiction, the state board of correction shall be responsible for determining the placement of the prisoner and such education, programming and treatment as it determines to be appropriate. The prisoner will remain committed to the board of correction if not affirmatively placed on probation by the court. In extraordinary circumstances, where the court concludes that it is unable to obtain and evaluate the relevant information within the period of retained jurisdiction, or where the court concludes that a hearing is required and is unable to obtain the defendant's presence for such a hearing within such period, the court may decide whether to place the defendant on probation or release jurisdiction within a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty (30) days, after the period of retained jurisdiction has expired. Placement on probation shall be under such terms and conditions as the court deems necessary and expedient appropriate. The court in its discretion may sentence a defendant to more than one (1) period of retained jurisdiction after a defendant has been placed on probation in a case. In no case shall the board of correction or its agent, the department of correction, be required to hold a hearing of any kind with respect to a recommendation to the court for the grant or denial of probation. Probation is a matter left to the sound discretion of the court. Any recommendation made by the department to the court regarding the prisoner shall be in the nature of an addendum to the presentence report. The board of correction and its agency, the department of correction, and their employees shall not be held financially responsible for damages, injunctive or declaratory relief for any recommendation made to the district court under this section.
- 5. If the crime involved is a felony and if judgment is withheld as provided in subsection 3. of this section or if judgment and a sentence of custody to the state board of correction is suspended at the time of judgment in accordance with subsection 2. of this section or as provided by subsection 4. of this section and, the court shall may place the defendant upon probation, it shall be. If the court places the defendant on probation to the board of correction, to a county juvenile probation department, or any other person or persons the court, in its discretion, deems appropriate the court shall include in the terms and conditions of probation a requirement that the defendant enter into and comply with an agreement of supervision with the board of correction. The agreement of supervision shall include provisions setting forth the potential sanctions for a violation of the terms or conditions imposed and potential rewards for compliance with the terms and con-

 $\underline{\text{ditions imposed, as such sanctions and rewards are set forth in rules of the board of correction.}$

- 6. If the crime involved is a misdemeanor, indictable or otherwise, or if the court should suspend any remaining portion of a jail sentence already commuted in accordance with subsection 1. of this section, the court, if it grants probation, may place the defendant on probation. If the convicted person is a juvenile held for adult criminal proceedings, the court may order probation under the supervision of the county's juvenile probation department.
- 7. The period of probation ordered by a court under this section under a conviction or plea of guilty for a misdemeanor, indictable or otherwise, may be for a period of not more than two (2) years; provided that the court may extend the period of probation to include the period of time during which the defendant is a participant in a problem solving court program and for a period of up to one (1) year after a defendant's graduation or termination from a problem solving court program. Under a conviction or plea of guilty for a felony the period of probation may be for a period of not more than the maximum period for which the defendant might have been imprisoned.
- SECTION 5. That Section 19-2606, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 19-2606. PAROLED OR SUSPENDED OFFENDER -- DUTY TO REPORT -- ORDER ON REPORT. As ordered by the court, $i \pm t$ shall be the duty of each person whose sentence is suspended or who is paroled under the provisions of this chapter to appear, or report, at one or more of the regular terms each year, of the court granting the parole or suspending the execution of the judgment, as ordered by the court, during the continuance of such probation, suspension and to furnish, at his own expense, proof, in writing, to the satisfaction of the court, that he has, since he was placed on probation his sentence was suspended or since the last date at which proof has been furnished, complied with the terms and conditions upon which he was placed on probation his sentence was suspended by the court. The court shall make each report so made, a part of the court record of the case, and shall, after considering the same, enter an order approving or rejecting the same, and the court may, if the report is not found to be satisfactory, and as ordered by the court, may modify the terms and conditions of suspension or vacate the order of parole, or suspension of sentence, and may then order retained jurisdiction or execution of the judgment as though parole or suspension had not been made.
- SECTION 6. That Chapter 2, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 20-209H, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 20-209H. DUTY TO ESTABLISH INMATE ACCOUNTS -- PAYMENT OF RESTITUTION. The state board of correction shall establish an account in the name of each inmate confined in a correctional facility. All moneys in the inmate's possession upon admission, all moneys earned from institutional employment and all moneys received by the inmate from any other source, other than money that is contraband, shall be deposited in the inmate's account. If the court ordered an inmate to make restitution under section 19-5304, Idaho Code, and

the restitution is still owing, then twenty percent (20%) of each deposit in the inmate's account shall be paid to the state board of correction who shall, within five (5) days after the end of the month, pay such moneys to the clerk of the court in which the restitution order was entered for payment to the victim. The provisions of this section shall apply to any inmate confined in a correctional facility on or after the effective date of this section.

 SECTION 7. That Chapter 2, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 20-210A, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 20-210A. COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE -- DUTIES AND POWERS. The commission of pardons and parole shall:
- (1) Have the powers relating to commutation, pardon and remission of fines and forfeitures as set forth in section 7, article IV, of the Idaho constitution;
- (2) Subject to and consistent with the provisions of this chapter and section 19-2513, Idaho Code, decide whether any prisoner who is eligible for parole may be released on parole;
- (3) Subject to and consistent with the provisions of this chapter and section 19-2513, Idaho Code, and in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, promulgate rules to establish the procedures under which any eligible prisoner may be released on parole;
- (4) Specify in writing the conditions of parole for every prisoner released on parole and provide every prisoner released on parole with a copy of the conditions of parole;
- (5) Subject to and consistent with the provisions of this chapter, issue orders of final discharge from parole for eligible parolees; and
- (6) Carry out all other duties and powers relating to the commission as set forth in Idaho Code.

SECTION 8. That Section 20-216, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-216. BOARD -- POWERS AND DUTIES -- RECORDS, REPORTS AND STATISTICS. (1) The board shall keep a record of and require reports from all persons on parole or probation and enforce observance of rules and regulations for parole or probation established by the commission or the courts. It shall prepare and publish reports and statistics relating to probation and parole and it shall submit to the governor, at such times as the governor may direct, but at least annually, a full and complete report of the board and its agents, showing the disposition of all cases coming before the board or the commission and such additional information relating thereto as the governor may request.
- (2) The board and the department of health and welfare shall submit a joint report to the legislature by January 15 each year analyzing:
 - (a) The criminogenic needs of the active population of probationers and parolees;
 - (b) Current funding available to deliver effective, evidence-based programming to address those needs; and

- (c) Any gap in funding to meet the treatment needs of all moderate and high-risk probationers and parolees.
- (3) By November 15, 2015, and biennially on November 15 thereafter, the board shall develop and deliver a report to the governor and the legislature on the programs to reduce recidivism that are funded by the state. Subject to the availability of moneys, the board may contract with an independent contractor or academic institution for this purpose. The report shall include an evaluation of the quality of each program and its likelihood to reduce recidivism among program participants and shall include a plan for program improvements by the board. The program evaluations shall ensure that treatment programs are delivering services in a way that aligns with the scientifically based research to reduce recidivism. Program evaluation shall be standardized and a validated program assessment tool shall be used. Each program evaluation shall include a site visit and interviews with key staff, interviews with offenders, group observation and file and material review. The information shall be compiled into a composite score indicating adherence to concepts that are linked with program effectiveness, such as program development, program procedures, staff, offender assessment, treatment processes and programs and quality assurance. Program evaluation should also include feedback to the program concerning strengths, weaknesses and recommendations for better adherence to scientifically based research and the principles of effective intervention.
 - (4) For the purposes of this section:

- (a) "Program" means a treatment or intervention program or service that is intended to reduce the propensity of a person to commit crimes or improve the mental health of a person with the result of reducing the likelihood that the person will commit a crime or need emergency mental health services. "Program" does not mean or include an educational program or service that an agency is required to provide to meet educational requirements imposed by state law or a program that provides basic medical services.
- (b) "Scientifically based research" means research that obtains reliable and valid knowledge by:
 - (i) Employing systematic, empirical methods that draw on observation or experiment;
 - (ii) Involving rigorous data analyses that are adequate to test the stated hypotheses and justify the general conclusions drawn; and
 - (iii) Relying on measurements or observational methods that provide reliable and valid data across evaluators and observers, across multiple measurements and observations and across studies by the same or different investigators.
- SECTION 9. That Section 20-219, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-219. PROBATION AND PAROLE SUPERVISION AND TRAINING -- LIMITED SUPERVISION -- RULEMAKING. (1) The state board of correction shall be charged with the duty of:
 - (a) Ssupervising all persons convicted of a felony placed on probation or to the board;

- (b) Supervising all persons released from the state penitentiary on parole role and;
- (c) <u>Supervising</u> all persons convicted of a felony released on parole or probation from other states and residing in the state of Idaho;
- (d) Program delivery, as "program" is defined in section 20-216, Idaho Code, to all persons under its probation or parole supervision based on individual criminal risk factors and specific needs;
- (e) of mMaking such investigations as may be necessary;
- (f) of rReporting alleged violations of parole or probation in specific cases to the commission or the courts to aid in determining whether the parole or probation should be continued or revoked;
- (g) Reporting alleged violations of the terms or conditions of probation in specific cases to the court and the prosecuting attorney to aid in determining whether the probation should be continued or revoked; and
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ of pPreparing a case history record of the prisoners to assist the commission or the courts in determining if they should be paroled or should be released on probation.
- (2) Any person placed on probation or parole and who has been designated as a violent sexual predator pursuant to chapter 83, title 18, Idaho Code, shall be monitored with electronic monitoring technology for the duration of the person's probation or parole period. Any person who, without authority, intentionally alters, tampers with, damages, or destroys any electronic monitoring equipment shall be guilty of a felony.
- <u>(3)</u> The state board of correction shall have the discretion to determine the level of supervision of all persons under its supervision, except those who are being supervised by a problem solving court. "Level of supervision" includes the determination of the following:
 - (a) The frequency, location, methods and nature of contact with the supervising officer;
 - (b) Testing requirements and frequency;
 - (c) Contact restrictions;

- (d) Curfew restrictions; and
- (e) Reporting requirements.
- (4) Subject to the availability of moneys, caseloads for supervising officers who are supervising offenders determined by the department of correction's validated risk assessment to be high or moderate risk of rearrest should not exceed an average of fifty (50) offenders per supervising officer.
- (5) In carrying out its duty to supervise felony probationers and parolees, the state board of correction shall use evidence-based practices, shall target the offender's criminal risk and need factors with appropriate supervision and intervention and shall focus resources on those identified by the board as moderate-risk and high-risk offenders. The supervision shall include:
 - (a) Use of validated risk and needs assessments of the offender that measure criminal risk factors, specific individual needs and driving variable supervision levels;

- (b) Use of assessment results to guide supervision responses consistent with evidence-based practices as to the level of supervision and the practices used to reduce recidivism;
- (c) Collateral and personal contacts with the offender and community that may be unscheduled and which shall occur as often as needed based on the offender's supervision level and risk of reoffense and based on the need to stay informed of the offender's conduct, compliance with conditions and progress in community-based intervention;
- (d) Case planning for each offender assessed as moderate to high risk to reoffend; and
- (e) Use of practical and suitable methods that are consistent with evidence-based practices to aid and encourage the offender to improve his or her conduct and circumstances so as to reduce the offender's risk of recidivism.
- (6) The state board of correction shall provide all supervising officers with initial and ongoing training and professional development services to support the implementation of evidence-based supervision practices. All supervising officers employed as of the effective date of this section shall complete the training requirements set forth in this subsection on or before July 1, 2016. All supervising officers hired after the effective date of this section shall complete the training requirements set forth in this subsection within two (2) years of their hire date. The training and professional development services shall include:
 - (a) Assessment techniques;
 - (b) Case planning;

- (c) Risk reduction and intervention strategies;
- (d) Effective communication skills;
- (e) Behavioral health needs;
- (f) Application of core correctional practices, including motivational interviewing, cognitive restructuring, structured skill building, problem solving, reinforcement and use of authority;
- (g) Training for supervising officers to become trainers so as to ensure long-term and self-sufficient training capacity in the state; and
- (h) Other topics identified by the board as evidence-based practices.
- (7) The state board of correction shall promulgate rules in consultation with the Idaho supreme court to:
 - (a) Establish a program of limited supervision for offenders who qualify addressing eligibility, risk and needs assessments, transfers among levels of supervision and reporting to the court and the prosecuting attorney.
 - (b) Establish a matrix of swift, certain and graduated sanctions and rewards to be imposed by the board in response to corresponding violations of or compliance with the terms or conditions imposed. Sanctions for violations shall include, but are not limited to, community service, increased reporting, curfew, submission to substance use assessment, monitoring or treatment, submission to cognitive behavioral treatment, submission to an educational or vocational skills development program, submission to a period of confinement in a local correctional facility for no more than three (3) consecutive days and

house arrest. Rewards for compliance shall include, but are not limited to, decreased reporting and transfer to limited supervision.

SECTION 10. That Section 20-221, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

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- 20-221. MODIFICATION OF <u>TERMS OR</u> CONDITIONS OF PROBATION OR SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE <u>-- TERMINATION OF PROBATION</u>. (1) By order duly entered the court may impose and may at any time modify any <u>terms or</u> conditions of probation or suspension of sentence. The court shall cause a copy of any such order to be delivered to the <u>probation officer and parole officer board of correction</u>, to the prosecuting attorney and to the probationer.
- (2) Any party or the board of correction may submit to the court a request to modify the terms and conditions of probation for any probationer under the board's supervision at any time during the period of probation. A request to modify the terms and conditions of probation shall be supported by a statement attested to under oath or signed under penalty of perjury pursuant to section 9-1406, Idaho Code, setting forth the facts upon which the request is based. The requesting party or the board, as the case may be, shall deliver a copy of the request and statement to all parties and to the board. The prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the request to modify the terms and conditions of probation. Any responses to a request to modify shall be filed within thirty (30) days of the date of submittal of the request. The court may, without a hearing, rule upon a request to modify based on a review of the case, the request, the statement and any responses to the request, or may schedule a hearing on the request to modify. The court shall by written order rule on the request to modify within sixty (60) days of the date of submittal of the request.
- (3) Any party or the board of correction may submit to the court a request to terminate the probation for any probationer under the board's supervision at any time during the period of probation. A request to terminate probation shall be supported by a statement attested to under oath or signed under penalty of perjury pursuant to section 9-1406, Idaho Code, setting forth the facts upon which the request is based. The requesting party or the board, as the case may be, shall deliver a copy of the request and statement to all parties and to the board. The prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of a request to terminate probation. Any responses to a request to terminate probation shall be filed within thirty (30) days of the date of submittal of the request. The court may, without a hearing, rule upon a request to terminate based on a review of the case, the request, the statement and any responses to the request, or may schedule a hearing on the request to terminate. The court shall rule on the request within sixty (60) days of the date of submittal of the request. A court order granting a request to terminate probation under this subsection shall be deemed a final discharge from the remaining period of probation.
- SECTION 11. That Section 20-222, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-222. INDETERMINATE OR FIXED PERIOD OF PROBATION OR SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE -- REARREST AND REVOCATION. (1) The period of probation or suspen-

sion of sentence may be indeterminate or may shall be fixed by the court, and may at any time be extended or terminated by the court. Such period with any extension thereof shall not exceed the maximum period for which the defendant might have been imprisoned.

(2) At any time during probation or suspension of sentence, the court may issue a warrant for violating any of the conditions of probation or suspension of sentence and cause the defendant to be arrested. Thereupon the court, after summary hearing may revoke the probation and suspension of sentence and cause the sentence imposed to be executed, or may cause the defendant to be brought before it and may continue or revoke the probation, or may impose any sentence which originally might have been imposed at the time of conviction. In making a determination to continue or revoke probation and suspension of sentence, the court shall consider the defendant's risks and needs and options for treatment in the community.

SECTION 12. That Section 20-223, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-223. PAROLE AND RULES GOVERNING -- RESTRICTIONS -- PSYCHIATRIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. (a1) Subject to section 19-2513, Idaho Code, the commission shall have the power to establish rules, policies or procedures in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, under which any prisoner, excepting any under sentence of death, may be allowed to go upon parole but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the board and subject to be taken back into confinement at the direction of the commission.
- (2) Any prisoner who is granted parole under the interstate compact may be required to post a bond prior to release or prior to such acceptance under the interstate compact; such bond may be posted by the prisoner, the prisoner's family, or other interested party. Failure to successfully complete parole may be grounds for forfeiture of the bond. Upon successful completion of parole, the amount of the bond may be returned, less an amount for administrative costs as determined by commission rule, in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code. A request must be made for return of the bond within one (1) year of discharge of the offense for which the particular offender was serving parole. Funds collected through the bonding process will be placed in a separate commission receipts fund which is hereby created in the state treasury and utilized for the extradition of parole violators.
- (b3) No person serving a sentence for rape, incest, committing a lewd act upon a child, crime against nature, or with an intent or an assault with intent to commit any such crimes, or whose history and conduct indicate to the commission that he is a sexually dangerous person, shall be released on parole except upon the examination and evaluation of one (1) or more psychiatrists or psychologists or mental health professionals designated for this purpose by the department of correction to be selected by the commission and such evaluation shall be duly considered by the commission in making its parole determination. The commission may, in its discretion, likewise require a similar examination and evaluation for persons serving sentences for crimes other than those above enumerated. No person making such evaluation shall be held financially responsible to any person for denial of parole by

the commission or for the results of the future acts of such person if he be granted parole.

- (e4)Before considering the parole of any prisoner, the commission shall ensure that a risk assessment has been conducted pursuant to section 20-224, Idaho Code, and shall afford the prisoner the opportunity to be interviewed by the commission, a commissioner or other designated commission staff. A designated report and risk assessment prepared by commission staff or a designated department of correction employee which that is specifically to be used by the commission in making a parole determination shall be exempt from public disclosure; such reports contain information from the presentence investigation report, medical or psychological information, the results of a risk assessment, victim information, designated confidential witness information and criminal history information. A parole shall be ordered when, in the discretion of the commission, it is in the best interests of society, and the commission believes the prisoner is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen. Such determination shall not be a reward of clemency and it shall not be considered to be a reduction of sentence or a pardon. The commission may also by its rules, policies or procedures fix the times and conditions under which any application denied may be reconsidered. No action may be maintained against the commission and/or any of its members in any court in connection with any decision taken by the commission to parole a prisoner and neither the commission nor its members shall be liable in any way for its action with respect thereto.
- (± 5) In making any parole or commutation decision with respect to a prisoner, the commission shall consider the compliance of the prisoner with any order of restitution which may have been entered according to section 19-5304, Idaho Code. The commission may make compliance with such an order of restitution a condition of parole.
- (e6) Except as provided in subsection (a1) of this section, no provision of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, shall apply to the commission.
- (£7) Subject to the limitations of this subsection and notwithstanding any fixed term of confinement or minimum period of confinement as provided in section 19-2513, Idaho Code, the commission may parole an inmate for medical reasons. A prisoner may be considered for medical parole only when the prisoner is permanently incapacitated or terminally ill and when the commission reasonably believes the prisoner no longer poses a threat to the safety of society. For the purposes of this section, "permanently incapacitated" shall mean a person who, by reason of an existing physical condition which is not terminal, is permanently and irreversibly physically incapacitated. For the purposes of this section "terminally ill" shall mean a person who has an incurable condition caused by illness or disease and who is irreversibly terminally ill.
- $(\underline{98})$ The commission shall prepare and send to the house of representatives and senate judiciary committees annually a report containing the names, medical condition and current status of all persons granted parole pursuant to subsection ($\underline{47}$) of this section.
- (9) The department of correction shall promulgate rules in consultation with the commission to prepare prisoners for parole upon completing the fixed portion of the unified sentence based on current risk assessment, criminal history, institutional behavior and programming completion. The

department of correction shall give prisoners access to programming so that prisoners will have an opportunity to complete programming to be parole eligible upon completing their fixed sentence. The department shall promutgate rules to include case plan development upon entry into prison so that programming can be completed before the first parole eligibility date and a current risk assessment before all parole hearings.

- (10) It is the intent of the legislature to focus prison space on the most violent or greatest risk prisoners. To help accomplish this goal, the commission shall promulgate rules that establish clear guidelines and procedures that retain the commission's discretion in individual cases while achieving a reduction in the overall average percentage of time spent beyond the fixed term for prisoners who have been convicted of a property or drug offense. Such rules shall allow current risk assessment, past criminal history, program completion, institutional misconduct and other individual characteristics related to the likelihood of offending in the future to be factored into when a release decision is made while still working to accomplish the overarching goal of the legislature.
- (11) By February 1, 2015, and by February 1 of each year thereafter, the department of correction and the commission shall submit a report to the legislature and governor that describes the percentage of people sentenced to a term in prison for a property or drug offense conviction who are released before serving one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the fixed portion of the sentence, and that documents the most common reasons for people whose release was delayed or denied.

SECTION 13. That Section 20-224, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- INFORMATION REGARDING PRISONERS TO BE SECURED. (1) Within six 20-224. (6) months after his admission and at such intervals thereafter as it may determine, the board shall secure all pertinent available information regarding each prisoner, including the circumstances of his offense, his previous social history and criminal record, his conduct, employment and attitude in prison, and reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made to assist the board in prescribing treatment for such person while in confinement and to assist the commission in its deliberations. The board and the commission shall attempt to inform themselves as to such inmate as a personality and may seek from the sentencing judge, prosecuting attorney, defense counsel and law enforcement authorities such information of which they may be possessed relative to the convicted person and the crime for which he was committed. An electronic recording or transcript of the comments and arquments required to be recorded by section 19-2515, Idaho Code, shall be submitted to the board, made available to the commission, and shall be considered by the commission in making a parole or commutation decision with respect to the prisoner.
- (2) The board of correction shall use a validated risk assessment to determine, for each prisoner, the risk of reoffense and suitability for release. For purposes of this subsection, "validated risk assessment" means an actuarial tool that has been validated in Idaho to determine the likelihood of the prisoner engaging in future criminal behavior. The board shall select a research-based risk assessment and shall validate the accuracy

of the risk assessment at least every five (5) years in consultation with the commission. Assessments shall be performed by department staff who are trained and certified in the use of the risk assessment. The commission shall promulgate rules in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, to ensure that risk assessment is used in determining parole, the benefit of holding a prisoner in prison to complete programming versus releasing the prisoner on parole to complete programming in the community and in setting conditions for parole supervision.

SECTION 14. That Section 20-227, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-227. ARREST OF PAROLEE, PROBATIONER OR PERSON UNDER DRUG COURT OR MENTAL HEALTH COURT SUPERVISION WITHOUT WARRANT -- AGENT'S WARRANT -- DETENTION -- REPORT TO COMMISSION OR COURT. (1) Any parole or probation officer may arrest a parolee, probationer, or person under drug court or mental health court supervision without a warrant, or may deputize any other officer with power of arrest to do so, by giving such officer a written statement hereafter referred to as an agent's warrant, setting forth that the parolee, probationer, or person under drug court or mental health court supervision has, in the judgment of said parole or probation officer, violated the conditions of drug court or mental health court or conditions of his parole or probation. The provisions of this section shall apply where the court has provided for the service of discretionary jail time.
- (2) Such written statement or agent's warrant, delivered with the parolee, probationer, or person under drug court or mental health court supervision by the arresting officer to the official in charge of the institution from which the parolee was released, the county jail or other place of detention, shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the probationer, parolee, or person under drug court or mental health court supervision.
- (3) The agent's warrant issued by the parole or probation officer shall be sufficient authorization for a local law enforcement officer to transport the probationer, parolee, or person under drug court or mental health court supervision to the appropriate jurisdiction to be housed pending appearance before the sentencing court or the commission.
- (4) The parole and probation officer shall at once notify the commission, or the court, of the arrest and detention of the parolee, probationer, or person under drug court or mental health court supervision, and shall submit in writing a report showing in what manner the parolee, probationer, or person under drug court or mental health court supervision is alleged to have violated the condition of his or her parole, probation, or drug court or mental health court program. When a probationer is arrested pursuant to an agent's warrant, the supervising officer shall provide the prosecuting attorney with a copy of the notice of arrest and the report.
- (5) In counties where there are misdemeanor probation officers in addition to department of correction parole or probation officers, those officers shall have the same authority conferred upon department of correction parole or probation officers in this section, to arrest a misdemeanor probationer without a warrant for misdemeanor probation violations occurring in the officer's presence as otherwise provided in this section.

(6) When a probationer has been arrested by the supervising officer without a warrant or pursuant to an agent's warrant, the supervising officer shall submit to the court, to the prosecuting attorney and to the facility where the probationer is detained, a statement of probable cause for the violation. The statement shall be attested to under oath or under penalty of perjury pursuant to section 9-1406, Idaho Code, and shall be submitted within twenty-four (24) hours of the arrest. If a judicial determination of probable cause is not made within forty-eight (48) hours of arrest, then the probationer shall be released.

SECTION 15. That Section 20-228, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-228. CONDITIONS OF PAROLE TO BE SPECIFIED IN WRITING -- WARRANT FOR ARREST OF SUSPECTED VIOLATORS -- EFFECT OF SUSPENSION AND ARREST. The commission for pardons and parole, in releasing a person on parole, shall specify in writing the conditions of parole, and a copy of such conditions shall be given to the person paroled. The commission shall include in the conditions of parole a requirement that the defendant enter into and comply with an agreement of supervision with the board of correction. The agreement of supervision shall include provisions setting forth the potential sanctions for a violation of the conditions imposed and potential rewards for compliance with the conditions imposed, as such sanctions and rewards are set forth in rules of the board. Whenever the commission finds that a parolee may have violated the conditions of parole, the written order of the commission, signed by a member or members of the commission or the executive director, shall be sufficient warrant for any law enforcement officer to take into custody such person, and it is hereby made the duty of all sheriffs, police, constables, parole and probation officers, prison officials and other peace officers, to execute such order. Such warrant shall serve to suspend the person's parole until a determination on the merits of the allegations of the violation has been made pursuant to a revocation hearing. From and after the issuance of the warrant and suspension of the parole of any convicted person and until arrest, the parolee shall be considered a fugitive from justice. Such person so recommitted, except as provided in section 20-229B, Idaho Code, must serve out the sentence, and the time during which such prisoner was out on parole shall not be deemed a part thereof; unless the commission, in its discretion, shall determine otherwise, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the commission from again paroling such prisoners at its discretion.

SECTION 16. That Section 20-229A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-229A. NOTICE -- SERVICE -- WAIVER. (1) Within fifteen (15) calendar days following arrest and detention on a warrant issued by the Idaho commission for pardons and parole, the alleged parole violator shall be personally served with a copy of the factual allegations of the violation of the conditions of parole by a state probation and parole officer, a law enforcement official or other as designated by the executive director. When accused of a violation of his parole, other than by absconding supervision or the commis-

sion of, and conviction for, a felony or misdemeanor, the alleged parole violator shall be advised of the right to an on-site parole revocation hearing and of procedural rights and privileges as provided by this act. The alleged parole violator, after service of the allegation of violations of the conditions of parole and the notification of rights, may waive the on-site parole revocation hearing as provided by section 20-229, Idaho Code. If the alleged parole violator waives the right to an on-site hearing, the commission, executive director or hearing officer shall designate the facility where the hearing will be conducted.

- (2) Whenever a paroled prisoner is accused of a violation of his parole by absconding supervision or the commission of and conviction for a felony or misdemeanor under the laws of this state, or any other state, or any federal laws, and following arrest and detention on a warrant issued by the Idaho commission for pardons and parole, the alleged parole violator shall be personally served with a copy of the factual allegations of the violation of the conditions of parole within a reasonable time. The alleged parole violator shall be advised of the right to a hearing and all other rights and privileges as provided by this act. The executive director or hearing officer shall designate the facility where the hearing will be conducted. A fair and impartial hearing of the charges will be conducted within a reasonable time.
- (3) The alleged parole violator may waive the right to any hearing, and at that time may admit one (1) or more of the alleged violations of the conditions of parole. If the waiver is accepted by the commission or hearing officer: (i) the parolee may be reinstated under the same or modified conditions, or (ii) the parolee shall be revoked and the parolee remanded to custody subject to an expedited determination by the commission consistent with the provisions of section 20-229B, Idaho Code, without a hearing. If all waivers made by the parolee are rejected by the commission or designated hearing officer, a parole revocation hearing shall be held either on-site or at a penitentiary facility.

SECTION 17. That Section 20-229B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-229B. COMMISSION RULINGS. $\underline{(1)}$ After a factual parole revocation hearing has been concluded, the member or members of the commission for pardons and parole or the designated hearing officer, having heard the matter, shall enter a decision within twenty (20) days. If the alleged parole violator waives the parole hearing pursuant to the provisions of section $\underline{20-229A(3)}$, Idaho Code, then a decision shall be entered upon acceptance of the waiver.
- (2) If the member or members or hearing officer, having heard the matter, should conclude that the allegations of violation of the conditions of parole have not been proven by a preponderance of the evidence, or those which have been proven by a preponderance of the evidence are not sufficient cause for the revocation of parole, then the parolee shall be reinstated on parole on the same or modified conditions of parole.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section, $i \pm f$ the member or members or hearing officer, having heard the matter, should conclude that the allegations of violation of the conditions of parole have

been proven by a preponderance of the evidence and constitute sufficient cause for the revocation of parole, then the violation does not result from a conviction of a new felony or violent misdemeanor, then the commission shall:

- (a) Cause the parolee to be confined for a period of up to ninety (90) days effective immediately upon entering the decision;
- (b) For a second parole violation, cause the parolee to be confined for a period of up to one hundred eighty (180) days effective immediately upon entering the decision; or
- (c) For a third or subsequent parole violation, convene a dispositional hearing shall be convened during a regular session of the commission to execute an order of parole revocation and determine the period of time the parole violator shall be returned to state custody.
- (4) If the member or members or hearing officer, having heard the matter, should conclude that the allegations of violation of parole by absconding supervision have been proven by a preponderance of the evidence, then the commission shall:
 - (a) Cause the parolee to be confined for a period of up to one hundred eighty (180) days effective immediately upon entering the decision; or
 - (b) For a second or subsequent parole violation by absconding supervision, convene a dispositional hearing during a regular session of the commission to execute an order of parole revocation and determine the period of time the parole violator shall be returned to state custody.
- (3) (a), (3) (b) or (4) (a) of this section, then the commission may reduce the period of confinement by up to thirty (30) days if the commission finds that there has been no instance of misconduct during the period of time the parolee is confined.
- (6) Upon completion of a term of confinement under this section, accounting for any reduction in subsection (5) of this section, the parolee shall be released to parole supervision.
- SECTION 18. That Section 20-233, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-233. FINAL DISCHARGE OF PAROLEE -- MINIMUM TERM. (1) When any paroled prisoner has performed the obligations of his parole for such time as shall satisfy the commission that his final release is not incompatible with his welfare and that of society, the commission may make the final order of discharge and issue to the paroled prisoner a certificate of discharge; but no such order of discharge shall be made in any case within a period of less than one (1) year after the date of release on parole, except that when the period of the maximum sentence provided by law shall expire at an earlier date, then a final order of discharge must be made and a certificate of discharge issued to the paroled prisoner not later than the date of expiration of said maximum sentence.
- (2) The board of correction may submit a request to the commission for an order of final discharge from the remaining period of parole for any parolee under the board's supervision at any time during the period of parole. A request for final discharge shall be supported by a statement attested to under oath or signed under penalty of perjury pursuant to section

9-1406, Idaho Code, setting forth the facts upon which the request is based. The commission shall notify the victim of a request for final discharge from parole. Any response to a request for final discharge shall be filed within thirty (30) days of the date of submittal of the request. The commission may, without a hearing, rule upon a request for final discharge based on a review of the case, the request, the statement and any responses to the request, or may schedule a hearing on the request. The commission shall rule on the request for final discharge within ninety (90) days of the date of submittal of the request.

SECTION 19. That Section 19-2513, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 19-2513. UNIFIED SENTENCE. (1) Whenever any person is convicted of having committed a felony, the court shall, unless it shall commute the sentence, suspend or withhold judgment and sentence or grant probation, as provided in chapter 26, title 19, Idaho Code, or unless it shall impose the death sentence as provided by law, sentence such offender to the custody of the state board of correction. The court shall specify a minimum period of confinement and may specify a subsequent indeterminate period of custody. The court shall set forth in its judgment and sentence the minimum period of confinement and the subsequent indeterminate period, if any, provided, that the aggregate sentence shall not exceed the maximum provided by law. During a minimum term of confinement, the offender shall not be eligible for parole or discharge or credit or reduction of sentence for good conduct except for meritorious service except as provided in section 20-223(£7), Idaho Code. The offender may be considered for parole or discharge at any time during the indeterminate period of the sentence and as provided in section 20-223(£7), Idaho Code.
- (2) If the offense carries a mandatory minimum penalty as provided by statute, the court shall specify a minimum period of confinement consistent with such statute. If the offense is subject to an enhanced penalty as provided by statute, or if consecutive sentences are imposed for multiple offenses, the court shall, if required by statute, direct that the enhancement or each consecutive sentence contain a minimum period of confinement; in such event, all minimum terms of confinement shall be served before any indeterminate periods commence to run.
- $\underline{\mbox{(3)}}$ Enactment of this amended section shall not affect the prosecution, adjudication or punishment of any felony committed before the effective date of enactment.
- SECTION 20. That Chapter 2, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 20-250, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 20-250. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. The department of correction shall report to the legislature by February 1 of each year on the amount of savings generated and on the prison population impact under the policy framework of this act for the purpose of tracking the progress toward meeting the impact estimates and goals of the act.

SECTION 21. The provisions of this act shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 2014, except that the provisions of Sections 4, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of this act shall be in full force and effect on and after March 1, 2015, and the provisions of Section 20 of this act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1, 2016.