1	S.206
2	Introduced by Senator Balint
3	Referred to Committee on
4	Date:
5	Subject: Corrections; probation, parole and furlough conditions
6	Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to limit the
7	imposition of conditions of probation, parole, and furlough to restrict otherwise
8	legal behavior of the person under supervision and to prohibit revocation of
9	probation, parole, and furlough for technical violations that are not new crimes.
10	An act relating to probation, parole, and furlough conditions
11	It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:
12	Sec. 1. 28 V.S.A. § 252 is amended to read:
13	§ 252. CONDITIONS OF PROBATION
14	(a) The conditions of probation shall be such as the Court in its discretion
15	deems reasonably necessary to ensure that the offender will lead a law-abiding
16	life or to assist the offender to do so. The Court shall provide as an explicit
17	condition of every sentence to probation that if the offender is convicted of
18	another offense during the period for which the sentence remains subject to

revocation, then the Court may impose revocation of the offender's probation.

1	(b) When imposing a sentence of probation, the Court may, as a condition
2	of probation, require that the offender:
3	* * *
4	(18) Satisfy any other conditions reasonably related to his or her
5	rehabilitation. Such conditions may include prohibiting the use of alcohol,
6	prohibiting having contact with minors, prohibiting or limiting the use of a
7	computer or other electronic devices, and permitting a probation officer access
8	to all computers or other digital or electronic media, mail covers, subscription
9	services, and credit card statements. The Court shall not impose a condition
10	prohibiting the offender from engaging in any legal behavior unless the
11	condition is reasonably related to the offender's rehabilitation or substantially
12	necessary to reduce risk to public the safety of a victim or witness.
13	* * *
14	Sec. 2. 28 V.S.A. § 301 is amended to read:
15	§ 301. SUMMONS OR ARREST OF PROBATIONER
16	At any time before the discharge of the probationer or the termination of the
17	period of probation:
18	(1) The Court may summon the probationer to appear before it or may
19	issue a warrant for his or her arrest if the probationer has violated a condition

of his or her probation by committing a new crime.

(2) Arrest of person on probation. Any correctional officer may arrest a
probationer without a warrant if, in the judgment of the correctional officer, the
probationer has violated a condition or conditions of his or her probation other
than a condition that the probationer pay restitution by committing a new
crime; or may deputize any other law enforcement officer to arrest a
probationer without a warrant by giving him or her a written statement setting
forth that the probationer has, in the judgment of the correctional officer,
violated a condition or conditions of his or her probation other than a condition
that the probationer pay restitution by committing a new crime. The written
statement delivered with the person by the arresting officer to the supervising
officer of the correctional facility to which the person is brought for detention
shall be sufficient warrant for detaining him or her.

- (3) No right of action. Any probationer arrested and detained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall have no right of action against any law enforcement officer, correctional officer, employee of the Department of Corrections, or any other persons because of such arrest and detention.
- (4) Detention pending hearing for probationer. Pending arraignment for any charge of violation, the probationer shall continue to be detained at a correctional facility. Thereafter, the Court may release the probationer pursuant to 13 V.S.A. § 7554. There shall be no right to bail or release, unless

the person is on probation for a nonviolent misdemeanor or nonviolent felony
and the probation violation did not constitute a new crime There shall be a
right to bail only if the person is on probation for a nonviolent misdemeanor or
nonviolent felony and the new crime alleged is also a nonviolent misdemeanor
or nonviolent felony. As used in this subdivision:
(A) "Nonviolent felony" means a felony offense which is not a listed
crime as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 5301(7) or an offense involving sexual
exploitation of children in violation of 13 V.S.A. chapter 64.
(B) "Nonviolent misdemeanor" means a misdemeanor offense which
is not a listed crime as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 5301(7) or an offense involving
sexual exploitation of children in violation of 13 V.S.A. chapter 64 or
13 V.S.A. § 1030.
Sec. 3. 28 V.S.A. § 303 is amended to read:
§ 303. GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION
(a) Probation shall not be revoked unless the probationer violates a
condition of his or her probation or is convicted of another commits a new
crime. The violation or conviction A finding of probable cause by the court
regarding the new crime shall be both a necessary and a sufficient ground for
the revocation of probation.

1	(b) The court shall not revoke probation and order the confinement of the
2	probationer unless the court finds on the basis of the original offense and the
3	intervening conduct of the probationer that:
4	(1) Confinement confinement is necessary to protect the community
5	from further criminal activity by the probationer; or
6	(2) The the probationer is in need of correctional treatment which can
7	most effectively be provided if he or she is confined; or
8	(3) It it would unduly depreciate the seriousness of the violation new
9	<u>crime</u> if probation were not revoked.
10	Sec. 4. 28 V.S.A. § 502b is amended to read:
11	§ 502b. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PAROLE
12	(a) When an inmate is paroled, the Parole Board shall establish terms and
13	conditions of parole that it deems reasonably necessary to ensure that the
14	inmate will lead a law-abiding life and that will assist the inmate to do so.
15	Such terms and conditions shall be set forth in the parolee's parole agreement.
16	Terms and conditions of parole shall be designed to protect the victim,
17	potential victims, and the public, and to reduce the risk of reoffense. Such
18	conditions may include prohibiting the use of alcohol; prohibiting having
19	contact with minors; prohibiting or limiting the use of a computer or other
20	electronic devices; permitting a probation officer access to all computers or

other digital or electronic media, mail covers, subscription services, and credit

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card statements; and if a probation officer has reasonable grounds to believe the offender has violated a parole condition, permitting a probation officer to monitor or examine the offender's activities, communications, and use of any computer or other digital or electronic device, including cell phone, smartphone, digital camera, digital video camera, digital music player or recorder, digital video player or recorder, personal digital assistant, portable electronic storage device, gaming system, or any other contemporary device capable of the storage of digital electronic communication or data storage or access to the Internet or other computer or digital network. The Board shall not impose a condition prohibiting the offender from engaging in any legal behavior unless the condition is substantially related to reduce risk to the safety of a victim or witness. (b) The Parole Board may require a parolee as a condition of parole to participate, as a resident or nonresident, in programs at a treatment center for all or part of the period of parole, provided that the Commissioner certifies that adequate treatment facilities, personnel, and programs are available. If the Commissioner determines that the person's residence in the center or participation in its programs, or both, should be terminated because the person can derive no further significant benefits from such residence or participation,

or both, or because his or her residence or participation adversely affects the

rehabilitation of other residents or participants, he or she shall so notify the

1	Board of parole Parole Board, which shall thereupon make such other
2	provision with respect to the person as it deems appropriate.
3	(c) A person residing in and participating in programs at a treatment center
4	shall abide by the rules and regulations of the center and may be required to
5	pay such costs incident to residents as the Commissioner deems appropriate.
6	Sec. 5. 28 V.S.A. § 551 is amended to read:
7	§ 551. ISSUANCE OF WARRANT; ARREST WITHOUT A WARRANT;
8	CONFINEMENT PENDING HEARING; AUTHORITY OF
9	CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
10	OFFICERS
11	(a) Parole board Board warrant. The board Board may issue a warrant for
12	the arrest of a parolee, or may issue an order, to be served personally upon the
13	parolee, requiring him or her to appear before the board Board, if the board
14	Board has reason to believe that a violation of parole that constitutes a new
15	<u>crime</u> has occurred. The warrant shall authorize any law enforcement officers
16	and any correctional officers to return the person to the custody of a
17	correctional facility.
18	(b) Fugitive from justice. A parolee for whose return a warrant has been
19	issued by the board Board, if it is found that a warrant cannot be served, shall
20	be considered to be a fugitive from justice or to have fled from justice.

(c) Arrest of person on parole. Any correctional officer designated by the eommissioner Commissioner may arrest a parolee without a warrant if, in the judgment of the correctional officer, the person has violated a condition of his or her parole by committing a new crime; or may deputize any other law enforcement officer to do so by giving him or her a written statement setting forth that the parolee has, in the judgment of the correctional officer, violated a condition or conditions of his or her parole by committing a new crime. The written statement delivered with the person by the arresting officer to the supervising officer of the correctional facility to which the person is brought for detention shall be sufficient warrant for detaining him or her.

- (d) No right of action. Any parolee arrested and detained in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall have no right of action against any law enforcement officer, correctional officer, employee of the department of corrections Department of Corrections, or any other persons because of such arrest and detention.
- (e) Detention pending hearing for parolee. Pending a hearing on the merits upon any charge of violation, the parolee shall continue to be detained at a correctional facility. The parole board Parole Board may authorize the parolee's release from detention in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 13 V.S.A. § 7554 of Title 13. For the purposes of As used in this section, judicial officer, as defined in section 13 V.S.A. § 7554(f) of Title 13,

1	shall include the chair Chair of the parole board, Parole Board or his or her
2	designee. There shall be no right to bail or release if the alleged violation is a
3	new crime.
4	Sec. 6. 28 V.S.A. § 552 is amended to read:
5	§ 552. NOTIFICATION OF BOARD; HEARING
6	(a) Upon the arrest and detention of a parolee, the parole officer shall notify
7	the board Board immediately and shall submit in writing a report describing
8	the alleged violation of a condition or conditions of the inmate's parole.
9	(b) Upon receipt of the notification, or upon an arrest by warrant in
10	accordance with the provisions of section 551 of this title, the board Board
11	shall cause the inmate together with a parole officer to be brought before it
12	promptly for a hearing regarding the alleged violation. Parole officers may be
13	represented by legal counsel, which shall be provided by the appropriate state's
14	attorney State's Attorney or the attorney general Attorney General upon
15	request, at hearings of the parole board Board.
16	(1) The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with such rules and
17	regulations as the board Board may adopt.
18	(2) If the alleged violation is established by substantial clear and
19	convincing evidence, the board Board may continue or revoke the parole, or

enter such other order as it determines to be necessary or desirable.

(c) In the event of the withdrawal of any warrant by the authority of the board Board, or in the event that the board Board at the hearing on the alleged violation finds that the parolee did not violate any condition of his or her parole, or the law, the parolee shall be credited with any time lost by the interruption of the running of his or her sentence.

Sec. 7. 28 V.S.A. § 808 is amended to read:

§ 808. FURLOUGHS GRANTED TO OFFENDERS

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(d) When any enforcement officer, as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 4, employee of the Department, or correctional officer responsible for supervising an offender believes the offender is in violation of any verbal or written condition of the furlough by committing a new crime, the officer or employee may immediately lodge the offender at a correctional facility or orally or in writing deputize any law enforcement officer or agency to arrest and lodge the offender at such a facility. The officer or employee shall subsequently document the reason for taking such action. The Department shall not impose a condition prohibiting the offender from engaging in any legal behavior unless the condition is substantially related to reduce risk to the safety of a victim or witness.

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(f) While appropriate community housing is an important consideration in
release of offenders, the Department shall not use lack of housing as the sole
factor in denying furlough to offenders who have served at least their
minimum sentence for a nonviolent misdemeanor or nonviolent felony
provided that public safety and the best interests of the offender will be served
by reentering the community on furlough. The Department shall adopt rules to
implement this subsection.
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Sec. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE
This act shall take effect on July 1, 2016