

**RULE**  
**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**  
**BOARD OF PARDONS/COMMITTEE ON PAROLE**

**Technical Revisions**  
**(LAC 22:XI.513, 1113, and 1115)**

In accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (R.S. 49:950), the Board of Pardons/Committee on Parole, hereby amends its rules of LAC 22:XI.513, 1113, and 1115. This rulemaking provides that an offender's final revocation hearing must be scheduled within 60 calendar days of the offender's return to prison unless the offender waives the right to a final revocation hearing, provides that a delay may only be authorized for good cause, provides for due process at the revocation hearing, and that the Committee on parole may order that the offender's parole not be revoked.

**Title 22**  
**CORRECTIONS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**  
**Part XI. Committee on Parole**

**Chapter 5. Meetings and Hearings of the Committee on Parole**

**§513. Single-Member Action**

A.1.a. - c. ...

d. Consideration to delay an offender's revocation hearing beyond 60 calendar days of the offender's return to prison (arrest or detainment), but such a delay may only be authorized by a Committee member for good cause.

A.2-C. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 15:574.2 et seq., R.S. 15:535 et seq., and R.S. 15:540 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Board of Parole, LR 24:2300 (December 1998), amended by the Office of the Governor, Board of Pardons, Committee on Parole, LR 39:2264 (August 2013), amended by the Office of the Governor, Board of Pardons, Committee on Parole, LR 40:1024 (May 20, 2014)

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**Chapter 11. Violations of Parole**

**§1113. Revocation Hearing**

A. When the Division of Probation and Parole has found probable cause and a preliminary hearing has been conducted, a revocation hearing shall be scheduled, unless the offender waives his right to a final revocation hearing. The revocation hearing shall be conducted within sixty calendar days after the offender's return to prison. Any delay for good cause must be approved by the Chairman or designee. The purpose of the final revocation hearing is to determine if one or more conditions of parole have been violated by the offender, and if such violation(s) are serious enough to warrant re-incarceration of the offender to serve the balance of his sentence.

B. The revocation hearing is a public hearing and shall be conducted as outlined in Chapter 3 of these rules. The same procedural and substantive rights which are afforded to an offender at a preliminary hearing are afforded at the revocation.

C.1.a-2 ...

3. The offender may be allowed to present mitigating circumstances.

D. - F.4 ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 15:574.2 et seq., R.S. 15:535 et seq., and R.S. 15:540 et seq.

**HISTORICAL NOTE:** Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Board of Parole, LR 24:2306 (December 1998), amended by the Office of the Governor, Board of Pardons, Committee on Parole, LR 39:2273 (August 2013), amended by the Office of the Governor, Board of Pardons, Committee on Parole, LR 40:1025 (May 20, 2014)

**§1115. Decision of the Parole Panel**

A. 1-6 ...

7. do not revoke, continue on supervision.

B.1. - C.2. ...

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**AUTHORITY NOTE:** Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 15:574.2 et seq., R.S. 15:535 et seq., and R.S. 15:540 et seq.

**HISTORICAL NOTE:** Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Board of Parole, LR 24:2306 (December 1998), amended by the Office of the Governor, Board of Pardons, Committee on Parole, LR 39:2274 (August 2013), amended by the Office of the Governor, Board of Pardons, LR 40:59 (January 2014), amended by the Office of the Governor, Board of Pardons, Committee on Parole, LR 40:1025 (May 20, 2014)

Sheryl Ranatza, Chairman