

No. 2009-33

AN ACT

SB 112

Amending Title 42 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure) and codifying Title 61 (Penal and Correctional Institutions) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, further providing for adoption of guidelines for resentencing, for adoption of guidelines for parole and for adoption of recommitment ranges following revocation of parole by board; providing for temporary release from county correctional institution; further providing for sentence of total confinement; providing for parole without board supervision, for judicial power to release inmates and for transfer of inmates in need of medical treatment; further providing for State intermediate punishment; providing for other criminal provisions; amending the heading of Title 61; adding definitions, provisions relating to general administration of correctional institutions, State correctional institutions, county correctional institutions, house of detention for untried inmates and witnesses, inmate labor, medical services, visitation, inmate prerelease plans, motivational boot camp, execution procedure and method, recidivism risk reduction incentive, miscellaneous matters relating thereto, probation and parole generally, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training and correctional institution interstate compacts; and making conforming amendments, editorial changes and repeals relating to codification.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE 42

JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

PART I. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Chapter 1. General Provisions

§ 102. Definitions.

PART II. ORGANIZATION

SUBPART A. COURTS AND MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGES

ARTICLE E. MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGES

Chapter 15. Magisterial District Judges

§ 1511. Magisterial district judges.

§ 1515. Jurisdiction and venue.

§ 1516. Lien of judgment.

§ 1520. Adjudication Alternative Program.

SUBPART B. OTHER STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 21. Judicial Boards and Commissions

Subchapter F. Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing

§ 2154.4. Adoption of guidelines for resentencing.

§ 2154.5. Adoption of guidelines for parole.

§ 2154.6. Adoption of recommitment ranges following revocation of parole by board.

PART VIII. CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Chapter 97. Sentencing

Subchapter E. Imposition of Sentence

§ 9755.1. Temporary release from county correctional institution.

§ 9756. Sentence of total confinement.

Subchapter F. Further Judicial Action

§ 9775. Parole without board supervision.

§ 9776. Judicial power to release inmates.

§ 9777. Transfer of inmates in need of medical treatment.

Chapter 99. Other Criminal Provisions

Subchapter A. County Probation Officers

§ 9911. Definitions.

§ 9912. Supervisory relationship to offenders.

§ 9913. Peace officer power for probation officers.

TITLE 61

PRISONS AND PAROLE

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1. Preliminary Provisions

§ 101. Short title of title.

§ 102. Definitions.

PART II. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Chapter 11. General Administration

Subchapter A. Penal Operations and Procedures

§ 1101. Benefits to injured employees of State correctional institutions.

§ 1102. Correctional facility for criminological diagnosis.

§ 1103. Recording system for identification of criminal offenders.

Subchapter B. Inmate Transfers

§ 1151. General transfer authorization.

§ 1152. Transfers to city department.

§ 1153. Expense of removing certain inmates.

§ 1154. Law enforcement use of county correctional institutions.

Subchapter C. Escaped Inmates

- § 1161. Return of escaped inmates.
- § 1162. Escaped inmate costs.
- § 1163. Maintenance of escaping inmates under new sentence.
- § 1164. Criminal offense during confinement.

Chapter 13. (Reserved)

Chapter 15. (Reserved)

Chapter 17. County Correctional Institutions

Subchapter A. (Reserved)

Subchapter B. County Jail Oversight Board in Counties of the Second Class and Second Class A

- § 1721. Scope of subchapter.
- § 1722. Definitions.
- § 1723. County jail oversight board.
- § 1724. Powers and duties.
- § 1725. Rules and regulations.
- § 1726. Warden.
- § 1727. Board meetings.
- § 1728. Contracts and purchases.

Subchapter C. Other Counties

- § 1731. Establishment.
- § 1732. Board meetings.
- § 1733. Appointment of warden and employees.
- § 1734. Powers of peace officers.
- § 1735. Expenditures.
- § 1736. Bonding requirement.

Subchapter D. Alternative Plan for Certain Counties

- § 1741. Sixth, seventh and eighth class counties.
- § 1742. Appointment of prison commissioners.

Subchapter E. Penal Operations and Procedures

- § 1751. Costs of confinement.
- § 1752. Board of inspectors to regulate salaries of wardens and other staff.
- § 1753. Residence of warden.
- § 1754. Bonds for county prison staff in fourth class counties.
- § 1755. Property exempt from taxation.
- § 1756. Loss of privileges.
- § 1757. Collection from certain inmates.

Subchapter F. Joint Detention Centers

- § 1761. Establishment by adjoining counties.
- § 1762. Selection of site.
- § 1763. Buildings.
- § 1764. Construction contracts.
- § 1765. Advisory board.
- § 1766. Meetings.
- § 1767. Chief administrator and employees.
- § 1768. Rules and regulations.
- § 1769. Initial transfer of inmates.
- § 1770. Employment of inmates.
- § 1771. Cost of transporting inmates.
- § 1772. Financial reporting.
- § 1773. Allocation of expenses to counties.
- § 1774. County appropriations.
- § 1775. Exemption from taxation.

Subchapter G. Joint Industrial Farms and Workhouses

- § 1781. Establishment by counties.
- § 1782. Selection of site.
- § 1783. Buildings.
- § 1784. Construction contracts.
- § 1785. Advisory board.
- § 1786. Meetings.
- § 1787. Chief administrator and employees.
- § 1788. Rules and regulations.
- § 1789. Initial transfer of inmates.
- § 1790. Employment of inmates.
- § 1791. Cost of transporting inmates.
- § 1792. Nature of inmate employment.
- § 1793. Sale of goods and materials.
- § 1794. Financial reporting.
- § 1795. Allocation of expenses to counties.
- § 1796. Borrowing authorized.
- § 1797. Exemption from taxation.
- § 1798. Nonapplicability.

PART III. INMATE CONFINEMENT

Chapter 31. Inmate Labor

- § 3101. Inmates to be employed.
- § 3102. Disposition of proceeds of labor.
- § 3103. Agricultural labor at county correctional institutions.
- § 3104. Inmate labor in county correctional institutions.
- § 3105. Inmate labor in counties of the first class.

§ 3106. Inmate-made goods to be branded.

§ 3107. Sale of inmate-made goods.

Chapter 33. Medical Services

§ 3301. Short title of chapter.

§ 3302. Definitions.

§ 3303. Medical Services Program.

§ 3304. Powers and duties of department.

§ 3305. Costs outstanding upon release.

§ 3306. Report to General Assembly.

§ 3307. Applicability.

Chapter 35. Visitation

Subchapter A. General Provisions

§ 3501. Gubernatorial visitor for philanthropic purposes.

§ 3502. Official visitors.

§ 3503. Rights of official visitors.

Subchapter B. Official Visitation

§ 3511. Short title of subchapter.

§ 3512. Definitions.

§ 3513. Visitation.

§ 3514. Employees of official visitor.

Chapter 37. Inmate Prerelease Plans

§ 3701. Establishment of prerelease centers.

§ 3702. Prerelease plan for inmates.

§ 3703. Rules and regulations.

§ 3704. Salaries and wages of inmates.

Chapter 39. Motivational Boot Camp

§ 3901. Scope of chapter.

§ 3902. Declaration of policy.

§ 3903. Definitions.

§ 3904. Selection of inmate participants.

§ 3905. Motivational boot camp program.

§ 3906. Procedure for selection of participant in motivational boot camp program.

§ 3907. Completion of motivational boot camp program.

§ 3908. Appeals.

Chapter 41. State Intermediate Punishment

§ 4101. Scope of chapter.

§ 4102. Findings and purpose.

§ 4103. Definitions.

- § 4104. Referral to State intermediate punishment program.
- § 4105. Drug offender treatment program.
- § 4106. Written guidelines and regulations.
- § 4107. Reports.
- § 4108. Construction.
- § 4109. Evaluation.

Chapter 43. Execution Procedure and Method

- § 4301. Definitions.
- § 4302. Issuance of warrant.
- § 4303. Terms of confinement.
- § 4304. Method of execution.
- § 4305. Witnesses to execution.
- § 4306. Certification of chief administrator.
- § 4307. Postmortem examination.
- § 4308. Costs of execution and examination.

Chapter 45. Recidivism Risk Reduction Incentive

- § 4501. Scope of chapter.
- § 4502. Purpose of chapter.
- § 4503. Definitions.
- § 4504. Recidivism risk reduction incentive programs.
- § 4505. Sentencing.
- § 4506. Recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum.
- § 4507. Authority of board.
- § 4508. Written guidelines and regulations.
- § 4509. Evaluation.
- § 4510. Reports.
- § 4511. Construction of chapter.
- § 4512. Applicability of chapter.

Chapter 59. Miscellaneous Provisions

- § 5901. Physical welfare of inmates.
- § 5902. Contraband prohibited.
- § 5903. Inmate uniforms.
- § 5904. Assessment and collection of costs.

PART IV. PROBATION AND PAROLE

Chapter 61. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole

Subchapter A. Preliminary Provisions

- § 6101. Definitions.
- § 6102. Operation of parole system generally.

Subchapter B. Administration

- § 6111. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.
- § 6112. Board chairperson.
- § 6113. Board action.
- § 6114. Salaries of board members.
- § 6115. Incompatible offices and removal.
- § 6116. Meetings.
- § 6117. Official seal.
- § 6118. Offices.
- § 6119. District directors.
- § 6120. District office employees.
- § 6121. Disciplinary action.
- § 6122. Political activities.
- § 6123. Advisory committee.

Subchapter C. Powers and Duties

- § 6131. General powers of board.
- § 6132. Specific powers of board involving parolees.
- § 6133. Probation services.
- § 6134. Sentencing court to transmit records to board.
- § 6134.1. General criteria for parole by court.
- § 6135. Investigation of circumstances of offense.
- § 6136. Right of access to inmates.
- § 6137. Parole power.
- § 6138. Violation of terms of parole.
- § 6139. Parole procedure.
- § 6140. Victim statements, testimony and participation in hearing.
- § 6141. General rules and special regulations.
- § 6142. Investigations for the Board of Pardons.

Subchapter D. State Parole Agents

- § 6151. Definitions.
- § 6152. Status as peace officers.
- § 6153. Supervisory relationship to offenders.

Chapter 63. County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training

- § 6301. Short title of chapter.
- § 6302. Definitions.
- § 6303. County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission.
- § 6304. Commission membership.
- § 6305. Powers and duties of commission.
- § 6306. Training mandatory.
- § 6307. Requirements for program participation or waiver.
- § 6308. County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund.

§ 6309. Applicability.

PART V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Chapter 71. Interstate Compacts

Subchapter A. Interstate Corrections Compact

§ 7101. Short title of subchapter.

§ 7102. Interstate Corrections Compact.

§ 7103. Powers.

Subchapter B. Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders

§ 7111. Short title of subchapter.

§ 7112. Authority to execute compact.

§ 7113. When and how compact becomes operative.

§ 7114. State council and compact administrator.

Subchapter C. Administrative Provisions

§ 7121. Deputization.

§ 7122. Supervision of persons paroled by other states.

§ 7123. Penalty.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The definition of “process” in section 102 of Title 42 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes is amended to read:

§ 102. Definitions.

Subject to additional definitions contained in subsequent provisions of this title which are applicable to specific provisions of this title, the following words and phrases when used in this title shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the meanings given to them in this section:

* * *

“Process.” A document evidencing a command of a court or of a **[district justice] magisterial district judge**.

* * *

Section 1.1. Subpart A heading of Part II, Article E heading and Chapter 15 heading of Title 42 are amended to read:

PART II
ORGANIZATION

SUBPART A
COURTS AND **[DISTRICT JUSTICES] MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT
JUDGES**

ARTICLE E
[DISTRICT JUSTICES] MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGES

CHAPTER 15

[DISTRICT JUSTICES] MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT JUDGES

Section 1.2. Sections 1511, 1515(a)(3) and (5), 1516 and 1520(a) of Title 42 are amended to read:

§ 1511. **[District justices] Magisterial district judges.**

There shall be one **[district justice] magisterial district judge** in each magisterial district.

§ 1515. Jurisdiction and venue.

(a) Jurisdiction.—Except as otherwise prescribed by general rule adopted pursuant to section 503 (relating to reassignment of matters), magisterial district judges shall, under procedures prescribed by general rule, have jurisdiction of all of the following matters:

* * *

(3) Civil claims, except claims against a Commonwealth party as defined by section 8501 (relating to definitions), wherein the sum demanded does not exceed \$8,000, exclusive of interest and costs, in the following classes of actions:

(i) In assumpsit, except cases of real contract where the title to real estate may be in question.

(ii) In trespass, including all forms of trespass and trespass on the case.

(iii) For fines and penalties by any government agency.

A plaintiff may waive a portion of his claim of more than \$8,000 so as to bring the matter within the monetary jurisdiction of a **[district justice] magisterial district judge**. Such waiver shall be revoked automatically if the defendant appeals the final order of the magisterial district judge or when the judgment is set aside upon certiorari.

* * *

(5) Offenses under 75 Pa.C.S. § 3802 (relating to driving under influence of alcohol or controlled substance), if the following criteria are met:

(i) The offense is the first offense by the defendant under such provision in this Commonwealth.

(ii) No personal injury (other than to the defendant) resulted from the offense.

(iii) The defendant pleads guilty.

(iv) No property damage in excess of \$500 other than to the defendant's property resulted from the violation.

(v) The defendant is not subject to the provisions of Chapter 63 (relating to juvenile matters).

(vi) The arresting authority shall cause to be transmitted a copy of the charge of any violation of 75 Pa.C.S. § 3802 to the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas within five days after the preliminary arraignment.

In determining that the above criteria are met the magisterial district judge shall rely on the certification of the arresting authority. Certification that the criteria are met need not be in writing. Within ten days after the disposition, the **[district justice] magisterial district judge** shall certify the disposition to the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas in writing.

* * *

§ 1516. Lien of judgment.

A judgment of a magisterial district judge shall not operate as a lien on real property until a transcript of the record showing a final judgment of a magisterial district judge has been filed in the manner prescribed by general rules in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county where the property is situated, or in the office of the clerk of the branch of the court of common pleas embracing such county. After such entry the judgment shall, from the date of such entry, be a lien upon real property to the same extent that judgment recovered in the court of common pleas is a lien. No such transcript shall be filed until after 30 days after the entry of final judgment by the **[district justice] magisterial district judge**. No execution against real estate shall be issued by a magisterial district judge.

§ 1520. Adjudication alternative program.

(a) General rule.—Except for cases charging offenses under Titles 75 (relating to vehicles) and 34 (relating to game), the magisterial district judge may, upon hearing the facts of a case, admit to an appropriate adjudication alternative authorized by this section persons charged with summary offenses. The defendant shall not be required to plead guilty to be accepted by the **[district justice] magisterial district judge** into the program. Acceptance of participation in an alternative authorized by this section shall be considered a first conviction for the purpose of computing whether a subsequent conviction of an offense shall be considered a second or subsequent conviction.

* * *

Section 1.3. Sections 2154.4, 2154.5 and 2154.6 of Title 42 are amended to read:

§ 2154.4. Adoption of guidelines for resentencing.

The commission shall adopt guidelines that shall be considered by the court when resentencing an offender following revocation of probation, county intermediate punishment or State intermediate punishment. The guidelines shall take into account **[factors]**:

- (1) **Factors** considered in adopting the sentencing guidelines[, the].
- (2) **The** seriousness of the violation **[and the]**.
- (3) **The** rehabilitative needs of the defendant.

§ 2154.5. Adoption of guidelines for parole.

(a) Adoption.—The commission shall adopt guidelines that shall be considered by the board and any other paroling entity when exercising its power to parole and reparole all persons sentenced by any court in this

Commonwealth to imprisonment in any **[State or county penitentiary, prison or penal institution]** *correctional institution*. The guidelines shall do all of the following:

(1) Give primary consideration to the protection of the public and to victim safety.

(2) Provide for due consideration of victim input.

(3) Be designed to encourage inmates and parolees to conduct themselves in accordance with conditions and rules of conduct set forth by the department or other prison facilities and the board.

(4) Be designed to encourage inmates and parolees to participate in programs that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing recidivism, including appropriate drug and alcohol treatment programs.

(5) Provide for prioritization of incarceration, rehabilitation and other criminal justice resources for offenders posing the greatest risk to public safety.

(6) Use validated risk assessment tools, be evidence based and take into account available research relating to the risk of recidivism, minimizing the threat posed to public safety and factors maximizing the success of reentry.

(b) Discretionary authority.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall not remove the discretionary parole authority of the board and any other paroling entity when exercising its power to parole and reparole.

§ 2154.6. Adoption of recommitment ranges following revocation of parole by board.

(a) Recommitment ranges.—The commission shall adopt recommitment ranges that shall be considered by the board when exercising its power to reparole, commit and recommit for violations of parole any person sentenced by a court in this Commonwealth to imprisonment in any **[prison or penal institution of this Commonwealth, including State or county penitentiaries, prisons or penal institutions]** *correctional institution*. The recommitment ranges shall take into account the seriousness of the initial conviction offense, the level of seriousness of the violation and the rehabilitative needs of the defendant. At the end of the recommitment period, the parole violator shall be reviewed for parole or, without further review, shall be repared.

(b) Deviation.—In every case in which the board deviates from the recommitment ranges, the board shall provide a contemporaneous written statement of the reasons for the deviation from the recommitment ranges to the commission as established under section 2153(a)(14) (relating to powers and duties).

(c) Definitions.—As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection:

“Recommitment range.” A range of time within which a parole violator may be recommitted to serve an additional part of the term the parole violator would have been compelled to serve had the parole violator not been paroled.

Section 2. Title 42 is amended by adding a section to read:

§ 9755.1. Temporary release from county correctional institution.

(a) *(Reserved).*

(b) *Surrender of wages.*—When an inmate is employed for wages or salary, the chief administrator of the county correctional institution shall collect the wages or salary or require the inmate to turn over his wages or salary in full when received, and the chief administrator shall deposit the same in a trust checking account and keep a ledger showing the status of the account of each inmate.

(c) *Liability for board cost.*—

(1) *An inmate gainfully employed shall be liable for the cost of his board in the county correctional institution as fixed by the county commissioners. If necessarily absent from jail at a meal time, the inmate shall, at his request, be furnished with an adequately nourishing lunch to carry to work.*

(2) *The chief administrator of the county correctional institution shall charge the inmate’s account if the inmate has one for such board.*

(3) *If the inmate is gainfully self employed, the inmate shall pay for such board in default of which his privilege under this section shall be automatically forfeited.*

(4) *If the food in the county correctional institution is furnished directly by the county, the chief administrator of the county correctional institution shall account for and pay over such board payments to the county treasurer.*

(d) *Disbursements from inmate accounts.*—By order of the court, the wages or salaries of employed inmates shall be disbursed for the following purposes in the order stated:

(1) *The board of the inmate.*

(2) *Necessary travel expense to and from work and other incidental expenses of the inmate.*

(3) *Support of the inmate’s dependents, if any, the amount to be determined by the court.*

(4) *Payment of docket costs connected with the commitment of the inmate.*

(5) *Payment either in full or ratably of the inmate’s obligations acknowledged by him in writing or which have been reduced to judgment.*

(6) *The balance, if any, to the inmate upon discharge.*

(e) *Intercounty custody.*—The court may by order authorize the chief administrator of a county correctional institution to which an inmate is committed to arrange with the chief administrator of another county correctional institution for the employment of the prisoner in the other’s

county and while so employed to be in the other's custody but in other respects to be and continue subject to the commitment.

Section 3. Sections 9756(b), (b.1) and (e) of Title 42 are amended to read:

§ 9756. Sentence of total confinement.

* * *

(b) Minimum sentence.—

(1) The court shall impose a minimum sentence of confinement which shall not exceed one-half of the maximum sentence imposed.

(2) The minimum sentence imposed under this section may not be reduced through parole prior to the expiration of the minimum sentence unless otherwise authorized by this section or other law.

(3) Except where the maximum sentence imposed is two years or more, and except where a mandatory minimum sentence of imprisonment or total confinement is required by law, the court shall, at the time of sentencing, state whether or not the defendant is eligible to participate in a reentry plan at any time prior to the expiration of the minimum sentence or at the expiration of a specified portion of the minimum sentence. For maximum sentences of less than two years as defined under section 9762(f) (relating to sentencing proceeding; place of confinement), a court may parole a defendant prior to the expiration of the minimum sentence only if the defendant was made eligible to participate in a reentry plan at the time of sentencing. The court shall provide at least ten days' written notice and an opportunity to be heard, pursuant to **[the act of June 19, 1911 (P.L.1059, No.813), referred to as the County Jail and Workhouse Parole Law,] section 9776 (relating to judicial power to release inmates)**, to the prosecuting attorney before granting parole pursuant to this subsection. The reentry plan eligibility shall be considered a part of the sentence and subject to the requirements relating to the entry, recording and reporting of sentences.

(b.1) Recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence.—The court shall determine if the defendant is eligible for a recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence under **[44 Pa.C.S. Ch. 53] 61 Pa.C.S. Ch. 45** (relating to recidivism risk reduction incentive). If the defendant is eligible, the court shall impose a recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence in addition to a minimum sentence and maximum sentence except, if the defendant was previously sentenced to two or more recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentences, the court shall have the discretion to impose a sentence with no recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum.

* * *

(e) Definitions.—As used in this section, the term “reentry plan” is a release plan that may include drug and alcohol treatment, behavioral health treatment, job training, skills training, education, life skills or any other **[conditions] condition** deemed relevant by the court.

Section 4. Title 42 is amended by adding sections to read:
§ 9775. Parole without board supervision.

A sentencing court shall grant parole from a term of imprisonment for less than a maximum period of two years, and, together with all probations except probation as to which supervision is specially ordered by the court as provided for under section 9721 (relating to sentencing generally), parole shall be without supervision by the board.

§ 9776. Judicial power to release inmates.

(a) General rule.—Except as otherwise provided under this chapter or if the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole has exclusive parole jurisdiction, a court of this Commonwealth or other court of record having jurisdiction may, after due hearing, release on parole an inmate in the county correctional institution of that judicial district.

(b) Petition required.—No inmate may be paroled under this section except on petition verified by the oath of the inmate or by the inmate's representative and presented and filed in the court in which the inmate was convicted.

(c) Hearing.—On presentation of the petition, the court shall fix a day for the hearing. A copy of the petition shall be served on the district attorney and prosecutor in the case at least ten days before the day fixed for the hearing. Proof of service on the district attorney and the prosecutor shall be produced at the hearing.

(d) Order.—After the hearing, the court shall make such order as it may deem just and proper. In case the court paroles the inmate, it shall place the inmate in the charge of and under the supervision of a designated probation officer.

(e) Recommit.—The court may, on cause shown by the probation officer that the inmate has violated his parole, recommit and reparole the inmate in the same manner and by the same procedure as in the case of the original parole if, in the judgment of the court, there is a reasonable probability that the inmate will benefit by being paroled. The court may also recommit for violation of that parole.

(f) Limitation.—

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2), the power of a court to parole an inmate under this section shall extend for a period not to exceed the maximum sentence provided by law for the offense of which the inmate was convicted.

(2) A court may release on parole, on petition to any other court, an inmate committed to a correctional institution by any magisterial district judge and shall have the same power to recommit an inmate paroled under this section.

§ 9777. Transfer of inmates in need of medical treatment.

(a) Inmates committed to custody of department.—If an inmate is committed to the custody of the department, the department, the inmate or a person to whom the court grants standing to act on behalf of the inmate

may petition the sentencing court to temporarily defer service of the sentence of confinement and temporarily remove the inmate committed to the custody of the department, or other facility, for placement in a hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location. The following shall apply:

(1) The sentencing court may approve the petitioner's request to temporarily defer service of the sentence of confinement and place the inmate in a hospital or long-term care nursing facility under electronic monitoring by the department upon clear and convincing proof that all of the following apply:

(i) The medical needs of the inmate can be more appropriately addressed in the hospital or long-term care nursing facility.

(ii) The hospital or long-term care nursing facility requested by the petitioner has agreed to accept the placement of the inmate and to provide necessary medical care.

(iii) The inmate is seriously ill and is expected by a treating physician to not live for more than one year.

(iv) There are no writs filed or detainers lodged against the inmate and the inmate is not subject to any court order requiring the inmate's presence.

(v) The placement in the hospital or long-term care nursing facility does not pose an undue risk of escape or danger to the community. In making this determination, the sentencing court shall consider the inmate's institutional conduct record, whether the inmate was ever convicted of a crime of violence, the length of time that the inmate has been imprisoned and any other factors the sentencing court deems relevant.

(vi) The hospital or long-term care nursing facility has agreed to notify the department and the court of any material changes in the health status of the inmate, the nature of the care provided or other information required by the department.

(vii) Each agency representing the Commonwealth at a proceeding which resulted in an order committing or detaining the inmate, the State or local correctional facility housing the inmate and any registered crime victim have been given notice and an opportunity to be heard on the petition.

(2) The sentencing court may approve the petitioner's request to temporarily defer service of the sentence of confinement in order for the inmate to receive care from a licensed hospice care provider, proposed by the petitioner and subject to electronic monitoring by the department, if all of the following are established by clear and convincing proof:

(i) The inmate is terminally ill, not ambulatory and likely to die in the near future.

(ii) The licensed hospice care provider can provide the inmate with more appropriate care.

(iii) *Appropriate medical care and palliative and supportive services will be provided by the licensed hospice care provider at the proposed hospice care location.*

(iv) *The placement of the inmate in the proposed, licensed hospice care location does not pose an undue risk of escape or danger to the community. In making this determination, the sentencing court shall consider the inmate's institutional conduct record, whether the inmate was ever convicted of a crime of violence, the length of time that the inmate has been imprisoned and any other factors the sentencing court deems relevant.*

(v) *The licensed hospice care provider has agreed to notify the department and the sentencing court of any material changes in the health status of the inmate, the nature of the hospice care provided or other information required by the department or the sentencing court.*

(vi) *Each agency representing the Commonwealth at a proceeding which resulted in an order committing or detaining the inmate, the State or local correctional facility housing the inmate and any registered crime victim have been given notice and an opportunity to be heard on the petition.*

(3) *Any order entered pursuant to this subsection temporarily deferring service of an inmate's sentence of confinement shall include a provision that the department or prosecuting attorney may at any time petition the sentencing court for an order directing that the inmate be recommitted to the custody of the department if the circumstances under which the inmate was released change or for any previously unknown circumstances, including a change in the inmate's medical status, the inmate's risk of escape, the inmate's danger to the community or the nature of the medical or other care provided by the hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care provider.*

(4) *The sentencing court may terminate at any time its order authorizing the temporary deferral of the service of an inmate's sentence of confinement entered pursuant to this subsection. An inmate taken into custody pursuant to an order directing the inmate's detention or recommitment under this subsection shall be delivered to the nearest State correctional institution pending a hearing on the matter.*

(b) *Inmates committed to custody of other facilities.—An inmate not committed to the custody of the department but confined in an institution authorized to incarcerate or detain persons for criminal sentences, violations of criminal law or orders of parole, probation, bail or other order related to a civil or criminal matter may have service of the sentence of confinement deferred and may be placed in a hospital, long-term care nursing facility or licensed hospice care location, subject to electronic monitoring, by order of the judge that committed the inmate to the facility*

or institution or by another available judge designated to preside if all of the following are established by clear and convincing proof:

(1) The chief administrator, the chief administrator's designee, the inmate or a person to whom the court grants standing to act on behalf of the inmate petitions the court or has given written consent to the grant of a petition under this section filed on behalf of the inmate.

(2) There is sufficient proof to establish the requirements for a placement to a hospital or long-term care nursing facility under subsection (a)(1) or a placement to a hospice care location under subsection (a)(2).

(3) An entry of an order pursuant to this subsection temporarily deferring service of an inmate's sentence of confinement shall include a provision that the chief administrator or the prosecuting attorney may at any time petition the sentencing court seeking the issuance of a bench warrant directing that the inmate be recommitted to the custody of the appropriate correctional institution if the circumstances under which the inmate was released change or for previously unknown circumstances, including a change in the inmate's medical status, the inmate's risk of escape, the inmate's danger to the community or the nature of the medical or other care provided by the hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care provider.

(4) The sentencing court may terminate at any time its order authorizing the temporary deferral of the service of an inmate's sentence of confinement entered pursuant to this subsection. An inmate taken into custody pursuant to an order directing detention or recommitment under this subsection shall be delivered to the county correctional institution or other institution at which the inmate was confined prior to the entry of the order deferring the service of the sentence of confinement pending a hearing on the matter.

(c) Service.—Any petition filed under this section shall be served on each agency representing the Commonwealth at each proceeding which resulted in an order by which the inmate is committed or detained and to the correctional institution or institution responsible for housing the inmate. Each party shall have an opportunity to object and be heard as to the petition for alternative placement, the circumstances of placement, the conditions of return or any other relevant issue. The court shall ensure that any crime victim entitled to notification under section 201(7) or (8) of the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L.882, No.111), known as the Crime Victims Act, has been given notice and the opportunity to be heard on the petition. All parties served or notified under this subsection shall receive a copy of the final order adjudicating the petition.

(d) Notice.—

(1) Any order entered under this section placing an inmate in a hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location which provides care to persons who were not placed therein pursuant to an

order entered under this section shall direct the individual in charge of the hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location to ensure that each person receiving care at, and each employee or contractor working in, the hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location is notified that the placement was ordered if it is foreseeable that the person, employee or contractor will come into contact with the inmate during the placement.

(2) The sentencing court shall forward notice of any order entered under this section placing an inmate in a hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location to the hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location and to the Department of Public Welfare.

(e) Petition requirements.—Any petition filed pursuant to this section must aver:

(1) The name of the hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location proposed for placement.

(2) That the petitioner reasonably believes the named hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location has agreed to accept the placement of the inmate and the facts upon which that belief is based.

(f) Removal from placement.—If an inmate placed in a hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location pursuant to this chapter removes himself from the hospital, long-term care nursing facility or hospice care location, the inmate shall be subject to arrest upon probable cause and shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of criminal contempt.

(g) Definitions.—As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Chief administrator.” As defined under 61 Pa.C.S. § 102 (relating to definitions).

“Department.” The Department of Corrections of the Commonwealth.

“Hospice care location.” A home, independent living environment or inpatient setting that provides a coordinated program of palliative and supportive services through a licensed hospice care provider.

“Hospital.” An entity licensed as an acute-care general hospital, a specialty hospital or a rehabilitation hospital under the act of July 19, 1979 (P.L.130, No.48), known as the Health Care Facilities Act.

“Licensed hospice care provider.” A hospice as defined under section 802.1 of the act of July 19, 1979 (P.L.130, No.48), known as the Health Care Facilities Act.

“Long-term care nursing facility.” A long-term care nursing facility as defined under section 802.1 of the act of July 19, 1979 (P.L.130, No.48), known as the Health Care Facilities Act.

“Prosecuting attorney.” The Office of Attorney General of the Commonwealth or the office of a district attorney of a county who

represented the Commonwealth at the most recent sentencing of an inmate.

“Sentencing court.” The trial judge who most recently sentenced an inmate or, if the trial judge is no longer serving as a judge of that court, the president judge of the county court of common pleas.

Section 5. Chapter 99 of Title 42 is repealed:

[CHAPTER 99

STATE INTERMEDIATE PUNISHMENT

Sec.

9901. Scope of chapter.

9902. Findings and purpose.

9903. Definitions.

9904. Referral to State intermediate punishment program.

9905. Drug offender treatment program.

9906. Written guidelines and regulations.

9907. Reports.

9908. Construction.

9909. Evaluation.

§ 9901. Scope of chapter.

This chapter relates to State intermediate punishment.

§ 9902. Findings and purpose.

The General Assembly finds as follows:

(1) Many crimes are committed by persons who, because of their addiction to drugs or alcohol, are unable to maintain gainful employment.

(2) These persons often commit crimes as a means of obtaining the funds necessary to purchase drugs or alcohol.

(3) Many persons commit crimes while under the influence of drugs or alcohol even though they are not addicted to such substances in a clinical sense.

(4) Punishing persons who commit crimes is an important aspect of recognizing the harm that criminals visit upon their victims.

(5) Many people who commit crimes will be able to become law-abiding, contributing members of society if they are able to obtain treatment for their drug or alcohol addiction or abuse.

(6) The purpose of this chapter is to create a program that punishes person who commit crimes, but also provides treatment that offers the opportunity for those persons to address their drug or alcohol addiction or abuse and thereby reduce the incidents of recidivism and enhance public safety.

§ 9903. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Commission.” The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing.

“Community-based therapeutic community.” A long-term residential addiction treatment program licensed by the Department of Health to provide addiction treatment services using a therapeutic community model and determined by the Department of Corrections to be qualified to provide addiction treatment to eligible offenders.

“Community corrections center.” A residential program that is supervised and operated by the Department of Corrections for inmates with prerelease status or who are on parole.

“Court.” The trial judge exercising sentencing jurisdiction over an eligible offender under this chapter or the president judge if the original trial judge is no longer serving as a judge of the sentencing court.

“Defendant.” An individual charged with a drug-related offense.

“Department.” The Department of Corrections of the Commonwealth.

“Drug offender treatment program.” An individualized treatment program established by the Department of Corrections consisting primarily of drug and alcohol addiction treatment that satisfies the terms and conditions listed in section 9905 (relating to drug offender treatment program).

“Drug-related offense.” A criminal offense for which a defendant is convicted and that the court determines was motivated by the defendant’s consumption of or addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance, counterfeit, designer drug, drug, immediate precursor or marihuana, as those terms are defined in the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L.233, No.64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act.

“Eligible offender.” Subject to section 9721(a.1) (relating to sentencing generally), a defendant designated by the sentencing court as a person convicted of a drug-related offense who:

(1) Has undergone an assessment performed by the Department of Corrections, which assessment has concluded that the defendant is in need of drug and alcohol addiction treatment and would benefit from commitment to a drug offender treatment program and that placement in a drug offender treatment program would be appropriate.

(2) Does not demonstrate a history of present or past violent behavior.

(3) Would be placed in the custody of the department if not sentenced to State intermediate punishment.

(4) Provides written consent permitting release of information pertaining to the defendant’s participation in a drug offender treatment program.

The term shall not include a defendant who is subject to a sentence the calculation of which includes an enhancement for the use of a deadly

weapon, as defined pursuant to law or the sentencing guidelines promulgated by the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, or a defendant who has been convicted of a personal injury crime as defined in section 103 of the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L.882, No.111), known as the Crime Victims Act, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a crime or who has been convicted of violating 18 Pa.C.S. § 4302 (relating to incest), 5901 (relating to open lewdness), 6312 (relating to sexual abuse of children), 6318 (relating to unlawful contact with minor) or 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children) or Ch. 76 Subch. C (relating to Internet child pornography).

“Expulsion.” The permanent removal of a participant from a drug offender treatment program.

“Group home.” A residential program that is contracted out by the Department of Corrections to a private service provider for inmates with prerelease status or who are on parole.

“Individualized drug offender treatment plan.” An individualized addiction treatment plan within the framework of the drug offender treatment program.

“Institutional therapeutic community.” A residential drug treatment program in a State correctional institution, accredited as a therapeutic community for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse and addiction by the American Correctional Association or other nationally recognized accreditation organization for therapeutic community drug and alcohol addiction treatment.

“Outpatient addiction treatment facility.” An addiction treatment facility licensed by the Department of Health and designated by the Department of Corrections as qualified to provide addiction treatment to criminal justice offenders.

“Participant.” An eligible offender actually sentenced to State intermediate punishment pursuant to section 9721(a)(7) (relating to sentencing generally).

“Transitional residence.” A residence investigated and approved by the Department of Corrections as appropriate for housing a participant in a drug offender treatment program.

§ 9904. Referral to State intermediate punishment program.

(a) Referral for evaluation.—

(1) Prior to imposing a sentence, the court may, upon motion of the Commonwealth and agreement of the defendant, commit a defendant to the custody of the department for the purpose of evaluating whether the defendant would benefit from a drug offender treatment program and whether placement in the drug offender treatment program is appropriate.

(2) Upon committing a defendant to the department, the court shall forward to the department:

(i) A summary of the offense for which the defendant has been convicted.

(ii) Information relating to the defendant's history of delinquency or criminality, including the information maintained by the court pursuant to Chapter 63 (relating to juvenile matters), when available.

(iii) Information relating to the defendant's history of drug or alcohol abuse or addiction, when available.

(iv) A presentence investigation report, when available.

(v) Any other information the court deems relevant to assist the department with its assessment of the defendant.

(b) Assessment of addiction.—

(1) The department shall conduct an assessment of the addiction and other treatment needs of a defendant and determine whether the defendant would benefit from a drug offender treatment program. The assessment shall be conducted using a nationally recognized assessment instrument or an instrument that has been normed and validated on the department's inmate population by a recognized expert in such matters. The assessment instrument shall be administered by persons skilled in the treatment of drug and alcohol addiction and trained to conduct assessments. The assessments shall be reviewed and approved by a supervisor with at least three years of experience providing drug and alcohol counseling services.

(2) The department shall conduct risk and other assessments it deems appropriate and shall provide a report of its assessment to the court, the defendant, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission within 60 days of the court's commitment of the defendant to the custody of the department.

(c) Proposed drug offender treatment program.—If the department in its discretion believes a defendant would benefit from a drug offender treatment program and placement in the drug offender treatment program is appropriate, the department shall provide the court, the defendant, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission with a proposed drug offender treatment program detailing the type of treatment proposed.

(d) Prerequisites for commitment.—Upon receipt of a recommendation for placement in a drug offender treatment program from the department and agreement of the attorney for the Commonwealth and the defendant, the court may sentence an eligible offender to a period of 24-months of State intermediate punishment if the court finds that:

(1) The eligible offender is likely to benefit from State intermediate punishment.

(2) Public safety would be enhanced by the eligible offender's participation in State intermediate punishment.

(3) Sentencing the eligible offender to State intermediate punishment would not depreciate the seriousness of the offense.

(e) Consecutive probation.—Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the court from sentencing an eligible offender to a consecutive period of probation. The total duration of the sentence may not exceed the maximum term for which the eligible offender could otherwise be sentenced.

(f) Applicability and program limitations.—The court may not modify or alter the terms of the department's proposed individualized drug offender treatment plan without the agreement of the department and the attorney for the Commonwealth.

(g) Videoconferencing.—The department shall make videoconferencing facilities available to allow the court to conduct proceedings necessary under this section when the eligible offender has been committed to the custody of the department pursuant to subsection (b).

§ 9905. Drug offender treatment program.

(a) Establishment.—The department shall establish and administer a drug offender treatment program as a State intermediate punishment. The program shall be designed to address the individually assessed drug and alcohol abuse and addiction needs of a participant and shall address other issues essential to the participant's successful reintegration into the community, including, but not limited to, educational and employment issues.

(b) Duration and components.—Notwithstanding any credit to which the defendant may be entitled under section 9760 (relating to credit for time served), the duration of the drug offender treatment program shall be 24 months and shall include the following:

(1) A period in a State correctional institution of not less than seven months. This period shall include:

(i) The time during which the defendants are being evaluated by the department under section 9904(b) (relating to referral to State intermediate punishment program).

(ii) Following evaluation under subparagraph (i), not less than four months shall be in an institutional therapeutic community.

(2) A period of treatment in a community-based therapeutic community of at least two months.

(3) A period of at least six months' treatment through an outpatient addiction treatment facility. During the outpatient addiction treatment period of the drug offender treatment program, the participant may be housed in a community corrections center or group home or placed in an approved transitional residence. The participant must comply with any conditions established by the department regardless of where the participant resides during the

outpatient addiction treatment portion of the drug offender treatment program.

(4) A period of supervised reintegration into the community for the balance of the drug offender treatment program, during which the participant shall continue to be supervised by the department and comply with any conditions imposed by the department.

(c) Program management.—

(1) Consistent with the minimum time requirements set forth in subsection (b), the department may transfer, at its discretion, a participant between a State correctional institution, an institutional therapeutic community, a community-based therapeutic community, an outpatient addiction treatment program and an approved transitional residence. The department may also transfer a participant back and forth between less restrictive and more restrictive settings based upon the participant's progress or regression in treatment or for medical, disciplinary or other administrative reasons.

(2) This subsection shall be construed to provide the department with the maximum flexibility to administer the drug offender treatment program both as a whole and for individual participants.

(d) Right of refusal to admit.—The administrator of a community-based therapeutic community or outpatient addiction treatment facility may refuse to accept a participant whom the administrator deems to be inappropriate for admission and may immediately discharge to the custody of the department any participant who fails to comply with facility rules and treatment expectations or refuses to constructively engage in the treatment process.

(e) Notice to court of completion of program.—When the department determines that a participant has successfully completed the drug offender treatment program, it shall notify the sentencing court, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission.

(f) Expulsion from program.—

(1) A participant may be expelled from the drug offender treatment program at any time in accordance with guidelines established by the department, including failure to comply with administrative or disciplinary procedures or requirements set forth by the department.

(2) The department shall promptly notify the court, the defendant, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission of the expulsion of a participant from the drug offender treatment program and the reason for such expulsion. The participant shall be housed in a State correctional institution or county jail pending action by the court.

(3) The court shall schedule a prompt State intermediate punishment revocation hearing pursuant to section 9774 (relating to revocation of State intermediate punishment sentence).

§ 9906. Written guidelines and regulations.

The department shall develop written guidelines for participant selection criteria and the establishment of drug offender treatment program selection committees within each diagnostic and classification center of the department and shall address suspensions and expulsions from the drug offender treatment program. The guidelines shall not be subject to the act of June 25, 1982 (P.L.633, No.181), known as the Regulatory Review Act, and shall be effective for a period of two years upon publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin. The guidelines shall be replaced by regulations promulgated by the department consistent with the Regulatory Review Act within the two-year period during which the guidelines are effective. The regulations shall include a requirement that community-based therapeutic communities utilized in the drug offender treatment program be accredited as a therapeutic community for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse and addiction by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or other nationally recognized accreditation organization for community-based therapeutic communities for drug and alcohol addiction treatment.

§ 9907. Reports.

(a) Final report.—The department shall provide a final report to the court, the defendant, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission on a participant's progress in the drug offender treatment program.

(b) Evaluation and report to General Assembly.—The department and the commission shall monitor and evaluate the drug offender treatment program to ensure that the programmatic objectives are met. In odd-numbered years, the department shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1. In even-numbered years, the commission shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1. The report shall include:

(1) The number of offenders evaluated for the drug offender treatment program.

(2) The number of offenders sentenced to the drug offender treatment program.

(3) The number of offenders sentenced to a State correctional institution who may have been eligible for the drug offender treatment program.

(4) The number of offenders successfully completing the drug offender treatment program.

(5) The six-month, one-year, three-year and five-year recidivism rates for offenders who have completed the drug offender treatment program and for a comparison group of offenders who were not placed in the drug offender treatment program.

(6) Any changes the department or the commission believes will make the drug offender treatment program more effective.

§ 9908. Construction.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, this chapter shall not be construed to:

(1) Confer any legal right upon any individual, including an individual participating in the drug offender treatment program, to:

(i) participate in a drug offender treatment program;

(ii) continue participation in a drug offender treatment program;

(iii) modify the contents of the drug offender treatment program; or

(iv) file any cause of action in any court challenging the department's determination that a participant be suspended or expelled from or that a participant has successfully completed or failed to successfully complete treatment to be provided during any portion of a drug offender treatment program.

(2) Enlarge or limit the right of a participant to appeal the participant's sentence.

§ 9909. Evaluation.

The department and the commission shall monitor and evaluate the motivational boot camp program under the act of December 19, 1990 (P.L.1391, No.215), known as the Motivational Boot Camp Act, to ensure that the programmatic objectives are met. In even-numbered years, the department shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1. In odd-numbered years, the commission shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1.]

Section 6. Title 42 is amended by adding a chapter to read:

**CHAPTER 99
OTHER CRIMINAL PROVISIONS**

Subchapter

A. County Probation Officers

**SUBCHAPTER A
COUNTY PROBATION OFFICERS**

Sec.

9911. *Definitions.*

9912. *Supervisory relationship to offenders.*

9913. *Peace officer power for probation officers.*

§ 9911. *Definitions.*

The following words and phrases when used in this subchapter shall have the meanings given in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“ARD.” Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition.

“Conditions of supervision.” Any terms or conditions of an offender’s supervision whether imposed by the court or an officer, including compliance with all requirements of Federal, State and local law.

“Contraband.” Any item that an offender is not permitted to possess under the conditions of supervision, including any item whose possession is forbidden by any Federal, State or local law.

“Court.” The court of common pleas or any judge thereof, the Philadelphia Municipal Court or any judge thereof, the Pittsburgh Magistrates Court or any judge thereof or any magisterial district judge.

“Exigent circumstances.” The term includes, but is not limited to, suspicion that contraband or other evidence of violations of the conditions of supervision might be destroyed or suspicion that a weapon might be used. Exigent circumstances always exist with respect to a vehicle.

“Offender.” A person released on county probation, intermediate punishment or county parole. The term shall not include any person serving a period of probation pursuant to Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition, except as authorized under section 9912(b) (relating to supervisory relationship to offenders).

“Officer.” A probation or parole officer appointed or employed by any court or by any county department of probation and parole to supervise persons released on county probation or parole.

“Personal search.” A warrantless search of an offender’s person, including, but not limited to, the offender’s clothing and any personal property which is in the possession, within the reach or under the control of the offender.

“Property search.” A warrantless search of real property, vehicle or personal property which is in the possession or under the control of an offender.

“Real property.” Any residence or business property of an offender, including all portions of the property to which the offender has access.

“Supervisor.” An individual acting in a supervisory or administrative capacity.

§ 9912. *Supervisory relationship to offenders.*

(a) General rule.—Officers are in a supervisory relationship with their offenders. The purpose of this supervision is to assist the offenders in their

rehabilitation and reassimilation into the community and to protect the public.

(b) Searches and seizures authorized.—

(1) Officers and, where they are responsible for the supervision of county offenders, State parole agents may search the person and property of offenders in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) (i) Officers may search, in accordance with the provisions of this section, the person and property of any offender who accepts ARD as a result of a charge of a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 31 (relating to sexual offenses) if the court has determined that the offender shall be subject to personal and property searches as a condition of the offender's participation in the ARD program.

(ii) The court shall notify each offender so offered ARD, prior to admission to an ARD program, that the offender shall be subject to searches in accordance with this section.

(iii) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit searches or seizures in violation of the Constitution of the United States or section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

(c) Effect of violation.—No violation of this section shall constitute an independent ground for suppression of evidence in any probation and parole or criminal proceeding.

(d) Grounds for personal search.—

(1) A personal search of an offender may be conducted by an officer:

(i) if there is a reasonable suspicion to believe that the offender possesses contraband or other evidence of violations of the conditions of supervision;

(ii) when an offender is transported or taken into custody; or

(iii) upon an offender entering or leaving the securing enclosure of a correctional institution, jail or detention facility.

(2) A property search may be conducted by an officer if there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the real or other property in the possession of or under the control of the offender contains contraband or other evidence of violations of the conditions of supervision.

(3) Prior approval of a supervisor shall be obtained for a property search absent exigent circumstances. No prior approval shall be required for a personal search.

(4) A written report of every property search conducted without prior approval shall be prepared by the officer who conducted the search and filed in the offender's case record. The exigent circumstances shall be stated in the report.

(5) The offender may be detained if he is present during a property search. If the offender is not present during a property search, the officer in charge of the search shall make a reasonable effort to provide

the offender with notice of the search, including a list of the items seized, after the search is completed.

(6) The existence of reasonable suspicion to search shall be determined in accordance with constitutional search and seizure provisions as applied by judicial decision. In accordance with such case law, the following factors, where applicable, may be taken into account:

- (i) The observations of officers.*
- (ii) Information provided by others.*
- (iii) The activities of the offender.*
- (iv) Information provided by the offender.*
- (v) The experience of the officers with the offender.*
- (vi) The experience of officers in similar circumstances.*
- (vii) The prior criminal and supervisory history of the offender.*
- (viii) The need to verify compliance with the conditions of supervision.*

(e) Nonresident offenders.—No officer shall conduct a personal or property search of an offender who is residing in a foreign state except for the limited purposes permitted under the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers. The offender is held accountable to the rules of both the sending state and the receiving state. Any personal or property search of an offender residing in another state shall be conducted by an officer of the receiving state.

(f) When authority is effective.—The authority granted to the officers under this section shall be effective upon enactment of this section, without the necessity of any further regulation by the board.

§ 9913. Peace officer power for probation officers.

An officer is declared to be a peace officer and shall have police powers and authority throughout this Commonwealth to arrest, with or without warrant, writ, rule or process, any person on probation, intermediate punishment or parole under the supervision of the court for failing to report as required by the terms of that person’s probation, intermediate punishment or parole or for any other violation of that person’s probation, intermediate punishment or parole.

Section 7. The heading of Title 61 is amended and the title is amended by adding parts to read:

TITLE 61
 [PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS]
 PRISONS AND PAROLE
 PART I
 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter

1. Preliminary Provisions

**CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS**

Sec.

101. Short title of title.

102. Definitions.

§ 101. Short title of title.

This title shall be known and may be cited as the Prisons and Parole Code.

§ 102. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this title shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Board.” The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

“Chief administrator.” The warden, superintendent or other officer in charge of a correctional institution.

“City department.” The department of human services of a city of the first class, or such other agency of a city of the first class as shall be determined by a mayor of the city.

“Commission.” The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing.

“Correctional institution.” A State correctional institution or a county correctional institution.

“Corrections officer.” A person employed at a correctional institution to provide any security or custodial service for inmates.

“County correctional institution.” A correctional facility, prison or jail owned or operated by a county.

“Department.” The Department of Corrections of the Commonwealth.

“Inmate.” A person committed to a term of imprisonment or otherwise confined under the custody of the Commonwealth or a county in a correctional institution in accordance with law.

“Secretary.” The Secretary of Corrections of the Commonwealth.

“State correctional institution.” A correctional facility, prison or jail owned or operated by the Commonwealth.

**PART II
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Chapter

11. General Administration

13. (Reserved)

15. (Reserved)

17. County Correctional Institutions

**CHAPTER 11
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

Subchapter

- A. Penal Operations and Procedures**
- B. Inmate Transfers**
- C. Escaped Inmates**

SUBCHAPTER A
PENAL OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Sec.

1101. Benefits to injured employees of State correctional institutions.

1102. Correctional facility for criminological diagnosis.

1103. Recording system for identification of criminal offenders.

§ 1101. Benefits to injured employees of State correctional institutions.

(a) **General rule.**—An employee of a State correctional institution who is injured during the course of that employment by an act of an inmate or by any person who has been committed to the State correctional institution by any court of the Commonwealth or by any provision of the act of July 9, 1976 (P.L.817, No.143), known as the *Mental Health Procedures Act*, shall be paid by the Commonwealth the employee's full salary until the disability arising from the injury no longer prevents the employee's return as an employee of the department at a salary equal to that earned by the employee at the time of the injury.

(b) **Medical and hospital expenses.**—All medical and hospital expenses incurred in connection with an injury described in subsection (a) shall be paid by the Commonwealth until the disability arising from the injury no longer prevents the employee's return as an employee of the department at a salary equal to that earned by the employee at the time of the injury.

(c) **Workers' compensation.**—During the time salary for an injury described in subsection (a) shall be paid by the Commonwealth, any workers' compensation received or collected for the period shall be turned over to the Commonwealth and paid into the General Fund. If such payment is not made, the amount due the Commonwealth shall be deducted from any salary then or thereafter becoming due and owing to the employee.

(d) **Survivor benefits.**—

(1) **The surviving spouse and minor dependents of an employee who dies within one year as a result of an injury described in subsection (a) shall be paid benefits equal to 50% of the full salary of the deceased employee.**

(2) (i) **When a surviving spouse and minor dependents not in the custody of the surviving spouse are entitled to payments, 50% of the payments shall be paid to the surviving spouse and 50% to the dependents.**

(ii) *In every case, the amount payable to minor dependents shall be divided equally among them and be paid to the persons or institutions having custody of them.*

(3) (i) *In the case of a surviving spouse or a surviving spouse with minor dependents in the custody of the surviving spouse, the benefits shall terminate when the surviving spouse remarries.*

(ii) *In the case of minor dependents, except when in the custody of a remarried surviving spouse, the benefits shall terminate when all of the minor dependents become 18 years of age.*

(iii) *Neither a surviving spouse nor minor dependents shall receive any benefits under this section while receiving benefits under the Social Security Act (49 Stat. 620, 42 U.S.C. § 301 et seq.).*

(4) *The benefits provided under this subsection shall be reduced by the amount of any workers' compensation benefits received or collected by the surviving spouse or minor dependents because of the same injury.*

(5) *Payments for the benefit of minor dependents shall be made to the person having legal custody of them.*

(e) *Effect of injury on leave of absence.—No absence from duty of any State employee to whom this section applies by reason of any injury described in subsection (a) shall in any manner be deducted from any period of leave allowed the employee by law or by regulation.*

§ 1102. Correctional facility for criminological diagnosis.

(a) *Establishment.—There is hereby established a correctional facility for criminological diagnosis, classification, social and psychological treatment and research, medical treatment and staff training.*

(b) *Operation and management.—The department shall operate and manage the correctional facility established under this section, including staff training and the treatment, care, maintenance, employment and rehabilitation of the inmates in that facility.*

§ 1103. Recording system for identification of criminal offenders.

(a) *General rule.—The Pennsylvania State Police shall continue to procure and file for record photographs, pictures, descriptions, fingerprints and such other information pertaining to all persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense within this Commonwealth and also of all well-known and habitual criminal offenders, wherever they may be procured.*

(b) *Cooperation from chief administrators.—Chief administrators of correctional facilities shall furnish to the Pennsylvania State Police, upon request, the fingerprints, photographs and description of any inmate.*

(c) *Fingerprinting and photographing authorized.—*

(1) *The Pennsylvania State Police, chief administrators of correctional facilities and all police officers within the several political subdivisions of this Commonwealth may take or cause to be taken the fingerprints or photographs of any person in custody, charged with the*

commission of a criminal offense or reasonably believed to be a fugitive from justice or a habitual criminal. This paragraph shall not apply to persons charged with a violation of 75 Pa.C.S. (relating to vehicles) which is punishable upon conviction in a summary proceeding unless the person is reasonably believed to be a fugitive from justice or a habitual criminal.

(2) The chiefs of law enforcement bureaus of all cities within this Commonwealth shall furnish daily to the Pennsylvania State Police copies of the fingerprints and, if possible, photographs of any person arrested within their jurisdiction charged with the commission of a criminal offense classified as a felony of any degree or who is reasonably believed to be a fugitive from justice or a habitual criminal. Such fingerprints shall be taken on forms furnished or approved by the Pennsylvania State Police.

(3) The Pennsylvania State Police, immediately upon the receipt of records under this subsection, shall compare them with those already in their files and, if they find that any person arrested has a previous criminal record or is a fugitive from justice, shall immediately inform the arresting officer or the officer having the inmate in charge of that fact.

(d) Cooperation outside this Commonwealth.—The Pennsylvania State Police shall cooperate with agencies of other states and of the United States having similar powers to develop and carry on a complete international, national and interstate system of criminal identification and investigation and also to furnish, upon request, any information in its possession concerning any person charged with a criminal offense to any court, district attorney or police officer of this Commonwealth, another state or the United States.

(e) District attorneys may employ experts.—

(1) District attorneys may employ experts on fingerprints to assist them in the investigation of pending cases and to testify at the trial thereof. The compensation of any such expert shall be fixed by the district attorney employing the expert, with the approval of the court of common pleas, and shall be paid from the county treasury upon warrant of the county commissioners in the usual manner.

(2) The district attorney of any county, the chief administrator of a county correctional institution, any expert employed by the district attorney or any other person designated by the district attorney may, upon the written order of the district attorney, take the fingerprints of any person confined in the county correctional institution for use in the identification of the inmate or for the inmate's trial.

(3) (i) The district attorneys of the several counties shall keep and arrange files of the fingerprints, taken under this section, of persons convicted of a criminal offense and shall destroy the fingerprints of all persons acquitted.

(ii) *The files of fingerprints maintained by the district attorneys shall be open to the inspection of any other district attorney of this Commonwealth, or their representatives, or of the Pennsylvania State Police or any sheriff or law enforcement officer.*

(f) *Penalty.—*

(1) *Neglect or refusal of any person mentioned in this section to make the report required in this section, or to do or perform any other act required to be done or performed in connection with the operation of this section, shall constitute a summary offense.*

(2) *Such neglect or refusal shall also constitute malfeasance in office and subject such person to removal from office.*

(3) *Any person who removes, destroys or mutilates any of the records of the Pennsylvania State Police or of any district attorney shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.*

SUBCHAPTER B INMATE TRANSFERS

Sec.

1151. General transfer authorization.

1152. Transfers to city department.

1153. Expense of removing certain inmates.

1154. Law enforcement use of county correctional institutions.

§ 1151. General transfer authorization.

(a) *Between State and county.—At the request of the chief administrator of a county correctional institution, the secretary or his designee may transfer inmates located in a county correctional institution to the State correctional institution system for such reasons and upon such terms and conditions as the secretary may determine. The secretary or his designee may transfer inmates in the State correctional institution system to the jurisdiction of a county correctional institution system upon such terms and conditions that the secretary or his designee and the chief administrator of the county correctional institution determine to be in the best interests of the Commonwealth.*

(b) *Between counties.—An inmate located in a county correctional institution may be transferred to another county correctional institution upon such terms and conditions as the counties may determine.*

(c) *Between Federal Government and the State or county.—The department and county correctional institutions may contract with the Federal Government for the housing of Federal inmates in correctional facilities.*

(d) *Temporary transfers.—The following shall apply to temporary transfers:*

(1) *The department shall temporarily transfer an inmate confined in the State correctional system to a State correctional institution determined by the department to be of an appropriate security level that*

is nearest to the location of the judicial proceeding. The department shall have the discretion to select an alternative and reasonably accessible State correctional institution if bed space limitations in the nearest State correctional institution prevent the temporary transfer to that institution.

(2) The department shall not be required to temporarily transfer any inmate under this subsection unless all of the following apply:

(i) A court order has been entered directing the presence of the inmate at a judicial proceeding.

(ii) The court has found that the inmate's presence is required at the judicial proceeding.

(iii) The Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of Pennsylvania does not permit the inmate's testimony or participation in the proceeding to be conducted by videoconferencing technology.

(3) The department shall establish regulations for the implementation of this subsection in accordance with all of the following:

(i) The regulations may require up to 14 days' notice prior to the entry of a temporary transfer order.

(ii) The regulations may require return of an inmate to the inmate's home correctional institution upon completion of the judicial proceeding.

(iii) The regulations may require that an inmate is to be removed from the State correctional institution by a government official authorized by the court directing the presence of the inmate for a judicial proceeding be detained in the county prison if the inmate has been temporarily transferred more than twice in the preceding six months or the judicial proceeding is scheduled to last more than one week.

(4) Pending implementation of the regulations required under paragraph (3), the department shall publish interim guidelines consistent with the provisions of paragraph (3). The provisions of this section shall be in full force and effect even if the department has not yet published interim guidelines or implemented the regulations required under this section.

(5) The department may presume that the judicial proceedings have concluded when the inmate is returned to the temporary correctional institution after a judicial proceeding unless a court otherwise notifies the department in the manner required by the department.

(6) The department may require a county to pay the reasonable cost of transportation between State correctional facilities if a court of that county has requested a temporary transfer under this section. The county reimbursements for transportation costs shall be automatically reappropriated to the department.

(7) This section shall not be construed:

(i) *To prohibit the use of alternative transportation methods authorized by law.*

(ii) *To authorize a court to designate a particular place of confinement or the length of confinement in the temporary correctional institution.*

§ 1152. Transfers to city department.

(a) *Cities of the first class.—Every person sentenced by any court to a county correctional institution situate in a city of the first class shall be committed to the custody of the city department, where the city department has established a correctional, diagnostic and classification service for persons convicted of any crime.*

(b) *Duty of city department.—*

(1) *Every person committed to the custody of the city department under subsection (a) shall be confined, diagnosed and classified by the city department.*

(2) *Upon the completion of the diagnosis and classification, the person shall be placed in the county correctional institution of the city determined to be most appropriate for the service of sentence.*

(3) *In making the determination under paragraph (2), the city department shall consider the problem of rehabilitation, security, adequacy of facilities and such other factors as, in its opinion, will serve to promote the rehabilitation of inmates, consistent with the security and protection of the county.*

(c) *Intradepartmental transfers.—The city department may transfer between any correctional institutions under its control or supervision an inmate confined and serving in any of those institutions, whether the sentence is imposed before or after the effective date of this section, if the transfer is, in the opinion of the city department, consistent with the standards for original placement set forth in subsection (b).*

§ 1153. Expense of removing certain inmates.

The expenses of conveying inmates from the several counties of this Commonwealth to the State correctional institutions in the Eastern Region and Western Region shall be paid by the counties from which the inmates may be sent.

§ 1154. Law enforcement use of county correctional institutions.

(a) *General rule.—Sheriffs, constables, members of the Pennsylvania State Police and other persons authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth to make arrests shall have the use, for a period not to exceed 48 hours, of borough and township lockups and county correctional institutions for the detention of persons arrested until they can be disposed of according to law, if found necessary by the officer in charge.*

(b) *Reimbursement.—*

(1) *Boroughs, cities and townships are entitled to receive compensation of not more than \$2 per day of 24 hours, for each*

prisoner detained under subsection (a), from the treasury of the county having jurisdiction over the person detained.

(2) This subsection does not apply to counties of the second class.

**SUBCHAPTER C
ESCAPED INMATES**

Sec.

1161. Return of escaped inmates.

1162. Escaped inmate costs.

1163. Maintenance of escaping inmates under new sentence.

1164. Criminal offense during confinement.

§ 1161. Return of escaped inmates.

(a) General rule.—In all cases where an inmate, after an escape from a State correctional institution, is apprehended or arrested by any officer having authority to make such arrest, the officer shall notify the State correctional institution from which the escape was made. The State correctional institution shall notify the department or the Pennsylvania State Police, which shall immediately send an officer or officers to return the inmate to the State correctional institution.

(b) Expenses.—All necessary expenses incurred by the officer or officers in returning an escaped inmate to the State correctional institution shall be borne by the State correctional institution from which the escape was made, which expenses shall be refunded to the county correctional institution or the Pennsylvania State Police whose officer or agent makes the return.

§ 1162. Escaped inmate costs.

(a) County jurisdiction.—

(1) The cost of transporting an escaped inmate under the jurisdiction of the county from the place of capture to any county correctional institution after being sentenced for the escape or for the commission of any crime or offense following such escape and before apprehension, the cost of maintenance while confined in the county correctional institution awaiting trial, as well as the costs of the trial for the violation by an inmate under the jurisdiction of the county under 18 Pa.C.S. § 5121 (relating to escape) or of the trial for crimes and offenses committed after the escape and before apprehension or of the trial for crimes and offenses committed on the grounds or within the buildings of any county correctional institution, as well as the costs incurred in any proceedings on writs of habeas corpus, coram nobis or other petitions arising out of any escape or crime or the trials therefor, or in any appeals of any such proceedings or trials, shall, in each instance, be borne and paid by the respective counties of the Commonwealth from whose courts the inmates were originally committed to any county correctional institution.

(2) The county liable for costs under this subsection shall, upon bills rendered by the county paying the costs in the first instance, pay to that county the amount of the costs.

(b) State jurisdiction.—The cost of transporting escaped inmates under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth from the place of capture to any State correctional institution after being sentenced for the escape, or for the commission of any criminal offense following the escape and before apprehension, as well as the costs of the trial for escape or breaking away of inmates from any State correctional institution or the violation by the inmates under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth under 18 Pa.C.S. § 5121, or of the trial for crimes and offenses committed after such escape and before apprehension or of the trial for crimes and offenses committed on the grounds or within the buildings of any State correctional institution, as well as the costs incurred in any proceedings on writs of habeas corpus, coram nobis or other petitions arising out of any escape or criminal offense or the trials therefor, or in any appeals of any such proceedings or trials, shall, in each instance, be borne and paid by the Commonwealth.

(c) Definition.—As used in this section, the term “costs” includes, but is not limited to, charges for court stenographer, district attorney, witness fees, magisterial district judge, clerk of court, public defender and court-appointed attorney.

§ 1163. Maintenance of escaping inmates under new sentence.

(a) County jurisdiction.—In case of conviction and sentence of an escaping inmate under the jurisdiction of the county, the costs of maintenance of the inmates under such new sentence shall be borne by the county from which the inmate was originally committed.

(b) State jurisdiction.—In case of conviction and sentence of an escaping inmate under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, the costs of maintenance of the inmate under such new sentence shall be borne by the Commonwealth.

(c) Additional police expenses.—Any additional police expenses incurred by a political subdivision as a result of the escape of an inmate under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth shall be borne by the Commonwealth.

§ 1164. Criminal offense during confinement.

Where an inmate is in a State correctional institution either because of the inmate’s sentence pursuant to the inmate’s conviction or plea of guilty to a criminal charge or because of a commitment issued by any court of the Commonwealth having jurisdiction and, while so confined, the inmate commits a criminal offense and is subsequently convicted or enters a plea of guilty, the expenses of keeping the inmate in any State correctional institution pursuant to such subsequent conviction or plea of guilty shall be borne by the Commonwealth.

**CHAPTER 13
(RESERVED)**

**CHAPTER 15
(RESERVED)**

**CHAPTER 17
COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Subchapter

- A. (Reserved)**
- B. County Jail Oversight Board in Counties of the Second Class and Second Class A**
- C. Other Counties**
- D. Alternative Plan for Certain Counties**
- E. Penal Operations and Procedures**
- F. Joint Detention Centers**
- G. Joint Industrial Farms and Workhouses**

**SUBCHAPTER A
(RESERVED)**

**SUBCHAPTER B
COUNTY JAIL OVERSIGHT BOARD IN
COUNTIES OF THE SECOND CLASS
AND SECOND CLASS A**

Sec.

- 1721. Scope of subchapter.**
- 1722. Definitions.**
- 1723. County jail oversight board.**
- 1724. Powers and duties.**
- 1725. Rules and regulations.**
- 1726. Warden.**
- 1727. Board meetings.**
- 1728. Contracts and purchases.**

§ 1721. Scope of subchapter.

This subchapter relates to county jail oversight boards in counties of the second class and counties of the second class A.

§ 1722. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this subchapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Board.” The county jail oversight board of a county.

“County.” A county of the second class or a county of the second class

A.

§ 1723. County jail oversight board.

(a) *Establishment.*—There is hereby established in each county a county jail oversight board which shall be named the (Name of County) County Jail Oversight Board. The board shall be a continuation of the county prison board originally established under the former act of December 10, 1980 (P.L.1152, No.208), known as the Second Class County Prison Board Act, and former Article XXX-A of the act of July 28, 1953 (P.L.723, No. 230), known as the Second Class County Code.

(b) *Composition.*—The board shall be composed of:

(1) *The county chief executive.*

(2) *Two judges of the court of common pleas, one of whom shall be the president judge, or his designee who shall be a judge, and one judge appointed by the president judge.*

(3) *The county sheriff.*

(4) *The county controller.*

(5) *The president of county council or his designee.*

(6) *Three citizen members as provided in subsection (c).*

(c) *Qualifications of citizen members.*—The citizen members shall not be employees of the county or of the Commonwealth. They shall serve for a term of three years and shall be representative of the broad segments of the county's population and shall include persons whose background and experience indicate that they are qualified to act in the interest of the public. The citizen members shall be appointed by the county chief executive with the consent of county council.

§ 1724. Powers and duties.

(a) *General rule.*—The board's administrative powers and duties shall include the operation and maintenance of the prison and all alternative housing facilities, the oversight of the health and safekeeping of inmates and the confirmation of the chief executive's selection of a warden.

(b) *Living conditions.*—The board shall ensure that the living conditions within the prison and alternative housing facilities are healthful and otherwise adequate.

(c) *Unannounced inspections.*—The board shall, at least twice each year, conduct an unannounced inspection of the prison's physical plant. During such inspections, the board shall interview a cross section of inmates, out of the presence of the warden and his agents, to determine the conditions within the prison and alternative housing facilities. After each inspection, the board shall prepare a written report setting forth its findings and determinations which shall be available for public inspection.

(d) *Operations to be consistent with law.*—The board shall ensure that the prison is being operated in accordance with its regulations and the laws and regulations of this Commonwealth and of the United States.

(e) *Investigations.*—The board shall investigate allegations of inadequate prison conditions and improper practices occurring within the prison and may make such other investigations or reviews of prison

operation and maintenance. The books, papers and records of the prison, including, but not limited to, the papers and records of the warden and those relating to individual inmates, shall at all times be available for inspection by the board.

§ 1725. Rules and regulations.

The board shall, in the manner provided by law, promulgate such rules, regulations and forms it deems necessary for the proper administration of the board and for the operation of the prison and alternative housing facilities.

§ 1726. Warden.

(a) Appointment.—

(1) The chief executive shall appoint a warden subject to confirmation by the board. The warden shall serve at the pleasure of the chief executive, who shall fix an appropriate salary.

(2) The warden shall be a resident of the county six months after the date of appointment.

(b) Duty to employ staff.—*Subject to approval of the manager, the warden shall employ deputies, assistants and other personnel required to adequately operate the prison and alternative housing facilities.*

(c) Duty to report.—

(1) The warden shall submit an annual written report to the board which shall contain information on the population, conditions and practices in the prison and other matters as specified by the board. The annual report shall be available for public inspection.

(2) The warden shall report to the county chief executive and to the board.

§ 1727. Board meetings.

The board shall meet at least once each month and shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings which shall be open to public inspection.

§ 1728. Contracts and purchases.

All contracts and purchases required for the maintenance and support of the prisoners, repairs and improvements of the prison and alternative housing facilities and materials and supplies shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of the county administrative code.

**SUBCHAPTER C
OTHER COUNTIES**

Sec.

1731. Establishment.

1732. Board meetings.

1733. Appointment of warden and employees.

1734. Powers of peace officers.

1735. Expenditures.

1736. Bonding requirement.

§ 1731. Establishment.

(a) General rule.—

(1) *In counties of the third, fourth and fifth class, the persons now holding the following offices and their successors in each county of the third, fourth or fifth class shall compose a board to be known as the board of inspectors of the jail or county prison.*

(2) *The following persons shall be members of the board:*

(i) *The president judge of the court of common pleas or a judge designated by him.*

(ii) *The district attorney.*

(iii) *The sheriff.*

(iv) *The controller.*

(v) *The county commissioners.*

(3) *The board and the officers appointed by it shall provide for the safekeeping, discipline and employment of inmates and the government and management of the correctional institution.*

(4) *The duty of the sheriff relating to the safekeeping of inmates shall cease and determine on their committal to the correctional institution, and the sheriff may not be furnished a residence in the correctional institution.*

(5) *Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2), the president judge may choose at any time to delete the judge position from the board by so notifying the chairperson and secretary of the board in writing. The decision to delete this position shall remain in effect for as long as the president judge making the decision shall remain as president judge and thereafter until rescinded in like fashion by a successor.*

(b) Counties that may elect to be subject to subchapter.—*Any county of the sixth, seventh or eighth class may elect by resolution of the county commissioners to be governed by the provisions of this subchapter.*

§ 1732. Board meetings.

(a) Quorum.—*A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and all actions of the board shall be by the approval of a majority of all the members of the board.*

(b) Frequency and nature of meetings.—

(1) *The board shall meet monthly, or more often if required, and keep regular minutes of their proceedings in a book to be filed with the financial records of the county. The board shall make such rules and regulations for the government and management of the county correctional institution and the safekeeping, discipline and employment of the inmates, as may be deemed necessary.*

(2) *The meetings shall be held at the county correctional institution no less often than quarterly.*

§ 1733. Appointment of warden and employees.

The board shall appoint a warden of the county correctional institution. The warden, subject to the approval of the board, may appoint such deputy or deputies, assistant or assistants or corrections officers as may be required in the taking care of the county correctional institution. The number and compensation of such deputies, assistants or corrections officers shall be fixed by the county salary board.

§ 1734. Powers of peace officers.

A chief administrator, deputy warden or corrections officer of a county correctional institution may exercise the powers of a peace officer in the performance of that person's duties generally in:

- (1) Guarding, protecting and delivering inmates.*
- (2) Protecting the property and interests of the county.*
- (3) Capturing and returning inmates that may have escaped.*

§ 1735. Expenditures.

All the expenditures required for the support and maintenance of inmates and the repairs and improvement of the county correctional institution shall be paid from the county treasury by warrants drawn, in the mode prescribed by law, on the regular appropriation for the purpose. No warrant shall be certified by the controller for any expense connected with the county correctional institution unless on vouchers approved by a majority of the board and endorsed by the president and secretary of the board, and all contracts involving an expenditure of funds from the county treasury shall be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in Article XVIII of the act of August 9, 1955 (P.L.323, No.130), known as The County Code.

§ 1736. Bonding requirement.

The chief administrator of a county correctional institution, at the time of appointment, shall give bond, with good and sufficient security to be fixed and approved by the board of inspectors, for the faithful performance of the chief administrator's duty and may at any time be removed by the board for misconduct or inefficiency. All deputies, assistants or corrections officers shall also give bond if required by the board and may at any time be suspended by the chief administrator or removed by the board.

**SUBCHAPTER D
ALTERNATIVE PLAN FOR CERTAIN COUNTIES**

Sec.

1741. Sixth, seventh and eighth class counties.

1742. Appointment of prison commissioners.

§ 1741. Sixth, seventh and eighth class counties.

(a) Management by sheriff.—In a county of the sixth, seventh and eighth class, the government, management and control of the county prison and the safekeeping, care, maintenance, discipline and employment of the inmates therein are vested in the sheriff of the county and the officers and employees appointed by the sheriff.

(b) Residence may be furnished.—The sheriff and the sheriff's family may be furnished a residence in the county prison.

(c) Staffing.—The sheriff shall, from time to time, with approval of the county salary board, appoint as many corrections officers and other employees of the county prison as the salary board shall approve. The compensation of the corrections officers and other employees shall be fixed by the county salary board in the same manner as the compensation of other appointed county officers and employees.

§ 1742. Appointment of prison commissioners.

Whenever the appointment of prison commissioners in any county having a population of more than 150,000 is by law lodged in the judges of the court of common pleas, the appointments shall, in all cases as nearly as possible, be equally divided between the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the preceding general election.

SUBCHAPTER E PENAL OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

Sec.

1751. Costs of confinement.

1752. Board of inspectors to regulate salaries of wardens and other staff.

1753. Residence of warden.

1754. Bonds for county prison staff in fourth class counties.

1755. Property exempt from taxation.

1756. Loss of privileges.

1757. Collection from certain inmates.

§ 1751. Costs of confinement.

(a) Liability of cities.—

(1) When an inmate is committed to any county correctional institution in this Commonwealth either for the nonpayment of a fine or penalty imposed for the violation of any city ordinance or while awaiting a hearing upon any charge for the violation of any city ordinance, the costs of proceedings and the expenses of maintaining the inmate during his confinement by virtue of the commitment shall be borne and paid by the city whose ordinance was alleged to have been violated or to which any such fines or penalties are payable.

(2) The county in which the city is located shall not be liable to the sheriff for any such maintenance or to any officer, magistrate or person for any costs of such proceedings.

(b) Nonapplicability.—This section does not apply to a city of the third class.

§ 1752. Board of inspectors to regulate salaries of wardens and other staff.

(a) General rule.—The board of inspectors in any county where such board exists shall, from time to time, fix and change the salaries and

compensation of the deputy wardens, corrections officers and other persons employed in and about the county prison.

(b) Nonapplicability.—This section shall not apply to counties in which cities are coextensive with the counties.

§ 1753. Residence of warden.

In any county where the government of the county prison is vested in a prison board, the prison board may fix the place of residence of the warden of the county prison either in the jail or elsewhere.

§ 1754. Bonds for county prison staff in fourth class counties.

In any county of the fourth class in which there is a board of inspectors, the board shall pay out of the public moneys under its jurisdiction the premiums on all bonds of employees appointed by the board who are required to furnish bond.

§ 1755. Property exempt from taxation.

All the property, real and personal, authorized to be held under the former act of June 26, 1895 (P.L.377, No.269), entitled "An act authorizing the erection of work-houses in the several counties of this Commonwealth," shall be exempt from taxation and from levy and sale by virtue of execution or any other process.

§ 1756. Loss of privileges.

A chief administrator of a county correctional institution may refuse to permit a prisoner to exercise the prisoner's privilege to leave the county correctional institution for a period of not more than five days for any breach of discipline or other violation of regulations of the county correctional institution.

§ 1757. Collection from certain inmates.

The governing body of a county correctional institution or, where applicable, the county commissioners, may, by resolution which shall establish rates and qualifications, authorize the chief administrator to collect a reasonable amount from inmates incarcerated only on weekends or other short periods each week.

**SUBCHAPTER F
JOINT DETENTION CENTERS**

Sec.

1761. Establishment by adjoining counties.

1762. Selection of site.

1763. Buildings.

1764. Construction contracts.

1765. Advisory board.

1766. Meetings.

1767. Chief administrator and employees.

1768. Rules and regulations.

1769. Initial transfer of inmates.

- 1770. *Employment of inmates.*
- 1771. *Cost of transporting inmates.*
- 1772. *Financial reporting.*
- 1773. *Allocation of expenses to counties.*
- 1774. *County appropriations.*
- 1775. *Exemption from taxation.*

§ 1761. *Establishment by adjoining counties.*

(a) Authority.—The county commissioners of any two or more adjoining counties may join in establishing, according to a plan, detention facilities for the confinement of persons awaiting trial or sentence on criminal charges, convicted on criminal charges or not otherwise eligible for confinement in other county correctional institutions.

(b) Preapproval of plan by department.—Before establishing detention facilities, the counties shall submit their plan to the department for approval. The department may require, as a condition to approving any plan, that two or more adjoining counties join with another adjoining county to establish detention facilities.

§ 1762. *Selection of site.*

Whenever the commissioners of any two or more adjoining counties decide and agree to construct a joint detention facility, they shall acquire a suitable site for the facility. The site may be selected from suitable lands already held by any county of the district for county purposes from lands donated for such purposes or any quantity of land within the respective districts. In the selection of a site, there shall be taken into consideration the objects and purposes of the joint detention center. Title to the land shall be approved by the county solicitor of the county in which the land is located, or such other title guarantee corporation or attorney as may be designated by the commissioners of the counties, and shall be taken in the name of the county or counties comprising the district. The site, before purchase, shall be approved by the department.

§ 1763. *Buildings.*

After the selection and acquisition of sites, the county commissioners of the counties may erect and construct suitable and necessary buildings thereon, repair any buildings already erected and equip the sites for use and occupancy.

§ 1764. *Construction contracts.*

Joint detention facilities shall be constructed by contract or contracts let by the county commissioners of the counties to the lowest responsible and best bidder after due advertisement in at least one newspaper, published in each of the counties joining in the erection of the joint detention facilities, once a week for two consecutive weeks. When so constructed, the joint detention facilities shall be equipped by the county commissioners of the counties at the cost of the counties in the same manner as other county buildings are equipped.

§ 1765. Advisory board.

After joint detention facilities have been erected and equipped and are ready for occupancy, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the counties joining in the construction of the joint detention facilities shall appoint an advisory board to consist of three persons from each of the counties. The president judge of each of the counties shall appoint one member of the board to serve for one year, one to serve for two years and one to serve for three years or until their successors are appointed and qualified. All appointments at the expiration of any term shall be for a term of three years.

§ 1766. Meetings.

(a) General rule.—The advisory board shall meet at such times as it deems necessary. The board shall visit and inspect and keep in close touch with the management and operation of the joint detention facilities and shall, from time to time, make such recommendations and suggestions to the county commissioners for changes or improvements in the management and operations of the joint detention facilities as may be deemed advisable. It shall also make an annual report to the county commissioners concerning the management and operation of the joint detention facilities.

(b) Administrative support.—The county commissioners shall, at the expense of the counties, provide a meeting place for the board and furnish all supplies and materials necessary to carry on its work.

(c) Reimbursement of expenses.—The members of the board shall not receive any compensation for their services but shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, which expenses shall be paid by the counties as part of the cost of maintenance of the joint detention facilities.

§ 1767. Chief administrator and employees.

The county commissioners of the counties may, after consultation with the advisory board, employ a chief administrator and such other employees as may be necessary to conduct and manage properly the joint detention facilities and shall fix their compensation. The duties of those officers shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the joint detention facilities. They shall hold their offices, respectively, at the pleasure of and their compensation shall be fixed by the appointing power.

§ 1768. Rules and regulations.

The county commissioners of the counties shall, before any inmate may be admitted to the joint detention facilities, after consulting with the advisory board, make general rules and regulations for the management of the joint detention facilities, which rules and regulations shall be effective after they are approved by the department.

§ 1769. Initial transfer of inmates.

When, in any district formed by counties under this subchapter, the arrangements are complete for the reception of inmates, transfer of all

persons who are subject to confinement as provided in this subchapter shall be made to the joint detention facilities of the district.

§ 1770. Employment of inmates.

An inmate of a joint detention facility under the provisions of this subchapter, unless disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment as may be suited to the inmate's age and capacity and as may tend to promote the best interest of the inmate. If an inmate refuses to perform the work assigned to the inmate or is guilty of other acts of insubordination, the chief administrator shall punish the inmate in such manner as the rules and regulations provided for may prescribe. The chief administrator shall keep a record of and report to the advisory board all such offenses and punishments.

§ 1771. Cost of transporting inmates.

The cost of transporting inmates committed to the joint detention facilities shall be paid by the counties, respectively, from which the inmates are committed. The sheriff of the county for inmates committed by the court and constables for inmates committed by magisterial district judges shall receive for the inmates committed to the joint detention facilities no mileage or travel expenses on writs, except the actual cost of transporting the inmates to the joint detention facilities, together with any other fees for their services allowed by law.

§ 1772. Financial reporting.

A detailed statement of the receipt and expenditures by any county constituting a part of the district for joint detention facilities erected under the provisions of this subchapter shall be published by the county commissioners of each county or by the controller in the county. Where the report is published by the controller, it shall be included in the annual statement of the fiscal affairs of such county.

§ 1773. Allocation of expenses to counties.

(a) General rule.—The original cost of the site and buildings of the joint detention facilities and the equipment thereof, all additions thereto and all fixed overhead charges in conducting the joint detention facilities shall be paid by the counties constituting the districts in the ratio of their population according to the last preceding United States census.

(b) Inmate expense.—

(1) The cost of the care and maintenance of the inmates in the districts shall be certified monthly to the counties from which inmates have been committed. The cost shall be paid by the counties in proportion to the number of inmates committed from each county.

(2) All payments shall be on warrants of the county commissioners, countersigned by the county controller in counties where that office exists.

§ 1774. County appropriations.

The county commissioners of each county joining in establishing detention facilities as provided for in this subchapter may make

appropriations or incur or increase the indebtedness of the county, in the manner provided by law, to an amount sufficient to pay its proportionate part of the cost of acquiring a site and of erecting, constructing and equipping the joint detention facilities by issuing coupon bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 7% and payable within 30 years from the date of issue. The county commissioners of the county shall levy an annual tax in an amount necessary to pay interest and sinking fund charges upon such bonds.

§ 1775. Exemption from taxation.

All the property, real and personal, authorized to be held by counties under this subchapter shall be exempt from taxation.

SUBCHAPTER G JOINT INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND WORKHOUSES

Sec.

1781. Establishment by counties.

1782. Selection of site.

1783. Buildings.

1784. Construction contracts.

1785. Advisory board.

1786. Meetings.

1787. Chief administrator and employees.

1788. Rules and regulations.

1789. Initial transfer of inmates.

1790. Employment of inmates.

1791. Cost of transporting inmates.

1792. Nature of inmate employment.

1793. Sale of goods and materials.

1794. Financial reporting.

1795. Allocation of expenses to counties.

1796. Borrowing authorized.

1797. Exemption from taxation.

1798. Nonapplicability.

§ 1781. Establishment by counties.

The county commissioners of any two or more counties may join in establishing a joint industrial farm and workhouse for the confinement of:

(1) Persons sentenced by the courts of those counties, after conviction, of any misdemeanor or felony, except murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape and arson.

(2) Persons who are in default of payment of any fine or penalty, or for nonpayment of costs, or for default in complying with any order of court entered in any prosecution for desertion or nonsupport, or for the violation of any municipal ordinance.

§ 1782. Selection of site.

Whenever the commissioners of any two or more counties decide and agree to construct a joint industrial farm and workhouse, they shall acquire a suitable site for the same. The site may be selected from suitable lands already held by any county of the district for county purposes, from lands donated for such purposes or from any quantity of land within the respective districts. In the selection of a site, there shall be taken into consideration the objects and purposes of the joint industrial farm and workhouse and all or as many as practicable of the advantages and resources set forth in this section. The land selected and purchased shall be a varied topography, with natural resources and advantages for many forms of husbandry, fruit growing and stock raising, for brickmaking and for the preparation of all other road and paving material, and shall have good railroad, drainage, sewage and water facilities. Title to the land shall be approved by the county solicitor of the county in which the land is located or such other title guarantee corporation or attorney as may be designated by the commissioners of the counties and shall be taken in the name of the county or counties comprising the district.

§ 1783. Buildings.

After the selection and acquisition of the sites, the county commissioners of the counties may erect and construct suitable and necessary buildings thereon, repair any buildings already erected and equip the buildings for use and occupancy. All buildings constructed in pursuance of this subchapter shall be plain and inexpensive in character. The labor in constructing such buildings and improvements and facilities shall be supplied by the persons committed to county correctional institutions in the counties or transferred thereto from any county correctional institution, so far as found practicable.

§ 1784. Construction contracts.

Joint industrial farm and workhouse buildings shall be constructed by contract or contracts let by the county commissioners of the counties to the lowest responsible and best bidder, after due advertisement in at least one newspaper, published in each of the counties joining in the erection of the joint industrial farm and workhouse, once a week for four consecutive weeks. When so constructed, the joint industrial farm and workhouse buildings shall be equipped by the county commissioners of the counties at the cost of the counties in the same manner as other county buildings are equipped.

§ 1785. Advisory board.

After a joint industrial farm and workhouse has been erected and equipped and is ready for occupancy, the president judges of the courts of common pleas of the counties joining in the construction of the joint industrial farm and workhouse shall appoint an advisory board to consist of three persons from each of the counties. The president judge of each of the counties shall appoint one member of the board to serve for one year, one to serve for two years and one to serve for three years or until their

successors are appointed and qualified. All appointments at the expiration of any term shall be for a term of three years.

§ 1786. Meetings.

(a) General rule.—The advisory board shall meet monthly and at such other times as may be deemed necessary. The board shall visit and inspect and keep in close touch with the management and operation of the joint industrial farm and workhouse and shall, from time to time, make such recommendations and suggestions to the county commissioners for changes or improvements in the management and operations of the joint industrial farm and workhouse as may be deemed advisable. It shall also make an annual report to the county commissioners concerning the management and operation of the industrial farm and workhouse.

(b) Administrative support.—The county commissioners shall, at the expense of the counties, provide a meeting place for the board and furnish all supplies and materials necessary to carry on its work.

(c) Reimbursement of expenses.—The members of the board shall not receive any compensation for their services but shall be allowed all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, which shall be paid by the counties as part of the cost of maintenance of the joint industrial farm and workhouse.

§ 1787. Chief administrator and employees.

The county commissioners of the counties may, after consultation with the advisory board, employ a chief administrator and such other employees as may be necessary to conduct and manage properly the joint industrial farm and workhouse and shall fix their compensation. The duties of those officers shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the joint industrial farm and workhouse.

§ 1788. Rules and regulations.

The county commissioners of the counties shall, before any inmate may be admitted to the joint industrial farm and workhouse, after consulting with the advisory board, make general rules and regulations for the management of the joint industrial farm and workhouse.

§ 1789. Initial transfer of inmates.

(a) General rule.—When, in any district formed by the counties, the arrangements are complete for the reception of inmates, transfer shall be made from the county correctional institutions to the joint industrial farm and workhouse of the district of all persons:

(1) Who have been sentenced to any of the county correctional institutions for any misdemeanor or felony, except murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape and arson.

(2) Who have been committed to any of the county correctional institutions in default of payment of any fine or penalty, or for nonpayment of costs, or for default in complying with any order of court entered in any prosecution for desertion or nonsupport.

(3) Legally confined in any of the county correctional institutions, except those that are confined awaiting trial or held as material witnesses.

(b) Persons eligible to become inmates.—

(1) When any person is convicted in any court in any county of any offense classified as a misdemeanor or felony, except murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape and arson, the punishment of which is or may be imprisonment in any county correctional institution for a period of ten days or more, the court may sentence such person to a joint industrial farm and workhouse of the Commonwealth.

(2) Courts of record and courts not of record of any county in this Commonwealth may commit to the joint industrial farm and workhouse all persons who might be lawfully committed to the county correctional institution on charges of vagrancy, drunkenness or disorderly conduct, for default or nonpayment of any costs, fine or penalty, for default in complying with any order of court entered in any prosecution for desertion or nonsupport or for violations of municipal ordinances, where, in any such case, the commitment will be for a period of ten days or more.

(c) Existing county correctional institutions.—The existing county correctional institutions may be retained to confine persons awaiting trial, held as material witnesses or sentenced for a period of less than ten days, and such number of other convicted persons as may be required to perform the necessary institutional maintenance work.

(d) Clothing and treatment.—All inmates shall be clothed and treated as provided for in this subchapter and in the rules and regulations of the joint industrial farm and workhouse.

§ 1790. Employment of inmates.

(a) General rule.—An inmate committed to a joint industrial farm and workhouse under the provisions of this subchapter, unless disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment as may be suited to the inmate's age and capacity and as may be most profitable to the joint industrial farm and workhouse and tend to promote the best interest of the inmate. If an inmate refuses to perform the work assigned to the inmate or is guilty of other acts of insubordination, the chief administrator shall punish the inmate in such manner as the rules and regulations provided for may prescribe. The chief administrator shall keep a record of and report to the advisory board all such offenses and punishments.

(b) Pay schedule and inmate accounts.—All inmates shall receive compensation for their work.

(1) Those inmates employed on institutional maintenance and nonproductive labor shall receive not more than 20¢ per day and not less than 10¢ per day.

(2) *Those inmates employed on productive work shall receive not more than 50¢ per day and not less than 20¢ per day.*

(3) *The earnings of an inmate shall be credited to the inmate's account, and disbursements made on approval of the chief administrator of the institution and the written order of the inmate, except, when an inmate is committed for nonsupport, the court which sentenced the prisoner shall order payment of the earnings. At time of release or discharge, the inmate shall receive all moneys remaining in the inmate's account and give receipt for the same.*

§ 1791. Cost of transporting inmates.

(a) *General rule.—The cost of transporting inmates committed to the joint industrial farms and workhouses shall be paid by the counties, respectively, from which the inmates are committed. The sheriff of the county for inmates committed by the court and constables for inmates committed by magisterial district judges shall receive for the inmates committed to the joint industrial farm and workhouse no mileage or travel expenses on writs, except the actual cost of transporting the inmates so committed to the joint industrial farm and workhouse, together with any other fees for their services allowed by law.*

(b) *Railroad ticket upon discharge.—When an inmate is discharged from a joint industrial farm and workhouse, the chief administrator thereof shall procure for the inmate a railroad ticket to any point to which the inmate may desire to go, not farther from the joint industrial farm and workhouse than the point from which the inmate was sentenced.*

§ 1792. Nature of inmate employment.

A joint industrial farm and workhouse shall employ the inmates committed or transferred thereto in work on or about the buildings and farm and in growing produce, raising stock, etc., for supplies for its own use, the use of the several city and county or county correctional institutions in the district, any political division thereof or any public or charitable institution owned or managed and directed by the counties constituting the district or any political division thereof. Inmates may also be employed in the preparation of road material, in making brick, tile and concrete or other road building material and in the manufacture of other products and materials as may be found practicable for the use of any of the counties constituting the district and for the proper and healthful employment of the inmates.

§ 1793. Sale of goods and materials.

All road material, brick, tile, concrete and other goods and materials prepared or made at a joint industrial farm and workhouse that are not needed for the purposes of the joint industrial farm and workhouse shall be offered for sale at a price to be fixed by the commissioners of the district. In offering such material for sale, preference shall be given to the counties forming the district of the joint industrial farm and workhouse and to the cities, boroughs and townships in the joint district. All moneys

so received shall be applied toward paying the overhead expenses of the joint industrial farm and workhouse.

§ 1794. Financial reporting.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures by any county constituting a part of the district for a joint industrial farm and workhouse erected under the provisions of this subchapter shall be published by the county commissioners of each county or by the controller in the county. Where the report is published by the controller, it shall be included in the annual statement of the fiscal affairs of the county.

§ 1795. Allocation of expenses to counties.

(a) General rule.—The original cost of the site and buildings of the joint industrial farm and workhouse, the equipment thereof, all additions thereto and all fixed overhead charges in conducting the joint industrial farm and workhouse shall be paid by the counties constituting the districts in the ratio of their population according to the last preceding United States census.

(b) Inmate expense.—The cost of the care and maintenance of the inmates shall be certified monthly to the counties from which inmates have been committed. The cost shall be paid by the counties in proportion to the number of inmates committed from each county. All payments shall be on warrants of the county commissioners, countersigned by the county controller in counties where a county controller exists.

§ 1796. Borrowing authorized.

The county commissioners of each county joining in establishing a joint industrial farm and workhouse, as provided for in this subchapter, may incur or increase the indebtedness of the county, in the manner provided by law, to an amount sufficient to pay its proportionate part of the cost of acquiring a site and of erecting, constructing and equipping the joint industrial farm and workhouse by issuing coupon bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 6% and payable within 30 years from the date of issue. The county commissioners of the county shall levy an annual tax in an amount necessary to pay interest and sinking fund charges upon the bonds.

§ 1797. Exemption from taxation.

All the property, real and personal, authorized to be held under this subchapter shall be exempt from taxation.

§ 1798. Nonapplicability.

This subchapter does not apply to cities and counties of the first class.

**PART III
INMATE CONFINEMENT**

Chapter

- 31. Inmate Labor**
- 33. Medical Services**
- 35. Visitation**

- 37. *Inmate Prerelease Plans*
- 39. *Motivational Boot Camp*
- 41. *State Intermediate Punishment*
- 43. *Execution Procedure and Method*
- 45. *Recidivism Risk Reduction Incentive*
- 59. *Miscellaneous Provisions*

CHAPTER 31
INMATE LABOR

Sec.

- 3101. *Inmates to be employed.*
- 3102. *Disposition of proceeds of labor.*
- 3103. *Agricultural labor at county correctional institutions.*
- 3104. *Inmate labor in county correctional institutions.*
- 3105. *Inmate labor in counties of the first class.*
- 3106. *Inmate-made goods to be branded.*
- 3107. *Sale of inmate-made goods.*

§ 3101. *Inmates to be employed.*

The chief administrators may employ the inmates under their control for and on behalf of the Commonwealth and the inmates for and on behalf of their respective counties.

§ 3102. *Disposition of proceeds of labor.*

All moneys received under the provisions of this chapter for labor done within county correctional institutions or the products of such labor sold shall be credited on account of the receipts and expenditures paid to and for the maintenance of the respective correctional institutions.

§ 3103. *Agricultural labor at county correctional institutions.*

(a) *General rule.*—*The chief administrator of a county correctional institution shall permit the employment of such inmates serving sentences therein, as they shall deem advisable, at agricultural labor on any county farm of the county under the direction of any person appointed by the chief administrator, and all inmates so employed shall at all times be amenable to restraint, discipline and punishment in the same manner as if they were confined in the county correctional institution.*

(b) *Liability.*—*No person appointed by a chief administrator of a county correctional institution or his sureties shall be held liable on any bond conditioned for the safekeeping of persons given into that person's care, in case any inmate so employed shall escape, if due care and diligence has been exercised in the discharge of the duties imposed on that person.*

§ 3104. *Inmate labor in county correctional institutions.*

(a) *General rule.*—*An inmate of a county correctional institution who is physically capable may be employed at labor for not more than eight hours each day, other than Sundays and public holidays. The employment may be in such character of work and the production of such goods as may*

now be manufactured and produced in county correctional institutions and may also be for:

- (1) the manufacture and production of supplies for the county correctional institutions;*
 - (2) the preparation and manufacture of building material for the construction or repair of the county correctional institution;*
 - (3) the manufacture and production of crushed stone, brick, tile and culvert pipe or other material suitable for draining roads; or*
 - (4) the preparation of road building and ballasting material.*
- (b) Authority to county commissioners.—The county commissioners or chief administrator of the county correctional institution shall:*
- (1) determine the amount, kind and character of the machinery to be erected and the industries to be carried on in the county correctional institution;*
 - (2) arrange for the purchase and installation of such machinery at the expense of the county; and*
 - (3) provide for the sale of articles and material produced.*
- (c) Funding.—The county commissioners shall make available the necessary funds to carry out the provisions of this section.*
- (d) Inmate accounts.—*
- (1) The authorities in charge of a county correctional institution shall fix the wages of each inmate to be employed and shall keep an account of all such wages and the amount due each inmate.*
 - (2) Three-fourths of the amount credited to each inmate, or the entire amount if the inmate so elects, shall constitute a fund for the relief of any person or persons dependent upon the inmate and shall be paid to such persons, establishing dependency to the satisfaction of the authorities, at such times as they may prescribe.*
 - (3) In case an inmate has no person dependent upon him, the inmate's wages shall be deposited for his benefit and shall be paid to him as follows:*
 - (i) one-third at the time of his discharge;*
 - (ii) one-third, three months thereafter; and*
 - (iii) one-third, six months thereafter.*
- (e) Special administrative fund.—*
- (1) The authorities in charge of a county correctional institution may establish a fund for the purpose of carrying out this section and may provide for the purchase of machinery and materials and payment of wages from such fund.*
 - (2) All revenues received from the sale of articles produced shall be paid into the fund.*
- (f) Nonapplicability.—This section shall not apply to a county of the first class.*

§ 3105. Inmate labor in counties of the first class.

(a) *General rule.*—The board of inspectors of a county correctional institution of a county of the first class may establish, from time to time, a scale of wages that shall not be less than 10¢ per day and may pay, and the inmates may receive compensation for their work, according to such scale.

(b) *Inmate account.*—

(1) *Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2), the earnings of each inmate shall be credited to his account and disbursements made on approval of the chief administrator of the institution and the written order of the inmate.*

(2) *When an inmate is committed for nonsupport, the court which sentenced the inmate shall order payment of his earnings, and, in the case of other inmates, the court which sentenced the inmate may order payments from his earnings to be paid to his dependents.*

(3) *At time of release or discharge, the inmate shall receive all moneys remaining in his account and give receipt for the same.*

§ 3106. *Inmate-made goods to be branded.*

(a) *General rule.*—All goods, wares, merchandise or other article or thing made by inmate labor in any correctional institution or other establishment in which inmate labor is employed, whether for the direct benefit and maintenance of the correctional institution or other establishment or upon contract by the authorities of the same with any third person, immediately upon the completion of the same, shall be branded as provided in this section and may not be taken into or exposed in any place for sale at wholesale or retail without that brand.

(b) *Style and place of brand.*—

(1) *The brand required by this section shall be in plain English lettering and shall contain at the head or top of the brand the words “inmate made,” followed by the year and name of the correctional institution or other establishment in which made.*

(2) *The brand shall in all cases, when the nature of the article will permit, be placed on the article and only where the branding is impossible may it be placed on the box or other receptacle or covering in which it is contained.*

(3) *The brand shall be affixed to the article by casting, burning, pressing or other such process or means so that the article may not be defaced and in all cases shall be upon the most conspicuous place upon the article or the box, receptacle or covering containing the article.*

(c) *Applicability.*—This section shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise shipped to points outside of this Commonwealth.

§ 3107. *Sale of inmate-made goods.*

The department may contract to sell or sell the articles manufactured or produced in any correctional institution which cannot be used therein, to the Commonwealth or to any political subdivision thereof, or to any State, municipality or county authority, created by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or to any State correctional institution, or to any

educational or charitable institution receiving aid from the Commonwealth, or to the Federal Government or any department, bureau, commission, authority or agency thereof, or to any other state or political subdivision or authority thereof, or to any institution receiving aid from the Federal Government or of any other state.

CHAPTER 33
MEDICAL SERVICES

Sec.

3301. Short title of chapter.

3302. Definitions.

3303. Medical Services Program.

3304. Powers and duties of department.

3305. Costs outstanding upon release.

3306. Report to General Assembly.

3307. Applicability.

§ 3301. Short title of chapter.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Correctional Institution Medical Services Act.

§ 3302. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Program.” The Medical Services Program established for inmates under section 3303 (relating to Medical Services Program).

§ 3303. Medical Services Program.

(a) Establishment.—The Medical Services Program is established in the department which shall include, but not be limited to, the provisions of this chapter. The program shall be a copay program requiring inmates to pay a fee to cover a portion of the actual costs of the medical services provided.

(b) Fees.—

(1) The department shall develop by regulation a program for inmates which includes fees for certain medical services. The regulations shall provide for consistent medical services guidelines by specifying the medical services which are subject to fees, the fee amounts, payment procedures, medical services which are not subject to fees and fees applicable to medical emergencies, chronic care and preexisting conditions.

(2) In addition to other medical services provided to the inmate, an inmate may be required to pay a fee for medical services provided because of injuries the inmate inflicted upon himself or another inmate.

(c) Explanation of program.—Each inmate shall be advised of the medical services fees and payment procedures at the time of intake. An

explanation of the program regulations shall be included in the inmate handbook.

(d) Written notice of changes.—Each inmate shall receive written notice of any changes in medical services fees and payment procedures and an initial written notice of the program’s implementation.

(e) Payment for medical services.—

(1) No inmate shall be denied access to medical services because of an inability to pay the required fees.

(2) The department shall devise and implement a program whereby inmates of State correctional institutions who have medical insurance shall pay for their own medical needs through that insurance. This program shall be contained in regulations promulgated by the department.

(f) Fee debits.—An inmate shall acknowledge in writing any debit made to his inmate account for a medical services fee.

(g) Deposits.—Medical services fees collected under this chapter shall be deposited in the General Fund.

§ 3304. Powers and duties of department.

The department shall implement the program by:

(1) Issuing regulations as required under section 3303 (relating to Medical Services Program).

(2) Providing department staff and medical services providers with training relating to the program.

(3) Developing administrative forms for the implementation of the program.

(4) Providing for administrative and accounting procedures for the program and an annual audit of the program.

(5) Providing written notice to all current inmates regarding implementation of the program.

§ 3305. Costs outstanding upon release.

(a) Right to seek recovery of costs.—The department may seek to recover any amount owed for medical services fees by an inmate upon release from prison through a civil action brought within one year of the inmate’s release. The department shall have the burden to prove the amount owed.

(b) Defense.—An inmate’s inability to pay as determined by the court shall be a defense to the payment of part or all of the fees.

§ 3306. Report to General Assembly.

The department shall submit to the chairmen and minority chairmen of the Appropriations Committee and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the chairmen and minority chairmen of the Appropriations Committee and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives an annual report on the program. The report shall provide information on the fees charged and the fees collected under the program and shall include a summary of the annual audit of the program as required under section

3304 (relating to powers and duties of department). The report may recommend legislative changes for the program and propose model legislation for counties which may wish to develop similar programs.

§ 3307. Applicability.

The department shall collect fees for medical services provided to an inmate after the effective date of the program regulations as published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin.

CHAPTER 35 VISITATION

Subchapter

- A. General Provisions*
- B. Official Visitation*

SUBCHAPTER A GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

3501. Gubernatorial visitor for philanthropic purposes.

3502. Official visitors.

3503. Rights of official visitors.

§ 3501. Gubernatorial visitor for philanthropic purposes.

The Governor may appoint a person to visit, for philanthropic purposes, correctional institutions. No expense shall be incurred to the Commonwealth for the implementation of this section.

§ 3502. Official visitors.

(a) General rule.—Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the active or visiting committee of any society incorporated for the purpose of visiting and instructing inmates are hereby made official visitors of any correctional institution, with the same powers, privileges and functions as are vested in the official visitors of correctional institutions as now prescribed by law.

(b) Notice required.—No active or visiting committee as identified in subsection (a) may visit a correctional institution under this section unless notice of the names of the members of the committee and the terms of their appointment are given by the society, in writing, under its corporate seal, to the chief administrator of the correctional institution.

§ 3503. Rights of official visitors.

(a) Visiting hours.—A person designated by law to be an official visitor of a correctional institution may enter and visit any correctional institution on any and every day, including Sundays, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. and at such other times with the special permission of the chief administrator.

(b) Confirmation of role.—All powers, functions and privileges granted to official visitors of correctional institutions under prior law are hereby confirmed. No official visitor shall have the right or power to give or

deliver to an inmate during such visit any chattel or object whatsoever, except objects and articles of religious or moral instruction or use.

(c) Effect of violation.—

(1) If an official visitor violates any provision of this section, a chief administrator may apply to the court of common pleas in the county wherein the correctional institution is situated for a rule upon the official visitor to show cause why he should not be deprived of his office.

(2) Upon proof to the satisfaction of the court, the court shall enter a decree against the official visitor depriving him of all rights, privileges and functions of an official visitor.

**SUBCHAPTER B
OFFICIAL VISITATION**

Sec.

3511. Short title of subchapter.

3512. Definitions.

3513. Visitation.

3514. Employees of official visitor.

§ 3511. Short title of subchapter.

This subchapter shall be known and may be cited as the Official Visitation of Correctional Institutions Act.

§ 3512. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this subchapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Official visitor.” The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, President pro tempore and members of the Senate, Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, justices and judges of the courts of record, General Counsel, Attorney General and his deputies and authorized members of the Pennsylvania Prison Society who have been designated as official visitors, whose names shall be given to a chief administrator, in writing, together with the terms of their appointment under its corporate seal.

§ 3513. Visitation.

(a) Time.—An official visitor may enter and visit any correctional institution on any and every day, including Sundays, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Visits at any other time shall be made only with the special permission of the chief administrator.

(b) Denial of entry.—

(1) If a chief administrator of a State correctional institution is of the opinion that the visit would be dangerous to the discipline or welfare of the correctional institution or the safety of the visitor, the chief administrator may temporarily deny entry to any official visitor if the secretary has previously declared that an emergency situation exists within the correctional institution.

(2) If a temporary exclusion under paragraph (1) exceeds 72 hours, the official visitor may apply to the Commonwealth Court for a ruling upon the secretary to show cause why the official visitor should not be permitted entry into the State correctional institution.

(c) Temporary denial of visitation for county correctional institutions.—

(1) If the chief administrator of a county correctional institution has previously determined that an emergency exists at the county correctional institution, the chief administrator may, with the approval of the president judge of the court of common pleas of the county where the county correctional institution is located, temporarily deny entry to an official visitor.

(2) If a temporary exclusion under paragraph (1) exceeds 72 hours, the official visitor may apply to the Commonwealth Court for a ruling upon the president judge to show cause why the official visitor should not be permitted entry into the county correctional institution.

(d) Interviews.—

(1) An official visitor may interview privately any inmate confined in any correctional institution and for that purpose may enter the cell, room or apartment wherein any inmates are confined.

(2) If the chief administrator at the time of the visit is of the opinion that entry into a cell would be dangerous to the discipline of the correctional institution, then the chief administrator may conduct any inmates with whom the official visitor may desire a private interview into another cell or room as the chief administrator may designate and there permit the private interview between the official visitor and the inmate to take place.

(e) Official visitors and employees not exempt from prosecution.—Official visitors and their employees shall not be exempt from prosecution for any criminal offense, including, but not limited to, a violation of 18 Pa.C.S. §§ 5121 (relating to escape), 5122 (relating to weapons or implements for escape) and 5123 (relating to contraband).

(f) Decree of court.—

(1) If an official visitor violates any provision of this section, any chief administrator of a correctional institution may apply to the appropriate court for a ruling upon the official visitor to show cause why the official visitor should not be deprived of his official visitation status.

(2) Upon proof to the satisfaction of the court, the court shall enter a decree against the official visitor depriving him of all rights, privileges and functions of an official visitor.

§ 3514. Employees of official visitor.

One employee of an official visitor may accompany the official visitor when visiting any correctional institution and may be present during an interview conducted by the official visitor.

**CHAPTER 37
INMATE PRERELEASE PLANS**

Sec.

3701. Establishment of prerelease centers.

3702. Prerelease plan for inmates.

3703. Rules and regulations.

3704. Salaries and wages of inmates.

§ 3701. Establishment of prerelease centers.

The department shall establish, with the approval of the Governor, prisoner prerelease centers at such locations throughout this Commonwealth as it deems necessary to carry out effective prisoner prerelease programs.

§ 3702. Prerelease plan for inmates.

(a) Transfer authorization.—

(1) The secretary may transfer an inmate incarcerated in any prerelease center or in any prerelease center located in any State correctional institution who has not been sentenced to death or life imprisonment to any prerelease center.

(2) The transfer of the inmate to the prerelease center shall not occur where the transfer is not appropriate due to a certified terminal illness.

(b) Temporary release.—*An inmate transferred to and confined in a prerelease center may be released temporarily with or without direct supervision at the discretion of the department, in accordance with rules and regulations as provided in section 3703 (relating to rules and regulations), for the purposes of gainful employment, vocational or technical training, academic education and such other lawful purposes as the department shall consider necessary and appropriate for the furtherance of the inmate’s individual prerelease program subject to compliance with subsection (c).*

(c) Conditions for release of certain inmates.—

(1) An inmate who has not served his minimum sentence may not be transferred to a prerelease center unless:

(i) more than 20 days have elapsed after written notice of the proposed transfer, describing the inmate’s individual prerelease program, has been received by the sentencing judge or, in the event the sentencing judge is unavailable, the sentencing court and the prosecuting district attorney’s office and no written objection by the judge containing the reason therefor has been received by the department;

(ii) the judge withdraws his objection after consultation with representatives of the department; or

(iii) approval of the proposed transfer is given by the Board of Pardons.

(2) *In the event of a timely objection by the judge, representatives of the department shall meet with the judge and attempt to resolve the disagreement.*

(3) *If, within 20 days of the department's receipt of the objection:*

- (i) *the judge does not withdraw his objection;*
- (ii) *the department does not withdraw its proposal for transfer; or*
- (iii) *the judge and the department do not agree on an alternate proposal for transfer, the matter shall be listed for hearing at the next session of the Board of Pardons to be held in the hearing district in which the judge is located.*

(4) *During the hearing before the Board of Pardons, representatives of the judge, the department, the district attorney of the county where the inmate was prosecuted and any victim involved shall have the opportunity to be heard.*

(d) *Notice of release.—*

(1) *An inmate who has served his minimum sentence may be released by the department only after notice to the judge that the privilege is being granted.*

(2) *Notice of the release of an inmate shall be given to the Pennsylvania State Police, the probation officer and the sheriff or chief of police of the county and the chief of police of the municipality or township of the locality to which the inmate is assigned or of the inmate's authorized destination.*

§ 3703. *Rules and regulations.*

The department shall establish rules and regulations for granting and administering release plans and shall determine those inmates who may participate in any plan. If an inmate violates the rules or regulations prescribed by the department, the inmate's release privileges may be withdrawn. Failure of an inmate to report to or return from the assigned place of employment, training, education or other authorized destination shall be deemed an offense under 18 Pa.C.S. § 5121 (relating to escape).

§ 3704. *Salaries and wages of inmates.*

(a) *General rule.—The salaries or wages of inmates gainfully employed under a plan established under this chapter shall be collected by the department or its designated agents or employees. The wages shall not be subject to garnishment or attachment for any purpose either in the hands of the employer or the department during the inmate's term of imprisonment and shall be disbursed only as provided in this section, but for tax purposes they shall be income of the inmate.*

(b) *Use of salaries or wages.—The salaries or wages of an inmate participating in a plan established under this chapter shall be disbursed by the department in the following order:*

- (1) *The board of the inmate, including food and clothing.*
- (2) *Necessary travel expense to and from work and other incidental expenses of the inmate.*

(3) Support of the inmate’s dependents, if any.

(4) Payment, either in full or ratably, of the inmate’s obligations acknowledged by him in writing or which have been reduced to judgment.

(5) The balance, if any, to the inmate upon his discharge.

**CHAPTER 39
MOTIVATIONAL BOOT CAMP**

Sec.

3901. Scope of chapter.

3902. Declaration of policy.

3903. Definitions.

3904. Selection of inmate participants.

3905. Motivational boot camp program.

3906. Procedure for selection of participant in motivational boot camp program.

3907. Completion of motivational boot camp program.

3908. Appeals.

§ 3901. Scope of chapter.

This chapter authorizes motivational boot camps.

§ 3902. Declaration of policy.

The General Assembly finds and declares as follows:

(1) The Commonwealth recognizes the severe problem of overcrowding in correctional institutions and understands that overcrowding is a causative factor contributing to insurrection and prison rioting.

(2) The Commonwealth also recognizes that the frequency of convictions responsible for the dramatic expansion of the population in correctional institutions is attributable in part to the increased use of drugs and alcohol.

(3) The Commonwealth, in wishing to salvage the contributions and dedicated work which its displaced citizens may someday offer, is seeking to explore alternative methods of incarceration which might serve as the catalyst for reducing criminal behavior.

§ 3903. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Commission.” The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing.

“Eligible inmate.” A person sentenced to a term of confinement under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections who is serving a term of confinement, the minimum of which is not more than two years and the maximum of which is five years or less, or an inmate who is serving a term of confinement, the minimum of which is not more than three years where that inmate is within two years of completing his minimum term, and who

has not reached 35 years of age at the time he is approved for participation in the motivational boot camp program. The term shall not include any inmate who is subject to a sentence the calculation of which included an enhancement for the use of a deadly weapon as defined pursuant to the sentencing guidelines promulgated by the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing or any inmate serving a sentence for any violation of one or more of the following provisions:

18 Pa.C.S. § 2502 (relating to murder).

18 Pa.C.S. § 2503 (relating to voluntary manslaughter).

18 Pa.C.S. § 2506 (relating to drug delivery resulting in death).

18 Pa.C.S. § 2901 (relating to kidnapping).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3121 (relating to rape).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3301(a)(1)(i) (relating to arson and related offenses).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3502 (relating to burglary) in the case of burglary of a structure adapted for overnight accommodation in which at the time of the offense any person is present.

18 Pa.C.S. § 3701(a)(1)(i), (ii) or (iii) (relating to robbery).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3702 (relating to robbery of motor vehicle).

18 Pa.C.S. § 7508 (a)(1)(iii), (2)(iii), (3)(iii) or (4)(iii) (relating to drug trafficking sentencing and penalties).

“Motivational boot camp.” A program in which eligible inmates participate for a period of six months in a humane program for motivational boot camp programs which shall provide for rigorous physical activity, intensive regimentation and discipline, work on public projects, substance abuse treatment services licensed by the Department of Health, continuing education, vocational training, prerelease counseling and community corrections aftercare.

§ 3904. Selection of inmate participants.

(a) Duties of commission.—Through the use of sentencing guidelines, the commission shall employ the definition of “eligible inmate” as provided in this chapter to further identify inmates who would be appropriate for participation in a motivational boot camp.

(b) Duties of sentencing judge.—The sentencing judge shall employ the sentencing guidelines to identify those defendants who are eligible for participation in a motivational boot camp. The judge shall have the discretion to exclude a defendant from eligibility if the judge determines that the defendant would be inappropriate for placement in a motivational boot camp. The judge shall note on the sentencing order whether the defendant has been identified as eligible for a motivational boot camp program.

(c) Duties of department.—The secretary shall promulgate rules and regulations providing for inmate selection criteria and the establishment of motivational boot camp selection committees within each diagnostic and classification center of the department.

§ 3905. Motivational boot camp program.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established in the department a motivational boot camp program.

(b) Program objectives.—The objectives of the program are:

(1) To protect the health and safety of the Commonwealth by providing a program which will reduce recidivism and promote characteristics of good citizenship among eligible inmates.

(2) To divert inmates who ordinarily would be sentenced to traditional forms of confinement under the custody of the department to motivational boot camps.

(3) To provide discipline and structure to the lives of eligible inmates and to promote these qualities in the postrelease behavior of eligible inmates.

(c) Rules and regulations.—

(1) The secretary shall promulgate rules and regulations which shall include, but not be limited to, inmate discipline, selection criteria, programming and supervision and administration.

(2) The department shall provide four weeks of intensive training for all staff prior to the start of their involvement with the program.

(d) Approval.—Motivational boot camp programs may be established only at correctional institutions classified by the secretary as motivational boot camp institutions.

(e) Evaluation.—The department and the commission shall monitor and evaluate the motivational boot camp programs to ensure that the programmatic objectives are met. Both shall present biennial reports of the evaluations to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1 in alternate years.

§ 3906. Procedure for selection of participant in motivational boot camp program.

(a) Application.—An eligible inmate may make an application to the motivational boot camp selection committee for permission to participate in the motivational boot camp program.

(b) Selection.—If the selection committee determines that an inmate's participation in the program is consistent with the safety of the community, the welfare of the applicant, the programmatic objectives and the rules and regulations of the department, the committee shall forward the application to the secretary or his designee for approval or disapproval.

(c) Conditions.—Applicants may not participate in the motivational boot camp program unless they agree to be bound by all the terms and

conditions thereof and indicate their agreement by signing a memorandum of understanding.

(d) Qualifications to participate.—Satisfaction of the qualifications set forth in this section to participate does not mean that an inmate will automatically be permitted to participate in the program.

(e) Expulsion from program.—

(1) An inmate's participation in the motivational boot camp unit may be suspended or revoked for administrative or disciplinary reasons.

(2) The department shall develop regulations consistent with this subsection.

§ 3907. Completion of motivational boot camp program.

Upon certification by the department of the inmate's successful completion of the program, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole shall immediately release the inmate on parole, notwithstanding any minimum sentence imposed in the case. The parolee will be subject to intensive supervision for a period of time determined by the board, after which the parolee will be subject to the usual parole supervision. For all other purposes, the parole of the inmate shall be as provided by Chapter 61 (relating to Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole).

§ 3908. Appeals.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to enlarge or limit the right of an inmate to appeal his or her sentence.

CHAPTER 41 STATE INTERMEDIATE PUNISHMENT

Sec.

4101. Scope of chapter.

4102. Findings and purpose.

4103. Definitions.

4104. Referral to State intermediate punishment program.

4105. Drug offender treatment program.

4106. Written guidelines and regulations.

4107. Reports.

4108. Construction.

4109. Evaluation.

§ 4101. Scope of chapter.

This chapter relates to State intermediate punishment.

§ 4102. Findings and purpose.

The General Assembly finds as follows:

(1) Many crimes are committed by persons who, because of their addiction to drugs or alcohol, are unable to maintain gainful employment.

(2) These persons often commit crimes as a means of obtaining the funds necessary to purchase drugs or alcohol.

(3) *Many persons commit crimes while under the influence of drugs or alcohol even though they are not addicted to such substances in a clinical sense.*

(4) *Punishing persons who commit crimes is an important aspect of recognizing the harm that criminals visit upon their victims.*

(5) *Many people who commit crimes will be able to become law-abiding, contributing members of society if they are able to obtain treatment for their drug or alcohol addiction or abuse.*

(6) *The purpose of this chapter is to create a program that punishes persons who commit crimes, but also provides treatment that offers the opportunity for those persons to address their drug or alcohol addiction or abuse and thereby reduce the incidents of recidivism and enhance public safety.*

§ 4103. *Definitions.*

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Commission.” The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing.

“Community-based therapeutic community.” A long-term residential addiction treatment program licensed by the Department of Health to provide addiction treatment services using a therapeutic community model and determined by the Department of Corrections to be qualified to provide addiction treatment to eligible offenders.

“Community corrections center.” A residential program that is supervised and operated by the Department of Corrections for inmates with prerelease status or who are on parole.

“Court.” The trial judge exercising sentencing jurisdiction over an eligible offender under this chapter or the president judge if the original trial judge is no longer serving as a judge of the sentencing court.

“Defendant.” An individual charged with a drug-related offense.

“Department.” The Department of Corrections of the Commonwealth.

“Drug offender treatment program.” An individualized treatment program established by the Department of Corrections consisting primarily of drug and alcohol addiction treatment that satisfies the terms and conditions listed in section 4105 (relating to drug offender treatment program).

“Drug-related offense.” A criminal offense for which a defendant is convicted and that the court determines was motivated by the defendant’s consumption of or addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance, counterfeit, designer drug, drug, immediate precursor or marijuana, as those terms are defined in the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L.233, No.64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act.

“Eligible offender.” Subject to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9721(a.1) (relating to sentencing generally), a defendant designated by the sentencing court as a person convicted of a drug-related offense who:

(1) *Has undergone an assessment performed by the Department of Corrections, which assessment has concluded that the defendant is in need of drug and alcohol addiction treatment and would benefit from commitment to a drug offender treatment program and that placement in a drug offender treatment program would be appropriate.*

(2) *Does not demonstrate a history of present or past violent behavior.*

(3) *Would be placed in the custody of the department if not sentenced to State intermediate punishment.*

(4) *Provides written consent permitting release of information pertaining to the defendant's participation in a drug offender treatment program.*

The term shall not include a defendant who is subject to a sentence the calculation of which includes an enhancement for the use of a deadly weapon, as defined pursuant to law or the sentencing guidelines promulgated by the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, or a defendant who has been convicted of a personal injury crime as defined in section 103 of the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L.882, No.111), known as the Crime Victims Act, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a crime or who has been convicted of violating 18 Pa.C.S. § 4302 (relating to incest), 5901 (relating to open lewdness), 6312 (relating to sexual abuse of children), 6318 (relating to unlawful contact with minor) or 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children) or Ch. 76 Subch. C (relating to Internet child pornography).

“Expulsion.” The permanent removal of a participant from a drug offender treatment program.

“Group home.” A residential program that is contracted out by the Department of Corrections to a private service provider for inmates with prerelease status or who are on parole.

“Individualized drug offender treatment plan.” An individualized addiction treatment plan within the framework of the drug offender treatment program.

“Institutional therapeutic community.” A residential drug treatment program in a State correctional institution, accredited as a therapeutic community for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse and addiction by the American Correctional Association or other nationally recognized accreditation organization for therapeutic community drug and alcohol addiction treatment.

“Outpatient addiction treatment facility.” An addiction treatment facility licensed by the Department of Health and designated by the Department of Corrections as qualified to provide addiction treatment to criminal justice offenders.

“Participant.” An eligible offender actually sentenced to State intermediate punishment pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9721(a)(7) (relating to sentencing generally).

“Transitional residence.” A residence investigated and approved by the Department of Corrections as appropriate for housing a participant in a drug offender treatment program.

§ 4104. Referral to State intermediate punishment program.

(a) Referral for evaluation.—

(1) Prior to imposing a sentence, the court may, upon motion of the Commonwealth and agreement of the defendant, commit a defendant to the custody of the department for the purpose of evaluating whether the defendant would benefit from a drug offender treatment program and whether placement in the drug offender treatment program is appropriate.

(2) Upon committing a defendant to the department, the court shall forward to the department:

(i) A summary of the offense for which the defendant has been convicted.

(ii) Information relating to the defendant’s history of delinquency or criminality, including the information maintained by the court under 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to juvenile matters), when available.

(iii) Information relating to the defendant’s history of drug or alcohol abuse or addiction, when available.

(iv) A presentence investigation report, when available.

(v) Any other information the court deems relevant to assist the department with its assessment of the defendant.

(b) Assessment of addiction.—

(1) The department shall conduct an assessment of the addiction and other treatment needs of a defendant and determine whether the defendant would benefit from a drug offender treatment program. The assessment shall be conducted using a nationally recognized assessment instrument or an instrument that has been normed and validated on the department’s inmate population by a recognized expert in such matters. The assessment instrument shall be administered by persons skilled in the treatment of drug and alcohol addiction and trained to conduct assessments. The assessments shall be reviewed and approved by a supervisor with at least three years of experience providing drug and alcohol counseling services.

(2) The department shall conduct risk and other assessments it deems appropriate and shall provide a report of its assessments to the court, the defendant, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission within 60 days of the court’s commitment of the defendant to the custody of the department.

(c) Proposed drug offender treatment program.—*If the department in its discretion believes a defendant would benefit from a drug offender treatment program and placement in the drug offender treatment program is appropriate, the department shall provide the court, the defendant, the*

attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission with a proposed drug offender treatment program detailing the type of treatment proposed.

(d) *Prerequisites for commitment.*—Upon receipt of a recommendation for placement in a drug offender treatment program from the department and agreement of the attorney for the Commonwealth and the defendant, the court may sentence an eligible offender to a period of 24 months of State intermediate punishment if the court finds that:

(1) *The eligible offender is likely to benefit from State intermediate punishment.*

(2) *Public safety would be enhanced by the eligible offender's participation in State intermediate punishment.*

(3) *Sentencing the eligible offender to State intermediate punishment would not depreciate the seriousness of the offense.*

(e) *Resentencing.*—The department may make a written request to the sentencing court that an offender who is otherwise eligible but has not been referred for evaluation or originally sentenced to State intermediate punishment be sentenced to State intermediate punishment. The court may resentence the offender to State intermediate punishment if all of the following apply:

(1) *The department has recommended placement in a drug offender treatment program.*

(2) *The attorney for the Commonwealth and the offender have agreed to the placement and modification of sentence.*

(3) *The court makes the findings set forth under subsection (d).*

(4) *The resentencing has occurred within 365 days of the date of the defendant's admission to the custody of the department.*

(5) *The court has otherwise complied with all other requirements for the imposition of sentence including victim notification under the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L.882, No. 111), known as the Crime Victims Act.*

(f) *Consecutive probation.*—Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the court from sentencing an eligible offender to a consecutive period of probation. The total duration of the sentence may not exceed the maximum term for which the eligible offender could otherwise be sentenced.

(g) *Applicability and program limitations.*—The court may not modify or alter the terms of the department's proposed individualized drug offender treatment plan without the agreement of the department and the attorney for the Commonwealth.

(h) *Videoconferencing.*—The department shall make videoconferencing facilities available to allow the court to conduct proceedings necessary under this section when the eligible offender has been committed to the custody of the department pursuant to subsection (b).

§ 4105. *Drug offender treatment program.*

(a) *Establishment.*—The department shall establish and administer a drug offender treatment program as a State intermediate punishment. The program shall be designed to address the individually assessed drug and alcohol abuse and addiction needs of a participant and shall address other issues essential to the participant's successful reintegration into the community, including, but not limited to, educational and employment issues.

(b) *Duration and components.*—Notwithstanding any credit to which the defendant may be entitled under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9760 (relating to credit for time served), the duration of the drug offender treatment program shall be 24 months and shall include the following:

(1) A period in a State correctional institution of not less than seven months. This period shall include:

(i) The time during which the defendants are being evaluated by the department under section 4104(b) (relating to referral to State intermediate punishment program).

(ii) Following evaluation under subparagraph (i), not less than four months shall be in an institutional therapeutic community.

(2) A period of treatment in a community-based therapeutic community of at least two months.

(3) A period of at least six-months' treatment through an outpatient addiction treatment facility. During the outpatient addiction treatment period of the drug offender treatment program, the participant may be housed in a community corrections center or group home or placed in an approved transitional residence. The participant must comply with any conditions established by the department regardless of where the participant resides during the outpatient addiction treatment portion of the drug offender treatment program.

(4) A period of supervised reintegration into the community for the balance of the drug offender treatment program, during which the participant shall continue to be supervised by the department and comply with any conditions imposed by the department.

(c) *Program management.*—

(1) Consistent with the minimum time requirements set forth in subsection (b), the department may transfer, at its discretion, a participant between a State correctional institution, an institutional therapeutic community, a community-based therapeutic community, an outpatient addiction treatment program and an approved transitional residence. The department may also transfer a participant back and forth between less restrictive and more restrictive settings based upon the participant's progress or regression in treatment or for medical, disciplinary or other administrative reasons.

(2) This subsection shall be construed to provide the department with the maximum flexibility to administer the drug offender treatment program both as a whole and for individual participants.

(d) Right of refusal to admit.—The administrator of a community-based therapeutic community or outpatient addiction treatment facility may refuse to accept a participant whom the administrator deems to be inappropriate for admission and may immediately discharge to the custody of the department any participant who fails to comply with facility rules and treatment expectations or refuses to constructively engage in the treatment process.

(e) Notice to court of completion of program.—When the department determines that a participant has successfully completed the drug offender treatment program, it shall notify the sentencing court, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission.

(f) Expulsion from program.—

(1) A participant may be expelled from the drug offender treatment program at any time in accordance with guidelines established by the department, including failure to comply with administrative or disciplinary procedures or requirements set forth by the department.

(2) The department shall promptly notify the court, the defendant, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the commission of the expulsion of a participant from the drug offender treatment program and the reason for such expulsion. The participant shall be housed in a State correctional institution or county jail pending action by the court.

(3) The court shall schedule a prompt State intermediate punishment revocation hearing pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9774 (relating to revocation of State intermediate punishment sentence).

§ 4106. Written guidelines and regulations.

The department shall develop written guidelines for participant selection criteria and the establishment of drug offender treatment program selection committees within each diagnostic and classification center of the department and shall address suspensions and expulsions from the drug offender treatment program. The guidelines shall not be subject to the act of June 25, 1982 (P.L.633, No.181), known as the Regulatory Review Act, and shall be effective for a period of two years upon publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin. The guidelines shall be replaced by regulations promulgated by the department consistent with the Regulatory Review Act within the two-year period during which the guidelines are effective. The regulations shall include a requirement that community-based therapeutic communities utilized in the drug offender treatment program be accredited as a therapeutic community for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse and addiction by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or other nationally recognized accreditation organization for community-based therapeutic communities for drug and alcohol addiction treatment.

§ 4107. Reports.

(a) Final report.—The department shall provide a final report to the court, the defendant, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the

commission on a participant's progress in the drug offender treatment program.

(b) Evaluation and report to General Assembly.—The department and the commission shall monitor and evaluate the drug offender treatment program to ensure that the programmatic objectives are met. In odd-numbered years, the department shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1. In even-numbered years, the commission shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1. The report shall include:

(1) The number of offenders evaluated for the drug offender treatment program.

(2) The number of offenders sentenced to the drug offender treatment program.

(3) The number of offenders sentenced to a State correctional institution who may have been eligible for the drug offender treatment program.

(4) The number of offenders successfully completing the drug offender treatment program.

(5) The six-month, one-year, three-year and five-year recidivism rates for offenders who have completed the drug offender treatment program and for a comparison group of offenders who were not placed in the drug offender treatment program.

(6) Any changes the department or the commission believes will make the drug offender treatment program more effective.

§ 4108. Construction.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, this chapter shall not be construed to:

(1) Confer any legal right upon any individual, including an individual participating in the drug offender treatment program, to:

- (i) participate in a drug offender treatment program;*
- (ii) continue participation in a drug offender treatment program;*
- (iii) modify the contents of the drug offender treatment program;*

or

(iv) file any cause of action in any court challenging the department's determination that a participant is to be suspended or expelled from or that a participant has successfully completed or failed to successfully complete treatment to be provided during any portion of a drug offender treatment program.

(2) Enlarge or limit the right of a participant to appeal the participant's sentence.

§ 4109. Evaluation.

The department and the commission shall monitor and evaluate the motivational boot camp program under Chapter 39 (relating to motivational boot camp) to ensure that the programmatic objectives are met. In even-numbered years, the department shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1. In odd-numbered years, the commission shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1.

CHAPTER 43
EXECUTION PROCEDURE AND METHOD

Sec.

4301. Definitions.

4302. Issuance of warrant.

4303. Terms of confinement.

4304. Method of execution.

4305. Witnesses to execution.

4306. Certification of chief administrator.

4307. Postmortem examination.

4308. Costs of execution and examination.

§ 4301. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Victim.” The term shall have the same meaning given to it in section 103 of the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L.882, No. 111), known as the Crime Victims Act.

“Victim advocate.” The victim advocate within the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

§ 4302. Issuance of warrant.

(a) Time.—

(1) After the receipt of the record pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9711(i) (relating to sentencing procedure for murder of the first degree), unless a pardon or commutation has been issued, the Governor shall, within 90 days, issue a warrant specifying a day for execution which shall be no later than 60 days after the date the warrant is signed.

(2) If, because of a reprieve or a judicial stay of the execution, the date of execution passes without imposition of the death penalty, unless a pardon or commutation has been issued, the Governor shall, within 30 days after receiving notice of the termination of the reprieve or the judicial stay, reissue a warrant specifying a day for execution which shall be no later than 60 days after the date of reissuance of the warrant.

(b) Secretary.—The warrant shall be directed to the secretary commanding that the subject of the warrant be executed on the day named in the warrant and in the manner prescribed by law.

(c) Failure to timely comply.—If the Governor fails to timely comply with the provisions of this section and a pardon or commutation has not been issued, the secretary shall, within 30 days following the Governor's failure to comply, schedule and carry out the execution no later than 60 days from the date by which the Governor was required to sign the warrant under subsection (a).

§ 4303. Terms of confinement.

Upon receipt of the warrant, the secretary shall, until infliction of the death penalty or until lawful discharge from custody, keep the inmate in solitary confinement. During the confinement, no person shall be allowed to have access to the inmate without an order of the sentencing court, except the following:

(1) The staff of the department.

(2) The inmate's counsel of record or other attorney requested by the inmate.

(3) A spiritual adviser selected by the inmate or the members of the immediate family of the inmate.

§ 4304. Method of execution.

(a) Injection.—

(1) The death penalty shall be inflicted by injecting the convict with a continuous intravenous administration of a lethal quantity of an ultrashort-acting barbiturate in combination with chemical paralytic agents approved by the department until death is pronounced by the coroner. The coroner shall issue the death certificate.

(2) The execution shall be supervised by the chief administrator or his designee of the State correctional institution designated by the department for the execution.

(b) Injection agents.—Notwithstanding section 13 of the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L.233, No.64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, the secretary or his designee may obtain the injection agents directly from a pharmacist or manufacturer.

§ 4305. Witnesses to execution.

(a) List of witnesses.—No person except the following shall witness any execution under the provisions of this chapter:

(1) The chief administrator or his designee of the State correctional institution where the execution takes place.

(2) Six reputable adult citizens selected by the secretary.

(3) One spiritual adviser, when requested and selected by the inmate.

(4) Not more than six duly accredited representatives of the news media.

(5) Such staff of the department as may be selected by the secretary.

(6) *Not more than four victims registered with and selected by the victim advocate.*

(b) *Witnesses.—The secretary may refuse participation by a witness for safety or security reasons. The department shall make reasonable efforts to provide victims with a viewing area separate and apart from the area to which other witnesses are admitted.*

(c) *Confidentiality.—The identity of department employees, department contractors or victims who participate in the administration of an execution pursuant to this section shall be confidential.*

§ 4306. *Certification of chief administrator.*

After the execution, the chief administrator or his designee shall certify in writing, under oath or affirmation, to the court of the county where the inmate was sentenced to death that the inmate was duly executed in accordance with this chapter. The certificate shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such court.

§ 4307. *Postmortem examination.*

(a) *General rule.—Immediately after execution, a postmortem examination of the body of the inmate shall be made at the discretion of the coroner of the county in which the execution is performed. The coroner shall report the nature of any examination made. This report shall be annexed to and filed with the certificate required under section 4306 (relating to certification of chief administrator).*

(b) *Disposition of body.—After the postmortem examination, unless claimed by a relative or relatives, the department shall be responsible for disposition of the body.*

§ 4308. *Costs of execution and examination.*

The actual and necessary costs of the execution and the postmortem examination shall be paid by the department.

CHAPTER 45 RECIDIVISM RISK REDUCTION INCENTIVE

Sec.

4501. Scope of chapter.

4502. Purpose of chapter.

4503. Definitions.

4504. Recidivism risk reduction incentive programs.

4505. Sentencing.

4506. Recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum.

4507. Authority of board.

4508. Written guidelines and regulations.

4509. Evaluation.

4510. Reports.

4511. Construction of chapter.

4512. Applicability of chapter.

§ 4501. *Scope of chapter.*

This chapter relates to recidivism risk reduction incentive.

§ 4502. Purpose of chapter.

This chapter seeks to create a program that ensures appropriate punishment for persons who commit crimes, encourages inmate participation in evidence-based programs that reduce the risks of future crime and ensures the openness and accountability of the criminal justice process while ensuring fairness to crime victims.

§ 4503. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Court.” The trial judge exercising sentencing jurisdiction over an eligible offender under this chapter or the president judge or the president judge’s designee if the original trial judge is no longer serving as a judge of the sentencing court.

“Defendant.” An individual charged with a criminal offense.

“Eligible offender.” A defendant or inmate convicted of a criminal offense who will be committed to the custody of the department and who meets all of the following eligibility requirements:

(1) Does not demonstrate a history of present or past violent behavior.

(2) Has not been subject to a sentence the calculation of which includes an enhancement for the use of a deadly weapon as defined under law or the sentencing guidelines promulgated by the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing or the attorney for the Commonwealth has not demonstrated that the defendant has been found guilty of or was convicted of an offense involving a deadly weapon or offense under 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to firearms and other dangerous articles) or the equivalent offense under the laws of the United States or one of its territories or possessions, another state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or a foreign nation.

(3) Has not been found guilty of or previously convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a personal injury crime as defined under section 103 of the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L.882, No.111), known as the Crime Victims Act, or an equivalent offense under the laws of the United States or one of its territories or possessions, another state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or a foreign nation.

(4) Has not been found guilty of or previously convicted or adjudicated delinquent for violating any of the following provisions or an equivalent offense under the laws of the United States or one of its territories or possessions, another state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or a foreign nation:

18 Pa.C.S. § 4302 (relating to incest).

18 Pa.C.S. § 5901 (relating to open lewdness).

18 Pa.C.S. § 6312 (relating to sexual abuse of children).

18 Pa.C.S. § 6318 (relating to unlawful contact with minor).

18 Pa.C.S. § 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children).

18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 76 Subch. C (relating to Internet child pornography).

Received a criminal sentence pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9712.1 (relating to sentences for certain drug offenses committed with firearms).

Any offense listed under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9795.1 (relating to registration).

(5) Is not awaiting trial or sentencing for additional criminal charges, if a conviction or sentence on the additional charges would cause the defendant to become ineligible under this definition.

(6) Has not been found guilty or previously convicted of violating section 13(a)(14), (30) or (37) of the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L.233, No.64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, where the sentence was imposed pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. § 7508(a)(1)(iii), (2)(iii), (3)(iii), (4)(iii), (7)(iii) or (8)(iii) (relating to drug trafficking sentencing and penalties).

“Program plan.” An individualized plan recommended by the department that contains approved treatment and other approved programs designed to reduce recidivism risk of a specific inmate.

§ 4504. Recidivism risk reduction incentive programs.

(a) Authorization.—Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the department may create or otherwise designate treatment or other programs as recidivism risk reduction incentive programs.

(b) Intent.—This chapter is intended to encourage eligible offenders committed to the custody of the department to participate in and successfully complete evidence-based programs under this chapter that reduce the likelihood of recidivism and improve public safety.

(c) Program requirements.—In accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the department may designate a treatment program or other program as a recidivism risk reduction incentive program if there is appropriate scientific research that demonstrates that the proposed program would likely reduce overall recidivism rates or serious crime rates of program participants. A recidivism risk reduction incentive program designed to provide treatment in the form of a therapeutic community for drug abuse or addiction shall meet the requirements of an institutional therapeutic community as defined under section 4103 (relating to definitions).

(d) Consultation.—The department shall consult with appropriate research and technical assistance organizations, such as the National Institute of Justice, the National Institute of Corrections and the American Correctional Association concerning evidence-based programs that reduce

recidivism risks of inmates and the scientific research relating to those programs.

(e) Program approval process.—

(1) The department shall publish, in a manner reasonably calculated to inform, a detailed description of the program, the types of inmates who will be eligible to participate in the program, the name and citation of research reports that demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed program and the name and address of a department contact person responsible for receiving public comments. On the same date as publication, the department shall also deliver a copy of the list to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, the board, the commission and the victim advocate.

(2) Upon consideration of the public comments and the expiration of at least 60 days from the date of publication required under paragraph (1), the department may designate any program published as approved for inclusion in the recidivism risk reduction incentive program.

§ 4505. Sentencing.

(a) Generally.—At the time of sentencing, the court shall make a determination whether the defendant is an eligible offender.

(b) Waiver of eligibility requirements.—The prosecuting attorney, in the prosecuting attorney's sole discretion, may advise the court that the Commonwealth has elected to waive the eligibility requirements of this chapter if the victim has been given notice of the prosecuting attorney's intent to waive the eligibility requirements and an opportunity to be heard on the issue. The court, after considering victim input, may refuse to accept the prosecuting attorney's waiver of the eligibility requirements.

(c) Recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence.—If the court determines that the defendant is an eligible offender or the prosecuting attorney has waived the eligibility requirements under subsection (b), the court shall enter a sentencing order that does all of the following:

(1) Imposes the minimum and maximum sentences as required under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9752 (relating to sentencing proceeding generally).

(2) Imposes the recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence. The recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum shall be equal to three-fourths of the minimum sentence imposed when the minimum sentence is three years or less. The recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum shall be equal to five-sixths of the minimum sentence if the minimum sentence is greater than three years. For purposes of these calculations, partial days shall be rounded to the nearest whole day. In determining the recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence, the aggregation provisions of 42 Pa.C.S. §§ 9757 (relating to consecutive sentences of total confinement for

multiple offenses) and 9762(f) (relating to sentencing proceeding; place of confinement) shall apply.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), if the defendant was previously sentenced to two or more recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentences, the court may, in its discretion, with the approval of the prosecuting attorney, impose the recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence as provided for in paragraph (2).

(4) Complies with all other applicable sentencing provisions, including provisions relating to victim notification and the opportunity to be heard.

§ 4506. Recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum.

(a) Generally.—The board or its designee shall issue a decision to parole, without further review by the board, an inmate who has been sentenced to a recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence at the expiration of that recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence upon a determination that all of the following apply:

(1) The department certified that it has conducted an appropriate assessment of the treatment needs and risks of the inmate using nationally recognized assessment tools that have been normed and validated.

(2) The department has certified that it developed a program plan based on the assessment conducted under paragraph (1) that is designed to reduce the risk of recidivism through the use of recidivism risk reduction incentive programs authorized and approved under this chapter that are appropriate for that particular inmate.

(3) The department advised the inmate that the inmate is required to successfully complete the program plan.

(4) The inmate has successfully completed all required recidivism risk reduction incentive programs or other programs designated in the program plan.

(5) The inmate has maintained a good conduct record following the imposition of the recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence.

(6) The reentry plan for the inmate is adequate.

(7) Individual conditions and requirements for parole have been established.

(8) Notice and opportunity to be heard was provided by the board to the sentencing court and the prosecuting attorney in a manner consistent with section 6137(g)(2) (relating to parole power).

(9) The department has certified that the inmate continues to be an eligible offender. In the event that a recidivism risk reduction minimum sentence was imposed under section 4505(b) (relating to sentencing), the department certifies that it has not received additional information demonstrating a history of past or present violent behavior which was not available at the time of sentencing and the prosecuting attorney was unaware of that information at the time of sentencing.

(10) *There is no reasonable indication that the inmate poses a risk to public safety.*

(b) *Funding.—The department shall make all reasonable efforts to seek appropriate funding and resources in order to implement the recidivism risk reduction program.*

(c) *Program content.—Nothing in this section shall do any of the following:*

(1) *Require the department to include recidivism risk reduction programs in an individual program plan where the risk assessment indicates that such a program is unlikely to reduce recidivism for that particular inmate.*

(2) *Prohibit the department from including appropriate community works or public service projects as part of the program plan.*

(3) *Prohibit the department from making modifications to the program plan at any time in order to ensure appropriate treatment and recidivism risk reduction incentive program placement.*

(d) *Adjudication.—Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as granting a right to be paroled to any person, and any decision by the board and its designees or the department, under this section, shall not be considered an adjudication under 2 Pa.C.S. Ch. 5 Subch. A (relating to practice and procedure of Commonwealth agencies) and Ch. 7 Subch. A (relating to judicial review of Commonwealth agency action).*

§ 4507. *Authority of board.*

If an inmate has been sentenced by a court to a recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence and the inmate is not paroled under this chapter, the board may grant parole. Except as otherwise provided under this chapter, the board shall retain its power and authority to parole, commit and reparole inmates committed to the department.

§ 4508. *Written guidelines and regulations.*

The department, upon consultation with the board, shall develop written interim guidelines to assist in the implementation of the provisions of this chapter. The interim guidelines shall not be subject to the requirements of the act of June 25, 1982 (P.L.633, No.181), known as the Regulatory Review Act, and shall be effective for a period of two years after publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin. The interim guidelines shall be replaced by regulations promulgated by the department consistent with the Regulatory Review Act on or before the date of expiration of the interim guidelines.

§ 4509. *Evaluation.*

(a) *General rule.—The department, the board and the commission shall monitor and evaluate the recidivism risk reduction incentive programs. Evaluations under this section should be scientifically rigorous and seek to determine the effectiveness of the programs, including whether specific recidivism risk reduction incentive programs have reduced the*

recidivism rates of the program participants as compared to previously incarcerated and similarly situated inmates.

(b) Publication.—The department, the board and the commission shall make evaluations conducted under this section and underlying data available to the public. The publicly available data and evaluations shall comply with generally accepted practices of the research community, including expectations relating to subject privacy and identifying information.

§ 4510. Reports.

(a) Recidivism risk reduction.—The department, the board and the commission shall monitor and evaluate the recidivism risk reduction incentive programs to ensure that the goals and objectives of this chapter are met and shall report to the General Assembly as follows:

(1) In odd-numbered years, the department shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1. The report shall include all of the following:

(i) The number of inmates determined by the department to be eligible offenders under this chapter and the offenses for which the eligible offenders were committed to the custody of the department.

(ii) The number of inmates committed to the custody of the department who were subject to a recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence.

(iii) The number of inmates paroled at the recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum date.

(iv) Any potential changes that would make the program more effective.

(v) The six-month, one-year, three-year and five-year recidivism rates for inmates released at the recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum sentence.

(vi) Any other information the department deems relevant.

(2) In even-numbered years, the commission shall present a report of its evaluation to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives no later than February 1. The report shall include all of the following:

(i) Whether the goals of this chapter could be achieved through amendments to parole or sentencing guidelines.

(ii) The various options for parole or sentencing guidelines under subparagraph (i).

(iii) The status of any proposed or implemented guidelines designed to implement the provisions of this chapter.

(iv) Any potential changes to the program that would be likely to reduce the risk of recidivism of inmates and improve public safety.

(v) Any other information the commission deems relevant.

(b) Educational plan.—

(1) *The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency shall publish a report of a proposed educational program plan within one year of the effective date of this section. The proposed educational program plan shall be developed in consultation with the department, the commission, the board, the Pennsylvania District Attorneys Association, the victim advocate and representatives of the judiciary and the criminal defense bar and other criminal justice stakeholders.*

(2) *The plan shall seek to provide cost-effective training or information through electronic means, publications or continuing educational programs that address the following topics:*

(i) *The treatment programs available through the board and the department.*

(ii) *The availability of programs and eligibility requirements that can reduce recidivism risk, including State intermediate punishment, motivational boot camp and recidivism risk reduction incentive programs.*

(iii) *The calculation of sentencing credit and practices that could inadvertently prevent an inmate from receiving sentence credit.*

(iv) *Recent statutory changes relating to sentencing, place of confinement, medical releases, transfer of inmates and parole.*

§ 4511. *Construction of chapter.*

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this chapter shall not be construed to do any of the following:

(1) *Confer any legal right upon any individual, including an individual participating in or seeking to participate in a recidivism risk reduction incentive program, to do any of the following:*

(i) *Participate in a recidivism risk reduction incentive program.*

(ii) *Continue participation in a recidivism risk reduction incentive program.*

(iii) *Modify the contents of the recidivism risk reduction incentive program.*

(iv) *File any cause of action in any Federal or State court challenging the department's determination that a participant is to be suspended or expelled from or that a participant has successfully completed or failed to successfully complete any recidivism risk reduction incentive program.*

(2) *Confer any legal right on any individual to be released on parole under this chapter.*

(3) *Enlarge or limit the right of a participant to appeal the participant's sentence.*

§ 4512. *Applicability of chapter.*

This chapter shall apply to persons incarcerated under the supervision of the department.

CHAPTER 59
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec.

5901. Physical welfare of inmates.

5902. Contraband prohibited.

5903. Inmate uniforms.

5904. Assessment and collection of costs.

§ 5901. Physical welfare of inmates.

(a) Physical exercise.—

(1) A chief administrator who may or shall have in charge any inmate, whether the inmate has been tried or not, shall provide the inmate with at least two hours of daily physical exercise in the open, weather permitting, and, upon such days on which the weather is inclement, with two hours of daily physical exercise inside of the correctional institution.

(2) The physical exercise must be safe and practical, and the judges of several courts are to be the judges thereof.

(3) Inmates in segregation or disciplinary status shall receive a minimum of at least one hour of daily exercise five days per week.

(b) Limitation.—The physical exercise required by subsection (a) shall not be taken by an inmate within the confines of his cell or room in which the inmate is confined.

(c) Applicability.—This section shall not apply to inmates who are confined and not physically able to take the required physical exercise.

§ 5902. Contraband prohibited.

(a) Alcohol and drugs.—No spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of narcotic shall, on any pretense whatever:

(1) be sold or given away in a correctional institution or in any building appurtenant thereto, or on the land granted to or owned or leased by the Commonwealth for the use and benefit of inmates; or

(2) be brought into a correctional institution or any building appurtenant thereto, or on to the land granted to or owned or leased by the Commonwealth for the use of and benefit of inmates, without a written permit signed by the physician of the correctional institution specifying the quantity and quality of the liquor or narcotic which may be furnished to the inmate or employee in the prison and the name of the inmate or employee for whom and the time when the liquor or narcotic may be furnished, except the ordinary hospital supply of the prisons.

(b) Permit.—The permit shall be delivered to and kept by the chief administrator.

(c) No secured storage.—No spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of

narcotic shall be sold, given away or furnished, either directly or indirectly, to an inmate, either in or anywhere outside of the correctional institution, or be disposed of in such manner or in such a place that it may be secured by an inmate or employee of the prison.

(d) Tobacco.—Tobacco may be supplied and used, subject to such regulations as may be adopted by the chief administrator.

(e) Weapons.—No weapon or other implement which may be used to injure an inmate or person or in assisting an inmate to escape from imprisonment shall:

(1) be sold, given away or furnished to an inmate in any correctional institution or any building appurtenant thereto or on the land granted to or owned or leased by the Commonwealth for the use and benefit of inmates;

(2) be brought into any correctional institution or any building appurtenant thereto or on to the land granted to or owned or leased by the Commonwealth for the use and benefit of inmates; or

(3) be sold, given away or furnished, either directly or indirectly, to an inmate, either in or anywhere outside of the correctional institution, or be disposed of in such a manner or in such a place that it may be secured by an inmate in the correctional institution.

(f) Searches.—A chief administrator may search or cause to have searched any person coming to the correctional institution as a visitor, or in any other capacity, who is suspected of having upon his person:

(1) any weapon or other implement which may be used to injure an inmate or any other person or in assisting an inmate to escape from imprisonment; or

(2) any spirituous or fermented liquor, drug, medicine, poison, opium, morphine or any other kind or character of narcotic.

(g) Penalty.—A person who violates any of the provisions of this section commits a felony and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

§ 5903. Inmate uniforms.

While incarcerated, an inmate of a State correctional institution shall wear identifiable prison uniforms and shall not wear civilian clothing.

§ 5904. Assessment and collection of costs.

(a) Power of department.—When the department determines that there has been a financial loss or cost as a result of a violation of a written rule governing inmate behavior, including, but not limited to, property loss or damage or use of a controlled substance, the department may require the inmate to pay to the department, or to the person whose property has been lost or damaged, the value of the property or the costs incurred in the investigation and administrative review of the behavior.

(b) Procedures.—The department shall develop written procedures relating to the determination, assessment and collection of the costs of

losses due to inmate misconduct. When the procedures have been adopted by the department, the provisions of 2 Pa.C.S. Ch. 5 Subch. A (relating to practice and procedure of Commonwealth agencies) shall not apply to proceedings conducted by the department under this section.

(c) Deduction from inmate's institutional account.—

(1) The department may deduct from an inmate's institutional account the amount of any judgment, court-ordered costs or assessments against the inmate under subsection (a).

(2) Notice of the deduction shall be provided to the inmate by certified mail or personal notice.

PART IV PROBATION AND PAROLE

Chapter

- 61. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole*
- 63. County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training*

CHAPTER 61 PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Subchapter

- A. Preliminary Provisions*
- B. Administration*
- C. Powers and Duties*
- D. State Parole Agents*

SUBCHAPTER A PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Sec.

- 6101. Definitions.*
- 6102. Operation of parole system generally.*

§ 6101. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Board.” The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

§ 6102. Operation of parole system generally.

The parole system shall operate consistently with the following provisions:

- (1) The parole system provides several benefits to the criminal justice system, including the provision of adequate supervision of the offender while protecting the public, the opportunity for the offender to become a useful member of society and the diversion of appropriate offenders from prison.*

(2) In providing these benefits to the criminal justice system, the board and any other paroling entity shall first and foremost seek to protect the safety of the public.

(3) In addition to this goal, the board and any other paroling entity shall address input by crime victims, assist in the fair administration of justice by ensuring the custody, control and treatment of paroled offenders, shall consider any applicable guidelines established by the commission and shall ensure that parole proceedings, release and recommitment are administered in an efficient and timely manner.

SUBCHAPTER B ADMINISTRATION

Sec.

6111. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

6112. Board chairperson.

6113. Board action.

6114. Salaries of board members.

6115. Incompatible offices and removal.

6116. Meetings.

6117. Official seal.

6118. Offices.

6119. District directors.

6120. District office employees.

6121. Disciplinary action.

6122. Political activities.

6123. Advisory committee.

§ 6111. Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

(a) Establishment.—The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole is an independent administrative board for the administration of the probation and parole laws of this Commonwealth.

(b) Membership.—The board shall consist of nine members who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the members of the Senate, and each of whom shall hold office for a term of six years or until that person's successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, but in no event more than 90 days beyond the expiration of that person's appointed term.

(c) Vacancies.—

(1) Vacancies occurring in an office of a member of the board by expiration of term, death, resignation, removal or for any other reason shall be filled in the manner provided by section 8 of Article IV of the Constitution of Pennsylvania for the remainder of the term.

(2) Whenever a board member's term expires, that member's position shall be immediately deemed a vacancy, and the Governor shall nominate a person to fill that membership position on the board

within 90 days of the date of expiration, even if the member continues to remain on the board.

(d) Eligibility.—To be eligible to be appointed by the Governor for membership on the board, an individual shall have at least six years of professional experience in parole, probation, social work or related areas, including one year in a supervisory or administrative capacity, and a bachelor's degree. Any equivalent combination of experience and training shall be acceptable.

(e) General powers.—Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the board shall have all the powers and shall perform the duties generally vested in and imposed upon independent administrative boards and commissions by the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.177, No.175), known as The Administrative Code of 1929, and shall be subject to all the provisions of that act applicable generally to independent administrative boards and commissions.

§ 6112. Board chairperson.

(a) Designation by Governor.—The Governor shall, from time to time, as the occasion may arise, designate one of the members of the board to be its chairperson who shall:

(1) Direct the operations, management and administration of the board and fulfill the functions established by this chapter.

(2) Secure the effective application of the probation system in all of the courts of this Commonwealth and the enforcement of the probation laws.

(3) Preside at all meetings of the board.

(4) Perform all the duties and functions of chairperson, including organizing, staffing, controlling, directing and administering the work of the staff.

(5) Administer the proceedings of the board to ensure efficient and timely procedures for parole board decisions, parole releases, discharges and recommitments.

(b) Alternate chairperson.—The board may designate one of its members to act as alternate chairperson during the absence or incapacity of the chairperson, and, when so acting, the member so designated shall have and perform all the powers and duties of chairperson of the board but shall not receive any additional compensation for acting as chairperson.

§ 6113. Board action.

(a) Quorum.—

(1) A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for transacting business and, except as otherwise provided in this chapter and Chapter 45 (relating to recidivism risk reduction incentive), a majority vote of those present at any meeting shall be sufficient for any official action taken by the board.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), (d) and (e) and Chapter 45, no person shall be paroled or discharged from parole or

have his parole revoked, except by a majority of the entire membership of the board.

(b) Panel decisions.—The board may make decisions on parole, reparole, return or revocation in panels of two persons. A panel shall consist of one board member and one hearing examiner or of two board members. Panels shall be appointed by the chairperson or the chairperson's designee.

(c) Disagreement within panel.—

(1) If there is disagreement on a decision to parole between the members of a panel, the matter shall be decided by a board member appointed by the chairperson or the chairperson's designee, who shall concur with one of the original panel members.

(2) If there is disagreement on a revocation decision between the members of the panel, the matter shall be decided by three board members appointed by the chairperson or the chairperson's designee; at least two of these members must not have been on the disagreeing panel, if practicable.

(d) Appeal.—

(1) An interested party may appeal a revocation decision within 30 days of the board's order. The decision shall be reviewed by three board members appointed by the chairperson or the chairperson's designee.

(2) If practicable, at least two of the board members reviewing the decision must not have been on the panel whose decision is being appealed. The three board members deciding the appeal may affirm, reverse or remand the decision of the panel or may order the matter be heard de novo.

(e) Decision without review.—Subject to the provisions of section 6137(g) (relating to parole power), the board or its designee may issue a decision to parole an eligible offender as defined under section 4503 (relating to definitions) without further review by the board.

§ 6114. Salaries of board members.

The Executive Board shall determine the salaries to be paid to the members of the board.

§ 6115. Incompatible offices and removal.

(a) General rule.—The members of the board shall not hold any other public office or employment nor engage in any business, profession or employment during their terms of service as members thereof and shall hold their offices during the terms for which they shall have been appointed.

(b) Procedure for removal.—

(1) A member of the board may be removed FOR CAUSE by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate.

(2) During a recess of the Senate, the Governor may suspend a member of the board for cause, and before suspension, the Governor

shall furnish to the member a statement in writing of the reasons for the proposed suspension of the member. The suspension shall operate and be effective only until the adjournment of the next session of the Senate following the suspension.

§ 6116. Meetings.

(a) *General rule.*—As soon as may be convenient after their appointment, the members of the board shall meet and organize.

(b) *Appointment of secretary.*—The members of the board shall appoint a secretary, who:

(1) *Shall not be a member of the board.*

(2) *Shall hold office at the pleasure of the board.*

(3) *Shall have such powers and perform such duties not inconsistent with any law of this Commonwealth as the board shall prescribe.*

(4) *Shall receive such compensation as the board shall determine in conformity with the rules of the Executive Board.*

(c) *Temporary secretary.*—In the absence or incapacity of the secretary to act, the board may designate such other person as it may choose to perform temporarily the duties of secretary.

§ 6117. Official seal.

The board shall adopt an official seal by which its acts and proceedings shall be authenticated and of which the courts shall take judicial notice. The certificate of the chairperson of the board, under the seal of the board and attested by the secretary, shall be accepted in evidence in any judicial proceeding in any court of this Commonwealth as adequate and sufficient proof of the acts and proceedings of the board referenced in the certificate.

§ 6118. Offices.

(a) *Principal office.*—The principal office of the board shall be in Harrisburg, and the board shall appoint and employ such number and character of officers, agents, clerks, stenographers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The salaries of persons so appointed and employed by the board shall be fixed by the board.

(b) *District offices.*—The board, with the approval of the Governor, shall divide the Commonwealth for administrative purposes into a suitable number of districts, not to exceed ten, in each of which shall be a district office which shall have immediate charge of the supervision of cases of probation and parole arising in the courts of the judicial districts embraced within its territorial limits, but, as occasion may require, the supervision of particular parolees may be transferred by the board to other appropriate parole districts.

(c) *Location of district offices.*—

(1) *The board shall fix and determine the location of the various district offices within their respective districts, having regard to local conditions in each district and to the most convenient and efficient functioning of the office established in each district.*

(2) *At each of the locations so fixed and determined, the board shall provide such office accommodations, furniture, equipment and supplies as may be reasonably suitable and adequate for the proper handling and dispatch of the parole business of the district.*

(3) *The board may enter into contracts on behalf of the Commonwealth for such office accommodations, furniture, equipment and supplies through the Department of General Services.*

(d) *Consideration for fixing compensation.—In fixing compensation for its officers, clerks and employees under the provisions of this chapter, the board shall have regard to the kind, grade or class of service to be rendered, and, whenever any standard compensation has been fixed by the Executive Board for any kind, grade or class of service or employment, the compensation of all persons appointed or employed by the board in the same kind, grade or class shall be fixed by it in accordance with such standard.*

§ 6119. District directors.

(a) *Establishment.—Each district parole office shall have a district director who:*

(1) *Shall be appointed by the board, with the approval of the Governor.*

(2) *Shall receive such annual salary as the board shall determine in conformity with the rules of the Executive Board.*

(b) *Status and role.—The district director shall be the executive head of the district office to which the district supervisor is appointed and shall have the control, management and direction of all employees of the board assigned to the district, subject to the supervision of the board.*

§ 6120. District office employees.

(a) *Board to appoint.—The board shall appoint in the various district offices a sufficient number of parole officers, clerks, stenographers and other agents and employees to fully and efficiently administer the parole laws of this Commonwealth, but no employee of the board, other than its secretary and district supervisors, shall be appointed by the board except in the manner provided by this chapter.*

(b) *Salaries and qualifications.—The salaries of the appointees in subsection (a) shall be fixed by the board. The board shall from time to time by appropriate rule or regulation prescribe the qualifications to be possessed by its personnel. The qualifications shall be such as will best promote the efficient operation of probation and parole.*

§ 6121. Disciplinary action.

(a) *General rule.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), an employee of the board, excluding the secretary and district supervisors, may be removed, discharged or reduced in pay or position only for cause and after being given the reasons therefore in writing and afforded an opportunity to be heard in answer thereto.*

(b) Exception.—An employee may be suspended without pay and without hearing for a period not exceeding 30 days, but the reason or reasons for the suspension must be given to the employee by the board in writing.

(c) Successive suspensions.—There shall not be any successive suspensions of the same employee under this section.

§ 6122. Political activities.

(a) General rule.—No member of the board, or officer, clerk or employee thereof, or any person officially connected with the board:

(1) Shall take any active part in politics or be a member of or delegate or alternate to any political convention or be present at such convention, except in the performance of that person's official duties under this chapter.

(2) Shall serve as a member of or attend the meetings of any committee of any political party, or take any part in political management or political campaigns, or use that person's office to influence political movements, or to influence the action of any other officer, clerk or employee of the board.

(3) Shall in any way or manner interfere with or participate in the conduct of any election or the preparation therefore at the polling place, or with the election officers while counting the votes or returning the ballot boxes, books, papers, election paraphernalia and machinery to the place provided by law, or be within any polling place, except for the purpose of voting as speedily as it reasonably can be done, or be otherwise within 50 feet of ¹ any polling place, except for purposes of ordinary travel or residence during the period of time beginning with one hour preceding the opening of the polls for holding the election and ending with the time when the election officers shall have finished counting the votes and have left the polling place.

(4) Shall directly or indirectly make or give, demand or solicit or be in any manner concerned in making, giving, demanding, soliciting or receiving any assessments, subscriptions or contributions, whether voluntary or involuntary, to any political party or for any political purpose whatsoever.

(b) Penalty.—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section:

(1) Commits a misdemeanor of the third degree, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

(2) Shall forfeit that person's office or employment, as the case may be.

(3) Shall not thereafter be appointed or employed by the board in any position or capacity whatsoever.

¹ "or" in enrolled bill.

(c) *Dismissal required.*—*The board shall dismiss any officer, clerk or employee thereof who shall violate this section from that person's office or employment.*

§ 6123. *Advisory committee.*

(a) *Establishment.*—*An advisory committee on probation is reestablished to assist the board.*

(b) *Composition.*—*The advisory committee shall consist of nine members, seven of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of a majority of the members of the Senate. At least two shall be judges of courts of record of this Commonwealth, at least one shall be a county commissioner, at least one shall be a chief county probation officer, and the remaining members shall be qualified in the field of probation and parole either by training or experience. The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint a member of their respective houses to serve as members of the committee.*

(c) *Terms.*—

(1) *The term of a member hereafter appointed, except to fill a vacancy, shall be for four years and until their successors have been appointed and qualified, but in no event more than 90 days beyond the expiration of their appointed term.*

(2) *The terms of members of the committee who are appointed by virtue of holding an office as a member of the General Assembly, judge, chief county probation officer or county commissioner shall continue only so long as that person remains in that office.*

(3) *Vacancies occurring in an office of a member of the advisory committee by expiration of term, death, resignation, removal or for any other reason shall be filled in the manner provided by section 8 of Article IV of the Constitution of Pennsylvania for the remainder of the term.*

(4) *Whenever the term of an advisory committee member, other than one who is a member of the General Assembly, expires, that member's position shall be immediately deemed a vacancy, and the Governor shall nominate a person to fill that membership position on the committee within 90 days of the date of expiration, even if the member continues to remain on the committee. The Governor shall designate one of the members of the committee as its chairperson.*

(d) *Reimbursement of expenses.*—*Each member of the advisory committee shall be paid all reasonable and necessary travel and other expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties.*

(e) *Assistance to be provided.*—*The advisory committee shall aid the chairperson and the board in formulating and reviewing standards for probation personnel and probation services in the counties.*

SUBCHAPTER C
POWERS AND DUTIES

Sec.

- 6131. General powers of board.*
- 6132. Specific powers of board involving parolees.*
- 6133. Probation services.*
- 6134. Sentencing court to transmit records to board.*
- 6134.1. General criteria for parole by court.*
- 6135. Investigation of circumstances of offense.*
- 6136. Right of access to inmates.*
- 6137. Parole power.*
- 6138. Violation of terms of parole.*
- 6139. Parole procedure.*
- 6140. Victim statements, testimony and participation in hearing.*
- 6141. General rules and special regulations.*
- 6142. Investigations for the Board of Pardons.*

§ 6131. General powers of board.

(a) General rule.—The board shall have the power and its duty shall be:

- (1) To supervise and make presentence investigations and reports as provided by law.*
- (2) To collect and maintain copies of all presentence investigations and reports.*
- (3) To collect and maintain a record of all persons who are placed on probation and parole.*
- (4) To collect, compile and publish statistical and other information relating to probation and parole work in all courts and such other information the board may deem of value in probation service.*
- (5) To establish, by regulation, uniform Statewide standards for:
 - (i) Presentence investigations.*
 - (ii) The supervision of probationers.*
 - (iii) The qualifications for probation personnel.*
 - (iv) Minimum salaries.*
 - (v) Quality of probation service.**

The standards for the qualifications of probation personnel shall only apply to probation personnel appointed after the date the standards are established. Should any probation personnel appointed prior to the date the standards were established fail to meet the standards, the court having jurisdiction of such personnel may request the board to establish in-service training for them in accordance with the standards.

(6) To adopt regulations establishing specific composition, functions and responsibilities for citizens advisory committees and to receive reports, recommendations or other input concerning parole policies and parole-related concerns from the committees on a regular basis.

(7) To adopt regulations establishing criteria for board acceptance of cases for supervision and presentence investigations from counties

that on December 31, 1985, maintained adult probation offices and parole systems.

(8) To enter into contracts for purchasing community services to assist parolees and to supplement existing programs.

(9) To pay the cost of preparole drug screening tests for inmates within the parole release jurisdiction of the board, who are confined in a State or local correctional facility, as required under section 6137 (relating to parole power).

(10) To enter into contracts which provide for the continuous electronic monitoring of parolees.

(11) To establish and provide for intensive supervision units and day reporting centers for the supervision of parolees.

(12) To provide information as required under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2153(a)(14) (relating to powers and duties) as requested by the commission.

(b) Court-appointed probation officers to submit information to board.—A court that appoints a probation officer shall require the probation officer to submit to the board such information as the board may require on forms prescribed and furnished by the board.

(c) Access to county records.—The board shall have free and ready access to all probation and parole records of any county.

§ 6132. Specific powers of board involving parolees.

(a) General rule.—The board shall have exclusive power:

(1) (i) To parole and reparole, commit and recommit for violations of parole and to discharge from parole all persons sentenced by any court at any time to imprisonment in a correctional institution.

(ii) This paragraph applies to inmates sentenced to definite or flat sentences.

(2) (i) To supervise any person placed on parole, when sentenced to a maximum period of less than two years, by any judge of a court having criminal jurisdiction, when the court may by special order direct supervision by the board, in which case the parole case shall be known as a special case and the authority of the board with regard thereto shall be the same as provided in this chapter with regard to parole cases within one of the classifications set forth in this chapter.

(ii) Except for such special cases, the powers and duties conferred by this section shall not extend to persons sentenced for a maximum period of less than two years and shall not extend to those persons committed to county confinement within the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9762(b)(2) (relating to sentencing proceeding; place of confinement).

(b) Construction.—Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent a court from paroling any person sentenced by it for a maximum period of less than two years or from paroling a person

committed to county confinement within the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9762(b)(2).

(c) Definition.—As used in this section, “period of two years” means the entire continuous term of sentence to which a person is subject, whether for one or more sentences, either to simple imprisonment or to an indeterminate imprisonment as authorized by law to be imposed for criminal offenses.

§ 6133. Probation services.

(a) General rule.—The board shall have exclusive power to supervise any person placed on probation by any judge of a court having criminal jurisdiction, when the court by special order directs supervision by the board.

(b) Presentence investigations.—The board shall make presentence investigations when requested to do so by the court.

(c) Grant-in-aid.—

(1) A county that provides additional probation staff for presentence investigations and improved probation supervision and programs shall receive a grant-in-aid from the Commonwealth through the board for additional costs incurred thereby but only to the extent that the additional staff and program meet the qualifications and standards established by the board.

(2) The grant-in-aid shall provide 80% of the personnel salary costs incurred by a county to administer these additional services and programs.

(3) If insufficient funds are appropriated, each county shall receive a prorated reduction in the grant-in-aid.

(4) The board shall establish rules and regulations for the allocation of funds available for such grants-in-aid.

(d) In-service training.—The board shall provide in-service training for personnel of county probation offices when requested to do so by the court having jurisdiction of the probation office.

§ 6134. Sentencing court to transmit records to board.

(a) Duty to transmit.—A court sentencing any person for a term as to which power to parole is given to the board in this chapter shall transmit to the board, within 30 days after the imposition of the sentence:

(1) A copy of the notes of testimony of the sentencing hearing that may have been filed of record in the case.

(2) Copies of any criminal identification records secured from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(3) Copies of presentence investigation reports and behavior clinic reports, if any were submitted to the court, the last two of which records, being confidential records of the court, shall be treated confidentially by the members of the board, who shall not permit examination of the records by anyone other than its duly appointed agents or representatives except upon court order.

(b) Recommendations from judge.—

(1) A judge may make at any time a recommendation to the board respecting the person sentenced and the term of imprisonment the judge believes that person should be required to serve before a parole is granted to that person.

(2) A recommendation made by a judge under paragraph (1) respecting the parole or terms of parole of a person shall be advisory only. No order in respect to the recommendation made or attempted to be made as a part of a sentence shall be binding upon the board in performing the duties and functions conferred on it by this chapter.

§ 6134.1. General criteria for parole by court.

(a) Guidelines.—The court may parole or reparole subject to consideration of guidelines established under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2154.5 (relating to adoption of guidelines for parole).

(b) Report of decision to commission.—If a court paroles or reparoles a person, the court shall report the parole or reparole decision and shall provide a contemporaneous written statement for any deviation from the guidelines established under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2154.5, to the commission under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2153(a)(14) (relating to powers and duties).

(c) Procedure.—

(1) Prior to making a decision to parole a person committed to county confinement within the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9762(b)(2) (relating to sentencing procedure; place of confinement) from a sentence of imprisonment imposed following conviction for a personal injury crime, each victim who has registered to receive victim services in connection with the personal injury crime shall be given an opportunity by the court to submit a preparole statement to the court expressing concerns or recommendations regarding the parole or parole supervision of the person.

(2) The district attorney shall, immediately following sentence in cases where a sentence of confinement has been imposed and the sentenced person remains within the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. § 9762(b)(2), notify all registered victims that they shall have the opportunity to submit a preparole statement to the court.

(3) Victims shall notify the court of their intention to submit a preparole statement and shall provide and keep current an appropriate mailing address.

(4) Preparole statements submitted pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions contained in section 6140 (relating to victim statements, testimony and participation in hearing) applicable to preparole statements submitted to the board and shall be considered by the court prior to any parole decision, and each victim submitting a preparole statement shall be given notice of the court's parole decision.

(d) Definitions.—As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection:

“Personal injury crime.” The term shall have the meaning set forth in section 103 of the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L.882, No.111), known as the Crime Victims Act.

“Victim.” The term shall mean, in addition to the meaning set forth in section 103 of the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L. 882, No.111), known as the Crime Victims Act, a member of the victim’s family if the victim is incapable of communicating or has died.

§ 6135. Investigation of circumstances of offense.

(a) Duty to investigate.—The board, on the commitment to a correctional facility of any person whom the board is given the power to parole under this chapter, shall consider:

(1) The nature and circumstances of the offense committed.

(2) Any recommendations made by the trial judge and prosecuting attorney.

(3) The general character and background of the inmate.

(4) Participation by an inmate sentenced after February 19, 1999, and who is serving a sentence for a crime of violence as defined in 42 Pa.C.S. § 9714(g) (relating to sentences for second and subsequent offenses) in a victim impact education program offered by the Department of Corrections.

(5) The written or personal statement of the testimony of the victim or the victim’s family submitted under section 6140 (relating to victim statements, testimony and participation in hearing).

(6) The notes of testimony of the sentencing hearing, if any, together with such additional information regarding the nature and circumstances of the offense committed for which sentence was imposed as may be available.

(7) The conduct of the person while in prison and his physical, mental and behavioral condition and history, his history of family violence and his complete criminal record.

(b) Cooperation of public officials.—A public official who possesses such records or information shall furnish the records or information to the board upon its request and without charge so far as may be practicable while the case is recent.

§ 6136. Right of access to inmates.

All prison officials shall:

(1) At all reasonable times grant access to any inmate whom the board has power to parole to the members of the board or its properly accredited representatives.

(2) At all reasonable times provide for the board or its properly accredited representative facilities for communicating with and observing an inmate while imprisoned.

(3) *Furnish to the board from time to time such reports concerning the conduct of inmates in their custody as the board shall by general rule or special order require, together with any other facts deemed pertinent in aiding the board to determine whether such inmates shall be paroled.*

§ 6137. *Parole power.*

(a) *General criteria for parole.—*

(1) *The board may parole subject to consideration of guidelines established under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2154.5 (relating to adoption of guidelines for parole) and may release on parole any inmate to whom the power to parole is granted to the board by this chapter, except an inmate condemned to death or serving life imprisonment, whenever in its opinion:*

(i) *The best interests of the inmate justify or require that the inmate be paroled.*

(ii) *It does not appear that the interests of the Commonwealth will be injured by the inmate's parole.*

(2) *Parole shall be subject in every instance to the Commonwealth's right to immediately retake and hold in custody without further proceedings any parolee charged after his parole with an additional offense until a determination can be made whether to continue his parole status.*

(3) *The power to parole granted under this section to the board may not be exercised in the board's discretion at any time before, but only after, the expiration of the minimum term of imprisonment fixed by the court in its sentence or by the Board of Pardons in a sentence which has been reduced by commutation.*

(4) *Unless the inmate has served at least one year in a prerelease center, the board shall not act upon an application of an inmate who is granted clemency by the Governor, is subject to parol supervision and:*

(i) *whose term of imprisonment was commuted from life to life on parole;*

(ii) *who was serving a term of imprisonment for a crime of violence; or*

(iii) *who is serving a sentence under 42 Pa.C.S. § 9712 (relating to sentences for offenses committed with firearms).*

(5) *Upon parole, a parolee subject to paragraph (4) shall:*

(i) *be subject to weekly supervision for the first six months of parole; and*

(ii) *have any violations of a condition of parole immediately made known to the Board of Pardons. This subparagraph shall apply to all parolees under supervision by other jurisdictions under Subchapter B of Chapter 71 (relating to interstate compact for the supervision of adult offenders).*

(b) Cases involving deviations from guidelines.—In each case in which the board deviates from the guidelines established under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2154.5, the board shall provide a contemporaneous written statement of the reason for the deviation from the guidelines to the commission as established under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2153(a)(14) (relating to powers and duties). The board may develop and use internal decisional instruments. This subsection shall not be construed to prevent the board from also developing forms or other documents, policies and procedures consistent with this chapter, including internal decisional instruments.

(c) Administrative parole.—

(1) An eligible offender shall be placed on administrative parole one year after release on parole and until the maximum sentence date if the board's supervision staff determines that:

(i) (A) the eligible offender has not violated the terms and conditions of the eligible offender's parole; or

(B) the eligible offender has not been subject to the extensive use of sanctions prior to the completion of one year from the date of release on parole; and

(ii) there is no substantial information indicating dangerousness or that placement on administrative parole would compromise public safety.

(2) An eligible offender placed on administrative parole shall continue to be subject to recommitment at the board's discretion and shall be subject to the board's power to recommit and reparole, recommit and review or otherwise impose sanctions at its discretion until the eligible offender's maximum sentence date.

(3) An eligible offender placed on administrative parole shall do all of the following:

(i) Make supervision contact at least one time per year.

(ii) Provide updated contact information upon a change in residence or employment.

(iii) Continue to pay any restitution owed.

(iv) Comply with other requirements imposed by the board.

(d) Recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum.—The board shall have the power and its duty shall be to comply with the requirements of section 4506 (relating to recidivism risk reduction incentive minimum).

(e) Parole drug screening tests.—

(1) The board may not release a person on parole unless the person achieves a negative result within 45 days prior to the date of release in a screening test approved by the Department of Health for the detection of the presence of controlled substances or designer drugs under the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L.233, No.64), known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act.

(2) The cost of these parole drug screening tests for inmates subject to the parole release jurisdiction of the board, whether confined

in a correctional institution or county prison, shall be paid by the board. The board shall establish rules and regulations for the payment of these costs and may limit the types and cost of these screening tests that would be subject to payment by the board.

(3) (i) The board shall establish, as a condition of continued parole for a parolee who, as an inmate, tested positive for the presence of a controlled substance or a designer drug or who was paroled from a sentence arising from a conviction under The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act or from a drug-related crime, the parolee's achievement of negative results in such screening tests randomly applied.

(ii) The random screening tests shall be performed at the discretion of the board, and the parolee undergoing the tests shall be responsible for the costs of the tests.

(iii) The funds collected for the tests shall be applied against the contract for such testing between the board and a testing laboratory approved by the Department of Health.

(f) Crimes of violence.—The board may not release on parole a person who is sentenced after February 19, 1999, and is serving a sentence for a crime of violence unless the person has received instruction from the Department of Corrections on the impact of crime on victims and the community.

(g) Procedure.—

(1) The department shall identify all inmates committed to the custody of the department that meet the definition of an eligible offender.

(2) Upon identification of an inmate as an eligible offender, the department shall send notice to the board. The board shall send notice to the prosecuting attorney and the court no less than six months before the expiration of the inmate's minimum sentence indicating that the department has preliminarily identified the inmate as an eligible offender. The notice shall be sent by United States mail unless the board, the court and the prosecutor have consented to receipt of notice via electronic means. For inmates committed to the department whose expiration of the minimum sentence is six months or less from the date of admission, the department shall give prompt notice.

(3) Within 60 days of receipt of notice under paragraph (2), the court or prosecuting attorney may file a written objection to the department's preliminary identification of the inmate as an eligible offender. Notice of the objection shall be provided to the department and the board.

(4) If no notice of objection has been filed under paragraph (3), the board or its designee shall approve for parole at the expiration of the eligible offender's minimum date upon a determination that all of the following apply:

(i) *The department certified that the inmate has maintained a good conduct record and continues to remain an eligible offender.*

(ii) *The reentry plan for the inmate is adequate.*

(iii) *Individual conditions and requirements for parole have been established.*

(iv) *There is no reasonable indication that the inmate poses a risk to public safety.*

(5) *If the court or prosecuting attorney files a timely objection under paragraph (3), the board shall make a determination as to whether the inmate is an eligible offender. The board shall notify the department, prosecuting attorney and court of its determination no later than 60 days prior to the minimum parole date. If the board determines that the inmate is an eligible offender under this chapter, the board shall follow the provisions under paragraph (4). If the board determines that the inmate is not an eligible offender under section 4503 (relating to definitions), the board shall retain exclusive jurisdiction to grant parole and shall determine whether the inmate should be paroled at the minimum date, paroled at a later date or denied parole.*

(6) *Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as granting a right to be paroled to any person, and any decision by the board and its designees or the department, under this section shall not be considered an adjudication under 2 Pa.C.S. Ch. 5 Subch. A (relating to practice and procedure of Commonwealth agencies) and Ch. 7 Subch. A (relating to judicial review of Commonwealth agency action).*

(7) *Except as provided under this subsection, nothing in this chapter shall otherwise affect the powers and duties of the board or the department.*

(h) *Power to recommit.—*

(1) *The board may, during the period for which an inmate shall have been sentenced, recommit the inmate, if paroled, for violation of the terms and conditions of his parole and from time to time to reparole and recommit in the same manner and with the same procedure as in the case of an original parole or recommitment if, in the judgment of the board:*

(i) *There is a reasonable probability that the inmate will be benefited by paroling the inmate again.*

(ii) *It does not appear that the interests of the Commonwealth will be injured by paroling the inmate again.*

(2) *In exercising these powers, the board shall consider any applicable recommitment ranges established by the commission under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2154.6 (relating to adoption of recommitment ranges following revocation of parole by board).*

(i) *Cases involving deviations from guidelines.—In each case in which the board deviates from the recommitment ranges established under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2154.6, the board shall provide a contemporaneous written*

statement of the reason for the deviation from the recommitment ranges to the commission, as established under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2153(a)(14).

(j) Notice to county probation department.—When the board releases a parolee from a correctional facility, the board shall provide written notice to the probation department located in the county where the sentencing order was imposed of the release and new address of the parolee.

(k) Definitions.—The following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Crime of violence.” As defined in 42 Pa.C.S. § 9714(g) (relating to sentences for second and subsequent offenses).

“Eligible offender.” As defined in section 4503 (relating to definitions). § 6138. Violation of terms of parole.

(a) Convicted violators.—

(1) A parolee under the jurisdiction of the board released from a correctional facility who, during the period of parole or while delinquent on parole, commits a crime punishable by imprisonment, for which the parolee is convicted or found guilty by a judge or jury or to which the parolee pleads guilty or nolo contendere at any time thereafter in a court of record, may at the discretion of the board be recommitted as a parole violator.

(2) If the parolee’s recommitment is so ordered, the parolee shall be reentered to serve the remainder of the term which the parolee would have been compelled to serve had the parole not been granted and shall be given no credit for the time at liberty on parole.

(3) The board may, in its discretion, reparole whenever, in its opinion, the best interests of the inmate justify or require the inmate’s release on parole and it does not appear that the interests of the Commonwealth will be injured thereby.

(4) The period of time for which the parole violator is required to serve shall be computed from and begin on the date that the parole violator is taken into custody to be returned to the institution as a parole violator.

(5) If a new sentence is imposed on the parolee, the service of the balance of the term originally imposed shall precede the commencement of the new term imposed in the following cases:

(i) If a person is paroled from a State correctional institution and the new sentence imposed on the person is to be served in the State correctional institution.

(ii) If a person is paroled from a county prison and the new sentence imposed upon him is to be served in the same county prison.

(iii) In all other cases, the service of the new term for the latter crime shall precede commencement of the balance of the term originally imposed.

(6) *Where the new term is to be served last or the balance of the term originally imposed is to be served last, and the service is, in either case, in any correctional facility:*

(i) *Any person upon recommitment shall be sent to the institution as shall be designated by the Secretary of Corrections or his designee.*

(ii) *Any female person shall be recommitted to the State Correctional Institution at Muncy.*

(b) *Subsequent arrest.—*

(1) *The formal filing of a charge after parole against a parolee within this Commonwealth for any violation of the laws of this Commonwealth shall constitute an automatic detainer and permit the parolee to be taken into and held in custody.*

(2) *The automatic detainer shall dissolve 15 days after the parolee is taken into custody unless sooner waived or otherwise superseded by direction of the supervising parole office.*

(3) *The automatic detainer shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other detainer that prior to the effective date of this chapter may have been lodged in such circumstances.*

(c) *Technical violators.—*

(1) *A parolee under the jurisdiction of the board who is released from a correctional facility and who, during the period of parole, violates the terms and conditions of his parole, other than by the commission of a new crime of which the parolee is convicted or found guilty by a judge or jury or to which the parolee pleads guilty or nolo contendere in a court of record, may be recommitted after a hearing before the board.*

(2) *If the parolee is so recommitted, the parolee shall be given credit for the time served on parole in good standing but with no credit for delinquent time and may be reentered to serve the remainder of the original sentence or sentences.*

(3) *The remainder shall be computed by the board from the time the parolee's delinquent conduct occurred for the unexpired period of the maximum sentence imposed by the court without credit for the period the parolee was delinquent on parole. The parolee shall serve the remainder so computed from the date the parolee is taken into custody on the warrant of the board.*

(4) *The parolee shall be subject to reparole by the board whenever in its opinion the best interests of the inmate justify or require the parolee being repared and it does not appear that the interests of the Commonwealth will be injured reparing the parolee.*

(d) *Recommitment.—A technical violator under subsection (c) shall be recommitted to a correctional facility as follows:*

(1) *If paroled from a county prison, to the same institution or to any other institution to which the violator may be legally transferred.*

(2) If paroled from a State correctional institution, any male person upon recommitment shall be sent to the nearest State correctional institution for service of the remainder of the original term at the institution as shall be designated by the department. Any female person shall be recommitted to the State Correctional Institution at Muncy or other State correctional institution as designated by the department.

§ 6139. Parole procedure.

(a) Specific requirements.—

(1) The board may, subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in section 6138 (relating to violation of terms of parole), grant paroles of its own motion whenever in its judgment the interests of justice require the granting of these paroles.

(2) The board shall consider applications for parole by an inmate or the inmate's attorney.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2), the board shall not be required to consider nor dispose of an application by an inmate or an inmate's attorney where a parole decision has been issued by the board on that case within one year of the date of the current application for parole.

(4) Hearings of applications shall be held by the board whenever in its judgment hearings are necessary. Reasonable rules and regulations shall be adopted by the board for the presentation and hearing of applications for parole.

(5) Whenever an inmate is paroled by the board, whether of its own motion or after hearing of an application for parole, or whenever an application for parole is refused by the board, a brief statement of the reasons for the board's action shall be filed of record in the offices of the board and shall be at all reasonable times open to public inspection.

(6) In no case shall a parole be granted, or an application for parole be dismissed, unless a board member, hearing examiner or other person so designated by the board shall have seen and heard the parolee in person in regard thereto within six months prior to the granting or dismissal thereof.

(7) The board shall dispose of the application within six months of its filing.

(b) Reliance on reports.—In granting and revoking paroles and in discharging from parole, the members of the board acting thereon shall not be required to personally hear or see all the witnesses and evidence submitted to them for their action, but they may act on the report submitted to them by their agents and employees, together with any pertinent and adequate information furnished to them by fellow members of the board or by others.

(c) Notice to district attorney.—At least ten days before paroling an inmate on its own motion, the board shall give written notice of the contemplated parole to the district attorney of the county in which the

inmate was sentenced, and, in cases of hearings on applications for parole as provided for in this section, at least ten days' written notice of the time and place fixed for such hearing shall be given either by the board or by the applicant, as the board shall direct, to the court and district attorney of the county in which the applicant was sentenced.

§ 6140. Victim statements, testimony and participation in hearing.

(a) Duty of district attorney to provide notice.—

(1) The victim of the offense for which an inmate is sentenced shall be notified by the district attorney immediately following sentencing, in cases where the defendant has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, that the victim or family member shall have the opportunity to present a statement for the parole report to be considered at the parole hearing or to testify to the parole board expressing his opinion concerning the release of the inmate.

(2) The district attorney shall provide notice to a member of the immediate family of the victim if the victim:

(i) is a juvenile;

(ii) is incapable of testifying; or

(iii) died as a result of the defendant's conduct.

(b) Notice of intent to submit statement.—In order to submit a statement under subsection (a), a victim or family member must notify the board of his intention to do so and provide and keep current an appropriate mailing address with the board.

(c) Contents of parole report.—The parole report may include a statement concerning:

(1) The continuing nature and extent of any physical harm or psychological or emotional harm or trauma suffered by the victim.

(2) The extent of any loss of earnings or ability to work suffered by the victim.

(3) The continuing effect of the crime upon the victim's family.

(d) Notice to persons who previously contacted the board.—

(1) At the time public notice is given that an inmate is being considered for parole pursuant to this section, the board shall also notify any victim or nearest relative who has previously contacted the board of the availability to provide a statement for inclusion in the parole report or to present testimony for inclusion at the parole hearing.

(2) The board shall notify the person identified under paragraph (1) at the person's last known mailing address. The notification required by this section shall be given by the board in the case of a parole to be granted pursuant to section 6139 (relating to parole procedure) or by the court in the case of a parole to be granted pursuant to section 6133 (relating to probation services).

(e) Notice of intent to present testimony.—The victim or family member shall notify the board within 30 days from the date of the notice of

his intent to present testimony at the parole hearing. This time period may be waived by the board for good cause.

(f) Referral to hearing officer.—If the victim or family member submits a written statement to the board subsequent to notice, the statement shall be made a part of the board's file on the inmate, and the inmate's case shall be referred to a hearing officer designated to conduct parole release hearings.

(g) Assignment to hearing examiner.—If the victim or family member informs the board subsequent to notice being provided that the person intends to testify, the chairperson shall assign the inmate's case to a hearing examiner for the purpose of receiving the person's testimony.

(h) Hearing procedure.—

(1) The assigned hearing examiner shall conduct a hearing within 30 days from the date the board received notification of the intent to offer testimony.

(2) The hearing shall be conducted at a time and place and on a date determined by the chairperson or designee. Notice of the time, place and date of the hearing shall be provided to the victim or family member, in writing, and shall be mailed at least ten days prior to the hearing date.

(3) The hearing shall be recorded by an electronic recording device.

(4) The hearing examiner shall prepare a written report within a reasonable amount of time prior to the hearing date. A copy of the report shall be forwarded to the person offering testimony. A copy of the report shall be made a part of the board's file on the inmate.

(5) Upon completion of the written report, the inmate's case shall be referred to a hearing examiner designated to conduct parole release hearings.

(6) (i) The hearing scheduled pursuant to this section shall be conducted, when possible, prior to a parole release hearing and prior to the board rendering a decision.

(ii) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the board from conducting a timely parole release hearing.

(7) After submission of the report, the board shall within a reasonable amount of time:

(i) Evaluate the information provided.

(ii) Determine whether the decision shall be affirmed or modified.

(iii) Determine whether a rescission hearing shall be conducted.

(iv) Notify the inmate in writing of its decision.

(8) Except as otherwise provided by law or this section, any and all statements or testimony of the victim or family member submitted to the board pertaining to:

(i) the continuing nature and extent of any physical harm or psychological or emotional harm or trauma suffered by the victim;

(ii) *the extent of any loss of earnings or ability to work suffered by the victim; and*

(iii) *the continuing effect of the crime upon the victim's family:*

(A) *Shall be deemed confidential and privileged.*

(B) *Shall not be subject to subpoena or discovery.*

(C) *Shall not be introduced into evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding.*

(D) *Shall not be released to the inmate.*

(9) *All records maintained by the board pertaining to victims shall be kept separate. Current address, telephone numbers and any other personal information of the victim and family members shall be deemed confidential.*

(10) *Except as otherwise provided by law, no person who has had access to a report, record or any other information under this section shall disclose the content of the report, record or other information or testify in a judicial or administrative proceeding without the written consent of the victim.*

(11) *A victim or the family member who has submitted a written statement for the parole report or testified at a hearing pursuant to this section shall be notified by the board of the final decision rendered in the inmate's case.*

(12) *If the final decision is to not release the inmate and if, subsequent to that decision, additional parole release hearings are conducted for that same inmate, then the victim or family member who has submitted a written statement for the parole report or who has testified at a hearing pursuant to this section shall be notified by the board at the last known address if and when additional parole hearings are scheduled by the board.*

§ 6141. *General rules and special regulations.*

The board may make general rules for the conduct and supervision of persons placed on parole and may, in particular cases, as it deems necessary to effectuate the purpose of parole, prescribe special regulations for particular persons.

§ 6142. *Investigations for the Board of Pardons.*

The board shall make an investigation for the Board of Pardons in cases coming before it and upon its request. The investigation shall include all information set forth under section 6135 (relating to investigation of circumstances of offense), including a risk assessment if the applicant is incarcerated.

**SUBCHAPTER D
STATE PAROLE AGENTS**

Sec.

6151. Definitions.

6152. Status as peace officers.

6153. Supervisory relationship to offenders.

§ 6151. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this subchapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Agent.” A State parole agent appointed by the board.

“Conditions of supervision.” Any terms or conditions of the offender’s supervision, whether imposed by the court, the board or an agent, including compliance with all requirements of Federal, State and local law.

“Contraband.” Any item that the offender is not permitted to possess under the conditions of supervision, including any item whose possession is forbidden by any Federal, State or local law.

“Court.” The court of common pleas or any judge thereof, the Philadelphia Municipal Court or any judge thereof, the Pittsburgh Magistrates Court or any judge thereof or any magisterial district judge.

“Exigent circumstances.” The term includes, but is not limited to, suspicion that contraband or other evidence of violations of the conditions of supervision might be destroyed or suspicion that a weapon might be used. Exigent circumstances always exist with respect to a vehicle.

“Offender.” Any person subject to the parole or probationary supervision of the board.

“Personal search.” A warrantless search of an offender’s person, including, but not limited to, the offender’s clothing and any personal property which is in the possession, within the reach or under the control of the offender.

“Property search.” A warrantless search of real property, vehicle or personal property which is in the possession or under the control of the offender.

“Real property.” Any residence or business property of an offender, including all portions of the property to which the offender has access.

“Supervisor.” Any individual acting in a supervisory or administrative capacity.

§ 6152. Status as peace officers.

An agent is declared to be a peace officer and is given police power and authority throughout this Commonwealth to arrest without warrant, writ, rule or process any parolee or probationer under the supervision of the board for failing to report as required by the terms of his probation or parole or for any other violation of the probation or parole.

§ 6153. Supervisory relationship to offenders.

(a) General rule.—Agents are in a supervisory relationship with their offenders. The purpose of this supervision is to assist the offenders in their rehabilitation and reassimilation into the community and to protect the public.

(b) Searches and seizures authorized.—

(1) *Agents may search the person and property of offenders in accordance with the provisions of this section.*

(2) *Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit searches or seizures in violation of the Constitution of the United States or section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.*

(c) *Effect of violation.—No violation of this section shall constitute an independent ground for suppression of evidence in any probation or parole proceeding or criminal proceeding.*

(d) *Grounds for personal search of offender.—*

(1) *A personal search of an offender may be conducted by an agent:*

(i) *if there is a reasonable suspicion to believe that the offender possesses contraband or other evidence of violations of the conditions of supervision;*

(ii) *when an offender is transported or taken into custody; or*

(iii) *upon an offender entering or leaving the securing enclosure of a correctional institution, jail or detention facility.*

(2) *A property search may be conducted by an agent if there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the real or other property in the possession of or under the control of the offender contains contraband or other evidence of violations of the conditions of supervision.*

(3) *Prior approval of a supervisor shall be obtained for a property search absent exigent circumstances. No prior approval shall be required for a personal search.*

(4) *A written report of every property search conducted without prior approval shall be prepared by the agent who conducted the search and filed in the offender's case record. The exigent circumstances shall be stated in the report.*

(5) *The offender may be detained if he is present during a property search. If the offender is not present during a property search, the agent in charge of the search shall make a reasonable effort to provide the offender with notice of the search, including a list of the items seized, after the search is completed.*

(6) *The existence of reasonable suspicion to search shall be determined in accordance with constitutional search and seizure provisions as applied by judicial decision. In accordance with such case law, the following factors, where applicable, may be taken into account:*

(i) *The observations of agents.*

(ii) *Information provided by others.*

(iii) *The activities of the offender.*

(iv) *Information provided by the offender.*

(v) *The experience of agents with the offender.*

(vi) *The experience of agents in similar circumstances.*

(vii) *The prior criminal and supervisory history of the offender.*

(viii) *The need to verify compliance with the conditions of supervision.*

(e) *Nonresident offenders.*—No agent shall conduct a personal or property search of an offender who is residing in a foreign state except for the limited purposes permitted under the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Offenders and Probationers. The offender is held accountable to the rules of both the sending state and the receiving state. Any personal or property search of an offender residing in another state shall be conducted by an agent of the receiving state.

(f) *When authority is effective.*—The authority granted to agents under this section shall be effective upon enactment of this section, without the necessity of any further regulation by the board.

CHAPTER 63
COUNTY PROBATION OFFICERS’
FIREARM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Sec.

6301. *Short title of chapter.*

6302. *Definitions.*

6303. *County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Commission .*

6304. *Commission membership.*

6305. *Powers and duties of commission.*

6306. *Training mandatory.*

6307. *Requirements for program participation or waiver.*

6308. *County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Fund.*

6309. *Applicability.*

§ 6301. *Short title of chapter.*

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Law.

§ 6302. *Definitions.*

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Board.” The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

“Certification.” The assignment of a certification number to a probation or parole officer after successful completion of a mandatory basic training course or receipt of a waiver of basic training from the County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Commission and successful completion of mandatory training.

“Commission.” The County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Commission.

“Fund.” The County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Fund established under section 6308 (relating to County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Fund).

“Officer.” A county probation or parole officer of this Commonwealth.

“Program.” *The County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Program established in this chapter.*

“School.” *A school currently approved by the Municipal Police Officers’ Education and Training Commission under 53 Pa.C.S. Ch. 21 Subch. D (relating to municipal police education and training).*

“Weapon-carrying officer.” *A county probation or parole officer who is authorized to carry a weapon in connection with performance of the duties of the officer’s employment.*

§ 6303. County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Commission.

The County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Commission is established under the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. The commission shall establish within six months following the appointment of commission members a County Probation Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Program to provide firearm education and training in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

§ 6304. Commission membership.

(a) Composition.—*The commission shall be composed of the chairman of the board and eight other members to be appointed by the Governor:*

(1) *Three county adult probation officers who are full members of the County Chief Adult Probation and Parole Officers’ Association of Pennsylvania, one of whom is a chief adult probation officer from a county authorized to carry firearms and two of whom are firearms instructors certified as such by the National Rifle Association, the Pennsylvania State Police or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.*

(2) *One member of the Pennsylvania Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers.*

(3) *One representative of the Juvenile Court Judges’ Commission.*

(4) *One judge of a court of common pleas of a county that employs officers who carry firearms.*

(5) *One director qualified under 53 Pa.C.S. Ch. 21 Subch. D (relating to municipal police education and training).*

(6) *One county commissioner from a county which employs officers who carry firearms.*

(b) Terms.—*Terms of the members initially appointed shall be three members for one year, three members for two years and three members for three years, as designated by the Governor at the time of appointment. Thereafter, terms shall be for three years. Each member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which the member was selected or until the member’s earlier death, resignation or removal or until the member’s successor has been selected and qualified but in no event more than six months beyond the expiration of the member’s appointed term.*

(c) Vacancies.—*A person appointed to fill a vacancy created by other than expiration of a term shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the*

member who that person is to succeed in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) Compensation.—The members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed the necessary and actual expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the commission and in the performance of their duties under this chapter.

(e) Organization.—The commission shall elect from among its members a chairperson and other officers who shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The commission shall act only with the concurrence of the majority.

(f) Meetings and quorum.—The commission shall meet at least four times each year until the program is implemented. Thereafter, the commission shall meet as may be necessary, but at least once annually. Special meetings may be called by the chairperson of the commission or upon written request of three members. A quorum shall consist of four members of the commission.

§ 6305. Powers and duties of commission.

The powers and duties of the commission shall be as follows:

(1) To develop, establish and administer the minimum courses of study and training and competency standards for firearm training for county probation officers, including an initial curriculum of at least 40 hours and including the firing of a qualification course.

(2) To revoke an officer's certification for failing to comply with educational and training requirements established by the commission.

(3) To approve or revoke the approval for the purposes of this chapter of any school that may be utilized to comply with the educational and training requirements as established by the commission.

(4) To establish the minimum qualifications for instructors, to approve or revoke the approval of any instructor and to develop the requirements for continued certification.

(5) To promote the most efficient and economical program for training by utilizing existing facilities, programs and qualified Federal, State and local police personnel.

(6) To make an annual report to the Governor and to the General Assembly concerning:

(i) The administration of the program.

(ii) The activities of the commission, together with any recommendations for executive or legislative actions.

(7) To require in accordance with this chapter county probation officers to attend a minimum number of hours in in-service training as provided for by regulation, unless the officer's employer files a show-cause document with the commission, requesting additional time for the officer to comply with the in-service training requirements. Approval of the request shall be made by the commission on a case-by-case basis.

(8) *To appoint an administrative officer who shall serve and be directly responsible to the commission.*

(9) *To consult and cooperate with universities, colleges, community colleges and institutes for the development of specialized courses for county probation and parole officers.*

(10) *To consult and cooperate with departments and agencies of this Commonwealth and other states and the Federal Government concerned with county probation officer training.*

(11) *To certify officers who have satisfactorily completed basic educational and training requirements as established by the commission and to issue appropriate certificates to these officers.*

(12) *To visit and inspect approved schools at least once every two years. This inspection requirement does not apply where training is conducted locally at a satellite center consisting of a classroom and shooting range.*

(13) *To make rules and regulations and to perform other duties as may be reasonably necessary or appropriate to implement the training program for county probation officers.*

(14) *To consider granting waivers of mandatory basic training to county probation officers who have successfully completed previous equivalent training.*

(15) *To maintain certifications and other records as necessary.*

(16) *To issue reports to the president judges of the courts of common pleas relating to compliance with this chapter.*

§ 6306. Training mandatory.

Within two years of the establishment of the County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Program and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, a county shall provide for the training of any officer in its county probation and parole department who carries a firearm. Following this two-year period, a county shall provide that training and certification requirements of this chapter are met prior to a county probation officer being authorized to carry a firearm.

§ 6307. Requirements for program participation or waiver.

In order to participate in the training program or be granted a waiver of training requirements, at a minimum, the officer must:

(1) *Be employed as a full-time county probation officer.*

(2) *Be a United States citizen.*

(3) *Not have been convicted of an offense graded a misdemeanor of the first degree or greater or punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than two years, unless in possession of a waiver from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the Department of the Treasury.*

(4) *Have had the officer's fingerprints submitted by the officer's employer to the Pennsylvania State Police for the purposes of a background investigation. The officer shall have results of the*

investigation which indicate that the requirements of paragraph (3) are met.

§ 6308. County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund.

(a) *Fund established.—The County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund is established as a restricted receipts account within the General Fund. Moneys from the fund shall be used exclusively for the purposes described under this section.*

(b) *Costs imposed.—*

(1) *A person who accepts Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition or pleads guilty or nolo contendere or is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor shall, in addition to any other court costs imposed under the laws of this Commonwealth, be sentenced to pay costs of \$5. Costs collected by the clerk of courts under this subsection shall be paid into the fund.*

(2) *Moneys in the fund shall be used to offset or pay for:*

(i) *Training expenses.*

(ii) *Commission expenses.*

(3) *Disbursement and allocation of fund moneys shall be at the discretion of the commission.*

(c) *Other moneys to be used.—In addition to payment of training expenses as prescribed under subsection (b), training expenses may also be paid out of the county offender supervision fund under section 1102 of the act of November 24, 1998 (P.L. 882, No.111), known as the Crime Victims Act, or any other county fund.*

(d) *Juvenile probation officer participation.—In the event that sufficient funds are not generated under the provisions of subsection (b) to fully fund the costs of providing training to juvenile probation officers, a training fee representing the prorated share of the additional actual cost thereof shall be payable by a participating juvenile probation officer's county of employment.*

§ 6309. Applicability.

This chapter shall apply to county juvenile probation, adult probation officers only, and only such officers shall be eligible for training under this chapter.

**PART V
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

Chapter

71. Interstate Compacts

**CHAPTER 71
INTERSTATE COMPACTS**

Subchapter

A. Interstate Corrections Compact

- B. Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders*
C. Administrative Provisions

SUBCHAPTER A
INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT

Sec.

- 7101. Short title of subchapter.*
7102. Interstate Corrections Compact.
7103. Powers.

§ 7101. Short title of subchapter.

This subchapter may be cited as the Interstate Corrections Compact Act.

§ 7102. Interstate Corrections Compact.

The Interstate Corrections Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into by this State with any other states legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT

ARTICLE I

Purpose and Policy

The party states, desiring by common action to fully utilize and improve their institutional facilities and provide adequate programs for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of various types of offenders, declare that it is the policy of each of the party states to provide such facilities and programs on a basis of cooperation with one another, thereby serving the best interests of such offenders and of society and effecting economies in capital expenditures and operational costs. The purpose of this compact is to provide for the mutual development and execution of such programs of cooperation for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders with the most economical use of human and material resources.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "State" means a state of the United States; the United States of America; a territory or possession of the United States; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(b) "Sending state" means a state party to this compact in which conviction or court commitment was had.

(c) "Receiving state" means a state party to this compact to which an inmate is sent for confinement other than a state in which conviction or court commitment was had.

(d) "Inmate" means a male or female offender who is committed, under sentence to or confined in a penal or correctional institution.

(e) "Institution" means any penal or correctional facility, including, but not limited to, a facility for the mentally ill or mentally defective, in which inmates as defined in (d) above may lawfully be confined.

ARTICLE III

Contracts

(a) Each party state may make one or more contracts with any one or more of the other party states for the confinement of inmates on behalf of a sending state in institutions situated within receiving states. Any such contract shall provide for:

1. Its duration.

2. Payments to be made to the receiving state by the sending state for inmate maintenance, extraordinary medical and dental expenses, and any participation in or receipt by inmates of rehabilitative or correctional services, facilities, programs or treatment not reasonably included as part of normal maintenance.

3. Participation in programs of inmate employment, if any, the disposition or crediting of any payments received by inmates on account thereof; and the crediting of proceeds from or disposal of any products resulting therefrom.

4. Delivery and retaking of inmates.

5. Such other matters as may be necessary and appropriate to fix the obligations, responsibilities and rights of the sending and receiving states.

(b) The terms and provisions of this compact shall be a part of any contract entered into by the authority of or pursuant thereto, and nothing in any such contract shall be inconsistent therewith.

ARTICLE IV

Procedures and Rights

(a) Whenever the duly constituted authorities in a state party to this compact, and which has entered into a contract pursuant to Article III, shall decide that confinement in, or transfer of an inmate to, an institution within the territory of another party state is necessary or desirable in order to provide adequate quarters and care or an appropriate program of rehabilitation or treatment, said officials may direct that the confinement be within an institution within the territory of said other party state, the receiving state to act in that regard solely as agent for the sending state.

(b) The appropriate officials of any state party to this compact shall have access, at all reasonable times, to any institution in which it has a contractual right to confine inmates for the purpose of inspecting the facilities thereof and visiting such of its inmates as may be confined in the institution.

(c) Inmates confined in an institution pursuant to the terms of this compact shall at all times be subject to the jurisdiction of the sending state and may at any time be removed therefrom for transfer to a prison or other institution within the sending state, for transfer to another institution in which the sending state may have a contractual or other right to confine

inmates, for release on probation or parole, for discharge, or for any other purpose permitted by the laws of the sending state; provided that the sending state shall continue to be obligated to such payments as may be required pursuant to the terms of any contract entered into under the terms of Article III.

(d) Each receiving state shall provide regular reports to each sending state on the inmates of that sending state in institutions pursuant to this compact including a conduct record of each inmate and certify said record to the official designated by the sending state, in order that each inmate may have official review of his or her record in determining and altering the disposition of said inmate in accordance with the law which may obtain in the sending state and in order that the same may be a source of information for the sending state.

(e) All inmates who may be confined in an institution pursuant to the provisions of this compact shall be treated in a reasonable and humane manner and shall be treated equally with such similar inmates of the receiving state as may be confined in the same institution. The fact of confinement in a receiving state shall not deprive any inmate so confined of any legal rights which said inmate would have had if confined in an appropriate institution of the sending state.

(f) Any hearing or hearings to which an inmate confined pursuant to this compact may be entitled by the laws of the sending state may be had before the appropriate authorities of the sending state, or of the receiving state if authorized by the sending state. The receiving state shall provide adequate facilities for such hearings as may be conducted by the appropriate officials of a sending state. In the event such hearing or hearings are had before officials of the receiving state, the governing law shall be that of the sending state and a record of the hearing or hearings as prescribed by the sending state shall be made. Said record together with any recommendations of the hearing officials shall be transmitted forthwith to the official or officials before whom the hearing would have been had if it had taken place in the sending state. In any and all proceedings had pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, the officials of the receiving state shall act solely as agents of the sending state and no final determination shall be made in any matter except by the appropriate officials of the sending state.

(g) Any inmate confined pursuant to this compact shall be released within the territory of the sending state unless the inmate, and the sending and receiving states, shall agree upon release in some other place. The sending state shall bear the cost of such return to its territory.

(h) Any inmate confined pursuant to the terms of this compact shall have any and all rights to participate in and derive any benefits or incur or be relieved of any obligations or have such obligations modified or his status changed on account of any action or proceeding in which he could

have participated if confined in any appropriate institution of the sending state located within such state.

(i) The parent, guardian, trustee, or other person or persons entitled under the laws of the sending state to act for, advise, or otherwise function with respect to any inmate shall not be deprived of or restricted in his exercise of any power in respect of any inmate confined pursuant to the terms of this compact.

ARTICLE V

Acts Not Reviewable in Receiving State: Extradition

(a) Any decision of the sending state in respect of any matter over which it retains jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state, but if at the time the sending state seeks to remove an inmate from an institution in the receiving state there is pending against the inmate within such state any criminal charge or if the inmate is formally accused of having committed within such state a criminal offense, the inmate shall not be returned without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment or detention for such offense. The duly accredited officers of the sending state shall be permitted to transport inmates pursuant to this compact through any and all states party to this compact without interference.

(b) An inmate who escapes from an institution in which he is confined pursuant to this compact shall be deemed a fugitive from the sending state and from the state in which the institution is situated. In the case of an escape to a jurisdiction other than the sending or receiving state, the responsibility for institution of extradition or rendition proceedings shall be that of the sending state, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent or affect the activities of officers and agencies of any jurisdiction directed toward the apprehension and return of an escapee.

ARTICLE VI

Federal Aid

Any state party to this compact may accept Federal aid for use in connection with any institution or program, the use of which is or may be affected by this compact or any contract pursuant hereto and any inmate in a receiving state pursuant to this compact may participate in any such Federally aided program or activity for which the sending and receiving states have made contractual provisions, provided that if such program or activity is not part of the customary correctional regimen, the express consent of the appropriate official of the sending state shall be required therefor.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

This compact shall enter into force and become effective and binding upon the states so acting when it has been enacted into law by any two

states. Thereafter, this compact shall enter into force and become effective and binding as to any other of said states upon similar action by such state.

ARTICLE VIII

Withdrawal and Termination

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon a party state until it shall have enacted a statute repealing the same and providing for the sending of formal written notice of withdrawal from the compact to the appropriate officials of all other party states. An actual withdrawal shall not take effect until one year after the notices provided in said statute have been sent. Such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing state from its obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal. Before the effective date of withdrawal, a withdrawing state shall remove to its territory, at its own expense, such inmates as it may have confined pursuant to the provisions of this compact.

ARTICLE IX

Other Arrangements Unaffected

Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to abrogate or impair any agreement or other arrangement which a party state may have with a non-party state for the confinement, rehabilitation or treatment of inmates nor to repeal any other laws of a party state authorizing the making of cooperative institutional arrangements.

ARTICLE X

Construction and Severability

The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed and shall be severable. If any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the Constitution of any participating state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the Constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

§ 7103. Powers.

The Attorney General or his designee is hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary or incidental to the carrying out of the compact in every particular except that no contract for the confinement of inmates in the institutions of this State shall be entered into unless the Attorney General or the Secretary of Corrections has first determined that the inmates are acceptable, notwithstanding the provisions of Article IX-B of the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L.177, No.175), known as the Administrative Code of 1929. The Attorney General or his designee shall not enter into a contract pursuant to Article III of the compact relating to inmates who are mentally ill or mentally retarded without consultation with the Secretary of Public Welfare.

SUBCHAPTER B
INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE SUPERVISION OF ADULT
OFFENDERS

Sec.

7111. Short title of subchapter.

7112. Authority to execute compact.

7113. When and how compact becomes operative.

7114. State council and compact administrator.

§ 7111. Short title of subchapter.

This subchapter shall be known and may be cited as the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders Act.

§ 7112. Authority to execute compact.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, on behalf of this State, is hereby authorized to execute a compact in substantially the following form with any one or more of the states of the United States, and the General Assembly hereby signifies in advance its approval and ratification of such compact:

ARTICLE I
PURPOSE

The compacting states to this Interstate Compact recognize that each state is responsible for the supervision of adult offenders in the community who are authorized pursuant to the Bylaws and Rules of this compact to travel across state lines both to and from each compacting state in such a manner as to track the location of offenders, transfer supervision authority in an orderly and efficient manner, and when necessary return offenders to the originating jurisdictions. The compacting states also recognize that Congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, 4 U.S.C. § 112 (relating to compacts between States for cooperation in prevention of crime; consent of Congress), has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime. It is the purpose of this compact and the Interstate Commission created hereunder, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states: to provide the framework for the promotion of public safety and protect the rights of victims through the control and regulation of the interstate movement of offenders in the community; to provide for the effective tracking, supervision, and rehabilitation of these offenders by the sending and receiving states; and to equitably distribute the costs, benefits and obligations of the compact among the compacting states. In addition, this compact will: create an Interstate Commission which will establish uniform procedures to manage the movement between states of adults placed under community supervision and released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, paroling authorities, corrections or other criminal justice agencies which will promulgate rules to achieve the purpose of this compact; ensure an opportunity for input and timely notice

to victims and to jurisdictions where defined offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines; establish a system of uniform data collection, access to information on active cases by authorized criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of Compact activities to heads of state councils, state executive, judicial, and legislative branches and criminal justice administrators; monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of offenders and initiate interventions to address and correct non-compliance; and coordinate training and education regarding regulations of interstate movement of offenders for officials involved in such activity. The compacting states recognize that there is no "right" of any offender to live in another state and that duly accredited officers of a sending state may at all times enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any offender under supervision subject to the provisions of this compact and Bylaws and Rules promulgated hereunder. It is the policy of the compacting states that the activities conducted by the Interstate Commission created herein are the formation of public policies and are therefore public business.

ARTICLE II DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

"Adult" means both individuals legally classified as adults and juveniles treated as adults by court order, statute, or operation of law.

"Bylaws" means those Bylaws established by the Interstate Commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling the Interstate Commission's actions or conduct.

"Compact Administrator" means the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of offenders subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this compact.

"Compacting state" means any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.

"Commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this compact.

"Interstate Commission" means the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision established by this compact.

"Member" means the commissioner of a compacting state or designee, who shall be a person officially connected with the commissioner.

"Non-compacting state" means any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.

"Offender" means an adult placed under, or subject to, supervision as the result of the commission of a criminal offense and released to the

community under the jurisdiction of courts, paroling authorities, corrections, or other criminal justice agencies.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, business enterprise, or other legal entity, either public or private.

“Rules” means acts of the Interstate Commission, duly promulgated pursuant to Article VIII of this compact, substantially affecting interested parties in addition to the Interstate Commission, which shall have the force and effect of law in the compacting states.

“State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia and any other territorial possessions of the United States.

“State Council” means the resident members of the State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision created by each state under Article III of this compact.

ARTICLE III THE COMPACT COMMISSION

The compacting states hereby create the “Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision.” The Interstate Commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The Interstate Commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers and duties set forth herein, including the power to sue and be sued, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact. The Interstate Commission shall consist of Commissioners selected and appointed by resident members of a State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision for each state.

In addition to the Commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the Interstate Commission shall include individuals who are not commissioners but who are members of interested organizations; such non-commissioner members must include a member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general and crime victims. All non-commissioner members of the Interstate Commission shall be ex-officio (non-voting) members. The Interstate Commission may provide in its Bylaws for such additional, ex-officio, non-voting members as it deems necessary.

Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the Interstate Commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the Bylaws of the Interstate Commission.

The Interstate Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of 27 or more compacting states, shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and meetings shall be open to the public.

The Interstate Commission shall establish an Executive Committee which shall include commission officers, members and others as shall be determined by the Bylaws. The Executive Committee shall have the power

to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session, with the exception of rulemaking and/or amendment to the Compact. The Executive Committee oversees the day-to-day activities managed by the Executive Director and Interstate Commission staff; administers enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its Bylaws and as directed by the Interstate Commission and performs other duties as directed by Commission or set forth in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE IV THE STATE COUNCIL

Each member state shall create a State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision which shall be responsible for the appointment of the commissioner who shall serve on the Interstate Commission from that state. Each state council shall appoint as its commissioner the Compact Administrator from that state to serve on the Interstate Commission in such capacity under or pursuant to applicable law of the member state. While each member state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least one representative from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, victims groups and compact administrators. Each compacting state retains the right to determine the qualifications of the Compact Administrator who shall be appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Legislature and the Judiciary. In addition to appointment of its commissioner to the National Interstate Commission, each state council shall exercise oversight and advocacy concerning its participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as may be determined by each member state, including, but not limited to, development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.

ARTICLE V

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The Interstate Commission shall have the following powers:

To adopt a seal and suitable Bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.

To promulgate rules which shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

To oversee, supervise and coordinate the interstate movement of offenders subject to the terms of this compact and any Bylaws adopted and rules promulgated by the compact commission.

To enforce compliance with compact provisions, Interstate Commission rules, and Bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including, but not limited to, the use of judicial process.

To establish and maintain offices.

To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.

To borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, members and their staffs.

To establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article III which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder.

To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties and determine their qualifications; and to establish the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, among other things, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.

To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of same.

To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.

To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed.

To establish a budget and make expenditures and levy dues as provided in Article X of this compact.

To sue and be sued.

To provide for dispute resolution among Compacting States.

To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.

To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the compacting states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.

To coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of offenders for officials involved in such activity.

To establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data.

ARTICLE VI ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

Section A. Bylaws

The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the Members, within twelve months of the first Interstate Commission meeting, adopt Bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the Compact, including, but not limited to: establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate Commission; establishing an executive

committee and such other committees as may be necessary; providing reasonable standards and procedures:

(i) for the establishment of committees, and

(ii) governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Interstate Commission;

providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Interstate Commission, and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting; establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the Interstate Commission; providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the Interstate Commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar laws of any Compacting State, the Bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the Interstate Commission; and providing a mechanism for winding up the operations of the Interstate Commission and the equitable return of any surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the Compact after the payment and/or reserving of all of its debts and obligations; providing transition rules for "start up" administration of the Compact; establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the Compact.

Section B. Officers and Staff

The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the Members, elect from among its Members a chairperson and a vice chairperson, each of whom shall have such authorities and duties as may be specified in the Bylaws. The chairperson or, in his or her absence or disability, the vice chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The Officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission; PROVIDED THAT, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any actual and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.

The Interstate Commission shall, through its executive committee, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the Interstate Commission, and hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission, but shall not be a Member.

Section C. Corporate Records of the Interstate Commission

The Interstate Commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the Bylaws.

Section D. Qualified Immunity, Defense and Indemnification

The Members, officers, executive director and employees of the Interstate Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out

of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; PROVIDED, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit and/or liability for any damage, loss injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.

The Interstate Commission shall defend the Commissioner of a Compacting State, or his or her representatives or employees, or the Interstate Commission's representatives or employees, in any civil action seeking to impose liability, arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; PROVIDED, that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from intentional wrongdoing on the part of such person.

The Interstate Commission shall indemnify and hold the Commissioner of a Compacting State, the appointed designee or employees, or the Interstate Commission's representatives or employees, harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such persons arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, PROVIDED, that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of such person.

ARTICLE VII

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The Interstate Commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact.

Except as otherwise provided in this Compact and unless a greater percentage is required by the Bylaws, in order to constitute an act of the Interstate Commission, such act shall have been taken at a meeting of the Interstate Commission and shall have received an affirmative vote of a majority of the Members present.

Each Member of the Interstate Commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that Compacting State is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission. A Member shall vote in person on behalf of the state and shall not delegate a vote to another member state. However, a State Council shall appoint another authorized representative, in the absence of the commissioner from that state, to cast a vote on behalf of the member state at a specified meeting. The Bylaws may provide for Members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic

communication. Any voting conducted by telephone, or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication shall be subject to the same quorum requirements of meetings where members are present in person.

The Interstate Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. The chairperson of the Interstate Commission may call additional meetings at any time and, upon the request of a majority of the Members, shall call additional meetings.

The Interstate Commission's Bylaws shall establish conditions and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests. In promulgating such Rules, the Interstate Commission may make available to law enforcement agencies records and information otherwise exempt from disclosure, and may enter into agreements with law enforcement agencies to receive or exchange information or records subject to nondisclosure and confidentiality provisions.

Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the Rules or as otherwise provided in the Compact. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate Rules consistent with the principles contained in the "Government in Sunshine Act," 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b), as may be amended. The Interstate Commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:

relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;

disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;

involve accusing any person of a crime, or formally censuring any person;

disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

disclose investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of or for the use of, the Interstate Commission with respect to a regulated entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such entity;

disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the life of a person or the stability of a regulated entity;

specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's issuance of a subpoena, or its participation in a civil action or proceeding.

For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the Interstate Commission's chief legal officer shall publicly certify that, in his or her opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public, and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of any actions taken, and the reasons therefor, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any roll call vote (reflected in the vote of each Member on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such minutes.

The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of offenders as directed through its Bylaws and Rules which shall specify the data to be collected and the means of collection and data exchange and reporting requirements.

ARTICLE VIII

RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The Interstate Commission shall promulgate Rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the Compact including transition rules governing administration of the Compact during the period in which it is being considered and enacted by the states.

Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Article and the Bylaws and Rules adopted pursuant thereto. Such rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the Federal Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. Ch. 5 Subchs. II (relating to administrative procedure) and III (relating to negotiated rulemaking procedure), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C.S. app. 2, section 1 et seq., as may be amended (hereinafter "APA").

All Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each Rule or amendment.

If a majority of the legislatures of the Compacting States rejects a Rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, then such Rule shall have no further force and effect in any Compacting State.

When promulgating a Rule, the Interstate Commission shall:

publish the proposed Rule stating with particularity the text of the Rule which is proposed and the reason for the proposed Rule;

allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which information shall be publicly available;

provide an opportunity for an informal hearing; and

promulgate a final Rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on the rulemaking record.

Not later than sixty days after a Rule is promulgated, any interested person may file a petition in the United States District Court for the District

of Columbia or in the Federal District Court where the Interstate Commission's principal office is located for judicial review of such Rule. If the court finds that the Interstate Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence, (as defined in the APA), in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the Rule unlawful and set it aside.

Subjects to be addressed within 12 months after the first meeting must at a minimum include:

*notice to victims and opportunity to be heard;
offender registration and compliance;
violations/ returns;
transfer procedures and forms;
eligibility for transfer;
collection of restitution and fees from offenders;
data collection and reporting;
the level of supervision to be provided by the receiving state;
transition rules governing the operation of the compact and the Interstate Commission during all or part of the period between the effective date of the compact and the date on which the last eligible state adopts the compact;
mediation, arbitration and dispute resolution.*

The existing rules governing the operation of the previous compact superseded by this Act shall be null and void twelve (12) months after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission created hereunder.

Upon determination by the Interstate Commission that an emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule which shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided hereunder shall be retroactively applied to said rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than 90 days after the effective date of the rule.

**ARTICLE IX
OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION
BY THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION**

Section A. Oversight

The Interstate Commission shall oversee the interstate movement of adult offenders in the compacting states and shall monitor such activities being administered in Non-compacting States which may significantly affect Compacting States.

The courts and executive agencies in each Compacting State shall enforce this Compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and intent. In any judicial or administrative proceeding in a Compacting State pertaining to the subject matter of this Compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Interstate Commission, the Interstate Commission shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

Section B. Dispute Resolution

The Compacting States shall report to the Interstate Commission on issues or activities of concern to them, and cooperate with and support the Interstate Commission in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

The Interstate Commission shall attempt to resolve any disputes or other issues which are subject to the compact and which may arise among Compacting States and Non-compacting States.

The Interstate Commission shall enact a Bylaw or promulgate a Rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the Compacting States.

Section C. Enforcement

The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions of this compact using any or all means set forth in Article XII, Section B, of this compact.

Section D. Extradition

The duly accredited officers of a sending state may at all times enter a receiving state, and there apprehend and retake any person on probation or parole. For that purpose, no formalities will be required other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the person to be retaken. All legal requirements to obtain extradition of fugitives from justice are hereby expressly waived on the part of states party hereto as to such persons. The decision of the sending state to retake a person on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state. If at the time when a state seeks to retake a probationer or parolee, there should be pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge, or he is suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense, he shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or from imprisonment for such offense. The duly accredited officers of the sending state will be permitted to transport prisoners being retaken through any and all states parties to this compact without interference.

ARTICLE X

FINANCE

The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities.

The Interstate Commission shall levy on and collect an annual assessment from each Compacting State to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, taking into consideration the population of the state and the volume of interstate movement of offenders in each

Compacting State and shall promulgate a Rule binding upon all Compacting States which governs said assessment.

The Interstate Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the Compacting States, except by and with the authority of the Compacting State.

The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its Bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

ARTICLE XI

COMPACTING STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENT

Any state, as defined in Article II of this Compact, is eligible to become a Compacting State. The Compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the Compact into law by no less than 35 of the States. The initial effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2001, or upon enactment into law by the 35th jurisdiction. Thereafter it shall become effective and binding, as to any other Compacting State, upon enactment of the Compact into law by that State. The governors of Non-member states or their designees will be invited to participate in Interstate Commission activities on a non-voting basis prior to adoption of the Compact by all states and territories of the United States.

Amendments to the Compact may be proposed by the Interstate Commission for enactment by the Compacting States. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the Compacting States unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the Compacting States.

ARTICLE XII

WITHDRAWAL, DEFAULT, TERMINATION, AND JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT

Section A. Withdrawal

Once effective, the Compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every Compacting State; PROVIDED, that a Compacting State may withdraw from the Compact ("Withdrawing State") by enacting a statute specifically repealing the statute which enacted the Compact into law. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.

The Withdrawing State shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this Compact in the Withdrawing State.

The Interstate Commission shall notify the other Compacting States of the Withdrawing State's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt thereof.

The Withdrawing State is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

Reinstatement following withdrawal of any Compacting State shall occur upon the Withdrawing State reenacting the Compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.

Section B. Default

If the Interstate Commission determines that any Compacting State has at any time defaulted ("Defaulting State") in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact, the Bylaws or any duly promulgated Rules the Interstate Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:

Fines, fees and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Interstate Commission;

Remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Interstate Commission;

Suspension and termination of membership in the Compact.

Suspension shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the Bylaws and Rules have been exhausted. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the Governor, the Chief Justice or Chief Judicial Officer of the state; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the State Council.

The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a Compacting State to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this compact, Interstate Commission Bylaws, or duly promulgated Rules. The Interstate Commission shall immediately notify the Defaulting State in writing of the penalty imposed by the Interstate Commission on the Defaulting State pending a cure of the default. The Interstate Commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the Defaulting State must cure its default. If the Defaulting State fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the Interstate Commission, in addition to any other penalties imposed herein, the Defaulting State may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the Compacting States and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact shall be terminated from the effective date of suspension. Within sixty days of the effective date of termination of a Defaulting State, the Interstate Commission shall notify the Governor, the Chief Justice or Chief Judicial Officer and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Defaulting State's legislature and the state council of such termination.

The Defaulting State is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.

The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the Defaulting State unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the Interstate Commission and the Defaulting State.

Reinstatement following termination of any Compacting State requires both a reenactment of the Compact by the Defaulting State and the approval of the Interstate Commission pursuant to the Rules.

Section C. Judicial Enforcement

The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the Members, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the Federal District where the Interstate Commission has its offices to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact, its duly promulgated Rules and Bylaws, against any Compacting State in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys fees.

Section D. Dissolution of Compact

The Compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the Compacting State which reduces membership in the Compact to one Compacting State.

Upon the dissolution of this Compact, the Compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be wound up and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the Bylaws.

ARTICLE XIII

SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

The provisions of this Compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the Compact shall be enforceable. The provisions of this Compact shall be liberally constructed to effectuate its purposes.

ARTICLE XIV

BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

Section A. Other Laws

Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a Compacting State that is not inconsistent with this Compact. All Compacting States' laws conflicting with this Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

Section B. Binding Effect of the Compact

All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all Rules and Bylaws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the Compacting States.

All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the Compacting States are binding in accordance with their terms.

Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of Interstate Commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the Compacting States, the Interstate Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding such meaning or interpretation.

In the event any provision of this Compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any Compacting State, the obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by such provision upon the Interstate Commission shall be ineffective and such obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction shall remain in the Compacting State and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which such obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this Compact becomes effective.

§ 7113. *When and how compact becomes operative.*

(a) *General rule.*—*When the Governor executes the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders on behalf of this State and files a verified copy thereof with the Secretary of the Commonwealth and when the compact is ratified by one or more other states, then the compact shall become operative and effective between this State and such other state or states. The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to complete the exchange of official documents between this State and any other state ratifying the compact.*

(b) *Notice in Pennsylvania Bulletin.*—*The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall publish a notice in the Pennsylvania Bulletin when the conditions set forth in subsection (a) are satisfied and shall include in the notice the date on which the compact became effective and operative between this State and any other state or states in accordance with this subchapter.*

§ 7114. *State council and compact administrator.*

(a) *State council.*—*Consistent with Article IV of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders, there is hereby established the State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision. The council shall consist of nine members, seven of whom shall be appointed by the Governor. At least two members shall be judges of courts of record of this Commonwealth, and at least one shall be a county chief probation officer, a representative from the executive branch of government, a representative of victims groups and the compact administrator. The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each appoint a member of the General Assembly to serve as a member of the council. The term of a member of the council hereafter appointed, except to fill a vacancy, shall be for four years and until a successor has been appointed, but in no event more than 90 days beyond the expiration of the appointed term. The term of a member of the council who is appointed by virtue of serving as a member of the General*

Assembly, as a judge or as a county chief probation officer shall continue only as long as the individual remains in that office. A vacancy occurring in an office of a member of the council by expiration of term or for any other reason shall be filled by the appointing authority for the remainder of the term.

(b) Appointment of administrator.—The compact administrator shall be appointed by the Governor and shall serve as a member of the State Council for the Supervision of Adult Offenders and shall serve on the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision established pursuant to the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders.

(c) Compensation and expenses of administrator.—The compact administrator who represents this State, as provided for in Article IV of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders, shall not be entitled to any additional compensation for his duties and responsibilities as compact administrator but shall be entitled to reimbursement for reasonable expenses actually incurred in connection with his duties and responsibilities as compact administrator in the same manner as for expenses incurred in connection with other duties and responsibilities of his office or employment.

SUBCHAPTER C ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec.

7121. Deputization.

7122. Supervision of persons paroled by other states.

7123. Penalty.

§ 7121. Deputization.

(a) General rule.—The chairperson of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole may deputize any person to act as an officer and agent of the Commonwealth in effecting the return of any person who has violated the terms and conditions of parole or probation as granted by the Commonwealth. In any matter relating to the return of such person, an agent so deputized has all the powers of a police officer of this Commonwealth.

(b) Evidence of deputization.—A deputization under this section must be in writing and a person authorized to act as an agent of the Commonwealth under that authority shall carry formal evidence of the deputization and shall produce it on demand.

(c) Interstate contracts.—The chairperson of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole may, subject to the approval of the Auditor General, enter into contracts with similar officials of any other state for the purpose of sharing an equitable portion of the cost of effecting the return of any person who has violated the terms and conditions of parole or probation as granted by the Commonwealth.

§ 7122. *Supervision of persons paroled by other states.*

(a) *General rule.*—In compliance with the Federal interstate compact laws and the provisions of this section, the board may supervise persons who are paroled by other states and reside in this Commonwealth, where such other states agree to perform similar services for the board.

(b) *Witness Protection Program.*—The board may relinquish jurisdiction over a parolee to the proper Federal authorities where the parolee is placed into the Witness Protection Program of the United States Department of Justice.

(c) *Applicability.*—The provisions of this section shall apply only to those persons under the supervision of the board.

(d) *Contracting state obligations.*—The contracting state must adhere to this Commonwealth's laws regarding the interstate compact, which are as follows:

(1) *The contracting state solemnly agrees that it is competent for the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to the compact, referred to as the "sending state," to permit any person convicted of an offense within such state and placed on probation or released on parole to reside in any other state, referred to as the "receiving state," while on probation or parole if:*

(i) *A confirmed offer of viable employment or other verifiable means of support exists.*

(ii) *A residence approved by the sending state shall be available.*

(2) *The following information must be made available to the receiving state from the sending state at the time the application for acceptance to the receiving state shall be filed:*

(i) *Institutional adjustment information on parolees or probationers.*

(ii) *Current supervision history on parolees or probationers.*

(iii) *A psychological report or psychological update, completed no more than one year prior to the receiving state's consideration, for persons convicted of a violent offense.*

(iv) *The following information must be made available to the receiving state for those cases defined as a sexual offense:*

(A) *A summary of any type of treatment received and dates of completion.*

(B) *A description of behavioral characteristics that may have contributed to the parolee or probationer's conduct.*

(3) *Any parolee or probationer convicted of a sexual offense shall be required to:*

(i) *Submit to mandatory registration and public notification of all current addresses with the Pennsylvania State Police.*

(ii) *Provide a signed copy of the "Pennsylvania State Police Sexual Offender Registration Notification" form and the*

“Pennsylvania State Police Sexual Offender Registration” form to the receiving state.

(iii) Provide a signed copy of “Addendum to Application for Compact Services/Agreement to Return” form to the receiving state.

(4) Except as provided in this subsection, the receiving state shall not consider the acceptance of supervision if the parolee is already physically present in this Commonwealth. Investigation and consideration of a case shall occur only after the parolee returns to the sending state and proper application is filed. The receiving state may consider the acceptance of supervision if the probationer is already physically present in this Commonwealth, where the probationer has established domicile in the receiving state before adjudication on the criminal offense.

(5) Electronic monitoring or other special conditions, or both, of supervision shall be imposed as deemed necessary by the receiving state.

(6) At the request of the receiving state, the sending state shall agree to retake the parolee or probationer if that individual violates any condition of probation or parole.

(e) Definitions.—As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meaning given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Board.” The Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole.

“Sexual offense.”

(1) Any of the following offenses or an equivalent offense that is classified as a felony and involves a victim who is a minor:

18 Pa.C.S. § 2901 (relating to kidnapping).

18 Pa.C.S. § 5902(a) (relating to prostitution and related offenses).

18 Pa.C.S. § 5903(a)(3), (4), (5) or (6) (relating to obscene and other sexual materials and performances).

(2) Any of the following offenses or an equivalent offense that is classified as a felony and involves a victim who is younger than 13 years of age:

18 Pa.C.S. § 3126 (relating to indecent assault).

(3) Any of the following offenses or an equivalent offense, regardless of the victim’s age:

18 Pa.C.S. § 3121 (relating to rape).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault).

“Violent offense.”

(1) Any of the following offenses or an equivalent offense:

18 Pa.C.S. § 2502 (relating to murder).

18 Pa.C.S. § 2503 (relating to voluntary manslaughter).

18 Pa.C.S. § 2702 (relating to aggravated assault).

18 Pa.C.S. § 2703 (relating to assault by prisoner).

18 Pa.C.S. § 2704 (relating to assault by life prisoner).

18 Pa.C.S. § 2901 (relating to kidnapping) where the victim is a minor.

18 Pa.C.S. § 3121 (relating to rape).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3301 (relating to arson and related offenses).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3502 (relating to burglary).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3701 (relating to robbery).

18 Pa.C.S. § 3923 (relating to theft by extortion) where a threat of violence is made.

(2) A criminal attempt, criminal solicitation or criminal conspiracy to commit any offenses set forth in this definition.

“Other verifiable means of support.” The term includes, but is not limited to, support by parent, grandparent, sibling, spouse or adult child. The term does not include public assistance.

§ 7123. Penalty.

A person who is on parole or probation in another state and who resides in this Commonwealth in violation of section 7122 (relating to supervision of persons paroled by other states) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree and shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Section 8. Except as set forth in section 9 of this act, the addition of 61 Pa.C.S. Pts. I, II, III, IV and V is a continuation of the acts and parts of acts listed in section 11 of this act.

Section 9. Section 8 of this act does not apply to any of the following acts and parts of acts:

Act of March 29, 1819 (P.L.232, No.146), entitled “An act to prevent the coroner of Phildelphia county from holding inquests in certain cases, and for other purposes.”

Act of January 17, 1831 (P.L.12, No.12), entitled “A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to reform the penal laws of this Commonwealth.”

Act of April 14, 1835 (P.L.232, No.140), entitled “A supplement to the act entitled ‘An act to provide for the erection of a new prison and a debtors’ apartment within the city and county of Philadelphia, and for the sale of the county prison in Walnut street in said city.’”

Section 11 of the act of February 8, 1842 (P.L.12, No.10), entitled “A supplement to an act entitled ‘An act relating to the prison of the county of Chester,’ approved February first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and relative to the Dauphin county prison.”

The act of January 4, 1856 (P.L.711, No.661), entitled “A further supplement to an act, entitled ‘An Act to provide for the erection of a new prison and debtors’ apartment within the city and county of Philadelphia, and

for the sale of the county prison in Walnut street in the said city, approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred thirty-five.”

Act of April 18, 1857 (P.L.253, No.295), entitled “A further supplement to an act to Reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth, approved the seventeenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.”

Act of May 1, 1861 (P.L.528, No.491), entitled “An act granting further powers to the inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison.”

Act of April 13, 1868 (P.L.917, No.860), entitled “An act relative to the Luzerne county prison, and to discharged convicts.”

The act of June 2, 1871 (P.L.1301, No.1209), entitled “An act to establish and maintain for the city of Philadelphia, a house of correction, employment and reformation for adults and minors.”

Act of June 6, 1871 (P.L.1354, No.1259), entitled “A supplement to an act relative to the Luzerne county prison and to discharged convicts, approved thirteenth April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.”

Act of June 8, 1874 (P.L.278, No.163), entitled “An act relating to prison inspectors and regulating prisons.”

Sections 2 and 4 of the act of June 13, 1883 (P.L.112, No. 99), entitled “An act to abolish the contract system in the prisons and reformatory institutions of the State of Pennsylvania, and to regulate the wages of the inmates.”

Act of June 22, 1897 (P.L.182, No.150), entitled “A supplement to an act entitled ‘An act for the punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth,’ approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, requiring the keepers or persons in charge of all jails, lock-ups and station-houses within the Commonwealth to receive all persons arrested for any violation of the provisions of said act.”

Act of May 25, 1907 (P.L.247, No.191), entitled “An act authorizing the employment of male prisoners of the jails, and workhouses of this Commonwealth upon the public highways of the several counties, and regulating the same; and providing for the establishment of Prison Boards, the purchase of material and tools, and employment of deputies, at the expense of the proper county, and a penalty for the escape of prisoners while employed outside of said jails, workhouses.”

Act of May 28, 1913 (P.L.363, No.247), entitled “An act regulating the discharge of prisoners on parole, from the penal institutions of the Commonwealth.”

Section 9 of the act of July 25, 1913 (P.L.1311, No.816), entitled “An act providing for the establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women; authorizing the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon and equipment of necessary buildings; providing for the commitment to said State Industrial Home for Women of females between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, convicted of, or pleading guilty to, the commission of any criminal offense;

and providing for the government and management of said institution; and making an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this act.”

Act of July 19, 1917 (P.L.1117, No.378), entitled “An act providing for the establishment, in cities of the first class, of a house or houses of detention for witnesses and untried prisoners; for the commitment of such prisoners and witnesses thereto; and for the payment of the cost of establishing and maintaining the same by the county wherein said cities are situated.”

Act of May 1, 1929 (P.L.1184, No.416), entitled “An act conferring and imposing certain powers and duties upon the State Board of Pardons with respect to inmates of State penal and correctional institutions released on parole.”

Act of June 22, 1931 (P.L.864, No.280), entitled “An act making a convict whose minimum sentence exceeds one-half of the maximum sentence eligible to apply for release on parole when said convict has served or will have served one-half his maximum sentence.”

Sections 25, 31, 32, 33, 33.1 and 34.1 of the act of August 6, 1941 (P.L.861, No.323), entitled, as amended, “An act to create a uniform and exclusive system for the administration of parole in this Commonwealth; providing state probation services; establishing the ‘Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole’; conferring and defining its jurisdiction, duties, powers and functions; including the supervision of persons placed upon probation and parole in certain designated cases; providing for the method of appointment of its members; regulating the appointment, removal and discharge of its officers, clerks and employes; dividing the Commonwealth into administrative districts for purposes of probation and parole; fixing the salaries of members of the board and of certain other officers and employes thereof; making violations of certain provisions of this act misdemeanors; providing penalties therefor; and for other cognate purposes, and making an appropriation.”

Act of December 27, 1965 (P.L.1237, No.502), entitled “An act establishing regional correctional facilities administered by the Bureau of Correction as part of the State correctional system; establishing standards for county jails, and providing for inspection and classification of county jails and for commitment to State correctional facilities and county jails.”

Act of March 21, 1986 (P.L.64, No.19), known as the Private Prison Moratorium and Study Act.

Chapters 3, 5, 9 and 11 of the act of July 1, 1990 (P.L.315, No.71), known as the Prison Facilities Improvement Act.

Section 10. The following shall apply:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in 61 Pa.C.S. Pts. I, II, III, IV and V, all activities initiated under any of the acts identified in section 8 of this act shall continue and remain in full force and effect and may be completed under 61 Pa.C.S. Pts. I, II, III, IV and V. Resolutions, orders, regulations, rules and decisions which were made under any of the acts identified in section 8 of this act and which are in effect on the effective

date of this section shall remain in full force and effect until revoked, vacated or modified under 61 Pa.C.S. Pts. I, II, III, IV and V. Contracts, obligations and agreements entered into under any of the acts identified in section 8 of this act are not affected nor impaired by the continuation of the acts and parts of acts identified in section 8.

(2) Any difference in language between 61 Pa.C.S. Pts. I, II, III, IV and V and the acts identified in section 8 of this act is intended only to conform to the style of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes and is not intended to change or affect the legislative intent, judicial construction or administrative interpretation and implementation of those acts, except as follows:

61 Pa.C.S. Part I.

61 Pa.C.S. § 3104(f).

The definition of “motivational boot camp” in 61 Pa.C.S. § 3903, by deleting an obsolete reference to ventilation therapy.

61 Pa.C.S. § 5903, by adding a reference to civilian clothing to conform to Department of Corrections policy.

61 Pa.C.S. § 6112(a)(5).

61 Pa.C.S. § 6138(a)(5)(ii) and (d) to conform to Department of Corrections policy.

Section 11. (a) The repeals in this section are necessary to effectuate this act.

(b) The following acts and parts of acts are repealed:

Act of March 29, 1819 (P.L.232, No.146), entitled “An act to prevent the coroner of Philadelphia county from holding inquests in certain cases, and for other purposes.”

Act of January 17, 1831 (P.L.12, No.12), entitled “A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act to reform the penal laws of this Commonwealth.”

Act of April 14, 1835 (P.L.232, No.140), entitled “A supplement to the act entitled ‘An act to provide for the erection of a new prison and a debtors’ apartment within the city and county of Philadelphia, and for the sale of the county prison in Walnut street in said city.’”

Act of February 8, 1842 (P.L.12, No.10), entitled “A supplement to an act entitled ‘An act relating to the prison of the county of Chester,’ approved February first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and relative to the Dauphin county prison.”

Section 5 of the act of April 16, 1845 (P.L.507, No.342), entitled “An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government, repair of the canals and railroads of the state, and other claims upon the commonwealth.”

Act of January 4, 1856 (P.L.711, No.661), entitled “A further supplement to an act, entitled ‘An act to provide for the erection of a new prison and debtors’ apartment within the city and county of Philadelphia, and for the sale of the county prison in Walnut street in the said city,’ approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred thirty-five.”

Act of April 18, 1857 (P.L.253, No.295), entitled "A further supplement to an act to Reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth, approved the seventeenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one."

Act of May 1, 1861 (P.L.528, No.491), entitled "An act granting further Powers to the Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison."

Act of April 17, 1867 (P.L.87, No.68), entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to appoint a person to visit prisons and almshouses."

Act of April 13, 1868 (P.L.917, No.860), entitled "An act relative to the Luzerne county prison, and to discharged convicts."

Act of June 2, 1871 (P.L.1301, No.1209), entitled "An act to establish and maintain for the city of Philadelphia, a house of correction, employment and reformation for adults and minors."

Act of June 6, 1871 (P.L.1354, No.1259), entitled "A supplement to an act relative to the Luzerne county prison and to discharged convicts, approved thirteenth April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight."

Act of June 8, 1874 (P.L.278, No.163), entitled "An act relating to prison inspectors and regulating prisons."

Act of June 13, 1883 (P.L.112, No.99), entitled "An act to abolish the contract system in the prisons and reformatory institutions of the State of Pennsylvania, and to regulate the wages of the inmates."

Act of June 20, 1883 (P.L.125, No.110), entitled "An act to require a brand upon all goods, wares, merchandise or other article or thing made for sale by convict labor in any penitentiary, reformatory prison, school or other establishment in which convict labor is employed."

Act of May 9, 1889 (P.L.154, No.170), entitled "An act authorizing and empowering boards of prison inspectors, in counties where such boards exist, to fix the salaries of deputy wardens, keepers and other persons employed in and about the jails of such counties."

Act of June 26, 1895 (P.L.377, No.269), entitled "An act authorizing the erection of work-houses in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Act of May 11, 1897 (P.L.49, No.41), entitled "An act relating to appointment of Prison Commissioners in counties of the Commonwealth having over one hundred and fifty thousand population."

Act of June 22, 1897 (P.L.182, No.150), entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth,' approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, requiring the keepers or persons in charge of all jails, lock-ups and station-houses within the Commonwealth to receive all persons arrested for any violation of the provisions of said act."

Act of April 28, 1899 (P.L.89, No.75), entitled "An act authorizing the employment of male prisoners of the jails and workhouses of this Commonwealth, and regulating the same, and providing a penalty for an escape of prisoners while employed outside of said jails or workhouses."

Act of March 20, 1903 (P.L.45, No.48), entitled "An act to make active or visiting committees, of societies incorporated for the purpose of visiting and instructing prisoners, official visitors of penal and reformatory institutions."

Act of May 25, 1907 (P.L.247, No.191), entitled "An act authorizing the employment of male prisoners of the jails, and workhouses of this Commonwealth upon the public highways of the several counties, and regulating the same; and providing for the establishment of Prison Boards, the purchase of material and tools, and employment of deputies, at the expense of the proper county, and a penalty for the escape of prisoners while employed outside of said jails, workhouses."

Act of April 23, 1909 (P.L.141, No.92), entitled "An act providing for the use of borough and township lockups and city or county prisons, for the detention of prisoners arrested by sheriffs, constables, members of the State constabulary, or other persons authorized by the laws of the Commonwealth to make arrests, and entitling boroughs, townships, and cities to receive remuneration for the same."

Act of May 14, 1909 (P.L.838, No.656), entitled "An act to define the rights and functions of official visitors of jails, penitentiaries, and other penal or reformatory institutions, and providing for their removal."

Act of May 11, 1911 (P.L.274, No.176), entitled "An act to prohibit the bringing into prisons of all weapons or other implements which may be used to injure any convict or person, or in assisting any convict to escape punishment, or the selling or furnishing of same to convicts; to prohibit the bringing into prisons of all spirituous or fermented liquors, drugs, medicines, poisons, opium, morphine, or any other kind or character of narcotics; or the giving, selling or furnishing of spirituous or fermented liquor, drugs, medicine, poison, opium, morphine, or any other kind or character of narcotics; or bringing into or taking out letters, notes, money, or contraband goods of any kind, whatsoever; and providing a penalty for the violation thereof."

Act of June 7, 1911 (P.L.677, No.268), entitled "An act providing for the payment of the costs of proceedings and the expenses of maintaining prisoners committed to county prisons, either for non-payment of fines or penalties imposed for, or while awaiting a hearing upon, any charge for the violation of any city or borough ordinance, or any ordinance of townships of the first class, by the city, borough, or township of the first class whose ordinances are alleged to have been violated, or to which any such fines or penalties are payable."

Act of June 19, 1911 (P.L.1059, No.813), referred to as the County Jail and Workhouse Parole Law.

Act of May 28, 1913 (P.L.363, No.247), entitled "An act regulating the discharge of prisoners on parole, from the penal institutions of the Commonwealth."

Act of June 19, 1913 (P.L.532, No.340), entitled "A supplement to an act approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven,

entitled "An act authorizing the release on probation of certain convicts, instead of imposing sentences; the appointment of probation and parole officers, and the payment of their salaries and expenses; regulating the manner of sentencing convicts in certain cases, and providing for their release on parole; their conviction of crime during parole, and their re-arrest and reconviction for breach of parole; and extending the powers and duties of boards of prison inspectors of penitentiaries."

Act of July 22, 1913 (P.L.912, No.437), entitled "An act providing for the payment of the costs incurred in the trial of convicts and prisoners escaping, or attempting to escape, from the several penitentiaries and reformatories of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the respective counties from whose courts the said escaping convicts or prisoners have been committed; and providing for the maintenance of such convicts under sentence for escape, et cetera."

Section 9 of the act of July 25, 1913 (P.L.1311, No.816), entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women; authorizing the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon and equipment of necessary buildings; providing for the commitment to said State Industrial Home for Women of females between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, convicted of, or pleading guilty to, the commission of any criminal offense; and providing for the government and management of said institution; and making an appropriation to carry out the purposes of this act."

Act of May 24, 1917 (P.L.283, No.150), entitled "An act fixing the residence of the warden of the county jail or prison, in counties of this Commonwealth where the government of such jail or prison is or may hereafter be vested in a prison board."

Act of July 17, 1917 (P.L.1036, No.337), entitled "A Joint Resolution authorizing the authorities having control and supervision of county jails and prisons to permit the employment of inmates thereof on county or almshouse farms; exempting wardens and keepers from liability in certain cases for escapes."

Act of July 19, 1917 (P.L.1117, No.378), entitled "An act providing for the establishment, in cities of the first class, of a house or houses of detention for witnesses and untried prisoners; for the commitment of such prisoners and witnesses thereto; and for the payment of the cost of establishing and maintaining the same by the county wherein said cities are situated."

Act of May 31, 1919 (P.L.356, No.170), entitled, as amended, "An act authorizing courts of record to remove convicts and persons confined in jails, workhouses, reformatories, reform or industrial schools, penitentiaries, prisons, houses of correction or any other penal institutions, who are seriously ill, to other institutions; and providing penalties for breach of prison."

Act of May 10, 1921 (P.L.433, No.209), entitled "An act providing for the sentencing of certain criminals to reformatories or houses of correction in counties of the first class."

Act of May 16, 1921 (P.L.579, No.262), referred to as the County Prison Board Law.

Act of May 19, 1923 (P.L.271, No.172), entitled "An act providing a system of employment and compensation for the inmates of county jails and prisons."

Act of June 14, 1923 (P.L.775, No.306), entitled "An act to provide for the physical welfare of all persons confined (whether such persons be tried or untried prisoners) in any penitentiary or county prison in this Commonwealth."

Act of July 11, 1923 (P.L.1044, No.425), referred to as the Prisoner Transfer Law.

Act of April 27, 1927 (P.L.414, No.270), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for a system of recording the identification of persons convicted of crime, and of fugitives from justice, and habitual criminals; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania State Police, district attorneys, police officers, wardens or keepers of jails, prisons, workhouses, or other penal institutions, and sheriffs; providing for the payment of certain expenses by the counties; and imposing penalties."

Sections 903-B and 904-B of the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L. 177, No.175), known as The Administrative Code of 1929.

Act of May 1, 1929 (P.L.1182, No.414), entitled "An act providing the procedure and the powers of the State Board of Pardons and boards of trustees of penitentiaries where prisoners released on parole violate the terms of such parole; and fixing the penalty for such violation."

Act of May 1, 1929 (P.L.1184, No.416), entitled "An act conferring and imposing certain powers and duties upon the State Board of Pardons with respect to inmates of State penal and correctional institutions released on parole."

Act of May 20, 1931 (P.L.138, No.99), entitled "An act permitting the sale of prison made goods, in counties of the first class, to such counties and to cities and school districts and to political subdivisions of such counties and to certain institutions therein; permitting contracts for such sales and purchases, without advertising or competitive bidding; permitting payment of compensation to inmates; and repealing inconsistent laws."

Act of June 12, 1931 (P.L.512, No.166), referred to as the Industrial Farms and Workhouses Law.

Act of June 22, 1931 (P.L.864, No.280), entitled "An act making a convict whose minimum sentence exceeds one-half of the maximum sentence eligible to apply for release on parole when said convict has served or will have served one-half his maximum sentence."

Act of June 21, 1939 (P.L.660, No.307), entitled, as amended, "An act providing for the return of escaped prisoners and convicts after apprehension, to the penitentiary or state institution from which they escape, by the agents of the Department of Justice or the Pennsylvania State Police, and requiring the penitentiary or state institution to defray the expenses thereof."

Act of August 6, 1941 (P.L.861, No.323), referred to as the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole Law.

Act of May 17, 1945 (P.L.628, No.268), entitled "An act requiring boards of prison inspectors in counties of the fourth class to pay the premiums on all bonds required of employes appointed by the board."

Act of May 11, 1949 (P.L.1191, No.359), entitled "An act for the government, management and control of county jails and prisons in counties of sixth, seventh and eighth classes."

Article XXX-A of the act of July 28, 1953 (P.L.723, No.230), known as the Second Class County Code.

Act of December 13, 1955 (P.L.829, No.240), entitled "An act authorizing the commitment to the Department of Public Welfare in any city of the first class persons convicted of crimes and sentences by courts situate within such city to a city or county penal institution, where such Department has established a correctional, diagnostic and classification service, and authorizing the transfer of prisoners between such institutions by the Department."

Act of December 13, 1955 (P.L.841, No.246), entitled "An act authorizing cooperative return of parole and probation violators and the making of contracts or deputization of persons pursuant thereto."

Act of August 6, 1963 (P.L.521, No.277), entitled "An act providing that probation officers shall have the power of peace officers in the performance of their duties."

Act of August 13, 1963 (P.L.774, No.390), entitled "An act authorizing courts to permit certain prisoners to leave jail during reasonable and necessary hours for occupational, scholastic or medical purposes; conferring powers and imposing duties upon courts, county commissioners and sheriffs and other persons in charge of a jail or workhouse."

Act of December 22, 1965 (P.L.1189, No.472), entitled "An act establishing a correctional facility for criminological diagnosis, classification, social and psychological treatment and research, medical treatment and staff training."

Act of December 27, 1965 (P.L.1237, No.502), entitled "An act establishing regional correctional facilities administered by the Bureau of Correction as part of the State correctional system; establishing standards for county jails, and providing for inspection and classification of county jails and for commitment to State correctional facilities and county jails."

Act of July 16, 1968 (P.L.351, No.173), referred to as the Prisoner Pre-release Plan Law.

Act of December 22, 1969 (P.L.394, No.175), entitled "An act providing for the establishment, operation and maintenance of detention facilities for certain persons by adjoining counties on approval by the Bureau of Correction."

Act of October 16, 1972 (P.L.913, No.218), entitled "An act establishing regional community treatment centers for women administered by the Bureau

of Correction of the Department of Justice as part of the State Correctional System, providing for the commitment of females to such centers and their temporary release therefrom for certain purposes, restricting confinement of females in county jails and conferring powers and duties upon the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Correction.”

Act of December 30, 1974 (P.L.1075, No.348), known as the Interstate Corrections Compact.

Act of March 21, 1986 (P.L.64, No.19), known as the Private Prison Moratorium and Study Act.

Chapters 3, 5, 9 and 11 of the act of July 1, 1990 (P.L.315, No.71), known as the Prison Facilities Improvement Act.

Act of December 7, 1990 (P.L.615, No.156), known as the Official Visitation of Prisons Act.

Act of December 19, 1990 (P.L.1391, No.215), known as the Motivational Boot Camp Act.

Act of December 27, 1994 (P.L.1354, No.158), known as the County Probation and Parole Officers’ Firearm Education and Training Law.

Act of May 16, 1996 (P.L.220, No.40), known as the Prison Medical Services Act.

Act of June 18, 1998 (P.L.622, No.80), entitled “An act providing for a procedure and method of execution; and making repeals.”

Act of December 3, 1998 (P.L.932, No.120), entitled “An act requiring all prison inmates to wear identifiable prison uniforms while incarcerated.”

Act of June 19, 2002 (P.L.377, No.56), known as the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders Act.

(c) The following acts are also repealed:

Act of June 25, 1937 (P.L.2086, No.415), entitled “An act providing for the making of compacts by the Commonwealth with other states for mutual helpfulness in relation to persons on probation or parole; and imposing certain powers and duties on the Governor and the Board of Pardons.”

Act of July 20, 1968 (P.L.441, No.207), entitled “An act providing for the incarceration of probationers or parolees in certain other states under certain circumstances.”

(d) The act of December 8, 1959 (P.L.1718, No.632), entitled, as amended, “An act providing for the payment of the salary, medical and hospital expenses of employes of State penal and correctional institutions, State mental hospitals, Youth Development Centers, County Boards of Assistance, and under certain conditions other employes of the Department of Public Welfare, who are injured in the performance of their duties; and providing benefit to their widows and dependents in certain cases,” is repealed insofar as it relates to employes of State correctional institutions as that term is defined in 61 Pa.C.S. § 102 (relating to definitions).

Section 12. A reference in any act or part of an act to:

(1) A parole agent of a county shall be deemed a reference to a probation officer.

(2) A parole officer of the State shall be deemed a reference to a parole agent.

(3) The County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Program shall be deemed a reference to the County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Program.

(4) The County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund shall be deemed a reference to the County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund.

Section 13. The County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission is a continuation of the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Commission.

Section 14. The County Probation Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund is a continuation of the County Probation and Parole Officers' Firearm Education and Training Fund.

Section 15. This act shall take effect as follows:

(1) Section 11(c) of this act shall take effect on the date that the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders becomes effective and operative between this State and any other state or states in accordance with 61 Pa.C.S. § 7113.

(2) The remainder of this act shall take effect in 60 days.

APPROVED—The 11th day of August, A.D. 2009.

EDWARD G. RENDELL