

Notes and Procedures

■ 2.66-01. *Expedited Revocation Procedure.*

- (a) Upon receipt of the summary report of the preliminary interview or notification of a conviction, the analyst may refer a case for consideration under the expedited revocation procedure.
- (b) The following cases may be considered for the expedited revocation procedure:
 - (1) Cases in which the parole violation behavior is graded as Category One or Category Two.
 - (2) Cases in which the recommended decision is continue to expiration (regardless of the category of the violation behavior); and
 - (3) Cases in which the expedited revocation procedure is used as an alternative to deferred withdrawal of a warrant under 2.47 (regardless of the category of the violation behavior).
- (c) If the analyst recommends a case for the expedited revocation procedure, he shall forward the case to the Administrative Reviewer. If the Administrative Reviewer concurs, the case shall be forwarded to the Regional Commissioner.
- (d) If the Regional Commissioner finds probable cause, he shall then review the case to determine whether to approve handling under the expedited revocation procedure. If the Regional Commissioner approves the use of this procedure (either with the date proposed or with a modified date), he shall sign the expedited revocation decision form. If the Regional Commissioner rejects handling under the expedited revocation procedure, the case shall be processed under otherwise applicable procedures.
- (e) If the Regional Commissioner approves processing under the expedited revocation procedure, a Notice of Eligibility for Expedited Revocation Procedure will be completed (including an offense severity rating based on the conduct for which probable cause was found, a recalculated salient factor score, and the applicable reparole guideline range) and sent to the alleged violator.
- (f) If the alleged parole violator accepts the expedited revocation procedure by signing the Notice of Eligibility for Expedited Revocation Procedure form and returning it to the Commission in a timely manner (including accepting responsibility for the violation behavior, accepting the proposed decision, waiving the right to a revocation hearing, and waiving the right to an administrative appeal), the proposed decision shall become the official Commission decision. If the alleged parole violator declines the proposal or fails to return the form in a timely manner, the proposed decision shall be null and void, a revocation hearing may be conducted, and the Commission may thereafter take any action that it might have originally taken had the case not been considered under the expedited revocation procedure. An expedited revocation proposal as offered by the Commission may be accepted or rejected by the alleged violator. It is the policy of the Commission not to modify an expedited revocation proposal once offered other than in extraordinary circumstances (such as discovery of an error in the guideline determination or the receipt of substantial new information pertinent to the decision).

■ §2.67 [RESERVED]

SUBPART B—TRANSFER TREATY PRISONERS AND PAROLEES

■ §2.68 **PRISONERS TRANSFERRED PURSUANT TO TREATY.**

(a) *Applicability, jurisdiction, and statutory interpretation.*

(1) Prisoners transferred pursuant to treaty (transferees) who committed their offenses on or after November 1, 1987 shall receive a special transferee hearing pursuant to the procedures found in this section and 18 U.S.C. 4106A. Transferees who committed their offenses prior to November 1, 1987, are immediately eligible for parole and shall receive a parole hearing pursuant to procedures found