who refuses to sign the certificate of release is nevertheless bound by the conditions set forth in that certificate.

- (b) Special conditions of release. (1) The Commission may impose a condition other than one of the general conditions of release if the Commission determines that such condition is necessary to protect the public from further crimes by the releasee and to provide adequate supervision of the releasee. Examples of special conditions of release that the Commission frequently imposes are found at §2.204(b)(2).
- (2) If the Commission requires the releasee's participation in a drug-treatment program, the releasee must submit to a drug test before release and to at least two other drug tests, as determined by the supervision officer. A decision not to impose this special condition, because available information indicates a low risk of future substance abuse by the releasee, shall constitute good cause for suspension of the drug testing requirements of 18 U.S.C. 4209(a). A grant of parole or reparole is contingent upon the prisoner passing all pre-release drug tests administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- (c) Changing conditions of release. The provisions of §2.204(c) apply.
- (d) Appeal. A releasee may appeal under §2.26 an order to impose or modify a release condition not later than 30 days after the date the condition is imposed or modified.

(e) Application of release conditions to absconder. The provisions of §2.204(d) apply.

- (f) Revocation for possession of a controlled substance. If the Commission finds after a revocation hearing that a releasee, released after December 31, 1988, has possessed a controlled substance, the Commission shall revoke parole or mandatory release. If such a releasee fails a drug test, the Commission shall consider appropriate alternatives to revocation. The Commission shall not revoke parole on the basis of a single, unconfirmed positive drug test, if the releasee challenges the test result and there is no other violation found by the Commission to justify revocation.
- (g) Supervision officer guidance. The provisions of § 2.204(f) apply.

- (h) ${\it Definitions.}$ For purposes of this section—
- (1) The terms supervision officer, domestic violence crime, approved offender-rehabilitation program and firearm, as used in §2.204, have the meanings given those terms by §2.204(g);
- (2) The term *releasee*, as used in this section and in §2.204 means a person convicted of a federal offense who has been released on parole or released through good-time deduction; and
- (3) The term *certificate of release*, as used in this section and §2.204, means the certificate of parole or mandatory release delivered to the prisoner under §2.29.

[68 FR 41699, July 15, 2003]

§2.41 Travel approval.

- (a) The probation officer may approve travel outside the district without approval of the Commission in the following situations:
- (1) Vacation trips not to exceed thirty days.
- (2) Trips, not to exceed thirty days, to investigate reasonably certain employment possibilities.

(3) Recurring travel across a district boundary, not to exceed fifty miles outside the district, for purpose of employment, shopping, or recreation.

- (b) Specific advance approval by the Commission is required for all foreign travel, employment requiring recurring travel more than fifty miles outside the district (except employment at offshore locations), and vacation travel outside the district exceeding thirty days. A request for such permission shall be in writing and must demonstrate a substantial need for such travel.
- (c) A special condition imposed by the Regional Commissioner prohibiting certain travel shall supersede any general rules relating to travel as set forth above.

[42 FR 39809, Aug. 5, 1977, as amended at 44 FR 3408, Jan. 16, 1979; 48 FR 9247, Mar. 4, 1983; 57 FR 59916, Dec. 17, 1992]

§2.42 Probation officer's reports to

A supervision report shall be submitted by the responsible probation officer to the Commission for each parolee after the completion of 24 months