two or more episodes of felony violence, release from supervision may be ordered after four continuous years of incident-free parole in the community;

- (6) For a parolee who was originally classified in other than the very good risk category and whose current offense involved high level violence (without death of victim resulting), release from supervision may be ordered after five continuous years of incident-free parole in the community;
- (7) For any parolee whose current offense involved high level violence with death of victim resulting, release from supervision may be ordered only upon a case-specific finding that, by reason of age, infirmity, or other compelling factors, the parolee is unlikely to be a threat to the public safety.
- (d) Decisions to release from supervision prior to completion of the periods specified in this section may be made where it appears that the parolee is a better risk than indicated by the salient factor score (if originally classified in other than the very good risk category), or a less serious risk than indicated by a violent current offense or prior record (if any). However, release from supervision prior to the completion of two years of incidentfree supervision will not be granted in any case unless case-specific factors clearly indicate that continued supervision would be counterproductive to the parolee's rehabilitation.
- (e) Except as provided in §2.99(c), cases with pending criminal charge(s) shall not be released from supervision until the disposition of such charge(s) is known. The term "incident-free" parole shall include both any reported violations, and any arrest or law enforcement investigation that raises a reasonable doubt as to whether the parolee has been able to refrain from law violations while on parole.

§ 2.96 Order of release.

- (a) When the Commission approves a recommendation for release from active supervision, a written order of release from supervision shall be issued and a copy thereof shall be delivered to the releasee.
- (b) Each order of release shall state that the conditions of the releasee's parole are waived, except that it shall re-

main a condition that the releasee shall not violate any law or engage in any conduct that might bring discredit to the parole system, under penalty of possible withdrawal of the order of release or revocation of parole.

(c) An order of release from supervision shall not release the parolee from the custody of the Attorney General or from the jurisdiction of the Commission before the expiration of the term or terms being served.

§2.97 Withdrawal of order of release.

If, after an order of release from supervision has been issued by the Commission, and prior to the expiration date of the sentence(s) being served, the parolee commits any new criminal offense or engages in any conduct that might bring discredit to the parole system, the Commission may, in its discretion, do any of the following:

- (a) Issue a summons or warrant to commence the revocation process;
- (b) Withdraw the order of release from supervision and return the parolee to active supervision; or
- (c) Impose any special conditions to the order of release from supervision.

§ 2.98 Summons to appear or warrant for retaking of parolee.

- (a) If a parolee is alleged to have violated the conditions of his release, and satisfactory evidence thereof is presented, the Commission or a member thereof may:
- (1) Issue a summons requiring the offender to appear for a probable cause hearing or local revocation hearing; or
- (2) Issue a warrant for the apprehension and return of the offender to custody.
- (b) A summons or warrant under paragraph (a)(1) of this section may be issued or withdrawn only by the Commission, or a member thereof.
- (c) Any summons or warrant under this section shall be issued as soon as practicable after the alleged violation is reported to the Commission, except when delay is deemed necessary. Issuance of a summons or warrant may be withheld until the frequency or seriousness of the violations, in the opinion of the Commission, requires such issuance. In the case of any parolee who is charged with a criminal offense

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and who is awaiting disposition of such charge, issuance of a summons or warrant may be:

- (1) Temporarily withheld;
- (2) Issued by the Commission and held in abeyance;
- (3) Issued by the Commission and a detainer lodged with the custodial authority; or
- (4) Issued for the retaking of the parolee.
- (d) A summons or warrant may be issued only within the prisoner's maximum term or terms, except that in the case of a prisoner who has been mandatorily released from a sentence imposed for an offense committed before April 11, 1987, such summons or warrant may be issued only within the maximum term or terms less one hundred eighty days. A summons or warrant shall be considered issued when signed and either:
 - (1) Placed in the mail; or
- (2) Sent by electronic transmission to the appropriate law enforcement authority.
- (e) The issuance of a warrant under this section operates to bar the expiration of the parolee's sentence. Such warrant maintains the Commission's jurisdiction to retake the parolee either before or after the normal expiration date of the sentence and to reach a final decision as to the revocation of parole and the forfeiture of time pursuant to D.C. Code 24–406(a).
- (f) A summons or warrant issued pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by a warrant application (or other notice) stating:
 - (1) The charges against the parolee;
- (2) The specific reports and other documents upon which the Commission intends to rely in determining whether a violation occurred and whether to revoke parole;
- (3) Notice of the Commission's intent, if the parolee is arrested within the District of Columbia, to hold a probable cause hearing within five days of the parolee's arrest;
- (4) A statement of the purpose of the probable cause hearing:
- (5) The days of the week on which the Commission regularly holds its dockets of probable cause hearings at the Central Detention Facility;

- (6) The parolee's procedural rights in the revocation process; and
- (7) The possible actions that the Commission may take.
- (g) Every warrant issued by the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia prior to August 5, 2000, shall be deemed to be a valid warrant of the U.S. Parole Commission unless withdrawn by the Commission. Such warrant shall be executed as provided in §2.99, and every offender retaken upon such warrant shall be treated for all purposes as if retaken upon a warrant issued by the Commission.

[65 FR 45888, July 26, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 2569, Jan. 18, 2002; 68 FR 41531, July 14, 2003]

§ 2.99 Execution of warrant and service of summons.

- (a) Any officer of any Federal or District of Columbia correctional institution, any Federal Officer authorized to serve criminal process, or any officer or designated civilian employee of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, to whom a warrant is delivered, shall execute such warrant by taking the parolee and returning him to the custody of the Attorney General.
- (b) Upon the arrest of the parolee, the officer executing the warrant shall deliver to the parolee a copy of the warrant application (or other notice provided by the Commission) containing the information described in §2.98 (f).
- (c) If execution of the warrant is delayed pending disposition of local charges, for further investigation, or for some other purpose, the parolee is to be continued under supervision by the Supervision Officer until the normal expiration of the sentence, or until the warrant is executed, whichever first occurs. Monthly supervision reports are to be submitted, and the parolee must continue to abide by all the conditions of release.
- (d) If any other warrant for the arrest of the parolee has been executed or is outstanding at the time the Commission's warrant is executed, the arresting officer may, within 72 hours of executing the Commission's warrant, release the parolee to such other warrant and lodge the Commission's warrant as