

BILL ANALYSIS

Senate Research Center
89R3295 JBD-D

H.B. 1024
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Criminal Justice
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Engrossed

AUTHOR'S / SPONSOR'S STATEMENT OF INTENT

There are different tiers of parole supervision in Texas, which are determined by the risk level of the releasee and the seriousness of the offense. The highest tier of supervision, the super intensive supervision program (SISP), is reserved for those who commit certain violent offenses such as sexual assault, aggravated robbery, and kidnapping. However, despite the violent nature of these offenses, there is currently no state law requiring law enforcement to execute a warrant in response to certain parole violations by a SISP releasee in a timely manner, which may place the victim of the offense at risk. H.B. 1024 seeks to address this issue by requiring law enforcement to execute a warrant for the return of a SISP parolee as soon as practicable following a violation of a condition of release related to electronic monitoring.

H.B. 1024 amends current law relating to the execution of a warrant issued for certain releasees who violate a condition of parole or mandatory supervision related to the electronic monitoring of the releasee.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

This bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, institution, or agency.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. Amends Subchapter H, Chapter 508, Government Code, by adding Section 508.2525, as follows:

Sec. 508.2525. WARRANT FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF SUPER-INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM. Requires a law enforcement agency to execute, as soon as practicable, a warrant that is directed to the agency and issued for the return of a releasee in the super-intensive supervision program based on a violation of a condition of parole or mandatory supervision related to the electronic monitoring of the releasee.

SECTION 2. Makes application of this Act prospective.

SECTION 3. Effective date: September 1, 2025.