



[Resource documenting gubernatorial executive order authority by state](#)  
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[Resource documenting level of government authority overseeing probation \(mostly courts or State agency implementing directives of courts/law\)](#)

[INSERT MONTH DAY, YEAR]  
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. XX

# Give Liberty, Individuality, Fiscal Responsibility, and Efficacy(LIFE) Back to Probation

Whereas, a term of probation is the sentence most commonly handed down by local courts.

Whereas, approximately 3.5 million people were on probation across the nation<sup>1</sup> and [*insert state probation population*] were on probation in [*insert state*] in 2018 [or most recent year for which complete and accurate data is available].

Whereas, more than three-quarters of people under supervision were convicted of nonviolent offenses.<sup>2</sup>

Whereas, research suggests many people remain on probation for far too long, with little to no benefit for public safety.<sup>3</sup>

Whereas, studies have shown that extended periods of supervision (of over 5 years) can actually have a negative impact on public safety and increase recidivism.<sup>4</sup>

Whereas, conditions of probation are often too numerous, overly burdensome, generalized, and focused on rote compliance rather than promoting individual growth.

Whereas, probation often serves as a revolving door to prison rather than a path to accountability, work, and wellbeing, with an estimated 45% of nationwide state prison admissions in 2017 due to a supervision violation<sup>5</sup> and an estimated [*insert state percentage*] of [*insert state*] prison admissions due to a supervision violation.

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1. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus1718.pdf> p.16  
2. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2018/09/probation-and-parole-systems-marked-by-high-stakes-missed-opportunities>  
3. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/2020/12/states-can-shorten-probation-and-protect-public-safety#:~:text=The%20national%20average%20probation%20term,to%20five%20years%2C%20in%20Hawaii./>  
4. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2018/09/probation-and-parole-systems-marked-by-high-stakes-missed-opportunities>  
5. <https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/confined-costly/>

Whereas, many individuals are needlessly imprisoned for “technical” supervision violations, which do not constitute a new criminal offense, costing states millions of dollars in incarceration and families critical time away from loved ones.<sup>6</sup>

Whereas, technical violations, such as missing an appointment with a supervision officer or traveling outside of the jurisdiction, account for nearly 1 out of 4 of all state prison admissions and cost 2.8 billion annually.<sup>7</sup>

Whereas, probation should be focused on promoting accountability, increasing pathways to work and wellbeing, and community safety, and individuals need not remain on probation once they have demonstrated fulfillment of these goals.

Whereas, fines and fees should be calculated according to an individual’s ability to pay and should not lead to unnecessarily long terms of probation or a period of incarceration, so as to increase successful collection and reinvestment and decrease cycles of poverty and incarceration.

Whereas, rather than investing in failed use of incarceration, states should invest in community services, programs, and resources which prevent a return to crime and build stronger, vibrant communities.

Whereas, states can encourage practitioners, organizations, and individuals to reduce crime, revocations, and the use of incarceration through performance-based incentives.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, by the authority vested in the undersigned as Governor by the Constitution and laws of the State of *[insert state name]*, **IT IS ORDERED:**

## **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE**

This order shall be known and may be cited as the Give Liberty, Individuality, Fiscal Responsibility, and Efficacy (LIFE) Back to Probation (hereinafter referred to as “Order”).

## **SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.**

The following terms shall have the meaning set forth therein:

- a. “Absconding” means intentionally avoiding supervision by willfully failing to maintain contact or communication with an assigned probation officer or *[insert relevant authority/entity]* and to notify an assigned probation officer of a change in residence, during which time reasonable efforts by the assigned probation officer to re-engage the defendant have been unsuccessful. If the defendant has made the initial two check-ins with the probation officer, the period of time of non-contact must be at least 14 days, unless there exist special circumstances that implicate an imminent threat to public safety.
- b. “Special condition” means a condition of probation that the court identifies as necessary to protect the public from the defendant’s behavior constituting the underlying conviction. These conditions must be individually tailored to the defendant and specifically related to the underlying commitment offense. The court must make a finding that such a condition is necessary to protect the public and to deter the behavior in the underlying commitment offense and that no such lesser effective restriction exists.

6. <https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/confined-costly/>

7. <https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/confined-costly/>

- c. “Technical violation” means a violation by the defendant of the specific conditions of probation other than a conviction of the defendant for a new crime.

### **SECTION 3. DIRECTING STATEWIDE CASE REVIEWS TO IDENTIFY UNJUST, LENGTHY, AND UNPRODUCTIVE PROBATION TERMS.**

**Option 1:** Choose this option if your state only allows the courts to initiate and grant an early termination of probation and if an executive-branch authority oversees probation officers.

- a. Commutation Review.-- The *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* shall conduct a review of all cases in which a defendant is serving a term of probation greater than five years, with at least one year remaining, during which time the defendant has not been convicted of a new criminal offense, and shall make a recommendation to the Governor as to the defendant’s suitability for commutation no later than three months from the signature of this order. Factors in favor of a recommendation for commutation shall include, but are not limited to--
- i. If the defendant remains on probation due solely to the fact that their probation was extended by six months or more for a technical violation of probation, unless the violation warranting the extension was for absconding or a special condition of probation;
  - ii. If the defendant remains on probation solely for their failure to pay fines, fees or other court costs and their failure to pay was not willful;
  - iii. If the defendant’s probation officer believes the defendant to be a good candidate for early termination of probation;
  - iv. If the defendant has a demonstrated record of growth and successful reintegration as shown by a steady employment record within the last year; caregiving or volunteering obligations; the successful completion of mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, or educational and vocational training; or close ties to their community;
  - v. If the defendant has successfully completed any court-ordered programs or classes;
  - vi. If the most serious charge related to the defendant’s term of probation is a misdemeanor offense, excluding any sexual offense;
  - vii. If the defendant is unduly burdened by supervision and continuing supervision has little positive effect on public safety;
  - viii. If the defendant’s current term of probation has directly followed another term of supervision;
  - ix. If the defendant has a terminal or debilitating medical condition;
  - x. If the defendant cares for a family member who has a terminal or debilitating medical condition; OR
  - xi. If extraordinary or compelling circumstances exist that warrant early discharge from probation.
- b. All municipal, county, and city agencies who have probation personnel under their purview are strongly encouraged to conduct the commutation review under paragraph (a) of this Section and to deliver their recommendations to the Governor.<sup>8</sup>
- c. The *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* shall calculate any averted costs realized from commutations awarded under this Order within a year of its signature. Fifty percent of all averted costs to the *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* realized from commutations recommended by municipal, county, and city agencies under this Order shall be retained or regranted to the respective local agency which garnered the recommendation, in proportion to the amount saved due to their recommendations, to allow for reinvestment in the

8. Legislative Note: If your state provides probation services solely at the state level, please delete this paragraph.

services, staffing, equipment, or programming needed to support the success, as defined in Section 7, paragraph (b), of individuals on probation.

**Option 2:** Choose this option if your state only allows the court to initiate and grant an early termination of probation and does NOT have an executive-branch authority which oversees probation officers.

- a. Commutation Review.-- The Office of the Attorney General shall conduct a review of all cases in which a defendant is serving a term of probation greater than five years with at least one year remaining, during which time the defendant has not been convicted of a new felony offense, and shall make a recommendation to the Governor as to the defendant's suitability for commutation no later than three months from the signature of this Order. Factors in favor of a recommendation for commutation shall include, but are not limited to--
  - i. If the defendant remains on probation due solely to the fact that their probation was extended by six months or more for a technical violation of probation, unless the violation warranting the extension was for absconding or a special condition of probation;
  - ii. If the defendant remains on probation solely for their failure to pay fines, fees or other court costs and their failure to pay was not willful;
  - iii. If the defendant's probation officer believes the defendant to be a good candidate for early termination of probation;
  - iv. If the defendant has a demonstrated record of growth and successful reintegration as shown by a steady employment record within the last year; caregiving or volunteering obligations; the successful completion of mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, or educational and vocational training; or close ties to their community;
  - v. If the defendant has successfully completed any court-ordered programs or classes;
  - vi. If the most serious charge related to the defendant's term of probation is a misdemeanor offense, excluding any sexual offense;
  - vii. If the defendant is unduly burdened by supervision and continuing supervision has little positive effect on public safety;
  - viii. If the defendant's current term of probation has directly followed another term of supervision;
  - ix. If the defendant has a terminal or debilitating medical condition;
  - x. If the defendant cares for a family member who has a terminal or debilitating medical condition; OR
  - xi. If extraordinary or compelling circumstances exist that warrant early discharge from probation.
- b. All municipal, county, and city agencies who have probation personnel under their purview are strongly encouraged to conduct the commutation review under paragraph (a) of this Section and to deliver their recommendations to the Governor.<sup>9</sup>

**Option 3:** Choose this option if your state statute allows probation officers under the purview of an executive branch probation authority to recommend or petition the court for early termination of probation.

- a. Early Termination Review.-- The [*insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity*] shall instruct the probation officers under their purview to reassess all of their cases eligible for early termination of probation under statute. If the case involves a defendant serving a term of probation greater than five years who during such time has not been convicted of a new criminal offense, the probation officer shall recommend or petition the court for early termination of the defendant's

<sup>9</sup> Legislative Note: If your state provides probation services solely at the state level, please delete this paragraph.

probation if ---

- i. If the defendant has a demonstrated record of growth and successful reintegration as shown by a steady employment record within the last year; caregiving or volunteering obligations; the successful completion of mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, or educational and vocational training; or close ties to their community; AND if two of the following applies:
    1. If the defendant remains on probation due solely to the fact that their probation was extended by six months or more for a technical violation of probation, unless the violation warranting the extension was for absconding or a special condition of probation;
    2. If the defendant remains on probation solely for their failure to pay fines, fees or other court costs and their failure to pay was not willful;
    3. If the defendant's probation officer believes the defendant to be a good candidate for early termination of probation;
    4. If the defendant has successfully completed any court-ordered programs or classes;
    5. If the most serious charge related to the defendant's term of probation is a misdemeanor offense, excluding any sexual offense;
    6. If the defendant is unduly burdened by supervision and continuing supervision has little positive effect on public safety;
    7. If the defendant's current term of probation has directly followed another term of supervision;
    8. If the defendant has a terminal or debilitating medical conditions;
    9. If the defendant cares for a family member who has a terminal or debilitating medical conditions; OR
    10. If extraordinary or compelling circumstances exist that warrant early discharge from probation.
  - ii. If the defendant does not meet the above criteria for automatic early discharge, but public safety and the aims of rehabilitation and reentry are not furthered by continuing to keep the defendant on probation, the probation officer should recommend or petition the court for early termination.
  - iii. Nothing in this section precludes early termination of probation authorized under any applicable existing statute.
- b. All municipal, county, and city agencies who have probation personnel under their purview are strongly encouraged to conduct the case review under paragraph (a) of this Section.<sup>10</sup>
- c. Commutation Review.-- The *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* shall conduct a review of all cases in which the defendant is not eligible for early termination under state statute; is serving a term of probation greater than five years with at least one year remaining; and has not been convicted of a new criminal offense. The *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* shall make a recommendation to the Governor as to the reviewed defendants' suitability for commutation no later than three months from the signature of this order. Factors in favor of a recommendation for commutation shall include, but are not limited to--
- i. If the defendant remains on probation due solely to the fact that their probation was extended by six months or more for a technical violation of probation, unless the violation warranting the extension was for absconding or a special condition of probation;
  - ii. If the defendant remains on probation solely for their failure to pay fines, fees or other court costs and their failure to pay was not willful;

10. Legislative Note: If your state provides probation services solely at the state level, please delete this paragraph.

- iii. If the defendant’s probation officer believes the defendant to be a good candidate for early termination of probation;
- iv. If the defendant has a demonstrated record of growth and successful reintegration as shown by a steady employment record within the last year; caregiving or volunteering obligations; the successful completion of mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, or educational and vocational training; or close ties to their community;
- v. If the defendant has successfully completed any court-ordered programs or classes;
- vi. If the most serious charge related to the defendant’s term of probation is a misdemeanor offense, excluding any sexual offense;
- vii. If the defendant is unduly burdened by supervision and continuing supervision has little positive effect on public safety;
- viii. If the defendant’s current term of probation has directly followed another term of supervision;
- ix. If the defendant has a terminal or debilitating medical condition;
- x. If the defendant cares for a family member who has a terminal or debilitating medical condition; OR
  - xi. If extraordinary or compelling circumstances exist that warrant early discharge from probation.
- d. All municipal, county, and city agencies who have probation personnel under their purview are strongly encouraged to conduct the commutation review under paragraph (c) of this Section and to deliver their recommendations to the Governor.<sup>11</sup>
- e. The *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* shall calculate any averted costs realized from commutations awarded under this Order within a year of its signature. Fifty percent of all averted costs to the *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* realized from commutations recommended by municipal, county, and city agencies under this Order shall be retained or regrant to the respective local agency which garnered the recommendation, in proportion to the amount saved due to their recommendations, to allow for reinvestment in the services, staffing, equipment, or programming needed to support the success, as defined in Section 7, paragraph (b), of individuals on probation.

#### **SECTION 4. INCREASING PARSIMONY IN TECHNICAL VIOLATION PROCEEDINGS.<sup>12</sup>**

- a. The *[insert relevant executive-branch probation authority/entity]* shall direct all probation officers under its purview to not file a report or request a hearing for a technical violation of probation, when doing so is within the officer’s discretion, unless the violation was willful and the defendant’s conduct creates an identifiable, significant, and imminent danger to the community and no other action authorized by the probation officer would decrease this likelihood.
- b. All municipal, county, and city agencies who have probation personnel under their purview are strongly encouraged to establish policies limiting revocations for technical violations similar to paragraph (a) of this Section.<sup>13</sup>

11. Legislative Note: If your state provides probation services solely at the state level, please delete this paragraph.

12. Legislative Note: In some states, courts or counties hold the sole authority for overseeing probation officers. If that is true of your state, this policy change would have to be ordered under the Judicial

Branch’s authority or at the local level and could not be ordered in an executive order. See “CCJ and COSCA Survey of Evidence-Based Practices in Sentencing and Probation: Level of Government Responsible for Probation,” National Center for State Courts and Center for Sentencing Initiatives, 2013, [https://www.ncsc.org/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0020/26291/level-of-government-responsible-for-probation.pdf](https://www.ncsc.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/26291/level-of-government-responsible-for-probation.pdf); CCJ and COSCA Survey of Evidence-Based Practices in Sentencing and Probation: Branch Responsible for Probation,” National Center for State Court and Center for Sentencing Initiatives, 2013, [https://www.ncsc.org/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0022/25672/branch-responsible-for-probation.pdf](https://www.ncsc.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0022/25672/branch-responsible-for-probation.pdf).

13. Legislative Note: If your state provides probation services solely at the state level, please delete this paragraph.

## SECTION 5. SUPPORTING VIRTUAL AND ACCESSIBLE REPORTING.<sup>14</sup>

- a. The [insert relevant executive-branch probation authority/entity] shall direct all probation officers under its purview to schedule meetings required as a condition of probation at such times and locations that take into consideration and accommodate the work schedule, family caregiver obligations, and medical care of the defendant.
- b. To comply with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section, in lieu of requiring the defendant on probation to appear in-person for the required reporting or meetings, probation officers may utilize technology portals, including cellular telephone and other electronic communication devices, that allow simultaneous voice and video communication in real time between the defendant and their probation officer.
- c. The [insert relevant executive-branch probation authority] shall promulgate rules in accordance with the [insert state administrative act detailing rulemaking process] as authorized in [insert state statute granting rulemaking authority in this area] to implement the provisions of this Section. The rules promulgated by the department pursuant to this Section shall include, but are not limited to, minimum standards and guidelines for the authorized technology and how it may be used as well as standards for determining the eligibility and suitability of defendants on probation to meet their reporting requirements through the use of such technology.

## SECTION 6. COLLECTING BETTER PROBATION DATA<sup>15</sup>

- a. The [insert relevant executive-branch probation authority/entity] shall collect and analyze the following points regarding probation and make them publicly available in an annual report posted on the [insert relevant executive-branch probation authority]'s website.
  - i. With respect to prison and jail admissions related to violations of supervision: the total prison and sentenced jail population, the total number of individuals admitted to prison or sentenced to jail by offense type, amount of time sentenced to, type of admission to not exclude whether or not an admission was for a technical or substantive violation of supervision, race, ethnicity, age, gender, status as a primary caretaker, and prior criminal history.
  - ii. With respect to those individuals on probation who violated a condition of their release or commit a new offense: the specific condition(s) violated, the sentence ordered and the amount of time served on probation prior to that violation, whether a substantive charge accompanied the supervision violation and the outcome of the substantive charge, the average amount of time credited to either their suspended sentence or the remainder of their sentence from time spent on supervision, the total number of non-jail administrative sanctions administered, and the total number of, and average length of stay in jail or prison for, administrative jail sanctions issued.
  - iii. With respect to opportunities for early termination, the total number of individuals who are awarded [insert credits authorized under statute] while on probation and the average amount of credits earned under per individual on probation and per individual awarded credits.
  - iv. The total number of individuals who were discharged from supervision early and the average time on supervision avoided as a result of early discharge or termination

14. Legislative Note: In some states, courts or counties hold the sole authority for overseeing probation officers. If that is true of your state, this policy change would have to be ordered under the Judicial Branch's authority or at the local level and could not be ordered in an executive order.

15. Legislative Note: Please adapt this section to comply with your state's current data reporting and policy framework. Some of this data may already be collected and reported and does not need to be reiterated. Likewise, not all states allow for earned discharge or educational credits, and your state may need to direct a different state agency or work with the courts to collect such data. To see how your state compares, please refer to "States Can Shorten Probation and Protect Public Safety," Pew Charitable Trusts, December 2020, [https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2021/04/shorten\\_probation\\_and\\_public\\_safety\\_report\\_final-revised\\_v2.pdf](https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2021/04/shorten_probation_and_public_safety_report_final-revised_v2.pdf).

## SECTION 7. REVIEWING AGENCY POLICIES AFFECTING PROBATION<sup>16</sup>

- a. The [insert relevant executive-branch probation authority/entity], [insert relevant executive-branch health/mental health authority/entity], [insert relevant executive-branch education authority/entity], [insert relevant executive-branch transportation authority/entity], [insert relevant executive-branch family services agency], and the [insert relevant executive-branch commerce/housing authority/entity] shall conduct a thorough review of their existing policies, use of resources, and contracts as they relate to individuals on probation and collaboratively identify ways to reform or improve upon current policies to better promote the success of individuals on probation.
- b. Success, as used in this Section, is delineated by desistance from crime; stable housing; steady employment; pro-social family connections and family reunification; reliable public or personal transportation; and reliable mental and physical health services, as needed.
- c. Where possible, the agencies shall identify and address duplicative programs, requirements, and services affecting individuals on probation. The agencies shall also identify opportunities to better invest in community services, programs, and resources which prevent a return to crime and build stronger, vibrant communities and identify ways to include performance-based incentives in agency contracts, grants, and internal review processes affecting probation.
- d. To support their mandate, the agencies shall hold at least ten community listening sessions, with five of these listening sessions held in localities with the largest per capita number of people on probation. All of these meetings shall be open and accessible to the public and should be held at times and locations which show a consideration of residents' employment, family, and transportation circumstances. Public notices of upcoming listening sessions and recordings of the listening sessions shall be posted to the Governor's website in a timely manner.
- e. The agencies named in paragraph (a) shall together submit one comprehensive written report to the Governor's Office with their policy recommendations within six months of the signature of this Order. Agency leaders or their designees shall meet at least twice a month to discuss, solicit feedback, and collaborate on their recommendations, relevant implementation steps, and the final report until a year following the date the report is submitted

## SECTION 8. ESTABLISHING THE [INSERT STATE NAME] GIVE LIFE BACK TASK FORCE.

- a. The [insert state name] Give Liberty, Individuality, Fiscal Responsibility, and Efficacy (LIFE) Back to Probation Task Force ("Task Force") is hereby established.
- b. Task Force Membership. -- The Task Force shall be composed of not more than 25 members, including two co-chairs, appointed by the Governor. These members shall include representatives from the following groups:
  - i. [Insert relevant state probation authority/entity]
  - ii. [Insert state] Judicial Branch;
  - iii. Justice-involved individuals, including people currently on probation and/or their family members;
  - iv. Victim advocates;
  - v. Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police;
  - vi. Majority and Minority leadership in the [insert state name] General Assembly;
  - vii. Members of the House [insert relevant criminal justice committee name] and Senate [insert relevant criminal justice committee name]'
  - viii. District Attorneys;

16. Legislative Note: If your state does not have an executive-branch agency overseeing probation, remove the respective clause from paragraph (a). Some states may hold multiple of the noted functions within one agency; please adjust the bracketed agencies as needed for your state.



- ix. Public Defenders;
  - x. Academic researchers with a focus on probation practices;
  - xi. Policy experts and other appropriate representatives from local or state advocacy groups, government, or relevant academic institutions, etc.
- c. The mandate of the Task Force is to study, develop, and help implement solutions that will significantly reduce unnecessary supervision conditions and years spent on probation, improve state responses to technical violations, reward individual growth during probation, and reduce wasteful or unproductive criminal justice practices and spending while increasing public safety and community stability.
- d. To comply with this mandate, the Task Force shall develop evidence-informed and equitable policy solutions that address current opportunities for improvement within the current probation regime including, but not limited to, the following areas:
- i. The size of the state probation population;
  - ii. The size of probation officer caseloads;
  - iii. Probation term lengths and opportunities for early termination;
  - iv. Incentives to reward and promote success on probation;
  - v. Conditions of probation;
  - vi. Preventing substantive violations of probation;
  - vii. Improving state responses to technical violations of probation;
  - viii. Fines, fees, and court costs borne by people on probation;
  - ix. Due process rights for people on probation;
  - x. Community reinvestment to support people on probation and crime survivors;
  - xi. Addressing socioeconomic and racial and ethnic disparities within probation;
  - xii. Performance-based funding to improve probation practices and results; and the
  - xiii. Use of restorative justice and trauma-informed practices.
- e. The Task Force shall hold public meetings; these meetings may be held virtually during the COVID-19 pandemic. Public notices of upcoming meetings, a livestream to watch the meetings, and recordings of the Task Force meetings shall be posted on the Governor’s website in a timely manner. The Task Force shall solicit advice from local, State, and national academic researchers, policy experts, practitioners, advocates, and people with lived experiences, including people currently on probation, relevant to the Task Force’s mandate.
- f. The *[insert title]* of *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* shall serve as the Executive Director of the Task Force and shall, following the orders of the Co-Chairs, convene regular meetings of the Task Force and assist its work. The *[insert relevant executive-level probation authority/entity]* shall provide administrative services, facilities, staff, equipment, and other support services as may be necessary for the Task Force to carry out its mission to the extent permitted by law.
- g. The Task Force shall serve without compensation but may receive per diem allowance and reimbursement for travel and subsistence expenses in accordance with *[insert relevant state laws and regulations]*.
- h. To support their mandate, the Task Force shall hold at least ten community listening sessions, with five of these listening sessions held in localities with the largest per capita number of people on probation. All of these meetings shall be open and accessible to the public and should be held at times and locations which show a consideration of residents’ employment, family, and transportation circumstances. Public notices of upcoming listening sessions and recordings of the listening sessions shall be posted to the Governor’s website in a timely manner.
- i. The Task Force may decide on policy recommendations at any time upon a two-thirds majority vote of the present Task Force members. A simple majority of Task Force members shall constitute

a quorum to conduct business.

- j. Task Force recommendations shall include drafted legislative or administrative language as relevant to each recommendation.
- k. The Task Force shall submit their policy and implementation recommendations in a report to the Governor and the Senate *[insert relevant criminal justice committee name]* and House *[insert relevant criminal justice committee name]* within the General Assembly no later than December 15, [year]. This report shall be made publicly available online on the Governor's website on the date of its presentation to the Governor and General Assembly.
- l. After December 15, [year], the Task Force shall meet at least bimonthly to oversee implementation of the Task Force's recommendations, to conduct further analysis, and to develop additional proposals related to Section 1, paragraph (d). The Task Force shall produce at least one report related to these actions annually.

## **SECTION 9. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE**

If any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this Order and the application of its other provisions to any other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

## **SECTION 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This Executive Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect unless repealed, replaced, or rescinded by another applicable Executive Order.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of *[insert locality]*, this date and time.