

Parole Board Survey 2000

The Association of Paroling Authorities, International has conducted a survey of paroling authorities for the last four years. This survey asks for current data as of 12/31/00 and calendar year 2000. This report also includes some information from the 1998 and 1999 surveys. Where this occurs it will indicate what survey year the comes from both in the narrative and tables. The 2000 report has respondents from 51 paroling authorities which includes 42 state parole boards, the US Parole Commission, US Army, US Air Force, The National Parole Board of Canada, Canadian Province Boards from Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia and two Australian Parole Boards.

Survey Summary

1. Thirty-seven Boards reported having release discretion for most of their prison population.
2. Most Boards reported they were an autonomous agency.
3. All but eleven Boards have the authority to issue warrants for those individuals they have released on parole.
4. Only eight Boards have total administrative authority over the interstate compact for the supervision of parolees.
5. Twenty authorities showed an increase in their prison population during calendar 2000. Thirteen were about the same as last year and the remainder indicated decreases.
6. The state of Texas showed the biggest decrease of 38,000.
7. There were 135,832 discretionary releases in 2000.
8. Mandatory releases to supervision showed the biggest increase, more than doubling from 1998 to 237,670. However California represented 53% of these releases. If you add Texas, Indiana and Louisiana these four states have 73% of the mandatory releases to supervision.
9. Combining all releases for 2000 the total is 484,155, with 49% mandatory releases to supervision, 28% discretionary parole and 23% being released without supervision.
10. Last year Boards held 143,154 violation hearings. California, New York and Texas held 59% of these hearings.
11. There were 151,264 parolees revoked. However a few states did not separate as to type of release. There were 36,392 (24%) revoked for committing new crimes and 114,530 (76%) revoked for condition violations. The percentages are the same as last year.
12. California represented 59% (89,704) of those returned to prison for violation of parole.
13. Paroling Authorities discharged 108,825 parolees successfully.
14. Only nine Boards reported using a formal checklist for special conditions for parole.
15. Fifteen Boards do have some type of polygraph testing requirement as part of parole release.
16. Within the U. S. 149 parole board members have completed the NIC training for new board members, while 157 have not.
17. Housing for parolees was by far the most mentioned lack of resources.
18. Boards considered 397,893 individuals for parole in calendar 2000.
19. Boards held 235,663 face to face parole consideration hearings in calendar 2000.

2000 Survey Data

Does The Parole Board Have Discretion In Parole Release?

ALABAMA - YES - Comment: The Board cannot parole on life w/o parole or some other sentences that carry a mandatory term before they can be granted parole.

ALASKA - YES

ARIZONA - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Only have discretion for those who committed an offense prior to January 1, 1994.

ARKANSAS - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Only discretion for cases whose crimes were committed prior to 1994. There are about 10,000 of these inmates still in the system.

CALIFORNIA - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Only had 10 paroled in 1997.

COLORADO - YES - Comment: 5 year max. parole period. We now have lifetime supervision for sex offenders.

CONNECTICUT - YES - Comment: Inmates with sentences exceeding two years who have been convicted of non-capital felonies.

DELAWARE - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Parole has been abolished for all those convicted individuals who committed their crime after 6/30/90. There are still 600 persons in the system eligible for parole. The Board recommends modification of sentences to sentencing courts upon DOC application.

FLORIDA - NO - STILL SOME AUTHORITY - Comment: Abolished parole in 1983 with the implementation of sentencing guidelines. The Board did retain paroling authority over pre-1983 inmates. The Board still does medical paroles, sets terms and conditions of supervision for statutorily mandated released inmates. There were 5961 parole eligible inmates in the system in 1997. Effective 10/1/97 the Board may order five year re-interviews for certain categories of inmates as opposed to a two year interview previously required.

GEORGIA - YES - Comment: Authority not limited.

HAWAII - YES - Comment: Court does impose mandatory minimum.

IOWA - YES - Comment: Life means natural life.

ILLINOIS - NO, WITH SOME AUTHORITY - Comment: All individuals who committed a crime after 2/1/78 are on determinate sentences. About 480 inmates in a prison population in 1997 of 40,000 remained eligible for parole. The Board is the paroling authority for juvenile offenders in the system. For those inmates serving determinate sentences the Board sets

conditions of release, determines when violators are to be returned to prison, screens and makes recommendations for clemency petitions to the Governor.

INDIANA - NO - Comment: Parole was abolished in 1977. Board may grant parole to offenders for crimes committed prior to 10/1/77.

KANSAS - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Individuals whose crimes were committed after 7/1/93 receive a determinate sentence. There were still 3800 eligible for parole in 1997.

KENTUCKY - YES - Comment: Certain violent offenders must serve a minimum time before eligible for parole. Deleted all forms of early parole consideration except for medical paroles. Final discharges from parole are no longer issued prior to reaching maximum expiration date of sentence.

LOUISIANA - YES - Comment: All crimes against person cannot be paroled.

MASSACHUSETTS - YES - Comment: The Board has parole authority over all cases except a few sex offenders who under an old law are not eligible.

MARYLAND - YES - Comment: Certain crimes of violence and repeat offenders are not eligible for parole.

MICHIGAN - YES - Comment: Once the prisoner serves the minimum sentence less good time, the Board has jurisdiction to parole. The Board may now parole certain lifers sentenced for 650 grams or more of cocaine after 15 to 20 years depending on other prior convictions and cooperation with police.

MINNESOTA - NO - Comment: Discretionary release programs are in jeopardy. Intensive Community Supervision has been shut down and the Challenge Incarceration Program and Work Release Program have had their criteria significantly tightened.

MISSOURI - YES, WITH LIMITS - Comment: Statutes restrict some cases from parole eligibility. The offender must be sentenced under the specific statute before restrictions apply. Drug trafficking first degree for some methamphetamine offenders are no longer eligible for parole.

MISSISSIPPI - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: The Board has discretion only if the crime was committed prior to 7/1/95. There were 3715 still in prison in 1997 eligible for parole.

MONTANA - YES - Comment: Lifers do have to serve a minimum time before they are eligible for parole.

NORTH DAKOTA - YES

NEBRASKA - YES

NEW JERSEY - YES - Comment: The state has adopted a “No Early Release Act” requiring 85% of maximum time on certain violent offenders.

NEVADA - YES - Comment: The Board has discretion until the last year of the prison term then parole is mandatory.

NEW YORK - YES - NEW LIMITS - Comment: the majority of the inmates are serving indeterminate sentences and subject to discretionary release. However, second violent offenders get determinate sentences and are not eligible for parole. A recent sentencing reform act has limited the Parole Board’s discretionary release authority. It extended determinate sentencing to first time violent felony offenders. Inmates with determinate sentences may be conditionally released when 6/7ths of the sentence has been served.

OHIO - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: All sentenced for crimes committed after 7/1/96 are not eligible for parole. The Board does set conditions for those released on determinate sentences. The Board is empowered to impose “bad time” for institutional rule infractions that would be a criminal offense outside prison. “Bad Time” extends the sentence imposed by the sentencing court and may be imposed in increments of 15, 30, 60, 90, days per infraction with accumulation not to exceed half of the original determinate sentence.

OKLAHOMA - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: The Board only recommends to the Governor, who is the final releasing authority. Anyone committing certain violent offenses on or after March 1, 2000 will have to serve 85% of their sentence (generally offenders serve 1/3) before parole eligibility.

OREGON - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Only for crimes committed before 1989. Only a small number remain eligible.

PENNSYLVANIA - YES - Comment: Offenders become eligible for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentence. Offenders with sentences of less than two years remain under the courts jurisdiction.

RHODE ISLAND - YES - Comment: All inmates are eligible after serving 1/4 of their sentences except life without parole. The Board now has the responsibility of sexual offender community notification. The Board determines the risk level for reoffense and carries out community notification with local police.

SOUTH CAROLINA - YES, SOME LIMITS - Comment: Discretionary parole was abolished for certain crimes sentenced to 20 years or more committed after 1/1996.

SOUTH DAKOTA - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Only inmates who committed their crime prior to 7/1/96 are eligible.

TENNESSEE - YES, LIMITED - Comment: There is no parole for a person who committed a crime against persons offense on or after 7/1/95. Others must serve a minimum time before they are eligible.

TEXAS - YES

UTAH - YES

VIRGINIA - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Only those who committed a crime prior to the 1995 abolishment of parole are eligible.

VERMONT - YES

WASHINGTON - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Parole was abolished in 1984. Only those who committed a crime prior to 1984 are still eligible and in 1997 about 700 were still in the system.

WEST VIRGINIA - YES - Comment: Must see everyone yearly, except lifers who can be given a three year set-off.

WISCONSIN - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: The truth and sentencing law that took effect in January of 2000 eliminated parole for individuals arrested after that date. The Board still has authority over old code cases.

WYOMING - YES - Comment: Inmates must serve a minimum before paroled. Cannot parole lifers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - NO - Comment: Congress abolished parole for certain felonies committed on or after 8/5/00. U.S. Parole Commission took over parole function 8/5/98.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION - YES, LIMITED - Comment: Offenses committed on or after 11/1/87 are not eligible for parole. There were still 5888 in the system who were eligible for parole in 1997. On 8/5/98 the Commission assumed paroling authority over some 7000 District of Columbia cases.

PUERTO RICO - YES

U.S. ARMY - YES - Comment: The Army now has a life without parole sentence. Congress also increased the time served on a regular life sentence prior to clemency or parole consideration from 5 years for initial clemency to 10 years and from 10 years to 20 years for initial parole consideration.

U.S. AIR FORCE - YES

U.S. NAVY - YES

ONTARIO, CANADA - YES

QUEBEC, CANADA - YES

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA - YES

CANADA NATIONAL BOARD - YES

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA - YES

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA - YES

Summary

Thirty-seven Boards report having release discretion for most of their prison population. The remaining Boards either had been abolished or were operating under what one might call a sun-down provision, in that they had discretion over a small or diminishing parole eligible population.

Paroling Authorities and Chairs

We asked a number of questions in this year's survey relating to the Boards autonomy, authority and training.

Autonomy

Most boards reported that they were autonomous and not subject to the control or supervision of another department/agency for operations or budget. Those few that indicated they were not completely autonomous report the department of corrections as the oversight department. See examples of a few board's organizational charts in the appendix. [Table VII](#) has the number of staff employed or supervised by the boards as well as their FY 2000 budget. A few of the boards with big budgets have included field services.

Authority to Issue Warrants

All but eleven boards (Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin) have the authority to issue warrants for those individuals they have released on parole. When the board is not the issuing authority the duty is given to the department of corrections or parole field services.

Chairs/Executive Director

The board chair is the chief administrator for the majority of the parole boards. There are some part-time boards where an executive director is the chief operational officer. Twenty six boards reported having an executive director who either assists the chair or takes a major role in administering the agency.

Who Appoints the Chair?

The chair is appointed by the governor or chief elected official in all but six jurisdictions. Four (Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio) are appointed by the director of corrections. Two (Oklahoma and Wyoming) are elected by the membership of the board.

Authority Over Interstate Compact

Only eight (Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia) boards have total administrative authority over the interstate compact for the supervision of parolees.

New Duties and Tasks

We asked boards if any new duties or tasks had been added to their area of responsibility, either administratively or statutorily since the 1999 survey. The following are the responses:

ARIZONA - Have been given the authority to review Domestic Violence Sentences.

CALIFORNIA - Proposition 36 was passed on November 1, 2000 requiring that first time non-violent drug offenders (possession or parole violation) be placed in treatment programs in lieu of incarceration.

MASSACHUSETTS - The state enacted a mandated lifetime parole supervision requirement for sex offenders when ordered by the court.

NEW JERSEY - A law transferred the Division of Parole Field Supervision under the authority of the Parole Board.

OKLAHOMA - The Board's administrative staff now process parole recommendations to the Governor's Office.

UTAH - A new pilot Drug Board Program, has been created by the Parole Board as a post release alternative program for parolees. It is modeled after the drug court program.

VIRGINIA - The Board now has responsibility for post release supervision imposed on/after 7/1/00 . They also have the authority to review non-parole eligible geriatric inmates.

WASHINGTON - Under legislative consideration is the placement of sexual predators under Board jurisdiction - otherwise the Board is a vestige with jurisdiction only over offences prior to 1984.

US PAROLE COMMISSION - The Commission fulfilled the last of its statutory obligation under the Revitalization Act by completing the take over of the paroling function of DC.

US ARMY - The Army will be starting mandatory supervised release within the next year.

SOUTH WALES AUSTRALIA - Board now has authority for revocation of home detention and periodic detention cases.

Victims

The material in [Table IV](#) relating to victims is from the 1998 survey and will not necessarily have information on the same states as other tables. We have no reason to believe that the information isn't still current. We asked paroling authorities in consideration of victim input into the decision process, do they identify the "victim" as the actual victim, or do they include the family of the victim and victims groups. Thirty two listed all three. Thirteen did not identify the victim group as the victim.

Parole of Lifers

This information is from the 1998 survey. We did not repeat these questions for 1999 or 2000. Paroling Authorities were asked questions relating to their authority to parole lifers. Fourteen said the questions did not apply to them. Those that claimed authority were asked: How many lifers were in their population that were eligible for parole on 12/31/98? How many lifers were paroled during calendar 1998? and of those paroled what were the average years served? There were thirteen that answered yes to having authority over parole of lifers but did not have data available to address the questions asked. There were thirteen authorities that reported a total of 15,490 individuals serving life sentences who were eligible for parole. Six hundred and three lifers were paroled in 1998, with a average time served of 14.6 years.

Prison Population, Releases and Supervision

[Table I](#) gives the prison population as of 12/31/00. Also included in the table are the number of individuals released by a discretionary decision of the paroling authority, releases to community supervision by means other than discretionary decision making and those inmates that were released at the end of their term without supervision during calendar year 2000. There are some interesting comparisons between the 1999 (46 Boards) and 2000 (51 Boards) data. Twenty reported increases in their prison population during calendar 2000. Thirteen were about the same as last year and the remainder indicated a decrease. The state of Texas showed the biggest decrease of 38,000. Release numbers are hard to compare because the same authorities do not report each year, (47 in 1998, 46 in 1999 and 51 in 2000). However, the main core of releasing authorities have reported in all three years. They reported 114,793 discretionary releases in 1998 and 134,128 in 1999. The paroling authorities reported 135,832 releases in 2000. Mandatory releases to supervision have shown the biggest number increases from 105,587 in 1998 to 172,293 in 1999, and doubling compared to '98 to 237,670 in 2000. However California represents 53% of these mandatory releases. If we remove the six out of U.S. authorities and add Texas with California these two states would have 63% of this type of release. If we include Indiana and Louisiana to the fix we have 73% of the mandatory releases to supervision coming from these four states. Those released at the end of their term without supervision are soft numbers due to a few boards not having the data available. However those reporting showed 128,099 in 1998 and 108,126 in 1999 and 111,103 for this year. Combining all releases for

calendar 2000 there was reported 484,155. The largest number of releases (49%) went out under mandatory supervision, followed by (28%) discretionary parole and (23%) being released without supervision at the completion of their sentence. As one reviews [Table I](#) it is impossible to make comparisons due to wide differences in criminal codes.

Violation Hearings, Revocations and Successful Discharge

[Table II](#) lists the number of violation hearings held by paroling authorities, number of discretionary parolees revoked for new crimes and condition violations, and those discretionary parolees who were successfully discharged during calendar 2000. Violation hearings still make up a big part of a paroling authorities' workload. Last year (calendar 2000) boards held 143,154 violation hearings. California, New York and Texas held 59% of these hearings. In our 1999 report there were 16,531 (25%) revoked for committing a new crime while on parole and 48,861 (75%) revoked for condition violations for a total of 65,392 returned to prison. This year mainly due to California and other boards reporting, the number of revocations were much larger. There were 36,392 (24%) revoked for committing new crimes and 114,530 (76%) for condition violations. A total of 151,264 more than doubling last year's returns, but the percentage of new conviction compared to conditions violations remained the same. California represented 59% (89,704) of those returned to prison for violation of parole. Paroling authorities discharged 79,738 successfully in 1999 and 108,825 this year.

Appointments, Terms, Structure, Salaries and Budgets

[Table III](#) is from the 1999 survey and may not have all the boards we have listed in 2000. It includes information relating to how boards are appointed, the term of the appointment, the number on the board, their salaries, if they are full or part-time and their use of analysis.

Parole Conditions

The survey this year asked two questions relating to "special conditions." The first asked if the board had "a list of special conditions that just apply to cases depending on need." Most respondents reported that they dealt with the individual on a case by case basis and did not have a formal list. A number did list the type of cases where they would use special conditions, i.e. sex offenders, mentally ill and substance abusers. Nine did have check lists or other type of documents which included special conditions. We have included some examples in the appendix.

We asked if boards had "a special condition requiring polygraph testing." Thirty-six paroling authorities stated "no" to the question. California added that the Third District Court of Appeals recently held that a convicted sex offender could be required to submit to a polygraph as a condition of probation and parole. Therefore they may be using polygraph in the future. Fifteen boards do have some type of polygraph testing requirement. Florida has a statutory condition of release that requires sex offenders to submit to polygraph testing. Georgia requires sex offenders to have a polygraph disclosure test within three months of release and a maintenance test very six months during their term of supervision. Minnesota has polygraph testing as a part of a sex offender's treatment program.

Open Hearings and the Media

We asked if “parole hearings were open to the media?” and if “video cameras were allowed?” Twenty-one boards checked that the media was allowed at the hearing, but (33) did not allow video cameras. Maryland answered “yes” to allowing the media, but added the media had to request permission. California had the same requirement. Utah and Rhode Island agreed to media presence if the inmate did not object. Utah and Arkansas allow video cameras if the inmate did not object. Ohio left the camera issue to the victim. Massachusetts allows cameras “only for lifers.”

Parole Board Training

We wanted to know how many U.S. board members have attended the NIC new parole board member training. We also looked at how long it had been since members had attended and if members had attended any other NIC training at the Academy. Those reporting indicated that 149 had completed the new board member training and a larger number 157 had not. Most had attended within the last five years. No current member from California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts and South Dakota has attended the training. Only four states reported members attending other training offered at the Academy.

Sex Offender Registration/Notification and Civil Commitment

Most boards reported that when required they included sex offender registration and notification as a condition of parole and helped in the enforcement of the condition. There are three boards that have administrative responsibilities in regard to registration and/or notification. The Nevada Board participates in the tier assessment review of sex offenders. In Oregon the Board makes a finding of “Predatory” sex offender for community notification. The Rhode Island Parole Board is the one responsible for sex offender community notification.

Only three boards indicated they had any official role in the civil commitment of sex offenders. The California Board of Prison Terms conducts case reviews of inmates convicted of certain sexual offenses to determine if they meet the Sexually Violent Predator Program criteria. If the criteria is met, the Board returns the completed case to the Department of Correction, who in turn forwards the case to the Department of Mental Health for their clinical evaluation. If all criteria is met it is then forwarded to the District Attorney with a recommendation relating to civil commitment. The Minnesota Board set discipline penalties for those civilly committed who refuse mandatory treatment while incarcerated. They also conduct revocation hearings for those under dual jurisdiction who have been released on supervised release to their civil commitment and then refuse to participate in treatment. The Washington Board is part of the end of sentence consideration for civil commitment and they are responsible for notifying the county prosecutor.

Court TV and Other TV Shows

We asked boards if they had been on Court TV or other like TV shows. Nineteen boards reported they had been. Court TV, A&E and 60 Minutes were some of the shows listed.

What Community Resources Are Most Lacking in Regard to Placement of Parolees Back Into the Community?

The responses to the question regarding the lack of resources in the community were not surprising. The National Parole Board of Canada made the following comment: “A review completed in May of 2000, of the legislation governing corrections and conditional release in Canada recommended that more effort and resources be expended in the community to ensure that programs offered in the institution can be continued in the community. It was found that in some areas particularly rural areas, no programs were offered and that in other areas the ability to deliver the programs fall short of the need.” Nevada made this comment: “Housing for sex offenders is almost non-existent. It takes 6-12 months on average beyond the inmate’s parole eligibility date to locate a placement for a sex offender.” Housing was by far the most listed lack of resource for all offenders. It was followed by the availability of licensed substance abuse treatment, resources for the mentally ill offender and suitable treatment for sex offenders. Also listed were vocational/employment resources and services for the chronically ill, elderly and women.

Inmates Considered for Parole and Face to Face Hearings

Reporting paroling authorities considered 397,893 inmates for parole in calendar 2000. Face to face type hearings represent 59% (235,663) of those considered. See [Table V](#) for a break out of individual board’s workload. When we combine parole consideration hearings with parole revocation hearings ([Table II](#)) we see boards held 378,817 face to face hearings in 2000.

Interstate Compact Cases

[Table VI](#) shows the number of out-state parolees and mandatory releases that are being supervised in a given state and the number of cases being supervised in the receiving state as of 12/31/00 as well as how many individuals were released to another state for supervision during calendar 2000. Forty two of the fifty states responded to the survey. They reported a total of 24,551 of their releases were being supervised in another state and they were supervising 28,891 from other states. They reported releasing 7351 to out of state supervision during calendar 2000. As three states did not have data available for 12/31/00 and eight did not have data for calendar 2000 we cannot report a true picture. However even with this lack of information from some states we do get a fair look at the volume of work involved.

Prison Pop, Releases & Supervision

TABLE I

STATES	Prison Pop.	Discretionary	Other Sup.	Max.	Discretion	Other
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	12/31/2000	Releases 00	Rel. 00	Time Rel. 00	Rel. Under Super.	Under Supervision
Alaska	UK	66	540	Not Aavailable	Not Aavailable	Not Aavailable
Arizona	26,747	763	8,061	2,422	3,576	16
Arkansas	11,855	200	1,851	NA	630	4,728
California	160,655	12	126,117	3,365 (3)		121,414 (4)
Colorado	16,539	2,142	1,979	1,332	3,230	1,950
Connecticut	17,000	2,224 (6)	NA	UK	1,900	NA
Delaware	7,300	15 (5)	UK	UK	541 (7)	UK
Florida	71,233	128 (5)	4,446 (5)	14,559 (5)	2,291 (5)	3,636 (5)
Georgia	45,028	10,339	NA	4,413	20,250	NA
Hawaii	3,665	1,020	NA	UK	2,504	NA
Indiana	21,507	287	10,382	993	377	5,837
Iowa	8,000	3,932	NA	904	5,500	NA
Kansas	8,501	710	6,282	343		5,272 (4)
Kentucky	15,308	2,388	1316 (8)	3,867	4,565	NA
Louisiana	34,954	1,412	10,975	868	1,114	11,847
Maryland	21,918	2,256	5,694	5,051	6,604	7,329
Mass.	20,532	3,187	NA	6878 (9)	3,707	NA
Michigan	48,004	10,468	NA	5,693	13,706	NA
Minnesota	6,186	462	3,115	440		2,747 (4)
Missouri	27,323	5,436	1,583	1,441	9,751	1,597
Montana	2,562	461	328	212	621	UK
Nebraska	3,761	602	NA	1,278	470	NA
New Hamp.	2,300	750	NA	UK	1,000	NA
New Jersey	28,976	7,418	728	5,456	11,570	UK
New York	70,154	17,777	8,411	2,590		58,557 (4)
Nevada	10,172	2,054	537	1,444	4,220	172

N. Carolina	31,534	3,751	871	18,466	3,456	598
N. Dakota	1,053	191	NA	185	154	NA
Ohio	45,540	7,445	UK	UK	UK	UK
Oklahoma	21,950	964	NA	6,020	2,900	NA
Oregon	10,140	174	3,588	6	1,600	9,000
Penn.	38,457	8,296	NA	2,666	23,071	NA
Rhode Is.	3,234	406	NA	2,511	353	NA
S. Dakota	2,612	109	727	184	1,032	449
Tennessee	UK	3,406	755	4,228	7,548	3
Texas	131,934	18,376	14,691	5,325	47,934	29,134
Utah	5,772	2,427	NA	68	3,266	NA
Vermont	1,610	452	NA	179	902	NA
Virginia	30,756	732	7,842	1,317	1,034	4,135
Washington	726 (1)	31	0	48	136	UK
West Virg.	3,780	624	NA	278	793	NA
Wyoming	1,680	396	NA	225	458	NA
Quebec	4,800	1,864	NA	UK	UK	NA
Nat. Bd.	12,602	4,508	4,656	236	6,259	2,838
Ontario	7,500	690 (5)	NA	1,821 (5)	290	NA
US Par. Co.	11032 (1)	1,086	486	53	3,694	870
Victoria, AU	3,285	1,036	7,702	2,642	862	UK
US Army	675 (2)	66	NA	695	403	NA
British Col.	2,211	582	7	UK		284 (4)
US Air Force	475	61	NA	101	128	NA
S.Wales AU	7,000	1,200	4000	300	4500	UK

(1) Those eligible for parole

(2) Excludes prisoners transferred to FBOP

- (3) Includes discharged by Court
- (4) Both discretionary & mandatory releases
- (5) Data for 99/00
- (6) Paroles granted but not all released in 2000
- (7) On 6/30/00
- (8) Mostly stock probation
- (9) 5000 from jail

Parole of Lifers

This information is from the 1998 survey. We did not repeat these questions for 1999. Paroling Authorities were asked questions relating to their authority to parole lifers. Fourteen said the questions did not apply to them. Those that claimed authority were asked: How many lifers were in their population that were eligible for parole on 12/31/98?, How many lifers were paroled during calendar 1998? And, Of those paroled what were the average years served? There were thirteen that answered yes to having authority over parole of lifers but did not have data available to address the questions asked. There were thirteen authorities that reported a total of 15,490 individuals serving life sentences who were eligible for parole. Six hundred and three lifers were paroled in 1998, with a average time served of 14.6 years

Prison Population, Releases & Supervision

Table I gives the prison population as of 12/31/99. Also included in the table are the number of individuals released by a discretionary decision of the paroling authority, releases to the community supervision by means other than discretionary decision making and those inmates that were released at the end of their term without supervision during calendar year 1999. There are some interesting comparisons between the 1998 and 1999 data. We are able to compare 42 paroling authorities. Twenty six reported increases in their prison population over the time period. Ten indicated a decrease and the remainder seem stable. In 1998 survey we had 47 surveys returned. They reported 114,793 discretionary releases with the states of Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey and Texas reporting over 10,000 each. Other states like Illinois reported only 17, Washington 45, and Indiana 0. The 1999 survey had 46 surveys returned, most being the same as were returned in 1998. There were 134,128 discretionary decision releases on parole, up 13,000 from 1998. Those reporting in 1998 showed 105,587 released on mandatory supervision compared to 172,293 in 1999. Most of the big increase was due to California being included this year, accounting for 53,711 of the releases. Those released at the end of their term without supervision are soft numbers due to eleven states in 1998 and nine states in 1999 that did not

have data available. However those reporting showed 128,099 in 1998 and 108,126 in 1999. As one reviews Table I, it is impossible to make any comparisons due to wide differences in criminal codes the paroling authorities operate under.

Violation Hearings, Revocations & Successful Cases

TABLE II				
STATES	Violation Hearings	Discretion Rel. Revoked New Crimes	Condition Violations	Successfully Discharged Discretion Release
Alaska	376	376	266 (1)	UK
Arizona	2,071	21	394	UK
Arkansas	2,828	250	1,158	1,000
California	38,864	16,011 (1)	73,352 (1)	32,011 (7)
Colorado	3,975	3,772 (1)	2,008 (1)	1,462 (7)
Connecticut	582	UK	UK	UK
Delaware	74 (3)	12 (3)	15 (3)	179 (3) (7)
Florida	2,668 (3)(4)	UK	UK	122
Georgia	597	1,748	1,649	7,331
Hawaii	563	6	418	336
Indiana	1,473	19	37	27
Iowa	471	UK	618	UK
Kansas	1,495	322 (1)	3,178 (1)	87
Kentucky	1,636 (5)	120	1,601	782
Louisiana	1,531	59	472	666
Maryland	3,847	329	UK	2,249
Mass.	548	UK	248	3,328
Michigan	3,759	819	3,104	5,128
Minnesota	1,708	UK	UK	NA
Missouri	130	1,233	940	2,193

Montana	154	7	147	155
Nebraska	266	UK	UK	443
New Hamp.	325	75	225	UK
New Jersey	2,895	164	3,826	5,860
New York	14,808	2606 (1)	8,996 (1)	15,831 (1)
Nevada	969	357	381	1,398
N. Carolina	79	53	34	3,396
N. Dakota	58	58	20	206
Ohio	3,340	531	850	2,482
Oklahoma	115	88	26	UK
Oregon	3,122	121	362	542
Penn	3,909	949	2,960	2,998
Rhode Is.	182	40	112	296
S. Dakota	409	45 (1)	278 (1)	UK
Tennessee	2,198	372	422	1,414
Texas	30,213	4,488	728	5,491
Utah	1,969	462	1,273	466
Vermont	226	115	111	205
Virginia	1368 (3)	1368 (3)	1,207 (3)	644 (3)
Washington	43	0	19	38
West Virg.	214	16	182	704
Wyoming	95	32	68	143
US Army	22	UK	UK	93
Nat. Bd. CN	2,959	387	715	4,234
Ontario	128 (3)	27 (3)	79 (3)	580 (3)
US Par. Co.	1,314	632 (2) (6)	682 (2) (6)	1,465
Victoria, AU	623	49	292	528
Quebec	92 (2)	632 (1)	682 (1) (2)	2,300

(2)

British Col	262	61	121	UK
US Air Force	17	3	5	18
S.Wales. AU	1,000	400	500	UK

(1) Includes both discretionary & mandatory releases

(2) Includes both Fed. & D.C. cases

(3) Data for FY 99/00

(4) Parole Examinees conduct the interviews

(5) New felony convictions not given hearing

(6) UK - Unknown or not available

Board, Appointments, Salary, Terms Numbers, Use of Analysis & Yearly Budget

TABLE III

STATES	Governor Appoint	Leg. Confirm	Chair Salary	Members Salary	Term Years	Number on the Board	F-Full or P-Part Time	Use of Parole Analysis
Alabama	X		\$71,235	\$71,235	5	5	P	NO
Arizona	X	X	\$57,000	\$53,000	5	5	F	YES(6)(7)
Arkansas	X	X	\$72,619	\$64,974		5 F, 2P	F	
California	X	X	\$99,343	\$95,856	7	6	F	YES
Colorado	X	X	\$75,691	\$70,690	6	7	F	NO
Connecticut	X	X		\$110 pd	4	15, 3 full	F/P	YES(6)
Delaware	X	X	\$74,543	\$110 pd	4	5, 1 full	F/P	NO

Florida	X	X	\$79,260	\$79,260	6	3	F	YES(6)(7)
Georgia	X	X	\$104,600	\$104,600	7	7	F	YES(6)
Hawaii	X	X	\$77,966	\$29.99 phr.	4	3, 1 full	F/P	NO
Illinois	X	X	\$72,000	\$65,000	6	10	F	YES(7)
Indiana	X		\$65,000	\$55,000	4	5	F	NO
Iowa	X	X	\$75,700	\$268 pd	4	5, 2 full	F/P	YES(8)
Kansas	X	X	\$94,732	\$92,364	4	4	F	NO
Kentucky	X	X	\$65,000	\$45,000	4	8	F	NO
Maryland	X	X	\$76,453	\$71,784	6	8	F	YES(9)
Mass.	X		\$75,764	\$73,788	5	7	F	YES(9)
Michigan	Dir. of Corr.		\$82,425	\$75,000	4	10	F	YES(7)
Minnesota	Dir. of Corr.		\$77,026					
Missouri	X	X	\$75,539	\$71,664	6	7	F	YES(6)(7)(9))
Montana	X	X	\$50 per diem	Same	4	5	P	YES(6)
Nebraska	X	X	\$58,545	\$52,537	6	5	F	NO
New Hamp.	X		\$100 pd	\$100 pd	5	7	P	NO
New Jersey	X	X	\$92,750	\$88,500	6	9	F	YES(9)
New York	X	X	\$120,800	\$101,600	6	19	F	
Nevada	X		\$77,822	\$61,800	4	13, 7 full	F/P	YES(9)
N. Carolina	X		\$81,430	\$75,198	4	5	F	YES(6)(7)
North Dak.	X	X	\$62.50 pd	\$62.50 pd		3	P	
Ohio	Dir. of Corr.		\$72,000	\$65,000	life	12	F	YES(7)(9)
Oklahoma	1		\$30,800	\$30,800	4	5	P	YES(6)
Oregon	X	X	\$80,244	\$72,000	4	3	F	YES(6)(7)

Rhode Is	X	X	\$80,000	\$17,000	4	5, 1 full	P	
S. Dakota	2	X	\$75 pd	\$75 pd	4	6	P	NO
Tennessee	X		\$63,000	\$61,000	6	7	F	YES(9)
Texas	X	X	\$82,500	\$80,000	6	18	F	YES(8)
Utah	X	X	\$80,500	\$77,200	5	5	F	YES(6)
Vermont	X	X	\$13,000	\$80 pd	3	5	P	NO
Virginia	X	X	\$104,000	\$87,000	4	5	F	YES(9)
Washington	X	X	\$70,000	\$40,000	5	3	F	YES(6)
West Virg.	X	X	\$40,000	\$40,000	6	5	F	
Wyoming	X	X	\$50 pd	\$50 pd	6	7	P	
Puerto Rico	X	X	\$75,000	\$60,000	-4	5	F	YES(6)
Nat. Bd. CN	X		\$141,000C N	\$98,300C N	-5	44F, 50P	F/P	YES(6)
Ontario	X	X	\$112,400C N	\$67,600C N	6	8F, 42P	F/P	YES(6)
US Par. Co.	President	X	\$122,400	\$114,500	6	5	F	YES(9)
Victoria, AU				\$320AU pd				

(1) Three appointed by the Governor, one by Supreme Court, one by Court of Appeals.

(2) Two by the Governor, two by the Att. Gen. & two by Supreme Court.

(3) Two years for the Chair & three years for members.

(4) Eight years for the Chair & four to six for the members.

(5) Full time five years and part-time three years

(6) Case reports writing and interviews

(7) Hold probable cause hearings

The following states did not return the survey: Alaska, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina & Wisconsin

(8) Hold revocation hearings.

(9) Hold parole consideration hearings

Victims, Hearings & Notifications

TABLE IV

STATES	Allow Victim At Hearing	Victim & Inmate Both Present	Victim Notified of ALL Bd. Decisions
Alabama	X	X	
Arizona	X	X	X
Arkansas			X(2)
Colorado	X	X	X
Connecticut	X		X
Delaware	X		X
Florida	X		X
Georgia			X(2)
Hawaii			X
Illinois	X		X(2)
Indiana	X	X	X(2)
Iowa	X	X(4)	X(5)
Kansas			X(6)
Kentucky	X		X(2)
Maryland	X	X	X
Mass.	X	X	X
Michigan	X		X(2)
Missouri	X	X	X
Montana	X	X(4)	X(2)

Nebraska	X	X	X
New Hamp.	X	X	X
New Jersey	X		X(2)
N. Carolina			X(7)
N. Dakota	X		X
Ohio	X(9)		X(2)
Oklahoma	X		X
Oregon	X	X	
Rhode Is.	X		X(6)
S. Dakota	X	X	
Tennessee	X	X	X(6)
Texas	X(9)	X(9)	X
Utah	X	X	X(2)
Vermont	X	X	X(2)
Virginia	X		X
Washington	X(9)		X
Wyoming			X(6)
Puerto Rico	X		X
Nat. Bd. CN	X	X	X(2)
Ontario	X	X	X(2)
US Par. Co.	X	X	X(2)

(1) Only victims of violent crimes

(2) If requested

(3) Board discretion

(4) Sometimes

(5) Hearings and Releases

The following states did not return the survey:
California, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia & Wisconsin

(6) Parole releases only

(7) Certain victims

(8) Victim may request
time with inmate w/o
board

(9) Separate hearing

(10) Video conferencing

**Inmates Considered for Parole & Face to Face Hearings by
the Board**

TABLE V

STATES	Inmates Considered	Face to Face Hearings
Alaska	1,455	1,108
Arizona	3,864	1,578
Arkansas	5,358	9,184
California		2,164
Colorado	11,078	10,916
Connecticut	3,800	200
Delaware	102 (1)	102 (1)
Florida	1,667 (1)	-4
Georgia	14,822	0
Hawaii	1,453	1,784
Indiana	469	469
Iowa	9,508 (1)	999
Kansas	1,890	1,890
Kentucky	10,242	7,365
Louisiana	3,331	2,931
Maryland	10,162	10,162

Mass.	UK	UK
Michigan	22,780	19,445
Minnesota	18 (2)	28 (2)
Missouri	12,169	8,793
Montana	1,342	1,009
Nebraska	3,980	784
New Hamp.	950	900
New Jersey	18,759	14,349
New York	34,759 (3)	34,781 (3)
Nevada	5,894	5,651
N. Carolina	28,413	47
North Dak.	1,024	446
Ohio	19,448	19,448
Oklahoma	8,310	2,638
Oregon	360	542
Penn	17,396	17,396
Rhode Is	NA	1,546
S. Dakota	936	936
Tennessee	12,840	1,430
Texas	77,848	3,701
Utah	7,445	5,174
Vermont	937	459
Virginia	NA	10,674 (1)
Washington	191	191
West Virg.	2,065	2,065
Wisconsin	18,000	14,000
Wyoming	68	803
Nat Bd. CN	6,275	3,719
Ontario	2,523(1)	2,519(1)
US Parole Bd	6,944(5)	3,965(5)

Victoria, AU	1,167	1,346
US Army		193
Quebec	3,643	3,323
British Col	873	1,203
US Air Force		133
S. Wales, AU	800	1,500

(1) Data for FY 99/00

(2) Life sentences only

(3) Do not distinguish as to type

(4) Parole Examinees conduct the hearings

(5) Includes both Fed. & DC cases

(6) UK - Unknown or not available

Interstate Compact Supervision

TABLE VI

STATES	Parolee/Mandatory Out of State 12/31/00	Parolee/Mandatory That Are Supervised In State 12/31/00	Parolee/Mandatory Rel. to Another State Calendar 2000
Alaska	UK	UK	UK
Arizona	419	UK	14
Arkansas	662	473	246
California	1,880	1,294	292
Colorado	1,273	320	UK
Connecticut	160	186	UK
Delaware	41	63	UK
Florida	402	1,468 (1)	UK

Georgia	1,306	592	370
Hawaii	185	32	48
Indiana	360	357	211
Iowa	UK	UK	240
Kansas	1,018	931	1,018
Kentucky	759	558	382
Louisiana	447	262	1,520
Maryland	370	3,141	240
Mass.	197	237	56
Michigan	296	717	133
Minnesota	130	428	UK
Missouri	1,142	1,069	466
Montana	82	87	UK
Nebraska	51	146	35
New Hamp.	100	UK	50
New Jersey	262	286	436
New York	1,355	699	420
Nevada	505	336	UK
N. Carolina	85	804	109
North Dak.	UK	38	33
Ohio	647	783	276
Oklahoma	2,667	6,397	302
Oregon	1,027	981	UK
Penn	1,290 (2)	1,965 (2)	507
Rhode Is	57	78	10
S. Dakota	363	37	72
Tennessee	183	456	61
Texas	3,268	2,005	724
Utah	192	112	40
Vermont	65	64	65

Virginia	968	694	208
Washington	20	UK	UK
West Virg.	191	709	107
Wyoming	126	86	28
(1) Parolee only			
(2) Probationers and Parolees			

Board Staffing and FY 2000 Budget

TABLE VII		
STATES	# of Staff Under Parole Board	Parole Board's Budget for FY 2000
Alaska	5	\$570,000
Arizona	17	\$1,300
Arkansas	16	\$1,035,177
California	230	\$26,682,000
Colorado	5	\$968,037
Connecticut	35	\$8,254,256
Delaware	6	\$294,354
Florida	186	\$10,270,877
Georgia	345	\$49,133,590
Hawaii	1	\$196,000
Indiana	3	\$459,000
Iowa	18	\$1,000,000
Kansas	4	\$529,924
Kentucky	12	\$1,160,506
Louisiana	8	\$589,946
Maryland	73	\$3,085,553
Mass.	137	\$13,221,660

Michigan	28	\$1,721,000
Minnesota	NA	\$1,000,000
Missouri	545	\$85,847,189
Montana	8	\$408,908
Nebraska	55	\$602,688
New Hamp.	4	\$175,000
New Jersey	193	\$9,583,000
New York	13	134,892,000(1)
Nevada	8	\$977,702
N. Carolina	33	\$1,700,000
North Dak.	0	\$414,124
Ohio	78	\$4,000,000
Oklahoma	41	\$2,168,729
Oregon	13	\$1,500,000
Penn	507	\$104,551,000
Rhode Is	10	\$645,529
S. Dakota	5	\$1,800,000
Tennessee	94	\$59,805,300
Texas	204	\$11,076,702
Utah	40	\$2,600,000
Vermont	3	\$284,290
Virginia	4	\$875,000
Washington	6	\$1,000,000
West Virg.	5	\$512,000
Wisconsin	11	\$700,000
Wyoming	4	\$180,265
Nat Bd. CN	225	26,000,000 CN
Ontario	255	3,757,000 CN
US Parole Bd	85	\$8,527,000

Victoria, AU	12	699,368 AU
US Army		7
Quebec	22	2,500,000 CN
British Col	4	617,000 CN
US Air Force		2
S. Wales, AU	18	2,000,000 AU
(1) Parolee only		
(2) Probationers and Parolees		