

Parole Board Survey 2002

This report for 2002 has current data as of 12/31/02 and calendar 2002. We have information from 49 states, U.S. Parole Commission, National Board of Canada, U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, and the Provincial Board of British Columbia. Information from past surveys can be found on this web site.

Does The Parole Board Have Discretion In Parole Release?

This year we asked that the statement we had included in past reports regarding discretion be reviewed to determine if it accurately stated the current law in their jurisdiction. Therefore the information in this report is current for 2002. We have indicated by yes, meaning all most full discretion with some statutory limits, yes limited, meaning discretion except in dealing with certain type offenders, yes very limited, meaning they still have discretion in a number of old code cases, but little if any discretion with individuals who committed a crime after a set date. No means there is little discretion or parole has been totally abolished. However the board may still have discretionary authority over other areas of parole, setting conditions on mandatory releases to supervision, well as dealing with their revocations.

ALABAMA - YES - Comment: The Board cannot parole on life w/o parole or some other.

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.

CALIFORNIA - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Only had 10 paroled in 1997, 12 in 2000 and in 2001.

COLORADO - YES - Comment: Mandatory parole periods (up to 5 years) except certain sex offenders who committed their crime after 11/1/98 who have lifetime supervision. Mandatory parole applies to all inmates subsequent to 1993, except sex offenders who are discretionary.

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

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 400 persons in the system eligible for parole. The Board recommends modification of sentences to sentencing courts upon DOC application. The Board has authority over parole and mandatory release violators.

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 - Limited - Comment: A 1994 law mandated a minimum 10 year prison sentence on first conviction for anyone convicted of the 7 most violent crimes. There is no parole for this group. The second conviction of this type is a life sentence without parole. All others are eligible for parole. Felony offenders convicted of nay fourth felony are not eligible for parole.

HAWAII - YES - Comment: Court does impose mandatory minimum sentences at their discretion for repeat offenders and those crimes which under statute have mandatory minimum sentences attached to the conviction.

IDAHO - YES

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: Discretionary parole was abolished in 1977, but still have parole supervision. Board may grant parole to offenders for crimes committed prior to 10/1/77 and re-parole those who fall within this guideline.

IOWA - YES - Comment: Life means natural life.

KANSAS - YES, VERY LIMITED - Comment: Individuals whose crimes were committed after 7/1/93 receive a determinate sentence.

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. Parole consideration for defined violent offenders was increased from 50% tp 85%. Life without parole for capital offenses. Sex offenders can not be paroled until they have completed treatment. No person who commits a certain specified offenses who was armed or wore body armor can not be paroled.

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

MAINE - NO - Comment: They abolished parole in 1976 and only a few cases that still can be considered for parole. They parole only 1 in 2001.

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.

NEBRASKA - YES - Comment: Individuals are eligible for consideration after serving ½ of their minimum term. No such reduction of sentence shall be applied to any term imposing a mandatory minimum.

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

NORTH CAROLINA - YES - VERY LIMITED - Comment: Only on cases prior to 4/10/94.

NORTH DAKOTA - YES

NEW HAMPSHIRE - YES

NEW MEXICO - YES - WITH LIMITS

NEW JERSEY - YES - Comment: All inmates are eligible after serving 1/3 of their sentence except life without parole for 1st degree murder, and for habitual offenders, whereby the sentencing judge can set parole eligibility.

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 acts have 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 - Comment: The board has authority over who is released on parole or discretionary mandatory supervision, conditions of supervision, and revocation. They also make executive clemency recommendation to the Governor.

UTAH - YES - Comment: Life without parole and death sentences that are commuted shall have life without parole.

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 - The truth and sentencing law that took effect in January of 2000 eliminated parole for individuals arrested after that date. Anyone sentenced to less than one year is eligible. 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 - 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 five of the boards surveyed report having release discretion for most of their prison population. Twenty five of these are U. S. state boards. Six boards have discretion but with limits. 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.

Death Penalty

We asked the if any of the boards had a role in death penalty cases? Seventeen boards (AL, AZ, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, MO, MT, NC, OH, OK, TN, TX, UT,) had some role in death penalty cases. The majority defined their role as conducting a hearing or investigation and making a recommendation to the governor. Some did this as manner of course in all death penalty cases other did it only at the request of the governor. The Utah parole board has full constitutional authority over death penalty cases and it the final decision maker, not the governor.

Governor's Role in Parole Release

We asked boards if the governor play any role in their decision to release individuals on parole? Only three state answered that the governor did play a role. California - The governor by constitutional authority can review and approve all decisions to grant or deny parole by the board.

However the current governor only routinely reviews all decision to grant parole to lifers. In the past four years the board has set parole dates on approximately 225 murder cases and all but five have been reversed. Maryland - The governor is the paroling authority in all life term cases.

Oklahoma - The governor approves or disapproves all parole recommendation. However in an effort to ease overcrowding the governor ask the board to hold monthly commutations for offenders who: have a non-violent conviction, are serving only their first or second incarceration, are six months or less from their projected release date and have no class A or class X institutional misconduct within the last year.

Budgets

We asked board to tell us did their fiscal year budget for 01/02 increase or decrease. Twenty one boards (AL, CO, CT, DE, FL, KY, LA, MD, MI, NE, NJ, NY, OR, PA, TN, VA, WV, WI, U.S. BOARD, CANADA NATIONAL BOARD, BRITISH COLUMBIA) showed an increase for fiscal 01/02. Nineteen boards (AZ, AR, CA, GA, ID, IL, IA, KS, MA, MO, MT, NV, NM, NC, OH, OK, TX, UT, VT) showed an decrease for fiscal 01/02. Seven (AK, HI, IN, NH, RI, DS, WA) had no change.

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 2001 survey. For added duties in past report visit the other parole surveys on the web site www.apaintl.org. The following are the responses from the 2002 survey:

ALASKA - There is new statute regarding special medical parole.

FLORIDA - The 2001 legislature created the “Addiction Recovery Supervision Act” and placed it under the parole board. The program requires mandatory post prison supervision for offenders released who committed their crime after 7/1/01. These individuals must have a history of substance abuse or addiction or have participated in a drug treatment program. There are certain disqualifying offenses - history of drug sales or traffic involving injury or death. Some property crimes are also disqualifying.

KANSAS - Board authorized to release basis of functional incapacitation.

MONTANA - Board may grant furloughs up to 20 days for offenders that have difficulty in finding a resident or employment.

RHODE ISLAND - Verification of registered sex offenders addresses quarterly.

U. S. ARMY - They are now responsible for mandatory supervision releases.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Changes in the Youth Justice Act has caused an increase in warrants of suspension.

Parole of Lifers

The last survey we did in regard to the paroling of lifers was in 1998. This year we had three questions on this topic. How many lifers were eligible for parole in their prisons on 12/31/02? How many lifers were paroled during calender 2002? What was the average time served for those lifers that were paroled? Thirty states/province responded to the survey.. Those responding to this years survey reported 45150 lifers were in their prison who were eligible for parole. There were 2477 lifers paroled during 2002. They served an average of 17.6 years. The time served ranged from 8 years with the top time served of 28 years. In determining the average we dropped the shortest and longest time served. In the 1998 we had only 13 boards who respondent to the

survey. They reported 15,490 lifers eligible for parole with 603 paroled serving an average of 14.6 years.

Prison, Population, Releases & Supervision

[Table I](#) gives the prison population as of 12/31/02. 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 2002. There are gaps and unknowns in the reported data. This mostly is due to the parole boards not having the data available to them and the agencies that have the data seem reluctant to supply it. This makes it impossible to give total numbers. It is impossible to do comparisons due the wide range of differences in state statutes. I would refer you to the table to get some idea of trends in release. When you look at the states that still have discretion or some limited paroling authority (AL, AR, CO, GA, HI, ID, KS, KY, LA, MI, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, UT, VT, WV, WI, and WY) you get a very different picture of release percentages. These states released 273,217 offenders in calendar 2002. There were 126,104 (47%) released discretionarily by parole boards. There were 68,600 (25%) conditionally released to supervision by statute and 75,279 (27%) released at the end of their sentence without supervision.

Violation Hearings, Revocations & Successful Discharge

[Table II](#) lists the number of violation hearings held by paroling authorities, number of discretionary paroles revoked for new crimes and conditions violations, and those discretionary parolees who were successfully discharged during calendar 2002. Violation hearings still make up a big part of a paroling authorities workload. There are gaps and unknowns in the data due to the parole boards not having the numbers available and the agencies that have data seem reluctant to supply it. You can get some impression of the trend in revocations and successful discharges by looking at the individual states. It is impossible to do comparisons due a wide range of differences in state statutes.

Inmates Considered for Parole & Face to Face Hearings

Those responding to survey 6 reported not having face to face hearings. See [Table III](#) for a break out of individual board's workload. Six boards only parole on a face to face hearing. The majority of boards consider parole release either by hearing or file review. However even in these states there is a high percentage of the cases that have a face to face hearing. One needs to look at the number of parole revocation hearings ([Table II](#)) that boards hold to get a real picture of their workload.

Staffing and Parole Hearings

2002 we asked if boards had staff that held parole hearings. Only 13 (CA, FL, ID, MO, MT, NJ, OH, TN, UT, US, US ARMY, USAF) boards had staff that held parole release hearings or were

a part of a parole hearing panel. The 12 a fore mentioned plus 3 (AL, AR, IA,) additional boards had staff that were involved in holding violation preliminary hearings or revocation hearings

Parole Board Authority/Supervisio

We listed a number of items, asking the boards if they had authority over or supervision of them. The following is the items list and boards that have authority or supervision over them. It was interesting to note that many boards that have very limited or no discretionary authority still are involved in other functions. A good example is the setting conditions for those released for mandatory supervision, followed by the handling the revocation process for the mandatory releases and some authority over institutional “good time.”

GOOD TIME: Seven boards said yes - ILL (restore loss of good time), MO, NE(parole good time only), NC, OH, WA, and British Columbia(revocation good time).

SENTENCING MODIFICATION: Eight boards said yes - DE, HI, NV, OH, OK, WA, US AIR FORCE, US ARMY.

FURLOUGHS: Four boards said yes - GA, MT, NE(final approval of initial furloughs only), OH.

INTERSTATE COMPACT: Fifteen boards said yes - AL, AK, CT, DE, GA, HI, ID, MA, MO, NH, NJ, OK, PA, RI, TN, AND WA.

SETTING CONDITIONS FOR MANDATORY RELEASES: Twenty nine boards said yes - AK, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, HI, ILL, KS, IN, LA, MD, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OR, SD, TN, TX, VA, USAF, ARMY, CANADA, and BC.

REVOCATION OF MANDATORY RELEASES : Twenty nine boards said yes - AK, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, IL, KS, IN, LA, MD, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OR, SD TN, TX, VA, USAF, ARMY, US, CANADA, AND BC.

SUPERVISION OF PAROLE FIELD STAFF: Nine boards said yes – AL, CT, FL(supervision of field staff responsible for conducting parole interviews and violation hearings), GA, MA, MO, NJ, PA, and TN.

SUPERVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE STAFF: Thirteen boards said yes - AL, CT, GA, LA, MD, MA, MO, NJ, NC, OH, OK, PA, and TN.

PRE-PAROLE FUNCTION: Ten boards said yes - CT, DE, ID, MA, MO, MT, NH, NJ, OH, WV, and ARMY.

SETTING OR ORDERING RESTITUTION: Twenty nine boards said yes - AL, CO, FL, GA, HI, ID, KS, LA, MD, MT, NV, NH, NM, NC, ND, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, USAF, ARMY, and BC.

ORDERING HOUSE ARREST: Twenty eight boards said yes - AL, AZ, CT, FL, GA, KS, LA, MA, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NC, NC, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, UT, WV, USAF, ARMY, US, AND BC.

ORDERING COMMUNITY SERVICES: Twenty five boards said yes - AL, AR, CO, DE, GA, ID, IA, KS, LA, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NC, ND, OK, OR, RI, SD, UT, VT, WV, USAF, ARMY, and BC.

ORDERING URINALYSIS: Thirty nine boards said yes - AL, AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, KY, IN, LA, MD, MA, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, USAF, ARMY, US, and BC.

ORDERING POLYGRAPH: Twenty five boards said yes - AL, CO, FL, GA, HI, ID, IN, IA, MD, MA, MO, MT, NV, NH, NM, ND, OR, PA, RI, TX, UT, VT, WA, USAF, ARMY, and US.

State's Open Meetings Law

Information on this subject is in our 2001 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Paroling Authorities and Chairs

Information regarding this topic can be found in our 2001 on the web site www.apaintl.org

Victims

There is information regarding victims in the 2001 survey found on the web site www.apaintl.org

Appointments, Terms, Structure, Salaries & Budgets

We conduct a review of this topic every three year. The last survey was in 2001 and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Parole Conditions

Information on this subject is in our 2000 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Open Hearings and the Media

Information on this subject is in our 2000 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Parole Board Training

Information on this subject is in our 2000 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Sex Offender Registration/Notification & Civil Commitment

Information on this subject is in our 2000 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Court TV and Other TV Shows

Information on this subject is in our 2000 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

What community Resources are Most Lacking in Regard to Placement of Paroles Back in the Community?

Information on this subject is in our 2000 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Interstate Compact Cases

Information on this subject is in our 2000 and 2001 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Juvenile Offender Parole Boards

Information on this subject is in our 2001 survey and can be found on our web site www.apaintl.org

Prison Pop, Releases & Supervision

TABLE I						
STATES	12/31/2002 0:00	Releases 02	Rel. 02	Rel. 02	Under sup. 12/31/02	under sup. 12/31/02
Alabama	27,947	1,697	3,030	3,360	4,924	NA(1)
Alaska	4,503	57	722	UK	UK	UK
Arizona	29,034	394	UK	UK	UK	UK

Arkansas	12,897	6,773	1,001	800	6,773	1,001
California	UK	24	UK	UK	UK	UK
Colorado	18,551	1,927	2,663	1,561	3,260	2,666
Connecticut	18,800	1,927	202	UK	2,000	202
Delaware	UK	30	UK	UK	594	UK
Florida (2)	73,553	74	4,638	16,283	1,491	4,035
Georgia	49,311	10,376	NA	5,267	21,458	NA
Hawaii	3,840	995	NA	192	2,052	NA
Idaho	4,909	970	NA	549	1,989	NA
Illinois	UK	17	28,590	UK	UK	UK
Indiana	23,398	779(4)	11,346	1,237	237	5,806
Iowa	8,300	4,862(2)	NA	UK	5,500	NA
Kansas	8,964	584	4,621	1,203	4,386	67
Kentucky	16,200	3,822	1,353 (1)	3,718	4,951	27
Louisiana	36,032	1,596	11,268	1,009	4,517	18,900
Maine	784	1	0	0	0	0
Maryland	23,900	2,244(2)	10,994	5,478	6,192	7,536
Mass	10,458	5,371	NA	UK	3,739	NA
Michigan	49,489	10,682	NA	1,469	15,592	NA
Minnesota	7,073		4,523	391		4,525(3)
Mississippi						
Missouri	29,933	7,494	1,126	1,712	11,128	1,253
Montana	3,420	628	623	259	6,003	0
Nebraska	4,040	754	NA	1,520	747	NA
Nevada	10,466	1,858	467	1,732	3,453	518
New Hamp.	2,500	676	116	203	800	NA
New Jersey	26,833	9,888	NA	4,903	13,484	NA
New Mexico	UK	6	UK	771	UK	UK
New York	66,748	15,703	8,212	2,887	56,663	

(3)

N. Carolina	33,104	1,320	2,044	14,610	3,581(3)	
N. Dakota	1,160	360	NA	266	149	NA
Ohio	45,284	4,616	9,057	9,092	6,417	10,767
Oklahoma	22,698	1,891	2,620	3,425	4,120	
Oregon	11,000	100	4,200	5	2,000	9,000
Penn.	40,090	8,568	NA	UK	23,889	NA
Rhode Is.	3,481	581	NA	UK	616	NA
S. Carolina	23,322	1,230	3,255(5)	5,701	3,016	NA
S. Dakota	2,946	313	762	462	1672(3)	
Tennessee	18,272	3,027	14	4,627	7,849	0
Texas	130,563	30,664	16,716	6,255	74,985	29,405
Utah	5,614	2,202	NA	133	3,377	NA
Vermont	1,863	285	NA	388	797	NA
Virginia	30,911	545	1,897	7518(5)	UK	UK
Washington	16,251	37	NA	40	123	NA
West Virg.	4,510	835	NA	1,151	1,091	NA
Wisconsin	21,576	1,930	3,669	598	10298(3)	
Wyoming	1,620	291	NA	220	557	NA
British Col.	1,954	495	12	6,739	235(3)	NA
Nat. Bd. CN	12,493	3,615	5,045	214	5,596	2,890
US Army	UK	58	NA	UK	163	NA
US Par. Co.	8,218	2,690	668	18	8,624	577
US Air Force	742	91	2	129	135	NA

UK -Unknown

(1) only split sent.

(2) Fiscal year

(3) Both discretionary & mandatory releases

(4) 10 new rel./ 769 reparole.

(5) Some have post release court super.

Violation Hearings, Revocations & Successful Cases

TABLE II

STATE	Revocation Hearings	Discretion Rel Revoked Cond. Viol.	New Crime	Mandatory Revoked Cond. Viol.	New Crime	Successfully Discharged Discr. Rel.	Mand. Rel.
Alabama	660	279	317	NA	NA	1,124	NA
Alaska	394	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
Arizona	2,395	2,193	UK	2,193	UK	20	20
Arkansas	1,114	1,930	58	3,102	58	UK	UK
California	98,000	0	0	UK	UK	UK	UK
Colorado	NA	2,105	410	NA	NA	1605 (2)	NA
Connecticut	870	530	420	30	35	1,600	30
Delaware	60	2	3	3	6	163	UK
Florida	2419(2)	UK	UK	UK	UK	141	2,881
Georgia	443	1,419	1,367	NA	NA	7,162	NA
Hawaii	541	467	10	NA	NA	582	NA
Idaho	400	127	369	NA	NA	454	NA
Illinois	12,043	0	0	9,610	4,067	UK	UK
Indiana	1,433	27	9	743	630	12	4,733
Iowa	679	521	146	NA	NA	255	NA
Kansas	1,038	2,583	154	56	3	731	2,044
Kentucky	1,780	1,767	121	17	UK	274	17
Louisiana	557	454	103	7,299	2,028	656	5,050
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	3,249	538	250	537	623	1,963	5,251

(4)

Mass	682	852(3)	UK	NA	NA	4,304	NA
Michigan	4,398	3,294(3)		NA	NA	5,400	NA
Minnesota	1,624	NA	NA	1,544	161	0	NA
Mississippi							
Missouri	189	2,488	1,432	518	257	2,550	548
Montana	170	161	9	472	203	137	UK
Nebraska	237	UK	UK	UK	UK	481	UK
Nevada	1,040	326	267	31	25	1,682	487
New Hamp.	275	280	90	NA	NA	UK	NA
New Jersey	3,455	398	3,057	6	1	8,400	NA
New Mexico	944	UK	UK	611	333	700	139
New York	15,666	9,172(2)	2,194(2)	UK	UK	14,091(2)	
N. Carolina	69	406	45	UK	UK	2693(3)	
N. Dakota	47	42	11	NA	NA	285	NA
Ohio	4,375	991	857	2,282	1,347	2,787	4,956
Oklahoma	284	107	177	NA	NA	322(4)	NA
Oregon	1,200	UK	UK	UK	UK	580	2,300
Penn	6,834	3,465	1,420	NA	NA	4,752	NA
Rhode Is.	211	181(3)		NA	NA	129	NA
S. Carolina	471	407	64	NA	NA	1,357	NA
S. Dakota	494	424 (1) (2)				463(2)	
Tennessee	1,963	580	437	NA	NA	1,345	NA
Texas	20,375	6,643	5,634	4,645	3,350	14,429	9,162
Utah	1,463	1,042	465	NA	NA	546	NA
Vermont	224	34	108	NA	NA	32	
Virginia	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
Washington	42	12	0	NA	NA	29	NA
West Virg.	286	199	24	NA	NA	UK	NA

Wisconsin	NA	502	100	906	186	2,076	3,676
Wyoming	118	72	35	NA	NA	189	NA
US Comm.	1,740	749(1)	769(1)			UK	UK
US Army	12	8	0	UK	UK	UK	UK
Nat. Bd. CN	3,936	691	271	1,547	613	3,769	3,090
US Air Force	19	12	0	NA	NA	148	NA
British Col.	265	171	84	0	9	269	4

(1) Both technical & new crimes

(2) Both discretionary & mandatory

(3) Unable to separate

(4) Fiscal year

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

TABLE III

State	Inmates Considered	Face to Face Hearings
Alabama	5,250	0(1)
Alaska	1,388	1,084
Arizona	394	1,844
Arkansas	5,454	6,597
California	4,826	4,826
Colorado	9,853	9,853
Connecticut	4,026	1,902
Delaware	203	202
Florida	1,772	0(1)
Georgia	13,670	0(1)
Hawaii	2,058	1,798
Idaho	1,727	1,227

Illinois	315	315
Indiana	847	829
Iowa	10,000(2)	2,133(2)
Kansas	1,311	1,311
Kentucky	12,246	9,604
Louisiana	3,172	3,087
Maine	3	8
Maryland	7,930	7,912
Mass.	10,766	10,766
Michigan	24,217	21,106
Minnesota	53(4)	52(4)
Mississippi		
Missouri	12,957	9,833
Montana	1,662	1,149
Nebraska	4,125	960
Nevada	6,305	6,225
New Hamp.	975	900
New Jersey	14,086	1,714
New Mexico	3,292	2,348
New York	31,152(3)	
N. Carolina	3,833	492
North Dak.	1,249	491
Ohio	18,631	7,396
Oklahoma	9,151	1,503
Oregon	300	300
Penn	17,460	17,460
Rhode Is	1,951	1,638
S. Carolina	5,909	5,909
S. Dakota	1,177	1,177
Tennessee	12,140	1,032

Texas	77,398	6,215
Utah	3,685	3,305
Vermont	916	600
Virginia	6,315	0(1)
Washington	194	194
West Virg.	2,259	2,259
Wisconsin	9,236	7,374
Wyoming	880	763
Nat Bd. CN	5,286	3,208
US Parole Bd	6,786	3,542
US Army	246	0(1)
US Air Force	160	0(1)
British Col.	818	1,094

(1) No face to face hearings

(2) Fiscal year

(3) Both reviews and hearings

(4) Life sentences only