

2005
Paroling Authorities
Survey

Association of Paroling Authorities, International

The Association of Paroling Authorities, International has conducted a survey of paroling authorities since 1997. Past surveys are available on our web site apaintl.org. This year survey includes responds from 45 states with California, Delaware, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine and Mississippi not reporting. Also included in the survey are U.S. Parole Commission, National Parole Board of Canada, Ontario Parole Board, British of Columbia Parole Board and U. S. Air Force Parole Board.

Parole Board Survey 2005

What is the current status of the boards releasing authority and what other duties does the board have beyond the releasing function?

In terms of response:

- **“Yes”** means almost full discretion with some statutory limits.
- **“Yes, limited”** means discretion except in dealing with certain type of offenders.
- **“Yes, very limited”** means 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, many boards still have authority over other areas of release, like setting conditions and handling revocations for mandatory releases to supervision. In the “Comment” section many of these other functions are included.

Almost all boards are involved in making clemency recommendations to the governor. In most cases, these duties have not been included and those administrative duties which are carried out by all parole boards are not included.

ALABAMA - YES

Comment: The Board has absolute discretion over all releases. No person is released from prison except by parole, end-of-sentence or after serving the incarceration portion of a split sentence.

ALASKA - YES

Comment: The Board has full authority over the release of inmates who are eligible for parole. They set release conditions on all releases both mandatory and discretionary.

ARIZONA - YES, VERY LIMITED

Comment: The Board has authority over offenders who have committed felony offenses prior to January 1, 1994. The Board has the exclusive power to grant parole, set

conditions for release, deny parole, and order work furlough, house arrest and absolute discharge. The Board also has the authority to recommend clemency, commutation, pardon, and reprieve to the Governor.

ARKANSAS - YES, VERY LIMITED

Comment: The Board only has discretion for cases whose crimes were committed prior to 1994. The Board conducts pardon and clemency hearings along with victim input hearings.

CALIFORNIA - YES, VERY LIMITED

Comment: The Board has discretion to release the indeterminate sentenced inmates, commonly referred to as "lifers", only after a hearing is conducted by a panel of Board members and concurrence by the Governor. The Board has authority to approve parole plans and conditions of release for determinate sentenced inmates. The Board conducts revocation hearings for all those under supervised release.

COLORADO - YES

Comment: The Board has exclusive control over the parole of individuals pursuant to 18-1.3-904 C.R.S. There is a mandatory parole period (up to five years) except for sex offenders who committed their crime after 11/1/98 and have lifetime supervision. Mandatory parole applies to all inmates prior to 1993, except sex offenders who are discretionary. The Board is authorized to order transfer of an inmate to any correctional facility if it deems it is in the best interest of the inmate and public. There are legislatively imposed limitations on the placement options and revocation time for certain non-violent offenders whose parole is revoked for technical violations.

CONNECTICUT - YES

Comment: The Board has discretionary authority over offenders sentenced to two years and 1 day or more. The Board considers most non-violent offenders without a face-to-face hearing. All violent offenders have face-to-face hearings. The Board sets conditions on both parole and mandatory releases. They also process revocation hearings. Legislation in 2004 created a new Board of Parole and Pardons and gave the chairperson the authority to release persons up to 18 months prior to the release date established by the Board of Parole.

DELAWARE - YES, VERY LIMITED

Comment: Parole has been abolished for all those convicted individuals who committed their crime after 6/30/90. The Board holds hearings for modification of sentences to sentencing courts upon applications from the Department of Corrections and commutation cases. The Board makes recommendations regarding the release of offenders not under parole jurisdiction to the sentencing judge and the Board of Pardons. The Board has jurisdiction over those offenders who have been released on merit and good behavior credits. The Board sets release conditions. The Board has authority over parole and mandatory release violators.

FLORIDA - YES – VERY LIMITED

Comment: The state 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 and sets terms and conditions of supervision for statutorily mandated released inmates. All inmates who committed a capital murder and were sentenced to life prior to 10/1/94 and inmates who committed a capital sexual battery prior to 10/1/1995 are parole eligible. The Addiction Recovery Program is under the Board which requires mandatory post-prison supervision for offenders who committed a crime after 7/1/01 and have a history of substance abuse. The Board has prison population management authority when there is insufficient prison bed space. The Board is the investigative arm for the Governor in considering the restoring of civil rights or relief from punishment.

GEORGIA - YES, LIMITED

Comment: The board has total authority over the parole process with few exceptions. A 1994 law mandated a minimum 10-year prison sentence on first conviction for anyone convicted of the seven most violent crimes. There is no parole for this group. The second conviction of these types of crimes is a life sentence without parole. Felony offenders convicted of any fourth felony are not eligible for parole. They have unfettered discretion in clemency matters

HAWAII - YES

Comment: The Sentencing 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. The Board will not consider inmates for parole until the minimum sentence is served. They can set minimum sentences, set conditions, decide revocation, decide early discharge from supervision and make recommendations for pardons to the governor.

IDAHO - YES

Comment: The Board has full discretion regarding release of inmates. They have all the functions regarding the release and return of individuals. The Board has commutation and pardon authority. The Board may discharge a parolee after one year of supervision. A Board rule requires a sex offender and violent offender to serve one third of the remaining sentence under supervision before being considered for discharge. Those with life sentences must serve 5 years

ILLINOIS - NO

Comment: All individuals who committed a crime after 2/1/78 have determinate sentences and therefore are not eligible for parole. The Board is the paroling authority for juvenile offenders in the system. For both discretionary and mandatory release the Board sets the conditions of release. They are also the authority over revocation of both types of release. They are the body that revokes or restores inmates' good conduct credits. They make recommendations for pardons, reprieves and commutations to the

governor.

INDIANA - NO

Comment: Discretionary parole was abolished in 1977, but the Board still has parole supervision. The 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: The Board is the sole releasing authority for both parole and work release. They handle revocations, recommend commutations and pardon to the governor and restoration of citizenship.

KANSAS - YES, VERY LIMITED

Comment: Individuals whose crimes were committed after 7/1/93 receive a determinate sentence and are not eligible for parole. The Board has authority over all old code cases. The Board sets conditions of release on all releases and has revoking authority over anyone released.

KENTUCKY - YES

Comment: Certain violent offenders must serve a minimum time before eligible for parole. The Board cannot consider any form of early parole 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 moved from 50 per cent to 85 per cent. There is life without parole for capital offenses. Sex offenders cannot be paroled until they have completed treatment. No person who commits certain specified offenses who was armed or wore body armor can be paroled. A panel of two members can consider inmates for parole by face-to-face or file review.

LOUISIANA - YES

Comment: All crimes against person cannot be paroled.

MAINE - NO

Comment: Parole was abolished in 1976 and there are only a few cases that still can be considered for parole. Only one person was paroled in 2001.

MARYLAND - YES

Comment: The Board is the paroling authority for all inmates sentenced to six months or more to the Division of Corrections or local jail facilities except for those sentenced to a term of life or life with all but a fixed number of years suspended. The governor is the paroling authority for those offenders. The Board issues retake warrants for alleged violations of parole or mandatory release supervision and handle revocations.

MASSACHUSETTS - YES

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

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. The Board has authority over all parole-related functions.

MINNESOTA - NO

Comment: There is not a parole board in the traditional model; however, they do have a Commissioner's Advisory Panel for the Review of Life-Sentenced Offenders (discretionary releases). The Department of Corrections also has a Hearing and Release Unit that coordinates the lifer review process; is responsible for all administrative hearings and reviews to which inmates and released offenders are entitled, including disciplinary hearings and release revocations; and approves offender release plans.

MISSOURI - YES, LIMITED

Comment: The Board has jurisdiction over most offenders except a small percentage whose offenses are deemed non-parolable such as Murder First Degree and some Drug Trafficking offenses. Repeat offenders sentenced after 8/28/94 cannot be considered until they have served their minimum prison term which could be 40, 50, or 80% of their sentence. Parole consideration for certain dangerous felons is considered after the offender serves 85% of their sentence. Most offenders, other than lifers have a prison term and a conditional release term. The Board has authority to parole while the inmate is on the prison term. The Board grants or denies administrative/ conditional release by recommending for or against good time credits. Hearings can be held for those subject to conditional release relating to their not following prison rules, failure in a program, etc. to consider extension of the conditional release date. The Board may grant or deny early discharge from supervision. Court-ordered probationers are supervised by Board staff.

MISSISSIPPI - YES, VERY LIMITED.

Comment: The Board has discretion only if the crime was committed prior to 7/1/95.

MONTANA - YES

Comment: The Board has full authority over the release of inmates. Offenders shall serve one fourth of their sentence to be eligible for parole. Individuals serving a life sentence will not be eligible until they have served 30 years. The Board does have subpoena power requiring the attendance of witnesses or the production of records.

NEBRASKA - YES

Comment: The Board has full authority over the parole of inmates from the prison system. Individuals are eligible for consideration after serving one half of their minimum term. No such reduction of sentence shall be applied to any term imposing a mandatory minimum. A parolee whose parole has been revoked shall be considered by the Board for reparole at any time in the same manner as any other committed offender eligible for parole. Every offender sentenced to consecutive terms, whether received at the same time or at any time during the original sentence, shall be eligible for parole when the

offender has served one half of the minimum term.

NEVADA - YES

Comment: The Board has discretion over all inmates except for the following: Life without parole - however, if the sentence is commuted to a lesser penalty, inmates may be paroled if they have served at least 20 years and meet other conduct and behavior requirements. There are also restrictions of the parole of certain sex offenses unless a panel certifies that the inmate does not represent a high risk to re-offend. The Board sets conditions for all released. The Board also conducts public meeting when setting policy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE - YES

NEW JERSEY - YES

Comment: The Board is the paroling authority for all sentenced to the state prison system and for offenders in county jails for terms greater than 60 days. Once an offender is paroled the Board has the authority to discharge a parolee prior to the expiration of their sentence.

NEW MEXICO - YES, VERY LIMITED

Comment: The Board has paroling authority over all cases who committed their crime prior to 1979. All others receive mandatory parole. The Board sets conditions and handles revocations on parole cases. They also are responsible for executive clemency, medical and geriatric paroles, and pardons.

NEW YORK - YES, LIMITED

Comment: The Board has the authority to grant parole to selected inmates when they have completed their minimum term. The Board sets conditions and handles revocations on both parole cases and conditional or presumptive releases. The Board also issues violation warrants.

NORTH CAROLINA - YES, VERY LIMITED

Comment: The Board has authority over those offenders who committed their crime prior to 4/10/94. They also have authority over offenders who committed DWIs after 10/1/94. The Board sets conditions and handles revocations on all those released either by parole or to post-release supervision. The Board approves or disapproves of work release, sets restitution, and upon request makes recommendation to the governor on executive clemency.

NORTH DAKOTA - YES, LIMITED

Comments: The Board has paroling authority over all inmates except those who are serving 85% of their sentence.

OHIO - YES, VERY LIMITED.

Comment: The Board does not have authority over those sentenced for crimes committed after 7/1/96. The Board does set conditions for those released on parole or 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 can only recommend release to the Governor who is the final releasing authority. The Board can recommend conditions and programs. Anyone committed for 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: The Board imposes prison terms and makes parole decisions on offenders whose crime was committed prior to 11/1/89 and those who have been sentenced as "dangerous offenders" or for aggravated murder and murder that is eligible for parole. The Board approves release plans and imposes conditions for offenders being released from state prisons and county jails under the Board's jurisdiction.

PENNSYLVANIA - YES

Comment: The Board has exclusive release authority over offenders with sentences of two years or more when they become eligible for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentence. Offenders with sentences of less than two years remain under the court's jurisdiction. The Board may not parole any offender prior to the expiration of the minimum sentence. The Board Chair has the statutory responsibility to "secure the effective application of the probation system in all courts, in the state and the enforcement of the probation law".

RHODE ISLAND - YES

Comment: All inmates are eligible after serving one third of their sentences except for those who have life without parole. The Board has jurisdiction over all inmates serving over a six-month sentence. The Board now has the responsibility of sexual offender community notification. The Board determines the risk level for reoffending and carries out community notification with local police for sex offenders.

SOUTH CAROLINA - YES, LIMITED

Comment: Discretionary parole was abolished for certain crimes with sentences of 20 years or more committed after 1/1996. The Board has discretionary release authority over all other inmates.

SOUTH DAKOTA - YES, VERY LIMITED.

Comment: Only inmates who committed their crime prior to 7/1/96 are eligible for parole. The Board still has authority over all old code cases.

TENNESSEE - YES, LIMITED

Comment: There is no parole for a person who committed a crime against a person offense on or after 7/1/95. The Board has releasing authority over all other offenders.

The Board handles revocations on all offenders released from the prison system. Probationers are under the jurisdiction of the court but are supervised by the Board's staff.

TEXAS - YES

Comment: The Board is empowered to determine which prisoners are to be released on parole or discretionary mandatory supervision. They also set conditions of supervision and handle revocation for all releases.

UTAH - YES

Comment: When a death sentence is commuted, the sentence shall be 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

Comment: The Board determines if offenders will be released on parole with conditions established by the Board. The Board has authority over all revocation processing. The Board also has authority to terminate, revoke or modify the conditions of a court-ordered Supervised Community Sentence.

WASHINGTON - YES, VERY LIMITED.

Comment: The Board has two different classes of offenders under its jurisdiction: Offenders who committed their crime prior to July 1, 1984 - in these cases the Board may parole these offenders only if they find that the offender is "rehabilitated and a fit subject to be released". Certain sex offenders who committed their crime on or after 9/1/2001 - these offenders may be paroled "unless by a preponderance of the evidence the Board finds that they are more likely than not to commit another sex crime".

WEST VIRGINIA - YES

Comment: The Board has the authority to release after an inmate has served the minimum of his/her indeterminate sentence or one fourth of his/her definite term sentence. The Board can grant parole with special conditions; revoke parole after an evidentiary hearing or with a hearing based on a new felony; and if so requested by the Governor, investigate and consider all applications for pardon, reprieve, or commutation, and shall make a recommendation thereon to the Governor.

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. Anyone sentenced to less than one year is eligible. The Board still has authority over old code cases.

WYOMING - YES

Comment: The Board considers all inmates after they serve a set minimum except those with life sentences. They can also remove or restore an inmate's good time. The Board

is authorized to restore voting rights to one-time non-violent offenders after 5 years of being discharged from their sentence.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION - YES, LIMITED

Comment: Offenses committed on or after 11/1/87 are not eligible for parole. On 8/5/98 the Commission assumed paroling authority over District of Columbia cases. The Commission will be abolished in November unless Congress acts to continue them.

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

Comment: The Board has full releasing authority over all inmates in military confinement facilities, except those serving death or life without parole. The Board also approves transfers of inmates to the Federal Bureau of Prisons and an inmate's entry into the Return to Duty Program. The Board may grant clemency and reductions in confinement or severity punitive discharge. The Board will review inmates serving life without parole for clemency after the individuals has served 20 years, however the granting of clemency is an act of the Secretary of the Air Force.

U.S. NAVY - YES

ONTARIO, CANADA – YES

QUEBEC, CANADA - YES

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA - YES

CANADA NATIONAL BOARD - YES

Comment: The Board is empowered to make conditional release decisions for federal offenders serving 2 years or more and offenders in provinces and territories without their own parole board. The Board releases conditionally in various forms – temporary absences, day parole and full parole. The Board may also establish conditions for offenders who have been given a long term supervision order imposed by the court. The Board may also detain an offender serving a serious offense past their statutory release date until the end of their sentence, if they feel the individual is likely to commit a violent offence. The Board has authority over those offenders that receive statutory release.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA - YES

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA – YES

ENGLAND and WALES – YES, LIMITED

Comment: The new Criminal Justice Act of 2003 has abolished parole for determinate sentenced offenders. The Board still has authority over lifers and “dangerous offenders”.

VIRGIN ISLANDS – YES

HONG KONG - YES, LIMITED

Comment: There are two distinctive statutory Boards administering three parole schemes. Release Under Supervision Scheme: Individuals who served not less than half or 20 months (whichever is longer) of a sentence of three years or more may apply for release to supervision. Pre-release Employment Scheme: Individuals serving two years or more and are within 6 months of completing their sentence are eligible. Conditional Release Scheme: Inmates with indeterminate sentences may be released conditionally. They will be placed under supervision for up to 2 years. Individuals serving life sentences and those subject to deportation are not eligible for these programs. All decisions of the Board are subject to the approval of the Chief Executive. The Board also considers application for early release and reviews the sentences of juvenile prisoners.

SUMMARY

Sixty-four boards are included in this group. The 50 state boards have 30 that still have almost full discretion or operate with some limits. Sixteen state boards either have been abolished or are operating under what one might call a sun-down provision, in that they have discretion over a small or diminishing parole-eligible population. Many of these boards that have little to no releasing authority over the majority of the population still have responsibility for other parole functions such as the following: reviewing release plans, setting parole conditions, approving good time, and handling revocations for conditional released parolees. The move to completely abolish the parole boards' authority ended in 1996, but limits on their authority to parole has continued i.e. mandatory minimums, 85% laws, and specific crimes being excluded.

PRISON POPULATION, RELEASES AND SUPERVISION

Table I gives the prison population as of 12/31/05. 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 2005. There are gaps and unknowns in the reported data. This is mostly due to the parole boards not having the data available to them and the agencies that have the data seem reluctant to supply it. It makes it difficult to give total numbers, and it is difficult to do comparisons due to the wide range of differences in state parole boards. However if you understand these limitations in the data you can consider some aspects of trends in parole. We did our first survey in 1998, collecting data for 1997. There were 50 states reporting with 116,729 discretionary parole releases and 200,571 other releases

to supervision including 120,681 from California, and 68,535 released at the end of their sentence without supervision. There was a total of 385,835 released. If you exclude California and consider that five states (Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Mississippi and Vermont) that did not know the number released by other means to supervision and eight states (Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin) that did not know the number released at the completion of their sentence without supervision, there were 44% released by discretionary parole, 30% by other means under supervision and 26% without supervision.

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 violations of conditions, and those discretionary parolees and offenders that are mandatory released to supervision who were successfully discharged during calendar 2005. Violation hearings still make up a large part of 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. One 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 to a wide range of differences in state statutes.

INMATES CONSIDERED FOR PAROLE AND FACE-TO-FACE HEARINGS

Table III looks at inmates that were considered for parole during 2005 and how many received a face-to-face hearing. Four boards responding to the survey reported not having face-to-face hearings. The majority of boards consider parole release by face-to-face hearings. Some of the face-to-face hearings are by video conferencing. One needs to look at the number of parole revocation hearings (Table II) combined with these hearings to get a real picture of their workload.

COMPARISON BY TYPE OF THOSE RELEASED IN 2005

Table IV lists the number of releases for 2005 and type of releases for the 21 states where complete data was available. It compares persons released by discretionary parole, other types of releases to supervision and those who serve their complete sentence and are released without supervision. Thirty three (33%) is usually quoted as the rate of discretionary parole in the US. There are 12 states that discretionarily paroled over 50%. (Michigan 83%, Missouri 79%, Hawaii 76%, Kentucky 75%, Massachusetts 69%, Georgia 65%, West Virginia 64%, Idaho 63%, Tennessee 63%, Pennsylvania 62%, New Jersey 56% and Texas 55%). There are three states that paroled less than 12% (Virginia 4%, Kansas 6% and Wisconsin 11%). Looking at those states with a high percentage of releases by other means to supervision there are three states above 50% (Wisconsin 84%, Kansas 68%, and Colorado 59%). There were six states where release by other means to supervision was 10% or less (West Virginia 3%, Tennessee 3%, Michigan 4%, Missouri 7%, New Jersey 7% and Virginia 9%). Virginia released 86% at the completion of their

sentence. The next closest state was Ohio at 49%. Six states released the least without supervision (Kentucky 1%, Wisconsin 4%, Michigan 13%, Missouri 14%, Pennsylvania 16% and Montana 17%). These 21 states released 48% by discretionary parole, 21% by other means to supervision, i.e. conditional release, mandatory release and 31% when the inmate had completed their sentence.

Do boards have codes of ethics and do newly appointed members have to sign it?

Of the boards surveyed 24 had codes of ethics, but only 15 required the new members to acknowledge the code by signing it. Requiring the board to have a code of ethics and having a new board member sign it is one of APAI's standards.

Does the board have a written training curriculum that a newly appointed board member must complete before they conduct a hearing?

Only 16 boards reported that they had a written training curriculum. Requiring the board to have written training curriculum is one of APAI's standards.

Did the board have an increase or decrease in their 04/05 budget?"

Most of the boards showed an increase in their budget. Six stayed the same and two had a decrease.

Lifers and Parole

The data under this category represents 26 states. They reported that there were 38,607 eligible for parole on 12/31/05. There were 1,926 lifers paroled in calendar 2005. Those that were released served an average of 19.8 years.

Changes in responsibility either administratively or statutorily since the 2004 survey.

Kentucky – Statutes now allow panels of two to consider all inmates for parole. Class D inmates both in jail and in prison are now considered by file review. The Board does not consider inmates for parole who are in disciplinary segregation.

Missouri - Statutory authority to order restitution for offenses for tampering or stealing a motor vehicle.

Nebraska - Statutes mandate that the members of the parole board shall be of good character and judicious temperament. At least one member shall be of an ethnic minority group. At least one member shall be female. At least one member shall have a professional background in corrections.

New Jersey - The Division of Parole of the State Parole Board has a two-year pilot program that will provide continuous 24 hour supervision, seven days per week satellite-based monitoring on not more than 250 offenders who are determined to be a high risk to reoffend. Those who are previously committed as sexual violent predators and conditionally discharged or are serving a special sentence of community or parole supervision for life are eligible for the program.

Oklahoma - The board now conducts personal appearance hearings via video conference. A law was passed that if an offender has been denied parole by the board, they are no longer eligible for placement on GPS. The board is also developing a risk assessment instrument for decision making.

U. S. Air Force - The board has assumed the responsibility for working with the federal probation officer in requesting annual adjustment reports, conducting preliminary hearing, etc.

The following are subjects that can be found in earlier surveys on the Association of Paroling Authorities International web site.

Information regarding the following subjects can be found in the 2004 survey at www.apaintl.org

PAROLE BOARD TERMS AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS

PAROLE BOARD APPOINTMENTS REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS

IS THE BOARD REQUIRED BY STATUTE TO HAVE A FACE-TO-FACE HEARING WITH ALL INMATES THEY CONSIDER FOR PAROLE?

CAN THE BOARD INITIALLY SET AN INMATE FOR FILE REVIEW BEFORE THEY HAVE A HEARING?

CAN A BOARD RELEASE AN INMATE ON ONLY A FILE REVIEW?

Information regarding the following subjects can be found in the 2003 survey at www.apaintl.org.

APPOINTMENTS, TERMS, STRUCTURE, SALARIES AND BUDGETS

PAROLE BOARDS' SENSITIVITY TO OVERCROWDING

WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO OPERATE AT THE HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL LEVEL?

USE OF PAROLE GUIDELINES AND ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS FOR PAROLE DECISION MAKING AS WELL AS ASSESSING THE RISK OF SEX OFFENDERS

PART-TIME BOARDS' PER DIEM

MEDICAL RELEASE POLICY

BOARDS' USE OF VIDEO CONFERENCING

BOARDS' AUTHORITY OVER GOOD TIME, CONDITIONS, SUPERVISION OR OTHER PROGRAMS

Information regarding the following subjects can be found in the 2002 survey at www.apaintl.org.

STAFFING FOR PAROLE HEARINGS

PAROLE OF LIFERS

PAROLE BOARDS IN DEATH PENALTY CASES

GOVERNOR'S ROLE IN PAROLE RELEASE

Information regarding the following subjects can be found in our 2001 survey at www.apaintl.org.

STATE'S OPEN MEETING LAW AS IT RELATES TO PAROLE BOARDS

PAROLING AUTHORITIES AND CHAIRS

VICTIMS

APPOINTMENTS, TERMS, STRUCTURE, SALARIES & BUDGETS

JUVENILE OFFENDER PAROLE BOARDS

Information regarding the following subjects can be found in the 2000 survey at www.apaintl.org.

PAROLE CONDITIONS

OPEN HEARINGS AND THE MEDIA

PAROLE BOARD TRAINING

**SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION/NOTIFICATION AND CIVIL
COMMITMENT**

COURT TV AND OTHER TV SHOWS

PRISON POPULATION, RELEASES & SUPERVISION TABLE I

State	Prison Pop 12/31/2005	Discretionary Release 05	Other Sup. Rel. 05	Max Time Rel 05	Discretion Rel Under supervision 12/31/05	Others Under Supervision 12/31/05
Alabama	27,888	1,984	3,737	3,614	7,554	12,547
Alaska	UK	44	646	uk	2,800 (1)	
Arizona	33,535	115	12,849	3,062	UK	UK
Arkansas	13,511	12,468	0	1,561	UK	UK
California						
Colorado	21,336	1,847	4,896	1,569	2,959	4,989
Connecticut	18,018	2,975	441	UK	2,083	537
Delaware						
Florida	84,901	54 (2)	6,156 (2)	19,839 (2)	1,187 (2)	3,476 (2)
Georgia	51,960	11,745	NA	6,302	21,343	NA
Hawaii	6,163	673	NA	203	2,291	NA
Idaho	7,439	1,111	NA	640	2,479	NA
Illinois	46,000	15	27,500	5,500	110	32,000
Indiana						
Iowa	8,700	3,827 (2)	NA	0	22,000	UK
Kansas	8,991	350	3,889	1,464	1,559	3,639
Kentucky	19,852	5,691	1,883	47	9,562	214
Louisiana						
Maine						
Maryland	22,629	2,992	5,250	4,739	4,555	5,250
Mass.	10,435	4,828	NA	2,217	3,195	NA
Michigan	44,969	12,079	572	1,928	17,827	572
Minnesota	8,874	NA	5,099	4,739	UK	UK
Mississippi						
Missouri	31,256	11,105	912	1,985	15,015	892
Montana	3,509	560	578	233	961	900
Nebraska	4,392	867	NA	1,371	861	NA
Nevada	12,083	2,056	891	1,927	2,926	769
New Hamp.	2,600	867	NA	193	1,000	NA
New Jersey	27,481	7,124	913	4,800	11,402	2,519
New Mexico	UK	UK	UK	829	UK	UK
New York	62,732	12,072	8,519	UK	32,662	20,699
N. Carolina	36,620	1,348	2,182	22,428	3,882	1,907
N. Dakota	1,404	784	NA	168	302	NA
Ohio	45,189	5,941	7,239	12,550	5,326	13,306
Oklahoma	23,901	1,676	3,316	3,293	4,434 (1)	
Oregon	12,980	16	5,231	2	931	11,837
Penn.	42,446	11,608	4,138	3,047	28,934 (1)	NA
Rhode Island	3,450	499	NA	UK	381	NA
S. Carolina	23,161	1,561 (2)	2,106 (2)	6,699 (2)	2,848 (2)	2,338 (2)
S. Dakota	3,439	472	1,376	381	607	1,837
Tennessee	19,083	3,752	5	2,171	8,186	0
Texas	134,717	15,885	5,325	7,722	64,692	35,768
Utah	6,148	2,501	NA	32	3,246	NA
Vermont	1,099	604	NA	UK	UK	NA
Virginia	34,918	488	1,079	10,321	1,907	3,524
Washington	17,654	39	5,640	25	1,077	0
West Virginia	5,312	1,145	44	587	1,077	0
Wisconsin	21,566	1,147	8,378	419	15,643 (1)	
Wyoming	2,033	277	NA	248	540	NA
Other Boards						
U.S Parole Bd	7,775	1,908	416	14	8,764	NA
CA Parole Bd.	12,255	4,018	5,073	248	5,385	2,845
Ontario	UK	283	NA	UK	UK	NA
Brit Columbia	1,227	328 (2)	1,691	5,697	165	0
U.S. Air Force	718	84	NA	UK	176	NA

1. All Release
Combined
2. Fy 04/05

VIOLATION HEARINGS, REVOCATIONS & SUCCESSFUL CASES

Table II

State	Revocation	Discretion Rel. Revoked		Mandatory Revoked		Successful Discharge	
	Hearings	Cond. Viol.	New Crime	Cond. Viol.	New Crime	Discr. Rel.	Mand. Rel.
Alabama	868	299	230	367	159	6,048	2,715
Alaska	347	34 (1)		335 (1)		UK	UK
Arizona	2,320	54 (1)		1817 (1)		UK	UK
Arkansas	1,302	1619 (1)	376 (1)	UK	UK	UK	UK
California							
Colorado	8406 (1) (2)	2759 (1) (2)	869 (1) (2)			2245 (1) (2)	
Connecticut	1,191	270	483	77	127	1,251	17
Delaware							
Florida	111 (2)	44 (2)	24 (2)	1831 (2)	534 (2)	89 (2)	3497 (2)
Georgia	584	570	3,182	NA	NA	7,739	NA
Hawaii	427	409	9	NA	NA	684	NA
Idaho	613	149	361	NA	NA	499	NA
Illinois	14,009	0	1	7,034	3,690	40	17,500
Indiana							
Iowa	11,700 (2)	971 (2)	18 (2)	NA	NA	UK	NA
Kansas	974	2109 (1)	199(1)			1,458	276
Kentucky	2,395	2,400	360	NA	NA	165	NA
Louisiana							
Maine							
Maryland	5,306	286	206	447	579	2,316	4,011
Mass.	UK	1,052	403	NA	NA	2,587	NA
Michigan	869	2,860	1,875	NA	NA	2,415	NA
Minnesota	2,844	2163 (1)	281 (1)			3,866	NA
Mississippi							
Missouri	5,388	1,988	2,464	52	76	3,284	474
Montana	186	172	14	213	7	130	147
Nebraska	337	297	33	NA	NA	671	NA
Nevada	821	310	214	UK	UK	977	634
New Hamp.	425	260	165	NA	NA	UK	NA
New Jersey	2,913	2,615	233	65	39	7,825	NA
New Mexico	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	824
New York	NA	8,092 (1)	2,092 (1)			14,610 (1)	
N. Carolina	47	106	11	276	14	1,252	1,762
N. Dakota	126	112	24	NA	NA	547	NA
Ohio	3,525	338	522	1,701	953	1,817	3,376
Oklahoma	89	111	299	NA	NA	370	NA
Oregon	2,888	18	101	59	553	219	2,813
Penn.	10,599	3,693	1,584	NA	NS	5,577	NA
Rhode Island	195	95	25	NA	NA	269	NA
S. Carolina	248	235	42	597	112	907	1,021
S. Dakota	937	760	86	NA	NA	560	NA
Tennessee	1,874	597	454	NA	NA	1,224	NA
Texas	18,936	1,708	4,232	1,428	3,538	8,871	11,968
Utah	1,238	1,215	441	NA	NA	616	NA
Vermont	317	UK	UK	NA	NA	UK	NA
Virginia	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
Washington	24	8	1	450	UK	27	UK
West Virginia	378	290	32	290	32	401	0
Wisconsin	NA	47	318	506	127	6,773	1,992
Wyoming	123	76	45	NA	NA	189	NA
Other Bds.							
U.S. Parole Bd	2,205	1,248	857	NA	NA	UK	NA
CA Parole Bd.	1,860	670	261	1,652	620	3,507	3,195
Brit. Columbia	148 (2)	149 (2)	34 (2)	NA	NS	204 (2)	10 (2)
Ontario	78 (2)	54 (2)	12 (2)	NA	NA	298 (2)	NA
U.S. Air Force	7	2	5	NA	NA	UK	NA

1. Combine all releases
2. FY 04/05

Parole Consideration & Hearings Table III

Inmates Considered Face to Face

State	for Parole	Hearings
Alabama	9,204	NA
Alaska	1,556	492
Arizona	817	245
Arkansas	6,239	6,245
California		
Colorado	14,341	15,439
Connecticut	2,298	1,187
Delaware		
Florida	1,374	NA
Georgia	17,761	NA
Hawaii	1,541	1,365
Idaho	1,311	1,296
Illinois	211	2,155
Indiana		
Iowa	13,000 (1)	5,000 (1)
Kansas	720	720
Kentucky	2,395	6,391
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland	9,271	12,818
Mass.	10,207	9,476
Michigan	23,777	23,038
Minnesota	NA	NA
Mississippi		
Missouri	13,410	12,332
Montana	1,502	1,134
Nebraska	3,656	1,131
Nevada	2,100	4,900
New Hamp.	1,100	1,090
New Jersey	12,876	12,042
New Mexico	2,608	2,344
New York		25,394
N. Carolina	7,568	501
N. Dakota	1,003	500
Ohio	5,581	5,581
Okiahoma	7,895	1,255
Oregon	290	290
Penn.	19,545	19,545
Rhode Island	1,538	1,499
S. Carolina	6,064	6,064
S. Dakota	1,110	1,110
Tennessee	12,397	924
Texas	70,250	3,190
Utah	3,898	3,880
Vermont	2,317	1,515
Virginia	5,791	5,791
Washington	195	195
West Virginia	2,947	2,681
Wisconsin	9,080	7,379
Wyoming	936	736
Other Boards		
U.S Parole Bd.	11,174	4,112
CA Parole Bd.	5,314	3,163
Brit Columbia	757 (1)	732 (1)
Ontario	1419 (1)	1359 (1)
U.S. Air Force	182	NA

(1) FY 04/05

Type of Release Comparisons

Table IV

State	Releases	2005		Max
		Parole	Other	
Alabama	9335	21%	40%	39%
Colorado	8312	22%	59%	19%
Georgia	18047	65%	NA	35%
Hawaii	876	76%	NA	24%
Idaho	1751	63%	NA	37%
Kansas	5703	6%	68%	26%
Kentucky	7621	75%	24%	1%
Maryland	12981	23%	40%	36%
Massachusetts	7045	69%	NA	31%
Michigan	14579	83%	4%	13%
Missouri	14002	79%	7%	14%
Montana	1371	41%	42%	17%
Nevada	4874	42%	18%	40%
New Jersey	12837	56%	7%	37%
Ohio	25730	23%	28%	49%
Oklahoma	82852	20%	40%	40%
Pennsylvania	18793	62%	22%	16%
Tennessee	5928	64%	3%	33%
Texas	28932	55%	18%	27%
Virginia	11888	4%	9%	86%
West Virginia	1776	64%	3%	33%