

State of Georgia
Board of Pardons and Paroles



ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1992

JULY 1, 1991 - JUNE 30, 1992

FEB 01 1993

GEORGIA BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES
FY92 ANNUAL REPORT

State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Wayne Snow, Jr.
Chairman



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Member

Bettye O. Hutchings
Member

Timothy E. Jones
Member

Merle E. Clark
Member

*To the Honorable Zell Miller, Governor
and the Honorable Members of the Georgia
General Assembly and the Citizens of the
State of Georgia:*

It is my pleasure to offer to you the Annual Report of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles for the fiscal year of July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992. I believe you will find the document gives excellent insight into issues that confront our agency and the programs, policies and strategies used to deal with those concerns both now and in the future.

Fiscal Year 1992 presented our agency with many challenges. At the forefront was the management of a growing correctional population during a period when budgetary concerns limited our resources. We also understood the need to break the cycle of crime by attacking the root causes of criminal behavior. We responded by strengthening existing programs and implementing innovative and progressive approaches for offender supervision.

As Chairman I take pride in the dedication and commitment to excellence exemplified by work of the Board's employees during FY92. Our agency is charged with the difficult task of returning offenders to the community and it is our employees who often go beyond the call of duty to bring about positive changes in many who have known only failure.

The work of this Parole Board and its employees is nationally recognized, but first and foremost we are accountable to the citizens of Georgia. We will endeavor to uphold their trust through informed decision-making, successful reintegration of the offender back to society and on-going initiatives to prevent the recurrence of crime.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Wayne Snow, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Wayne Snow, Jr.
Chairman

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MISSION STATEMENT

Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles

OUR MISSION IS

- to protect the public by thoroughly investigating inmate cases and making careful, just and equitable parole decisions;
- to use agency and community resources as a bridge to help parolees reach self-sufficiency and stable citizenship;
- to supervise parolees skillfully and return to prison those who show they will not be law-abiding;
- to use the full range of executive clemency powers in order to accentuate equality, fairness and justice for all under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES ARE

To Georgia Citizens

to keep refining our ability to select persons for parole who will succeed as law-abiding citizens and our ability to select for longer confinement the physically dangerous and career criminals; to help parolees become productive citizens for the benefit of society, themselves and their families; and to use our arrest and parole revocation authority wisely and remove promptly from society a danger to the community.

To Victims

to welcome and consider views and information from crime victims and their families and to respond positively to their requests for information and notification.

To Parole Board Employees

to provide leadership, training and resources so our work force can perform all jobs effectively and to provide opportunities for their job growth so we can retain knowledgeable and experienced men and women.

To Offenders

to consider each offender as an individual for release by one set of proven standards regardless of where in Georgia the case originated and to provide realistic parole conditions, helpful, positive supervision and personalized assistance.

To Justice

to uphold appropriate punishment, to advance equal treatment of offenders serving for similar offenses with similar histories and needs and to work with other justice system components to reduce criminality.

INTRODUCTION

Have no doubt about it, Georgia is tough on crime. The chart on the facing page, extracted from a July 1992 report issued by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics, reveals that our state is a national leader in the percent of adults who are under some form of correctional supervision. Translated from statistics to common terms, it means that *one in every twenty-five* adult Georgians is under one type or another of correctional control.

We may be a leader in this category, but the problems of crime and punishment are not unique to Georgia. Predictions are that by the year 2000 there will be nine million people in the United States who are either in prison or jail, or on probation or parole. *A number that is almost twice the number of adults currently living in our state.* And consider the national tragedy of more black males ages 20 to 29 in prison or jail than in college.

Keep these facts in mind as you read this report. Our charts and graphs reflect the increasing burdens faced not only by the Parole Board but by all criminal justice agencies in Georgia. As we passed through the eighties and into the nineties the increase in drug-related crime caused a domino effect of more arrests leading to more convictions which filled our prisons beyond capacity, which resulted in a greater number of parolee releases.

As the Parole Board continued performing the unenviable task of releasing inmates to relieve prison overcrowding, the Governor and the General Assembly confronted the problem and worked hard in 1991 and 1992 to provide the prison beds necessary to end the emergency releases. Now we can and will incarcerate for considerable time those offenders who are a danger to society.

But prison space is only one part of the solution to crime. We must go deeper and look into its hideous roots where illiteracy, lack of values, unemployment and other socio-economic issues fester and swell the anger, the addiction and the hopelessness that breeds crime. As you review our report take note of the Parole Board's efforts to address these issues by reintegrating the offender back into society through careful supervision augmented with programs that confront the origins of criminal behavior.

**Adults Under Correctional Supervision
Rankings by % of Total Adult Population
1990 - Estimated**

RANK	STATE	PRISON POP	JAIL POP	PAROLE POP	PROBATION POP	TOTAL CORR POP	TOTAL ADULT POP	% ADULTS UNDER CORR SUPV
1ST	GEORGIA	22,345	21,140	22,646	134,840	200,971	4,751,000	4.23
2ND	TEXAS	50,042	35,112	109,726	308,357	500,237	12,151,000	4.14
3RD	MARYLAND	17,567	8,292	11,192	82,898	119,949	3,619,000	3.31
4TH	DELAWARE	3,058	**	1,283	12,223	16,564	503,000	3.29
5TH	WASHINGTON	7,384	7,416	9,615	84,817	109,232	3,605,000	3.03
6TH	FLORIDA	43,992	31,783	2,064	210,781	288,620	10,072,000	2.87
7TH	MICHIGAN	34,267	11,048	11,091	133,439	190,655	6,837,000	2.79
8TH	OREGON	6,236	3,230	8,023	37,361	55,120	2,118,000	2.60
9TH	CALIFORNIA	97,309	67,562	67,562	305,700	541,343	22,009,000	2.46
10TH	RHODE ISLAND	2,377	**	321	15,366	18,064	778,000	2.32

*Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1992

**Jail Population included in Prison Pop Figure

In 1990 Georgia ranked first among the fifty states in terms of the percentage of adults under correctional supervision. At that time one out of every 25 adults in Georgia was under some form of correctional supervision (jail, probation, prison, or parole).

THE BOARD MEMBERS

Chairman Wayne Snow, Jr. was appointed to the Board by Governor Harris in 1983 and has served as Board Chairman since 1985. From Chickamauga, Georgia, he represented that area as a member of the state General Assembly for twenty-one years and was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee for eleven of those years. Mr. Snow is a graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law. Among his many professional affiliations, he is a past president of the Association of Paroling Authorities International.

Senior Member James T. Morris is from Athens, Georgia, and is the longest-serving member, having been appointed by Governor Carter in 1974 and reappointed by Governor Busbee in 1981 and by Governor Harris in 1988. He began his criminal justice career in 1961 as a police officer and later joined the state Department of Probation where he eventually served as a Regional Director. He was named Executive Officer for the Parole Board in 1973 and appointed as a member one year later. Mr. Morris is a past chairman of the Parole Board. He has served on a number of state criminal justice committees, most recently as an appointed member of the Governor's Task Force on Correctional Institutions and Correctional Populations.

Betty O. Hutchings was appointed to the Board by Governor Harris in 1987. She is a Macon, Georgia businesswoman and has served the state as a former member of the State Crime Commission and its successor organization, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, the Governor's Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice and the State Board of Corrections. She has served as Chairperson for all four groups. Ms. Hutchings is also a member of the National Criminal Justice Association and is serving on its Board of Directors.

Timothy E. Jones, of Atlanta, is a career Parole Board employee who began in 1974 in the Field Services division. He was the Director of Field Services prior to his appointment to the Board by Governor Harris in 1990. He has also received appointments to the Victim's Compensation Board and the Commission on Family Violence. He is a Vietnam veteran, having earned the Bronze Star, Purple Heart and Vietnam Cross of Gallantry.

Merle E. Clark, of Statesboro, Georgia, was appointed to the Board by Governor Miller in 1991. He has a 23-year law enforcement background and was the Chief of the Statesboro Police Department prior to joining the Board. His Georgia law enforcement colleagues named him the 1990 Peace Officer of the Year and the 1991 Outstanding Chief of the Year. He is a decorated Marine Corps veteran of the Vietnam War.

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PAROLE BOARD

The employees of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles are spread among the management of the organization, support functions, and the agency's four divisions:

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION

Ronald W. Jackson, Director of Parole

The *Director of Parole* is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of agency operations. Each of the agency's four divisions is administered by a *Deputy Director*. The *Director of Legal Affairs* serves as the Board's legal liaison with the Department of Law and also acts as the agency's internal counsel.

BOARD SUPPORT

J. Robertson Haworth, Executive Assistant

The *Executive Assistant* assists the Director in agency administration. The *Special Assistant* aids the Board in specific projects. *Public Affairs* is the agency's contact point with the public and the media. It also serves as a legislative liaison. *Internal Affairs* conducts pre-employment screens of prospective employees, administers the agency's random drug-screening program and investigates charges of employee misconduct. *Victim Services* is charged with facilitating communication between victims of crime and the Board.

(Total employees: 4 administrative, 4 specialists and 11 secretarial/clerical)

CLEMENCY ADMINISTRATION/PAROLE SELECTION

Michael P. Sullivan, Deputy Director

The *Records Unit* establishes and maintains files on newly-sentenced inmates. The *Processing Unit* collects personal and criminal background data on inmates in preparation for parole consideration. The *Guidelines Unit* assigns cases to Hearing Examiners for rating under the Parole Decision Guidelines. The *Hearing Examiner Unit* evaluates cases under Guidelines and considers cases for the Boot Camp, Reprieve and Emergency Release programs. The *Disposition Unit* informs inmates of Board decisions and notifies judges, district attorneys and others as required by statutory law. *Pardon Administration* processes requests for pardons and restoration of rights.

(Total employees: 11 administrative, 10 Hearing Examiners and 49 secretarial/clerical)

FIELD SERVICES

Edward E. Rhine, Deputy Director

Field Supervision conducts the hands-on supervision of all offenders who are released by the Board. Area Supervisors and Chief Parole Officers oversee the work of parole officers as they conduct pre-parole investigations and manage parolees, reprieves and other Board releases. Working in tandem with them are the Board's Substance Abuse Counselors and Specialized Parole Officers.

The **Violations Unit** consists of Field Services Officers working out of the Board's headquarters. They process information from the field regarding offenders who violate the conditions of their parole and make recommendations for action. When necessary, they secure Board warrants for the arrest of parole violators.

The **Interstate Compact Unit** administers the agreement between the states that allows for the transfer of parolees for residence and employment reasons. They also deal with all requests for out-of-state investigations for the purpose of parole.

(Total employees: 24 administrative, 44 unit coordinators, 404 parole officers, 37 substance abuse counselors, 35 parole aides and 162 secretarial/clerical)

RESEARCH, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

Sue Aiken, Deputy Director

The **Planning and Development Unit** is responsible for the development of all new programs, writing policy for those programs and overseeing their implementation. It also administers the development and management of grants. The **Research and Evaluation Unit** serves as the agency's statistical gathering and reporting source and oversees the evaluation of all new Board programs. **Management Information Systems - Large Systems** coordinates the development and maintenance of the parole component of the mainframe data base shared with the Department of Corrections. **Management Information Systems - Small Systems** is responsible for all small systems computer development, maintenance and software training.

(Total employees: 4 administrative, 3 specialists, 6 technicians and 2 secretarial/clerical)

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

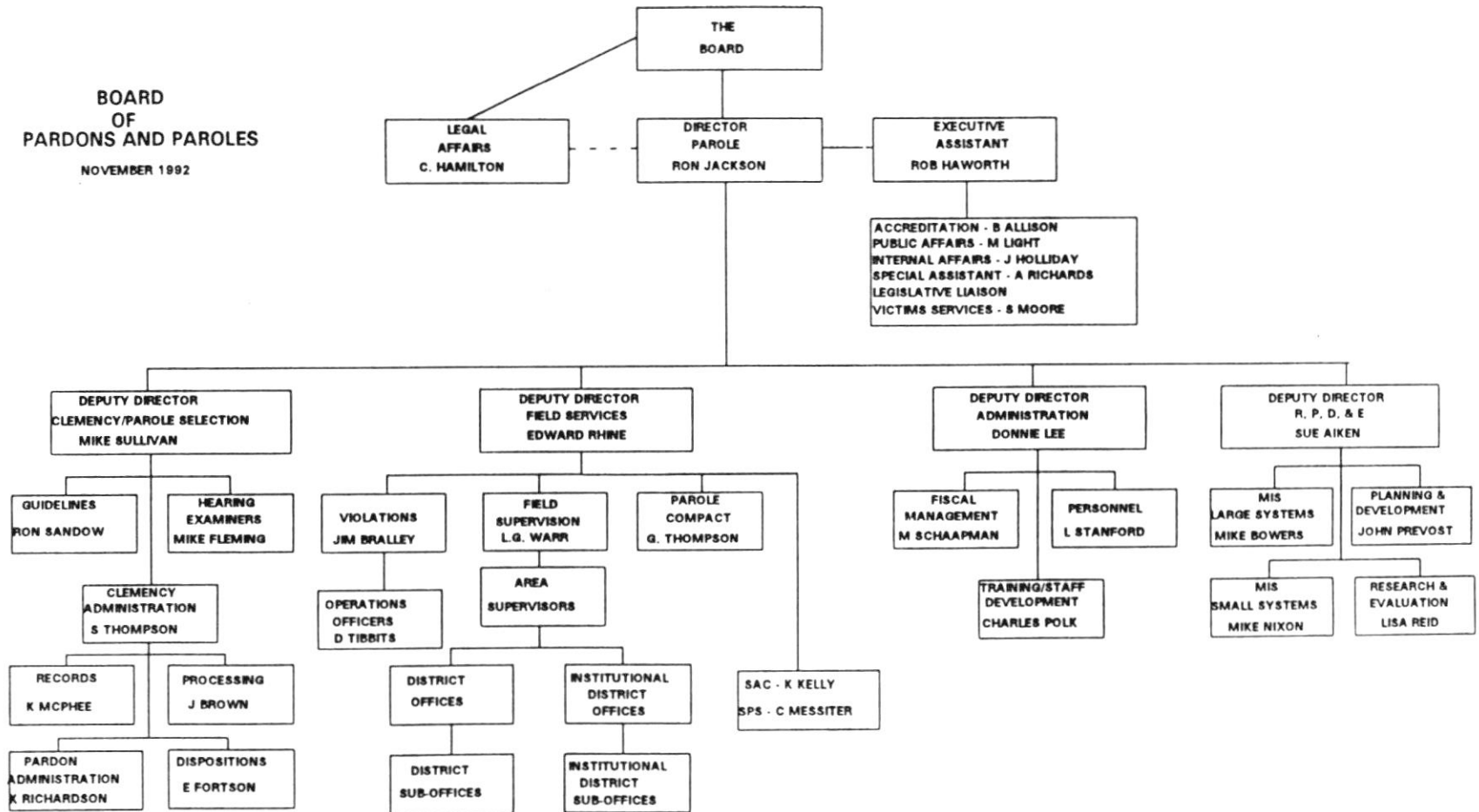
Donnie A. Lee, Deputy Director

The **Fiscal Management Unit** is responsible for budget preparation, purchasing and procurement, and inventory control. **Personnel** deals with personnel management and other employee-related programs. The **Training Unit**, located at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center, delivers training to the Board's professional and clerical staff.

(Total employees: 4 administrative, 9 program specialists and 6 secretarial/clerical)

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

BOARD
OF
PARDONS AND PAROLES
NOVEMBER 1992



STATE BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

FISCAL YEAR 1992 ACTIVITY REPORT

RELEASE ACTION

Parole	8,662	
Georgia Emergency Release	2,186	
Reprieve	4,750	
Conditional Transfer to Detainer	608	
Commutation to Time Served	61	
Remission of Sentence	0	
Other Release Action	0	
TOTAL		16,267

REVOCATIONS

New Crime/Conviction	2,128	
New Crime/No Conviction/Technical	2,210	
TOTAL		4,338

DISCHARGES

Discharge from Parole	6,323	
Discharge from Reprieve	4,596	
TOTAL		10,919

CASES REVIEWED UNDER PAROLE GUIDELINES **18,161**

LIFE DECISIONS

Decision to Deny Parole to Life Cases	879	
Decision to Grant Parole to Life Cases	163	
Decision to Grant Parole at 1st Consideration	35	
TOTAL		1,042

OTHER BOARD ACTIONS

Pardon	152	
Commutation Reducing Sentence (No Release)	3	
Medical or Compassionate Reprieve	336	
Restoration of Rights Upon Application	280	
Visitor Interview	4,893	
Inmate Interview at Institution by Board Members	219	
Final Hearing	444	
Preliminary Hearing	562	

INMATES AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD **24,330**

TOTAL PAROLEE POPULATION **23,237**

FY92 IN REVIEW

Board Plays Important Role in Boot Camps: The Board and the Department of Corrections worked together to identify and place young drug offenders into the Boot Camp regimen of strict discipline and hard work coupled with drug treatment. Once through the program, the offenders are paroled to the supervision of a parole officer and continued drug counseling with the Board's substance abuse counselors.

Homerville Parole Center Closer to Reality: The Board and the Department of Corrections collaborated in an effort to open the Homerville (Ga.) Parole Center. A 224-bed medium security prison, its primary population will consist of revoked parolees and prison inmates who share the need for intensive substance abuse treatment. The Board and Corrections have developed a treatment program that will allow addicted offenders to address the psychological and social changes consistent with a substance-free lifestyle. Opening of the facility is expected in early 1993.

New Board Member Appointed: In August 1991 Governor Miller appointed Statesboro, Georgia Police Chief Merle E. Clark to fill the unfinished term of Member David Evans who left the Board to become the Commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services. Mr. Clark's appointment added to the Board a law enforcement professional with 23 years experience in city, county and federal policing.

Court Decision Affects Consideration of Life Inmates: During July, 1991 the decision of the federal courts in the case of *Akins v. Snow* became final. This major decision specifies the amount of time that the Board can wait before the next review of a life sentence inmate. Although the Board had attempted to change its policy so that any lifer's next review after a denial could be set off as many as eight years, the court ruled that a review must occur in accordance with whatever Board rule was in effect at the date of the commission of the crime. Now the lifer must be reviewed yearly if the crime resulting in the life sentence was committed before December 1, 1979. The lifer can be set-off up to three years between reviews if the crime was committed between December 1, 1979 and February 1, 1985 and set-off as many as eight years if the crime was committed after February 1, 1985.

Electronic Monitoring Increased: The Board expanded electronic monitoring by increasing its use from eight to sixteen parole districts. This sanction of house-arrest or curfew surveillance uses a transmitter strapped to a parolee's ankle which communicates with a home-based monitor linked to a central computer. Parole violators who have not responded to lesser disciplinary actions yet pose no danger to the public are monitored for up to three months. Failure to abide by the conditions of the program results in the offender being returned to prison.

Accreditation Process Continues: In FY92 the Board continued its pursuit of accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (CAC), a private, non-profit organization that operates under auspices of the American Correctional Association (ACA). Auditors from the CAC will compare the policies and procedures of the Board and its Field Services division against nationally recognized standards developed over the 113-year existence of the ACA. Full accreditation will allow the Board to engage in a systematic review that will improve the agency's overall operation and amplify professionalism throughout the ranks.

Crime Victims Heard: The Board continued to improve its communication with crime victims through the Victim Services Office. Additional efforts were made to reach out to victims via Board publications, cooperation with local victim/witness offices and many other avenues. Parole officers served victims through additional ways that included the collection of victim compensation fees from parolees convicted of violent crimes.

Board Looks to Future: During FY92 the Board Members sought to develop a comprehensive plan to identify issues, goals and strategies to lead the agency through the nineties and prepare it for the challenges ahead. Those efforts resulted in the creation of *The Five-Year Plan*, a dynamic, pro-active outline for the agency's future.

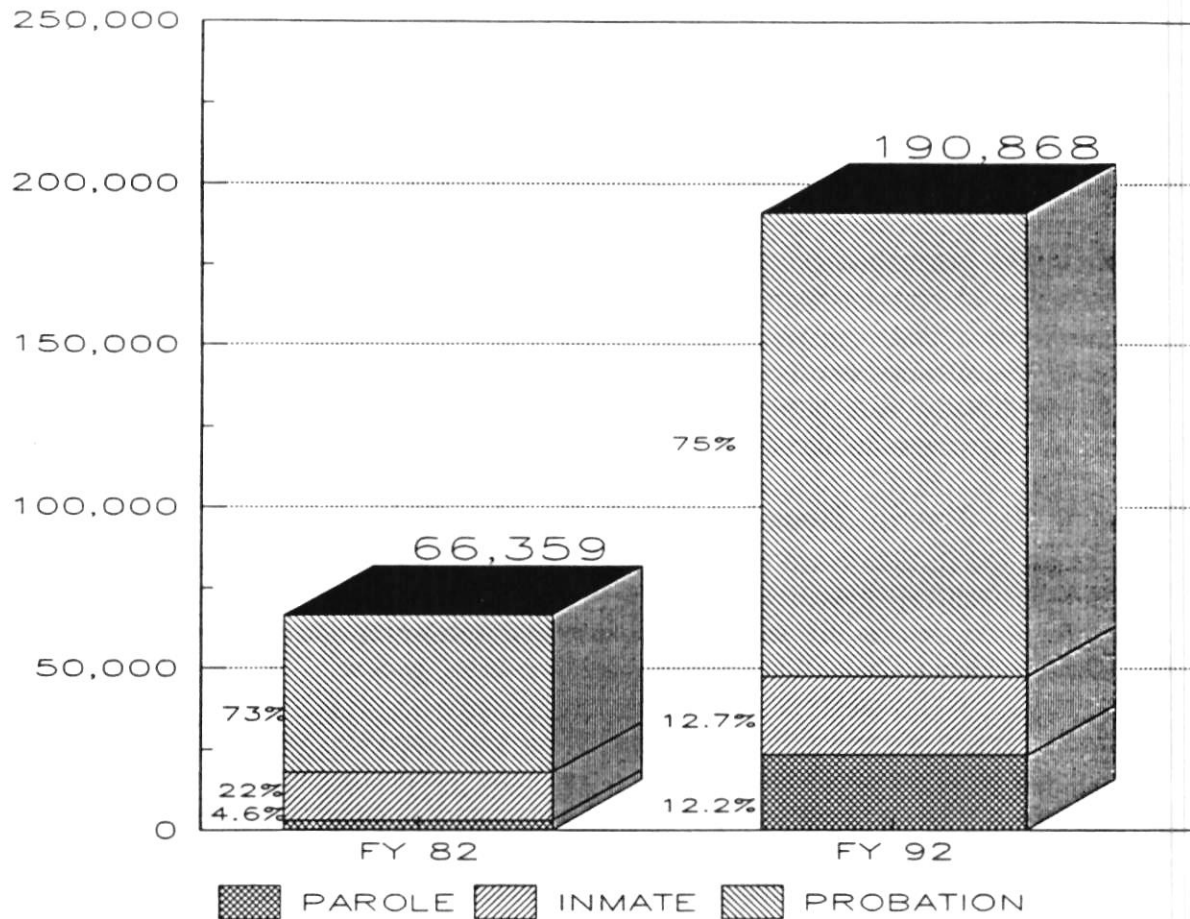
Treatment for the Addicted Offender Proceeds: The Board's substance abuse counselors (SACs), treatment professionals working out of 41 district parole offices, continued their efforts to treat parolee drug and alcohol abuse. For many offenders, substance abuse is the primary reason for their criminal behavior. In FY92 the SAC program assessed 11,747 parolees for substance abuse, managed 5,873 parolee cases and referred another 4,698 to outpatient drug treatment. SACs and parole officers also conducted 19,000 urinalysis tests on parolees suspected of drug use.

Staff Training Continues Commitment to Excellence: In FY92 the Board Training Unit at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center in Forsyth delivered 2 basic training programs, each lasting six weeks each, to classes of new parole officers. The Training Unit also taught 17 employee in-service programs, 6 management in-service programs, 10 specialized training sessions, 100 support staff classes and conducted one instructor conference. In all, there were 700 hours of instruction given in accordance with the Board's commitment to have the best trained, most versatile criminal justice employees in Georgia. The Board was also pleased to learn that the agency was number one in the percentage of workforce attending Merit System training for January 1992 through June 1992.

Parolee Case Management/Classification Project Begins: In FY92 the Field Services division began a project aimed at implementing a formal system of classification for identifying in greater detail the risk and needs of each parolee released to supervision. The program will enhance case planning and provide a more focused allocation of parole officer time for those parolees who represent the highest supervision priorities. Full implementation of the program is expected in Spring 1993.

Parole Officers are among the most qualified, best trained criminal justice professionals in the state. Applicants must possess a four-year college degree and pass a detailed interview and background review before they are hired. All new parole officers must graduate from the Parole Board basic training course, six weeks of intensive training in legal and ethical responsibilities, investigation procedures, supervision techniques, interpersonal communication, drug education, firearms qualification, defensive tactics and physical fitness. Annually thereafter each officer receives in-service training that updates and refines their skills and techniques.

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION FY 82 AND FY 92



The number of offenders under criminal justice supervision in Georgia increased by 187% between FY82 and FY92.

- The probation population increased by 195% during this period but remained the same proportion of the total population (75%) over the 10 years.
- The parole population increased 660% between FY 82 and FY92. This nearly tripled the proportion of the correctional population being supervised by parole (4.6% of the total population in FY 82 and 12.2% of the total population in FY 92).

GEORGIANS MAY ASK.....

What is parole?

Parole is the discretionary release of an offender back into society after he or she has served a period of confinement in the state prison system. Offenders who gain release are supervised by parole officers and conditions are applied to the release which, if violated, could result in increasing levels of sanctions against the offender. Those who refuse to abide by their parole conditions are returned to incarceration.

What is the purpose of parole?

Most offenders who are serving prison sentences will eventually return to society. The concept of parole allows offenders to be reintegrated into society in a manner that provides control and support for the offender and increases the safety of the public. Simply discharging a person from prison directly back into society without supervision benefits neither society nor the offender and increases the likelihood that the person will re-offend.

What is the Parole Board's role and authority?

The Georgia Parole Board was created in February 1943 by statute law and in August 1943 Georgia voters ratified an amendment setting forth its authority in the State Constitution. The Board's existence ensures that the executive branch of government, in addition to the legislative and judicial branches, has a discretionary role in criminal justice.

The Parole Board has constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons and reprieves, to commute and remit sentences and to restore civil and political rights. It has the authority to investigate cases and supervise persons granted any type of clemency.

How are Parole Board members appointed?

The Parole Board is made up of five Georgians who are appointed by the Governor to staggered seven-year terms subject to the confirmation of the State Senate. Each year the Board elects one member as chairman. Board members have extensive criminal justice experience in the fields of law enforcement, parole, probation, corrections and the legislature.

When does the parole process begin?

After an inmate is taken into custody by the Department of Corrections the Board then receives paperwork that begins the parole investigation process. In each case research is made into all aspects of the inmate's background including the circumstances of the current offense(s), that person's previous criminal record, personal and family history and other pertinent data. The information is then compiled into a file and a summary completed using the Board's *Parole Decision Guidelines* rating system.

What are Parole Decision Guidelines?

The *Guidelines* allow the Board to make sound, consistent decisions (on sentences less than life) about the inmate's tentative parole month or, in some cases, to completely deny parole. Offenses are assigned a Crime Severity Level on a ranking of one to seven, with the higher levels being the most serious crimes. A Parole Success Likelihood Score is then determined by adding elements from the offender's criminal and social history, factors like prior convictions and incarcerations, past failures on probation or parole, history of drug abuse and the type of offense. The Crime Severity Level and Parole Success Likelihood Score are then entered into the *Guidelines* chart resulting in a recommendation of how long the inmate should be confined.

What happens next?

The case file is circulated among the Board members. They study it and take into account the inmate's prior criminal, social, environmental and psychological history, prison record and the prognosis for a successful adjustment back to society before choosing to agree with the *Guidelines* recommendation of time to serve or, for a stated reason, depart from it and make an independent vote. All decisions to deny or grant parole represent a consensus of the entire Board.

What about inmates serving life sentences?

In most cases, inmates sentenced to life sentences are eligible by law for their first parole review after serving seven years. If denied, the inmate is informed when the next review will occur, which is anytime between one and eight years later.

There are some exclusions to the seven-year rule and they are explained on page 21.

But only seven years?

In the vast majority of cases seven years is only a starting point. In FY92 the Board chose to grant parole after seven years to only 35 of the 1,042 life cases it reviewed (or only 3.3%). In fact, 84% of all the life sentence cases reviewed were denied parole in FY92. Of those who did gain parole, the average time served was 12.5 years. This average does not take into account the life inmates who have been repeatedly denied, some of whom are unlikely to ever receive the benefit of parole.

Georgia prisons currently hold 3,655 inmates who are serving life sentences. There are 2,084 lifers who have not reached the seven-year minimum for parole consideration. Of the remaining 1,571 lifers, 832 have been incarcerated for twelve years or more, including 173 who have reached 21 years or more.

What about victims? Can they be heard?

The Parole Board welcomes information from victims of crime or their survivors. What they have to say is important to the parole consideration process. And all victim input is kept confidential. To better meet their needs, the agency operates a Victim Services Office that serves as a liaison between victims and the Board. A more detailed account of our responsibility to victims can be found beginning on page 27 of this report.

What are the conditions of parole?

Every inmate granted a release by the Board is subject to a number of conditions that each is expected to abide by. They include:

- *Follow all instructions from their parole officer
- *Obey the law
- *Not to possess any sort of weapon
- *Remain in the State of Georgia
- *Pay a \$10.00 per month supervision fee
- *Adhere to individually imposed Special Conditions that could include drug/alcohol treatment, mental health counseling, restrictions on in-state travel and association with others, prohibitions against operating vehicles, or a number of other conditions designed to alter negative behavior

What if these conditions are violated?

Parolees who violate their parole conditions can be disciplined with a variety of sanctions that can increase with the seriousness of the violation. Intermediate sanctions (those short of reincarceration) can begin with parole officer-imposed measures such as the tightening of curfew hours, requirements of professional counseling and increased reporting to the parole office. The Parole Board can also order more restrictive sanctions like electronic monitoring. The most serious violators can face arrest, revocation of parole and a return to prison.

What is the difference between parole and probation?

Probation is a judge's order suspending all or part of a prison sentence and in its place allowing a term of supervision in the community *in lieu of the incarceration*. The offender is supervised by a probation officer under the management of the Department of Corrections. Only a judge can revoke probation.

Parole is the release of an inmate prior to the expiration of the incarceration portion of a sentence. The offender is supervised by a parole officer under the management of the Parole Board. Only the Board can revoke a parole.

Simply put, only the Parole Board can grant parole and only a judge can order probation.

In FY92 parole officers collected \$1,269,166.00 in parole supervision fees. Since the inception of the supervision fee program in December 1984, parolees have paid a total of \$6,495,580.00 in fees that are deposited directly back into the State treasury.

RULES FOR THE PAROLE CONSIDERATION OF LIFE SENTENCE INMATES

According to Georgia law, most inmates serving a life sentence are considered after serving seven years. If denied, the person is reconsidered at intervals of anywhere between one and eight years depending on when the offense resulting in the life sentence was committed.

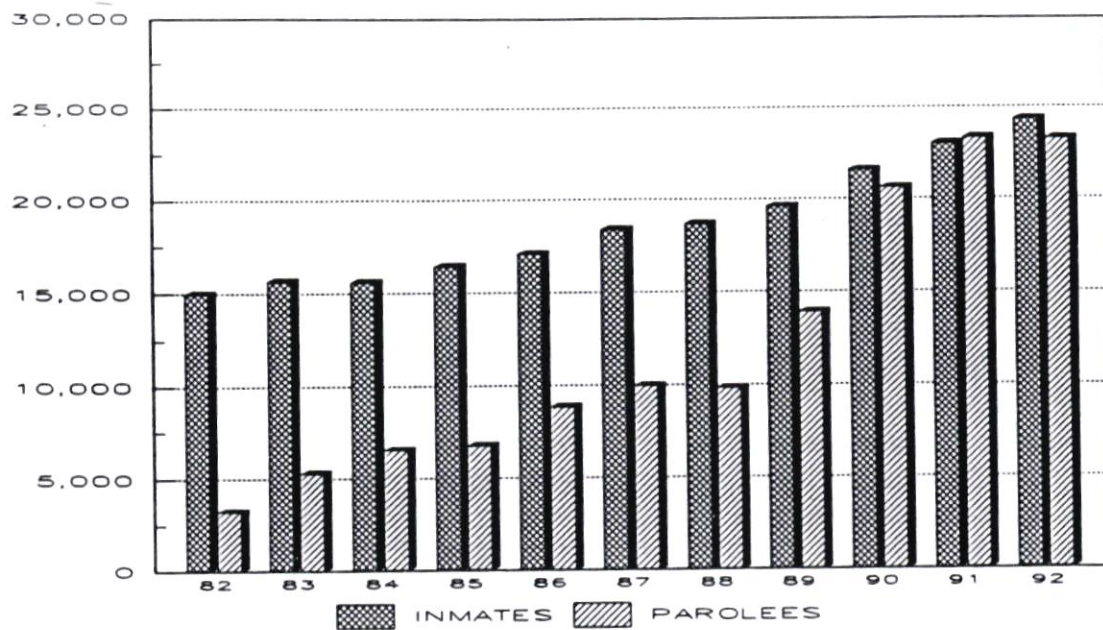
There are certain exclusions to the above-stated rule for life sentences. The State Constitution does not permit exceptions to the following laws:

1. *A person whose death sentence is commuted to life imprisonment by the Board in 1977 or later must serve 25 years before becoming eligible for parole consideration.*
2. *A person convicted of Murder and sentenced to life imprisonment for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1983 and who has previously been imprisoned under a life sentence must serve 25 years before becoming eligible for parole consideration.*
3. *A person who is serving consecutive life sentences for offenses occurring in the same series of acts committed on or after July 1, 1983 and any of the life sentences is for Murder must serve consecutive ten-year periods for each such sentence, up to a maximum of 30 years, before becoming eligible for parole consideration.*

The State Constitution also contains an exception for Armed Robbery sentences of less than life:

1. *A person serving for Armed Robbery committed in 1977 or later must serve at least five years before becoming eligible for parole consideration.*

INMATE AND PAROLEE POPULATION FY 82 - FY 92



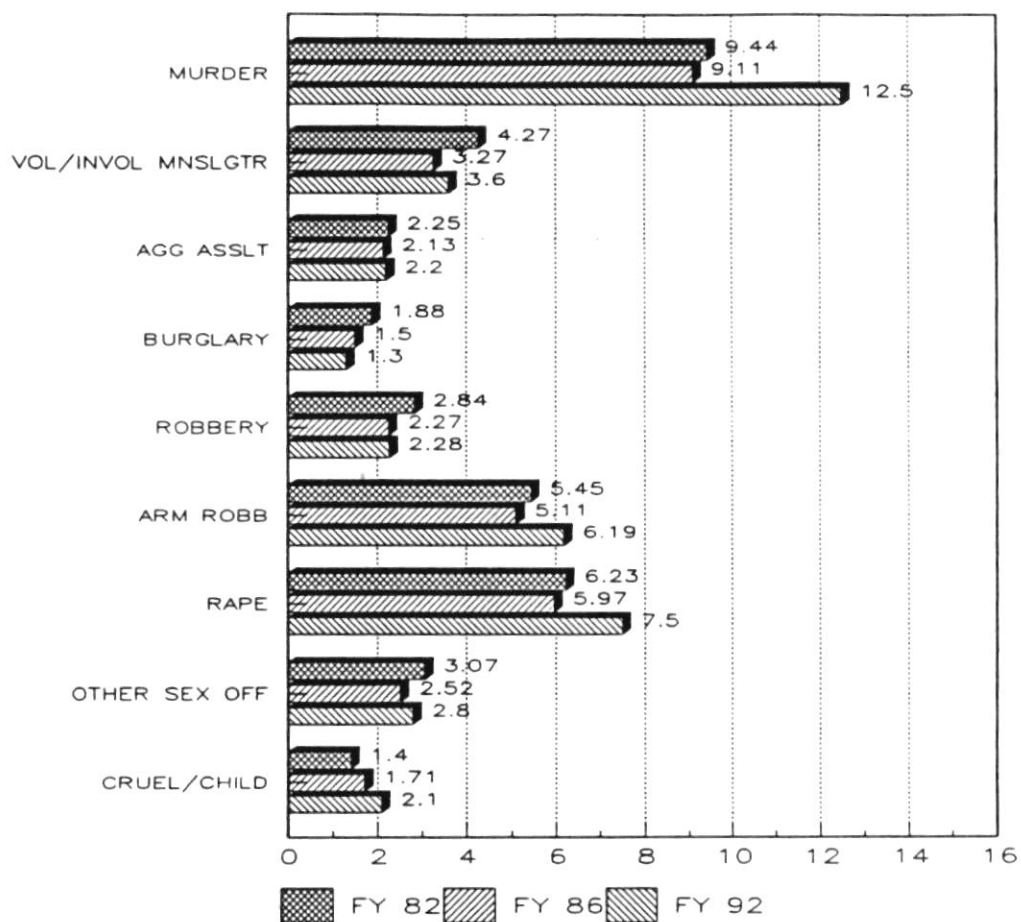
INMATE AND PAROLEE POPULATION FY 82 - FY 92

FISCAL YEAR	INMATE POP	ANNUAL % GROWTH	PAROLEE POP	ANNUAL % GROWTH
82	14,967		3,216	
83	15,647	4.5%	5,292	64.5%
84	15,576	<1%	6,507	23.0%
85	16,415	5.4%	6,738	3.5%
86	17,068	4.0%	8,824	31.0%
87	18,370	7.6%	9,942	12.7%
88	18,661	1.6%	9,807	-1.7%
89	19,588	5.0%	13,941	42.1%
90	21,584	10.2%	20,602	47.8%
91	23,005	6.6%	23,302	13.1%
92	24,330	5.7%	23,237	-.28%

The Parolee Population grew by 622% between FY82 and FY92.
During the same period the inmate population increased by 62.5%.

- The Parolee population was less than 1/4 the size of the inmate population in FY82. By FY87 the parolee population was 1/2 the inmate population. At present the parolee population nearly equals the inmate population.

**AVERAGE TIME SERVED (IN YEARS) WHEN RELEASED TO PAROLE
(SELECTED OFFENSES)
FY 82, FY 86, FY 92**

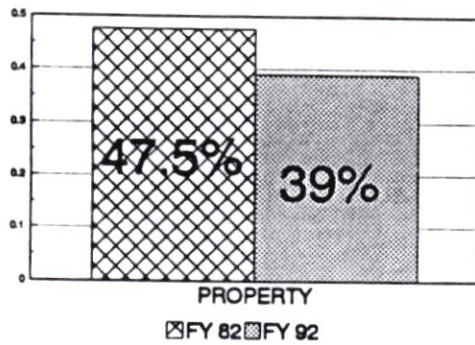
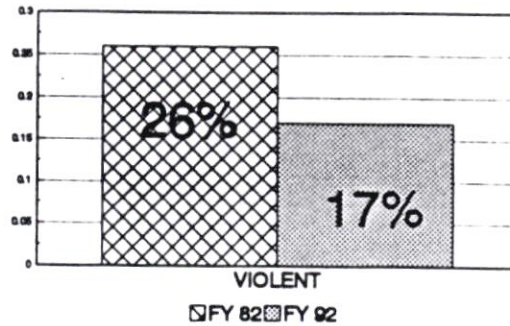
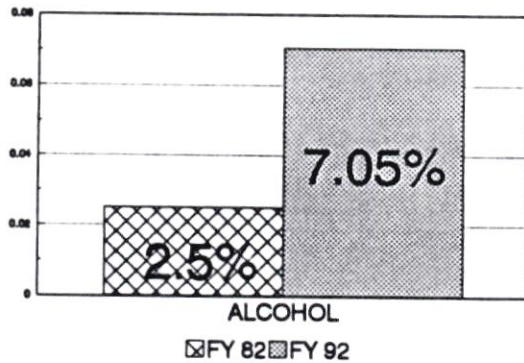
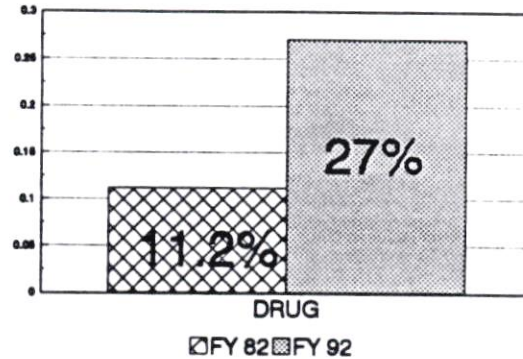
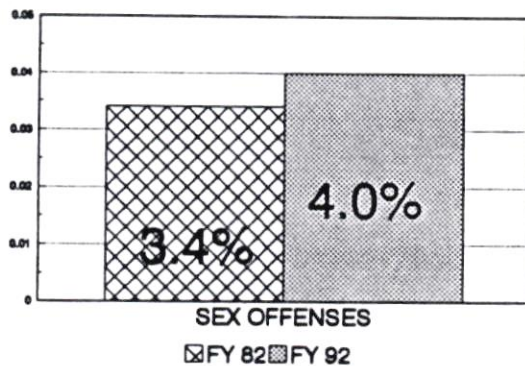
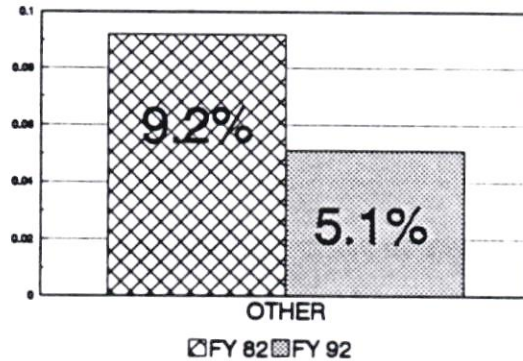


Time served for Murder rose 32% between FY 82 and FY 92.**

- Time Served for Armed Robbery increased by 13% during this time.
- Time served for Cruelty to Children increased by 50% between FY82 and FY92.
- Time served for Rape rose by 20%, increasing from 6.23 years in FY82 to 7.5 years in FY92.

**** Average is based on lifers who gain parole. In FY 92 only 16% of the lifers reviewed were granted release.**

PERCENT OF TOTAL PAROLE RELEASES BY CRIME TYPE FY 82 - FY 92

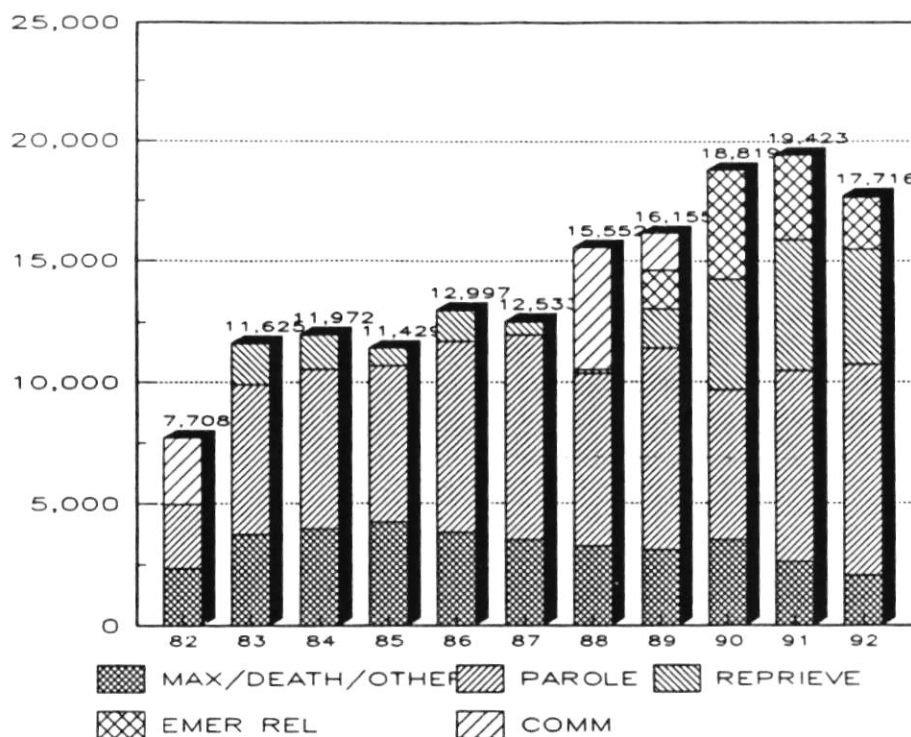


Releases for violent crimes have decreased by over 1/3 since FY82.

The proportion of releases for drug crime offenses has more than doubled.

Releases for alcohol offenses in FY92 tripled in proportion to releases in FY82.

RELEASES FROM PRISON BY REASON FY 82 - FY 92



RELEASES FROM PRISON BY REASON FY 82 - FY 92

FISCAL YEAR	MAX/DEATH OTHER	PAROLE	REPRIEVE	EMER RELEASES	COMMUTE	TOTAL REL/YR
82	2,353	2,614	0	0	2,741	7,708
83	3,737	6,148	1,722	0	18	11,625
84	3,952	6,584	1,429	0	7	11,972
85	4,239	6,444	734	0	12	11,429
86	3,803	7,892	1,291	0	11	12,997
87	3,513	8,455	521	0	44	12,533
88	3,248	7,097	154	0	5,053	15,552
89	3,082	8,310	1,650	1,565	1,548	16,155
90	3,500	6,160	4,591	4,567	1	18,819
91	2,616	7,829	5,440	3,535	3	19,423
92	2,057	8,662	4,750	2,186	61	17,716

Prison releases grew 152% between FY82 and FY91 (7,708 to 19,423). Releases decreased 9% between FY91 and FY92.

- Parole releases account for the majority of releases over the past 10 years (48.8%). Maxouts account for 23%, Reprieves 14.2%, Commutations to time served 6.1%. Emergency Releases, which began in 1989, account for 7.6% of all releases in the past ten years.

PAROLE OFFICER WORKLOAD IN FY92 (406 LINE PAROLE OFFICERS)

INVESTIGATIONS		
Legal Investigations	:	21,466
Social Investigations	:	11,868
Inmate Personal History Statements	:	18,514
Residence/Employment Plans	:	12,610
Other Investigations	:	2,770
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	:	67,228

SUPERVISION		
Successful Home Contacts with Parolees	:	227,495
Successful Job Contacts with Parolees	:	70,962
Successful Other Contacts with Parolees	:	55,235
Office Contacts with Parolees	:	146,022
TOTAL PAROLEE CONTACTS	:	499,714
FY92 FIELD CONTACT PERCENTAGE	:	99.5%

PAROLEE SUPERVISION REPORTS		
Commutation Evaluation Reports	:	11,928
Delinquent Reports	:	16,922
TOTAL	:	28,850

OTHER FIELD ACTIVITY		
Administrative Hearings	:	4,911
Arrest Record Checks	:	236,315

VICTIMS: OUR DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY

For many victims of crime or their survivors, the criminal justice system can be an unsettling experience. The impact of the crime and the contact with the criminal often leave deep emotional scars that may alter lives completely. Once the offender is incarcerated, new questions emerge. *What is parole? When is the inmate eligible for release? Where can I go to voice my concerns about a future parole? Will my family and I be safe? Does anyone care about me, the victim?*

The Parole Board hears these questions and we understand the anger, fear, confusion and apprehension expressed by victims and their families. To ensure responsiveness, we operate the Victim Services Office expressly for the purpose of allowing those most affected by crime to have a direct input into the parole decision process. In FY92 we continued to expand the role of victim services through new initiatives and greater efforts to reach out to victims and inform them of their rights in Georgia's parole system.

VICTIM SERVICES IN FY92

During Fiscal Year 1992 the Parole Board made strides in three ways to expand its services to crime victims. First, it garnered aid from numerous other agencies to disseminate information about the Board's victim services. Second, it began creating procedures to expand the Board's assistance in collecting victim restitution from parolees. Third, it emphasized programs that encourage parole officers to contact victims to let them know their rights.

In April 1992 the Victim Services Office sought and received help from 1,400 victim service providers throughout Georgia. It mailed a new victim services poster, new victim information sheet and a Victim Impact Statement form to all district attorneys, state court solicitors, victim assistance program directors, parole offices, sheriffs, police chiefs, public safety directors, rape crisis centers, Family and Children Services offices, county health centers, domestic violence shelters and victim advocacy and support organizations. As a result, substantially more victims and their family members are now contacting the Parole Board to give their views about cases and receive information and notification of decisions to grant or deny parole.

The Board especially values the cooperative relationships which its officials have developed with victim assistance personnel in district attorneys' offices and with victim advocates such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).

A 1992 law says, "In all cases where restitution is applicable, the Board shall collect during the parole period those sums determined to be owed to the victim." Accepting the new law as a challenge to expand greatly what it has done before in restitution collection, the Board is creating improved procedures with computerized accounting to handle its new responsibilities.

In related but independent action, the Board since the fall of 1991 has been collecting \$10 per month from parolees serving for violent offenses and depositing it in the State of Georgia's Crime Victims Emergency Fund. So far, more than \$150,000 has been collected by the Board. Crime victims may apply to the Governor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for grants from this fund.

In FY92 the Board's Field Services Division stepped up efforts by parole officers to contact victims or victims' survivors and invite them to make known their views. There have been many examples of this field staff initiative, such as district chiefs helping victims write Victim Impact Statements and a parole office cooperating with a district attorney's office to co-sponsor observances of Victim Rights Week.

In FY92 the Board's instructors taught a two-hour class in victim issues during the basic training for all new parole officers. The same program was delivered to district chiefs, parole officers and substance abuse counselors during the 21 in-service sessions. All classes were taught at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center and the Board was particularly pleased to learn that we were the first agency to provide its employees with victim issues training at GPSTC.

Victims, their survivors and others desiring additional information about victim services can contact Silas Moore, Director of Victim Services, 2 Martin Luther King Drive, Suite 458, East Tower, Atlanta, Georgia, 30334 or call (404) 651-6668.

A LOOK TO OUR FUTURE: *THE FIVE-YEAR MASTER PLAN*

The decade of the eighties presented some of the greatest challenges in the history of Georgia's system of criminal justice. As the terrible impact of drugs overwhelmed court dockets and ultimately filled our state's prisons to overflow, the Board was equally affected when we were called upon to engage in emergency releases to provide room for new offenders. Like most throughout state government, our resolve was further tested by Georgia's ensuing fiscal problems.

The leadership of Governor Miller and the commitment of our legislature has led to the opening of new prisons and additional programs that will ultimately spell the end of the controversial emergency releases. And the budget woes of the past have taught us the necessity of fiscal moderation.

The repercussions of the eighties called for careful management in the nineties. Starting in FY91 and proceeding through FY92, the Board committed itself to the wisdom of placing a plan in effect that will lead our agency into the 1990's and beyond. We sought a blueprint for our future, a strategic goal that will ensure excellence and quality as we confront the old, the new and the unseen challenges to criminal justice in Georgia. What resulted is a *Five-Year Master Plan*, our vision of the strategies for the future of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles:

OUR VISION:

We, the members of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, believe the goal of the Five Year Plan is to provide a direction for the agency which will accentuate our effectiveness, produce excellence and emphasize quality for the public we serve, the parolees under our supervision and the employees of the agency delivering those services.

A helpful and effective delivery of services and programs for parolees under supervision, increased excellence and timeliness of investigations and a violations policy that supports the goals of our mission and the re-integration of the offender into the community will be the buttress to strengthen us as we face the challenges of the future.

We plan to promote a commitment to technology to enhance the Board's mission of public safety and parolee service. A comprehensive and effective delivery system for information will be developed both internally and externally within the agency.

Improved communication within the organization, enhanced opportunity for staff advancement through quality training, career path enhancement and professional growth will be applied to develop employees that assist the Board in shaping policy goals and have a commitment to excellence which is unsurpassed in any parole board.

THE STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE: AN OUTLINE

STRATEGY I: *ENHANCED PROFESSIONALISM AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT*

Accreditation - Accreditation will be the impetus to support the Board in its goal to meet and surpass current standards for adult paroling authorities and field supervision services.

Training - Quality training will be provided to all employees which will enhance their professionalism in the performance of their respective duties.

Cultural Diversity and Affirmative Action - The agency will strive to understand, acknowledge and accept the cultural diversities of the employees, parolees, parolee families and victims. A vital affirmative action plan will support a strong commitment by all levels of management to equitable hiring practices.

Career Enhancement - The Board will encourage and endorse the use of career paths as a mechanism for maintaining quality employees and providing job enhancement.

Quality Management Council - A council consisting of deputies, trainers and a cross-sectional component of staff from all levels within the Board will be organized to coordinate activities concerning training, cultural diversity, affirmative action, career enhancement, performance reports, management practices and to foster the concept of the agency as a supportive employer.

STRATEGY II: *INTENSIFIED PLANNING, EVALUATION AND AUTOMATION*

Planning - The agency will prepare for the future through a strategic planning process and an annual review and modification of the plan.

Research - The continuation of data collection and analysis of information will contribute significantly to quality policy and management decisions throughout the agency.

Program Evaluation - Quality, timely program evaluations will be a major component of all existing and new initiatives within the agency.

Project Development - All project development will be coordinated through the use of inter-divisional teams.

Technology - The use of technology within our agency will be emphasized to reduce the dependence on paper, provide more efficient means of conducting agency tasks throughout the state and better attain the goals of the five year plan.

Decentralization of Data - The concept of information as a vital tool for all managers within the agency is endorsed and information should be readily available when needed.

Confidentiality of Data - The strong commitment to technology, the emphasis on quality program evaluations and research design and decentralization of data will require the agency to carefully monitor confidentiality and provide training to all employees on the responsibility and liability of managing increasing amounts of information.

Communication - The key to a successful, progressive agency is the communication links. The need for better, timely, accurate communication throughout all levels of the organization including the members of the Board is recognized and supported.

STRATEGY III: *INNOVATIVE NEW PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENED EXISTING PROGRAMS*

Parole Guidelines - The Board recognizes the need to re-emphasize and revitalize the purpose and original intent of *Parole Decision Guidelines*. These guidelines, as a method for making equitable, fair release decisions, will continue to be supported, validated and modified as needed.

Supervision Specialization - The continued specialization of parole supervision to better support the needs of the parolee will be promoted. Specialized caseloads will be created to service high-needs parolees including mental health offenders, sex offenders and other specialized caseloads. This specialization will occur through the Specialized Parole Supervision program which will be expanded to every district office.

Substance Abuse Counseling - The strengthening and refinement of the SAC program will be continued with the goal being to break the substance abuse cycle of afflicted parolees.

Case Management and Classification - A formal system of classification/case management will be implemented involving risk assessment and case planning for all parolees. A pilot project using client management classification for parolee assessment and case planning will be conducted through the Specialized Parole Supervision program.

Cognitive Skills Programming for Parolees - A cognitive skills training program will be developed to help change lifestyles of parolees. The program will be piloted and, if successful, will be expanded to every district office.

Intermediate Sanctions - A continuum of intermediate sanctions will be developed to enhance the classification system and to offer a meaningful range of responses to parolee problems and violations. The range of proposed sanctions should include a detention center, statewide electronic monitoring, the Homerville Parole Center and other therapeutic treatment communities, supervision for high risk offenders, day reporting or restitution centers, halfway houses and community service.

Violations Policy - A comprehensive violations policy will be developed to govern the application of the various intermediate sanctions that are adopted.

Institutional Parole Services - This unit will be placed under the Area Supervisors and assume the status of institutional district offices. There will be an expansion of responsibilities including pre-release orientation and counseling, responding to inmate queries regarding parole and serving as liaisons from the institution to the local parole office.

Independent Administrative Function - The Board supports an independent administrative function to handle payroll, procurement, payment, accounting, auditing and mail which would dissolve the dependence on the Department of Corrections and allow the Board to become an entirely self-supporting agency.

STRATEGY IV: *POSITIVE AGENCY AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT*

Victims Services - The delivery of services to victims through better communication and responsiveness will be a critical component in the pro-active stance adopted by the agency.

Partnerships - The Board will actively pursue partnerships with other government agencies, private companies, universities and criminal justice foundations to the benefit of all participants and to better meet the goals of the Board.

Resource Management - With the budget constraints now placed on the agency and the need to deliver effective services at an ever increasing volume, the allocation of resources including equipment, personnel and space must be a concern and will be addressed in an equitable manner.

Divisional Interdependence - The concept of team management and quality communication will enhance and support the tasks performed by each division.

SUMMARY: *FY92 EXPENDITURES*

PERSONAL SERVICES

<i>SALARIES</i>	20,578,500
<i>OVERTIME</i>	12,411
<i>TERMINAL LEAVE</i>	109,813
<i>PAID COMPENSATORY TIME</i>	0
<i>LABOR</i>	61,055
<i>MEDICARE LABOR</i>	6,164
<i>F.I.C.A.</i>	1,506,585
<i>RETIREMENT</i>	3,595,613
<i>HEALTH INSURANCE</i>	1,542,219
<i>PERSONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE</i>	46,618
<i>UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE</i>	10,311
<i>WORKER'S COMPENSATION</i>	56,494
<i>MERIT SYSTEM ASSESSMENTS</i>	92,276
<i>TORT CLAIMS INSURANCE</i>	0
<i>DRUG TESTING SERVICES</i>	5,866
TOTAL	\$ 27,623,925

REGULAR OPERATING

<i>MOTOR VEHICLE EXPENSE</i>	141,139
<i>SUPPLIES & MATERIALS</i>	426,550
<i>REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE</i>	251,215
<i>UTILITIES</i>	156,076
<i>PUBLISHING & PRINTING</i>	56,265
<i>RENTALS < 3 MOS</i>	15,177
<i>INSURANCE & BONDING</i>	37,586
<i>CLAIMS AND INDEMNITIES</i>	0
<i>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE</i>	81,412
<i>DOAS RAPID COPY</i>	5,878
TOTAL	\$ 1,171,298

OTHER

<i>TRAVEL - EMPLOYEES ONLY</i>	630,535
<i>MOTOR VEHICLE PURCHASES</i>	0
<i>EQUIPMENT PURCHASES</i>	212,242
<i>REAL ESTATE PURCHASES</i>	2,333,654
<i>PER DIEM, FEES & CONTRACTS</i>	307,507
<i>COMPUTER CHARGES</i>	405,701
<i>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</i>	752,176
<i>COUNTY SUBSIDY - PAROLEES</i>	608,790
<i>HEALTH SERVICE PURCHASES</i>	1,137
TOTAL	\$ 5,251,742

TOTAL EXPENDITURES = \$34,046,965

PAROLEE FACT SHEET

*A look at the profiles of the 23,237 men and women
that were on parole at the end of Fiscal Year 1992
is also a reflection of the socio-economic roots
of crime in Georgia:*

Age, Race and Gender

The average age of a male parolee is 29, a female is 31
65% of the parolees are from a *minority*
91% of all parolees are male, 9% are female

Environment

21% of parolees come from *urban* areas,
29% come from *suburban* areas,
36% come from *small* towns
and 14% come from *rural* areas

Education

60% of the parolees *failed* to complete high school
34% have gone through grade 12
Only 6% have any level of college training
The average education level is 10th grade
67% read at a level of grade 8 *or less*
82% perform math at a level of grade 8 *or less*
77% spell at a level of grade 8 *or less*

Family

53% of parolees come from *single parent* families
Only 5% of parolees come from *traditional* families
where the father is considered head

Unemployment

83% of parolees were *unemployed* at the time of the offense
that sent them to prison

Marriage and Children

77% of parolees were either *single* or *not legally married* at the time of their incarceration,
yet 68% had *at least* one child

Influences

The majority of parolees report that *absentee fathers*,
family substance abuse and *family criminality* were
significant factors in their adolescence

Prior Incarcerations

50% of parolees have *no* prior incarcerations
24% have *one* prior incarceration
14% have *two* prior incarcerations
7% have *three* prior incarcerations
5% have *four or more* prior incarcerations

Prison Sentence

34% of parolees are serving for *one* offense
25% are serving for *two* offenses
16% are serving for *three* offenses
9% are serving for *four* offenses
6% are serving for *five* offenses
10% are serving for *more than five* offenses

Sentence Length

The average male parolee is serving an 8 year
prison sentence (excluding lifers)
The average female parolee is serving a 5 1/2 year
prison sentence (excluding lifers)

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GLOSSARY OF COMMON PAROLE TERMS

ACTIVE SUPERVISION: A parole status under which a parolee must report on a regular basis to an assigned parole officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING: A hearing involving the Chief Parole Officer, the parole officer and the parolee designed to intervene in the early stages of parolee non-compliance with the conditions of parole. Parolee problems are addressed and solutions are presented to correct the negative behavior.

AREA SUPERVISOR: A community-based Parole Board administrator overseeing the management of parole services within a number of parole districts comprising an "area."

CHIEF PAROLE OFFICER: A Parole Board manager responsible for all parole services within an assigned district. The Chief reports directly to the Area Supervisor.

COMMUTATION: The reduction of a sentence to a lesser sentence.

COMPASSIONATE REPRIEVE: A release of an inmate from prison for a limited time to visit a critically ill relative, attend a funeral, or other reasons deemed appropriate by the Board.

CONDITIONAL TRANSFER: A process whereby an inmate is released by the Parole Board from state custody to a detainer filed by authorities in Georgia, another state, the Federal system, or the military. Only if the detaining authority releases the person before the expiration of the Georgia sentence could the inmate's status become that of a parolee.

DELINQUENT REPORT: A documentation of a parolee's parole violation(s) submitted to the Parole Board by the supervising parole officer.

DETAINER: An official notice indicating that an inmate is wanted by a jurisdiction to face charges or serve a sentence.

DISCHARGE DATE: The date at which parole supervision ends.

EARNED TIME: A Georgia law (repealed in 1984) whereby inmates were credited with an extra day of prison service for each day served with good behavior. It enabled many inmates to discharge from prison after serving one-half of their sentences. Some inmates whose offenses were committed before the repeal date still receive this credit.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING: An enhancement of parole supervision where parolees charged with violations of parole are placed under electronic surveillance via the use of an ankle transmitter and telephone hook-up to a central computer that documents the movement of the offender from his or her home.

EMERGENCY RELEASE: A program of accelerated paroles designed to manage prison overcrowding.

EMERGENCY REPRIEVE: A temporary suspension of a prison sentence to release an offender under conditions which, if violated, permit his or her reimprisonment. The Parole Board can credit that time served on reprieve toward the completion of the sentence.

FINAL HEARING: A hearing before the Parole Board to determine whether a parolee has violated the conditions of parole and whether a violation warrants a return to prison.

FISCAL YEAR (FY): A 12 month period for which an agency plans to use its funds. In Georgia, the fiscal year runs from July 1st of one year to June 30th of the next year.

HEARING EXAMINER: A Parole Board employee responsible for the application of the *Parole Decision Guidelines* to inmate cases in preparation for a parole action.

INMATE: A person sentenced to incarceration.

INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE OFFICER: A parole officer assigned to a state prison to interview inmates for parole information and to assist inmates with parole-related matters.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTION: A punitive action, short of revocation of parole, applied in response to a violation of parole.

INTERSTATE COMPACT: An agreement between Georgia and the other states that allows for the transfer of parolees between state jurisdictions.

LEGAL INVESTIGATION: A pre-parole investigation submitted by a parole officer detailing the offender's conviction data, the circumstances of the crime(s) and the offender's prior criminal record.

MEDICAL REPRIEVE: A release granted to a terminally ill inmate or one suffering from a medical condition for which the necessary treatment is available only outside of the state prison system.

PARDON: A declaration of record by the Parole Board that a person is relieved from the consequences of a particular conviction. It restores civil and political rights and removes legal disabilities resulting from the conviction. There are two types: a full pardon granted after submission of proof of innocence and a five-year pardon not implying innocence but granted five crime-free years after completion of all sentences.

PAROLE: The release of an offender from confinement under continuing state custody and supervision and under conditions which, if violated, permit reimprisonment.

PAROLE BOARD (GEORGIA): An executive clemency panel of five members appointed by the Governor to staggered seven-year terms subject to the confirmation of the State Senate.

PAROLE CERTIFICATE: An order of the Parole Board authorizing the release of an inmate from state custody to the supervision of a parole officer. It also serves as an agreement between the state and the offender whereby the inmate agrees to abide by the conditions of the order.

PAROLE DECISION GUIDELINES: A process used by the Parole Board to determine an offender's tentative parole month. Board members, when voting on cases, can choose to agree with the Guidelines recommendation or deviate from it.

PAROLE PLAN: The prospective plan for residence and job submitted by the inmate for verification by the Board prior to final approval of parole.

PAROLE VIOLATION: A failure by the parolee to abide by one or more of the conditions of parole.

PAROLE WARRANT: An order issued by the Parole Board authorizing the arrest of a parolee.

PAROLEE: An inmate released on parole status.

PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE CREDIT: A reward granted to inmates based on their documented efforts to rehabilitate themselves through positive participation in education, work and treatment programs. Based on a recommendation from the Department of Corrections, the Parole Board, at its discretion, may advance the parole date for inmates who demonstrate efforts to rehabilitate themselves.

PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT (PHS): A report of a personal background interview between a parole officer and an inmate entering the state prison system.

PRELIMINARY HEARING: A hearing held to determine if there is probable cause to believe that a parolee has violated a condition of parole and whether he or she should be held under arrest pending a Parole Board decision on revocation.

PROBATION: A court-imposed sentence suspending incarceration and instead imposing a term of supervision in the community under the direction of a probation officer.

RECIDIVISM: The percentage of offenders who return to prison during a specified period of time.

REMISSION: A Parole Board action that occurs when the sentencing court makes a specific recommendation for the release of an inmate.

REPRIEVE: A Parole Board program designed to review and grant releases to inmates serving sentences of two years or less.

REPRIEVEE: A person released on reprieve status.

RESTITUTION: Payments made to a crime victim by the perpetrator of the crime.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: A Parole Board action that reestablishes a person's right to hold public office and to serve on a jury, only after the completion of all court sentences or outstanding criminal charges.

REVOCATION: A decision by the Board to return a parolee to prison based on the failure to follow the conditions of parole.

REVOCATION HEARING: See Final Hearing.

SET-OFF: The amount of time specified by the Parole Board between the denial of parole and the next consideration date.

SOCIAL INVESTIGATION: A pre-parole investigation of an inmate's personal and family background that is obtained during contact between a parole officer and a relative of the inmate.

SPECIAL CONDITION: A condition of parole that addresses a specific aspect of an individual's behavior.

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION: Relatively small parolee caseloads supervised by parole officers specifically trained to deal with the high-need parolee (i.e. mental health cases, severe substance abusers, the mentally deficient, etc.).

SUPERVISION FEE: A condition of parole requiring that a parolee pay a fee of \$10.00 per month. All supervision fees are returned to the State treasury.

SUPERVISION LEVEL: The number of times a month a parolee is to be seen by a parole officer based on the risk and needs of the offender.

TECHNICAL VIOLATION: A violation of parole not involving a criminal act.

TENTATIVE PAROLE MONTH: The date chosen by the Parole Board to grant release to an inmate dependent on satisfactory prison behavior and other factors, such as new information or protests, which may lead the Parole Board to reconsider its decision.

VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT: A form submitted by the victims of crime or their survivors to the Parole Board documenting the impact of the criminal act on their lives.

WAIVER OF FINAL HEARING: A form signed by the parolee admitting the violation of specific conditions of parole. It subjects the parolee to revocation of parole without a final hearing before the Parole Board.

NOTES



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