

OHIO PAROLE BOARD HANDBOOK

SEPTEMBER 1, 2011

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INTRODUCTION

Ohio Revised Code (“R.C.”) § 5149.02 created the Adult Parole Authority (“APA”) “in the division of parole and community services of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction” (“DRC”). The Ohio Parole Board (“Board”) is one of the sections within the APA. Pursuant to R.C. § 5149.10, the Board consists of up to twelve (12) members, including the Chair. The members are appointed by the Director of the DRC, and must be qualified by education or experience in correctional work, including law enforcement, prosecution of offenses, advocating for the rights of victims of crime, probation or parole, in law, in social work, or in a combination of the three categories. Members, except the Chair and the Victim Representative, appointed after September 30, 2011 will be subject to term limits of two (2) six (6) year terms. The Director, in consultation with the Governor, must appoint one individual to the Board who is a victim of crime, a member of a victim’s family, or who represents an organization that advocates for the rights of victims of crime.

The Board determines release suitability of eligible offenders serving indefinite sentences through decisions that promote fairness, objectivity, and public safety and are responsive to the concerns of victims, members of the community, and other persons within the criminal justice system.

The Board consists of eight members, at this time, whose primary duty entails conducting release consideration hearings on all parole-eligible inmates. These hearings are held every month from the institutions, and generally include a majority of Board Members conducting a personal interview with each parole-eligible inmate. These hearings are usually conducted using video-conference technology. If parole is denied at the initial hearing, because an inmate is not suitable for release, the Board establishes a subsequent hearing date. In making release decisions, the Board is mandated by Administrative Regulation 5120:1-1-07 to consider certain factors, when exercising its discretion, in determining an inmate’s suitability for release.

Although the outcome of all parole hearings is public information, institutional parole release hearings and deliberations are closed to the public. However, the Board offers

participation in offender conference and victim conference days each month, providing victims and/or their representatives and offender families and/or their representatives an opportunity to exchange information with the Board prior to an inmate's release consideration hearing.

Previously, the Board developed and used a number of tools to promote consistency with its decisions because of the large diversity of crimes committed by inmates in the DRC. Since the "truth in sentencing" legislation was enacted, the once diverse population has been significantly narrowed. As such, the Board is no longer using one of these tools, the Ohio Parole Board Guidelines Manual, in the release process.

The Ohio Parole Board Guidelines Manual and Matrix, initially developed in 1998, and most recently amended in 2007, was created and used by the Board to promote consistent decision making for a large number of parole eligible inmates. The matrix and the guidelines suggested a range of time based on common crimes, histories and risks, considering how those cases had been decided through the years. These suggested ranges of time, however, did not mean that someone would be released once this time had been met.

Ohio's change to a determinate sentencing system in 1996 (Senate Bill 2) has, over time, dramatically transformed Ohio's parole eligible population. The majority of pre-Senate Bill 2 inmates who were committed for commonly-seen crimes that demonstrate ordinary risk patterns have been heard and released. However, many parole eligible inmates remain incarcerated because the uncommon and serious nature of their crimes does not conform with general risk patterns. Most of these cases have unique factors that thwart any effort to generalize a suggested range of time or specify common risk factors. Consequently, parole-eligible inmates are reviewed by the Board who collectively determine suitability for release by majority vote. These votes are based upon consideration of the unique factors and variables of the individual case. Therefore, use of the Ohio Parole Board Guidelines Manual was determined to be no longer practical or effective. Accordingly, after April 1, 2010, the Board continued to exercise its discretionary release authority solely by reference to Ohio statute and administrative code

provisions. The Board ceased the use of the Ohio Parole Board Guidelines Manual and Matrix in the release decision process.

This Handbook does not replace the Guidelines Manual. Instead, it was created to provide interested parties with a reference source for the release hearing process.

The Board may grant parole “if in its judgment there is reasonable ground to believe that...paroling the prisoner would further the interests of justice and be consistent with the welfare and security of society.” R.C. § 2967.03. In keeping with its statutory mission and the guidance of the courts, the Parole Board provides meaningful consideration for all inmates who are eligible for parole. Such consideration would refer to the factors and risks, and the facts and circumstances, presented in the individual cases. These factors, risks, facts and circumstances may be discerned from many sources of information, and do not come solely from the entry of conviction, or even the legal record as a whole. In exercising its functions and duties relative to parole release decisions, the Board may, pursuant to R.C. § 2967.03, “investigate and examine, or cause the investigation and examination of, prisoners confined in state correctional institutions concerning their conduct in the institutions, their mental and moral qualities and characteristics, their knowledge of a trade or profession, their former means of livelihood, their family relationships, and any other matters affecting their fitness to be at liberty without being a threat to society.”

PAROLE

Parole in Ohio is subject to the absolute discretion of the Board. Discretion, by its very nature, is subject to the changing norms and context in which it is exercised. The Board is vested with the responsibility to determine when an inmate is suitable for release. Under Ohio law, inmates have neither the constitutional nor inherent right to be conditionally released on parole before the expiration of the maximum term of his or her sentence. Additionally, the Ohio Supreme Court has specifically held that Ohio inmates have no right to rely on a particular set of parole guidelines, or have parole guidelines in effect at the time of their conviction applied at subsequent parole hearings. Thus, it is clearly established that Ohio inmates do not have a constitutionally protected liberty interest in parole or parole procedures. Furthermore, the Board may modify conditions of parole, or modify parole release procedures, as long as the modifications are not contrary to Ohio statute.

INMATES SUBJECT TO THE DISCRETIONARY RELEASING AUTHORITY OF THE PAROLE BOARD

Those inmates whose crimes were committed prior to July 1, 1996, and to whom the court imposed an indefinite term of imprisonment pursuant to R.C. Chapter 2967 as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, are subject to the discretionary releasing authority of the Board. In addition, R.C. §§ 2967.13 and 2967.021 provide that inmates serving a life sentence for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1996 are also subject to the discretionary releasing authority of the Board.

¹ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

Those offenders who are subject to the discretionary releasing authority of the Board become eligible for parole after serving the imposed minimum sentence as described in R.C. § 2967.13. Ohio Administrative Code (“O.A.C.”) § 5120:1-1-03 (“Minimum

¹ This section is meant to provide a general description of parole eligibility determination, and should not be construed as containing all applicable rules and law that govern the calculation of parole eligibility dates. Any questions regarding the calculation of any individual inmate’s statutory parole eligibility date should be addressed by the Bureau of Sentence Computation (“BOSC”).

Eligibility for Release on Parole”) expressly prohibits the release of any inmate serving an indefinite sentence prior to the expiration of that inmate’s minimum sentence.

An inmate’s initial parole eligibility date is calculated by the DRC’s Bureau of Sentence Computation (“BOSC”) in accordance with: R.C. §§ 2967.13, 2967.191, 2967.193 and O.A.C. §§ 5120-2-03 (“Determination of minimum, maximum and definite sentences when multiple sentences are imposed”); 5120-2-031 (“Determination of stated prison terms and life sentences when multiple terms or sentences are imposed”); 5120-2-032 (“Determination of multiple sentences or prison terms with an offense committed before July 1, 1996 and an offense committed on or after July 1, 1996”) and 5120-2-10 (“Life sentences”).

In general, inmates serving concurrent indefinite sentences for crimes committed prior to July 1, 1996 become parole eligible after serving the imposed minimum sentence. That minimum sentence may be diminished by 30% for good behavior, also known as “good time” (OAC § 5120-2-05). If an inmate fails to maintain good behavior, time credited off of the sentence can be reinstated. The minimum sentence can also be diminished by jail time credit (O.A.C. § 5120-2-04). For example, an inmate sentenced to 10-25 years will become statutorily parole eligible after serving 7 years minus jail time credit, if he or she maintains good behavior. The minimum term can also be further diminished by earned credit (O.A.C. § 5120-2-06) or maintaining minimum security status (O.A.C. § 5120-2-07), if not precluded due to the offense of conviction. Inmates sentenced to life under Senate Bill 2 for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1996, who are sentenced concurrently, are parole eligible after serving the minimum sentence, diminished only by jail time credit.

In addition, as described in O.A.C. § 5120-2-03, inmates serving consecutive indefinite sentences for crimes other than Aggravated Murder committed prior to July 1, 1996, have their aggregate minimum sentences capped, and thereby become statutorily parole eligible earlier than service of the aggregate minimum sentence imposed. Inmates who are serving consecutive sentences for crimes other than Murder or Aggravated Murder committed prior to July 1, 1996 have their aggregate minimum sentences capped at 15

years, diminished by 30% for good behavior, jail time credit, and earned credit when applicable. Inmates serving consecutive sentences for crimes including Murder committed prior to July 1, 1996 have the minimum portion of their consecutive sentences capped at 20 years, diminished by 30% for good behavior, jail time credit, and earned credit when applicable. This statutory cap on the minimum portion of the consecutive sentences results in inmates becoming eligible for parole sooner than the expiration of the actual aggregate minimum sentence imposed. Nonetheless, these inmates can be released onto parole supervision when they become eligible pursuant to statute, and are not required to serve the full aggregate minimum sentence imposed prior to release onto parole supervision, if found to be suitable by the Board.

There is no statutory cap on aggregate minimum sentences for crimes committed prior to July 1, 1996, if the crimes committed include Aggravated Murder. Likewise, inmates sentenced to life under Senate Bill 2 for crimes committed after July 1, 1996, do not receive a cap on aggregate minimum sentences imposed, and become parole eligible after serving the aggregate minimum term, diminished only by jail time credit.

Once an inmate becomes parole-eligible, the Board must consider the inmate for release. Each month, Ohio's correctional institutions provide the Board with a list, known as "call sheets", identifying all inmates who are statutorily eligible for parole. The inmates identified on the monthly "call sheets" are then scheduled for parole release consideration hearings.

If an inmate is released onto parole supervision and returned for either technical violations of the conditions of parole or for committing a new offense, subsequent parole eligibility is governed by O.A.C. §§ 5120:1-1-18 ("Release revocation hearing"), 5120:1-1-19 ("Procedures after revocation and release"), and 5120:1-1-21 ("Revocation of release if releasee recommitted for new offense"). Parole violators who are returned for technical violations are again considered for parole suitability at a hearing date recommended by the Hearing Officer who conducted the violation hearing. The recommended hearing date is either approved or modified by a majority vote of the Board Members. Parole violators, who are returned for committing new offenses for which they

receive prison sentences, are scheduled for further parole consideration after serving the new definite sentence or the minimum term of an indefinite sentence, as calculated by BOSC pursuant to O.A.C. §§5120-2-03 to 5120-2-08 and 5120:1-1-13.

SUITABILITY DETERMINATION

Once an inmate becomes parole-eligible, the Board is required to conduct a hearing, pursuant to O.A.C. § 5120:1-1-11, to determine whether the inmate is suitable for release. The Board can only grant parole, pursuant to R. C. § 2967.03, “if in its judgment there is reasonable ground to believe that...paroling the prisoner would further the interests of justice and be consistent with the welfare and security of society.” In making parole suitability determinations, O.A.C. § 5120:1-1-07 lists the following factors that must be considered by the Board:

- Any reports prepared by any institutional staff member relating to the inmate's personality, social history, and adjustment to institutional programs and assignments;
- Any official report of the inmate's prior criminal record, including a report or record of earlier probation or parole;
- Any presentence or postsentence report;
- Any recommendations regarding the inmate's release made at the time of sentencing or at any time thereafter by the sentencing judge, presiding judge, prosecuting attorney, or defense counsel, and any information received from a victim or victim's representative;
- Any reports of physical, mental or psychiatric examination of the inmate;
- Such other relevant written information concerning the inmate as may be reasonably available, except that no document related to the filing of a grievance under rule 5120-9-31 of the Administrative Code shall be considered;
- Written or oral statements by the inmate, other than grievances filed under rule 5120-9-31 of the Administrative Code;

- The equivalent sentence range under Senate Bill 2, (effective July 1, 1996,) for the same offense of conviction if applicable;²
- The inmate's ability and readiness to assume obligations and undertake responsibilities, as well as the inmate's own goals and needs;
- The inmate's family status, including whether any relatives display an interest in the inmate or whether the inmate has other close and constructive association in the community;
- The type of residence, neighborhood, or community in which the inmate plans to live;
- The inmate's employment history and occupational skills;
- The inmate's vocational, educational, and other training;
- The adequacy of the inmate's plan or prospects on release;
- The availability of community resources to assist the inmate;
- The physical and mental health of the inmate as they reflect upon the inmate's ability to perform his plan of release;
- The presence of outstanding detainers against the inmate;
- Any other factors which the board determines to be relevant, except for documents related to the filing of a grievance under rule 5120-9-31 of the Administrative Code.

After considering all the mandatory factors, the Board may recommend parole if it finds the inmate suitable for release. The Board may also, pursuant to O.A.C. § 5120-1-1-07, determine that an inmate is not suitable for release if it finds that at least one of the following reasons is applicable:

- There is substantial reason to believe that the inmate will engage in further criminal conduct, or that the inmate will not conform to such conditions of release as may be established;

² SB2 parity is only considered when the comparable range would result in a lesser penalty than the actual sentence imposed, if the offender were sentenced under SB2. SB2 parity is not considered if the comparable range would result in a lengthier sentence. An inmate will not be denied release because he or she has not served the comparable SB2 sentence.

- There is substantial reason to believe that due to the serious nature of the crime, the release of the inmate into society would create undue risk to public safety, or that due to the serious nature of the crime, the release of the inmate would not further the interest of justice nor be consistent with the welfare and security of society;
- There is substantial reason to believe that due to the serious infractions of rule 5120-9-06 of the Administrative Code, the release of the inmate would not act as a deterrent to the inmate or to other institutionalized inmates from violating institutional rules and regulations.

STATUTORY NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

R.C. § 2967.12 requires that at least three (3) weeks prior to conducting a parole release consideration hearing, notice of the hearing must be provided to the prosecuting attorney and the judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which the indictment against the inmate was found. The notice must contain the name of the inmate, the inmate's offense of conviction, the sentence imposed by the court, and the date of conviction. Notice of the release consideration hearing must also be provided to any victim or victim's representative who requests notification through the Office of Victim Services ("OVS"). At the time notice is provided to the prosecutor and judge, DRC must also post on the database it maintains³, pursuant to R.C. § 5120.66 (known as "Laura's Law"), the inmate's name and the date of any hearing regarding the possible grant of parole, along with the right to submit a written statement regarding the proposed release consideration hearing. Any information or correspondence received by the Board in response to these notices must be considered in determining an inmate's suitability for release. If it is discovered at the time of the release consideration hearing that the above-referenced statutory notice requirements were not met, the hearing will not be conducted but will be rescheduled to ensure notice is provided.

The Board, although not statutorily required, offers victims/representatives and inmate supporters the opportunity to meet with a Board Member, or other designated staff person, to provide input and share information regarding the potential release of an inmate scheduled for a parole consideration hearing. These conferences are scheduled monthly and are limited to those victims/representatives and inmate supporters who have an interest in an inmate who is scheduled to be heard during the following month.

³ The website address for this database is: <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/OffenderSearch/Search.aspx>

HEARING TYPES AND OUTCOMES

O.A.C. 5120:1-1-10 (“Initial and continued Parole Board hearing dates; projected release dates”) and 5120:1-1-11 (“Procedure of release consideration hearing”) govern the timeframes for scheduling hearings, the possible results of hearings, and those authorized to conduct hearings. In addition, DRC policy 105-PBD-03 (“Parole Board Release Processes”), further describes the hearing process.

HEARING TYPES:

First Hearing: This is the initial hearing at which an inmate can be considered for parole based upon the sentencing court’s order and statute. The hearing is held on or about the date when the inmate has completed the imposed minimum sentence, as calculated by BOSC, and has become parole-eligible. The purpose of the hearing is for the Board to determine if the inmate is suitable for release.

Continued Hearing: This is a subsequent hearing conducted if release is not granted at the first hearing. Currently, pursuant to O.A.C. § 5120:1-1-10, a continued hearing can be scheduled no further than ten (10) years from the first hearing, or a previous continued hearing.

Full Board Hearings: Although the outcome of all parole hearings is public information, institutional parole release hearings and deliberations are closed to the public. However, effective July 1, 1996, Senate Bill 2 created Full Board Hearings which permitted participation by a victim or other designated interested parties in a hearing subsequent to the institutional hearing and upon acceptance of a petition. R.C. § 5149.101 provides that when the Board initially believes an inmate may be suitable and proposes parole or re-parole, a Hearing Officer, Parole Board Member or the OVS may petition for a Full Board hearing. The Board considers the petition and decides by majority vote whether to conduct the Full Board hearing.

If the inmate for whom parole or re-parole is proposed is convicted of Aggravated Murder or Murder, the Board cannot deny the petition and must conduct the Full Board hearing. Full Board hearings are conducted prior to the release of an inmate at DRC's Operation Support Center with at least a majority of Board Members participating. The inmate is not present, but may be represented by counsel or some other designated person. The Board, in general, has the discretion to determine who should appear and give testimony. However, the Board must permit certain persons to appear and give testimony or written statements. These include the following: the prosecuting attorney; the sentencing judge or successor; the victim or victim's representative of the original offense; and/or the victim of behavior that resulted in parole revocation. If the inmate for which parole or re-parole is proposed is convicted of Aggravated Murder or Murder, the Board must also permit the appearance of the spouse, parent or parents, sibling(s) or child(ren) of the victim of that offense. A final decision regarding the inmate's suitability for parole is made and announced at the conclusion of the Full Board hearing.

HEARING PROCEDURES

Institution Hearing Panels: The vast majority of first and continued hearings are conducted by a hearing panel that consists of a majority of Board Members utilizing video-conferencing. Hearing panels may consist of any designated number of Board Members and/ or Hearing Officers. However, Hearing Officers are only rarely utilized when monthly hearings cannot be conducted timely by the Board Members due to unforeseen circumstances. Hearings are conducted with a majority of Board Members participating through video-conferencing in an effort to obtain the required majority Board Member vote at the institution hearing, and eliminate the need to delay a decision pending a referral to Central Office Board Review (COBR). COBR is the mechanism by which the Board considers cases referred by Hearing Panels for a majority vote of Board Members, and occurs at a time subsequent to the institution hearing.

Institution Hearing Participants: First and continued hearings are conducted at the various correctional institutions with the inmate present. The Board Members and/or Hearing Officers conduct the hearings either in person at the institutions, or through video-conferencing from DRC's Operation Support Center or a district office. Participation in a hearing is limited to Board staff, the inmate, and if required, special needs facilitators.

Information considered: The hearing panel considers all information pertaining to the mandatory factors listed in O.A.C. § 5120:1-1-07. In addition, the inmate is given the opportunity to speak and respond to any factual information presented during the hearing and to provide any information deemed relevant to the release decision.

Recommendation: After considering all relevant information, the hearing panel formulates a decision or recommendation regarding the inmate's suitability for release. O.A.C. § 5120:1-1-11 indicates that the decision or recommendation shall be communicated to the inmate both verbally and in writing immediately or as soon as administratively possible following the hearing. If the decision or recommendation is to deny release, the written notice must cite the grounds under § O.A.C. 5120:1-1-07 on which the decision was based, and the factors deemed significant in making the decision. The notice must also include the next hearing date at which the inmate will again be considered for release. If the recommendation must be referred to obtain the majority vote of Board Members, the written notice will be provided to the inmate after the majority vote is obtained.

HEARING OUTCOMES

O.A.C. § 5120:1-1-10 provides the potential outcomes of a parole consideration hearing. If an inmate is found suitable for release and parole is recommended, the release date will generally be established approximately sixty (60) days from the hearing date. This is known as the "Parole On Or After Date" ("POA"). If parole is not recommended, and the recommendation is not a continuance to the expiration of the maximum sentence, the Board shall either set a continued hearing date, not to exceed 10 years from the current

hearing date, or establish a projected release date. If a projected release date is set, the inmate will not be required to appear at a subsequent hearing prior to release. However, the release date is subject to rescission, at the Board's discretion, after review of the inmate's conduct, adjustment and program participation subsequent to the granting of the projected release date. O.A.C. § 5120:1-1-10 expressly prohibits certain inmates from receiving projected release dates including those serving life sentences, sentences of fifteen (15) years to life, or for any sentence imposed for a sex offense. These inmates must appear at a subsequent release consideration hearing if determined to be not suitable for parole and denied release.

In addition, DRC policy 105-PBD-03, revised July 8, 2011, dictates that all determinations and recommendations from a release consideration hearing shall require a majority vote of the currently appointed and active Board Members.

The majority Board Member decision may occur at the institutional hearing if a sufficient number of Board Members are participating and can reach a majority vote. If the Board Members participating cannot reach a majority vote or the institutional hearing is not conducted with at least a majority of Board Members participating, the case will be referred to COBR to obtain the required majority vote.

As indicated above, whether the majority vote can be obtained at the institutional hearing, or must be referred for a majority Board Member vote at COBR, written notice of the decision will be provided to the inmate when the decision is finalized. If the decision is to deny release, the written notice will cite which of the following reasons indicated in O.A.C. § 5120:1-1-07 are applicable, any one of which is sufficient to support a determination that an inmate is not suitable for release:

- There is substantial reason to believe that the inmate will engage in further criminal conduct, or that the inmate will not conform to such conditions of release as may be established;
- There is substantial reason to believe that due to the serious nature of the crime, the release of the inmate into society would create undue risk to public safety, or

that due to the serious nature of the crime, the release of the inmate would not further the interest of justice nor be consistent with the welfare and security of society;

- There is substantial reason to believe that due to the serious infractions of rule 5120-9-06 of the Administrative Code, the release of the inmate would not act as a deterrent to the inmate or to other institutionalized inmates from violating institutional rules and regulations.

In addition, the written notice will cite the factors determined to be significant in finding the inmate not suitable for parole, and will include the date at which the inmate will again be provided a release consideration hearing.

RESCISSION AND RECONSIDERATION

All release decisions are subject to review and approval by the Parole Board Chair and are not final until actual physical release from custody occurs. The physical release of an inmate onto parole may be stopped by the Parole Board Chair up to and including the day of release. Despite every effort by the Board to receive all relevant information regarding each inmate's case prior to or during the hearing, there are instances when relevant information is not known or available until after a release decision has been made. In addition, there are situations where the inmate's institutional conduct subsequent to a release decision has a direct bearing on the release decision.

DRC Policy No. 105-PBD-04 (“Request for Reconsideration of Parole Board Release Consideration Decision”), outlines the circumstances under which rescission and reconsideration of the outcome of a parole hearing is permitted. A request for reconsideration must be based on, and specifically refer to, relevant and significant new information that was either not available or not considered at the time of the hearing.

Requests for reconsideration must be made in writing, and sent to the Parole Board at DRC’s Operation Support Center. Reconsideration requests are reviewed by the Parole Board Chair who can authorize a rescission of the previous decision and cause a new hearing to be scheduled, or can submit the matter to the Board Members for a majority vote.

Reconsideration requests generally decided by the Chair include information that involves a petition by the OVS for a Full Board Hearing, pending charges or institution rules infractions which occurred after the last rehearing or hearing but prior to release or were not known to the Board at the last hearing, the inability of the Field Services Section to secure an appropriate placement, or the addition or removal of a special condition of supervision. Most other reconsideration requests that are determined to have merit, based on a review by the Chair or designee, are submitted to the Board Members for a majority vote. After review, the Board will adopt by majority vote the option to modify the decision with an action commensurate with the reconsideration request, modify the decision with an alternative

action than requested, rescind the previous decision and schedule a rehearing, or maintain the previous decision.

Parole decisions are not subject to appeal. R.C. § 5149.10 provides that “parole determinations are final and are not subject to review or change by the chief.”

CONCLUSION

The Board exercises its discretion in determining release suitability of eligible offenders serving indefinite sentences. The Board strives to ensure fairness and systemic participation in all levels of decision making, and to promote individual case consideration when determining release suitability. It serves offenders, victims, community members and other interested parties within the criminal justice system by promoting balanced and objective decision making to help achieve understanding of and participation in its statutory duties. By doing this, the Ohio Parole Board helps the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction achieve transparency in decision making by promoting public confidence in its processes.

REFERENCE LIST

STATUTES

- 2967.01 Pardon - parole - probation definitions
- 2967.03 Duties and powers as to pardon, commutation, reprieve or parole
- 2967.12 Notice of pendency of pardon, commutation, or parole sent to prosecutor and court
- 2967.13 Eligibility for parole
- 2967.191 Reduction of prison term or parole eligibility date for related days of confinement
- 2967.193 Earning days of credit
- 5149.01 Adult parole authority definitions
- 5149.02 Adult parole authority
- 5149.10 Parole board
- 5149.101 Full board hearings
- 5120.66 Internet database of inmate offense, sentence, and release information

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

- 5120:1-1-03 Minimum Eligibility for Release on Parole
- 5120:1-1-06 Shock Parole
- 5120:1-1-07 Procedure for Release on Parole and Shock Parole; Factors that Shall be Considered in a Release Hearing
- 5120:1-1-10 Initial and Continued Parole Board Hearing Dates; Projected Release Dates
- 5120:1-1-11 Procedure of Release Consideration Hearing
- 5120-2-03 Determination of Minimum, Maximum and Definite Sentences when Multiple Sentences are Imposed
- 5120-2-031 Determination of Stated Prison Terms and Life Sentences When Multiple Terms or Sentences are Imposed
- 5120-2-032 Determination of Multiple Sentences or Prison Terms with an Offense Committed Before July 1, 1996 and an Offense Committed On Or After July 1, 1996
- 5120-2-04 Reduction of Minimum and Maximum or Definite Sentence or stated prison term for Jail Time Credit
- 5120-2-05 Time Off for Good Behavior
- 5120-2-06 Earned Credit for Productive Program Participation
- 5120-2-07 Days of Credit of Maintaining Minimum Security
- 5120-2-10 Life Sentences

DRC POLICIES

105-PBD-03 Parole Board Release Processes

105-PBD-04 Request for Reconsideration of Parole Board Release Consideration
Decision

105-PBD-06 Full Board Hearing

03-OVS-04 Victim Notification

CONTACT INFORMATION

Ohio Parole Board, 770 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43222 (Phone 614-752-1200
or toll-free 888-344-1441)

Adult Parole Authority (APA), Field Services Section, 770 West Broad Street,
Columbus, Ohio 43222 (Phone 614-752-1136)

Bureau of Sentence Computation (BOSC), 11781 State Route 762, P.O. Box 450, Orient,
Ohio 43146 (Phone 614-877-3336)

Office of Victim Services (OVS), 770 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43222 (Phone
614-728-1976 or toll-free 888-842-8464)