

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI**

STEPHANIE GASGA, MILDRED CURREN,)
TIMOTHY GALLAGHER, KENNETH HEMPHILL,)
JESSE NEELY and AMBER WYSE,)

on behalf of themselves and all similarly)
situated individuals,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

Case No. _____

ANNE PRECYTHE, in her official capacity as Director)
of the Missouri Department of Corrections;)
KENNETH JONES, in his official capacity as)
Chairman of the Missouri Division of Probation)
and Parole; JENNIFER ZAMKUS, in her official)
capacity as Vice Chair of the Missouri Board of)
Probation and Parole; and JIM WELLS,)
MARTIN RUCKER, ELLIS MCSWAIN, JR.,)
DON RUZICKA, and GARY DUSENBERG, in)
their official capacities as Members of the Missouri)
Board of Probation and Parole.)

Defendants.)

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs STEPHANIE GASGA, MILDRED CURREN, TIMOTHY GALLAGHER, KENNETH HEMPHILL, JESSE NEELY and AMBER WYSE, individually and on behalf of all similarly situated individuals, file this complaint against ANNE PRECYTHE, Director of the Missouri Department of Corrections, KENNETH JONES, Chairman of the Missouri Division of Probation and Parole, and Missouri Parole Board Members JENNIFER ZAMKUS, JIM WELLS, MARTIN RUCKER, ELLIS MCSWAIN, JR., DON RUZICKA, and GARY DUSENBERG, and allege as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a civil rights class action complaint filed on behalf of men and women in custody, or under supervision, of the Missouri Department of Corrections (“MDOC”), and who are at risk of imprisonment without adequate due process as a result of unconstitutional practices, procedures, and customs of both the MDOC and its Division of Probation and Parole (“Parole Board”) with respect to parole revocation proceedings.

2. The Defendants have developed fundamentally unfair and procedurally flawed parole revocation processes that violate Plaintiffs’ rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution as set forth in *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, 411 U.S. 778 (1973), *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471 (1972), and related cases. This Court should declare such procedures unlawful and enjoin them from being used now and in the future.

3. In blatant disregard of the United States and Missouri Constitutions, the Parole Board consistently detains individuals accused of parole violations and renders findings against them by way of faux-proceedings that have few of the trappings of due process required before an individual can be imprisoned or otherwise deprived of their liberty.

4. Pursuant to policies, practices, and customs of the Parole Board and MDOC, parole officers issue and execute their own parole violation warrants, taking parolees into custody without sufficient cause or independent review, and then re-incarcerate them within the prison system.

5. Thereafter, meaningful probable cause preliminary hearings or final hearings are almost never held. Instead, parolees are denied adequate notice and information about the specific allegations against them and their rights during such proceedings, including the right to counsel.

6. In the end, Parole Board members merely rubber stamp parole violation allegations made by such parole officers, who themselves almost never appear to testify. Proceedings are also

frequently bifurcated as between violation adjudications and dispositions without adequate notice to parolees about this unique process or their rights during such prolonged proceedings.

7. Finally, the Defendants uniformly refuse to provide attorneys to parolees at any point in the parole revocation process. This is true even if a parolee is both indigent and (1) has a colorable claim that he did not commit an alleged violation, (2) has mitigating evidence explaining why revocation is inappropriate and/or (3) would have difficulty advocating for themselves given the complexity of the process or their own mental health, medical, educational, or other challenges.

8. Given these shockingly deficient processes that have been in place for years, parole revocation hearings in Missouri have been and continue to be a sham.

9. The Defendants conduct thousands of these proceedings each year and, in effect, have created a procedural vortex from which people on parole cannot escape and are at continual risk of being rearrested and reentered into the prison system in violation of their rights. As a result of Defendants' policies, procedures, and customs, the Plaintiffs are constantly rotated in and out of the prison system—often as a result of non-criminal technical parole violations, and often based upon unsubstantiated accusations that the parolee committed a new criminal offense.

10. The vast majority of parolees in the State of Missouri need and are entitled to appointed counsel to help them navigate these arcane proceedings. Yet, as a matter of practice, procedure, and custom, the Defendants systematically deny indigent parolees their right to counsel. Indeed, they absolutely fail to consider whether indigent parolees qualify for the appointment of counsel, at cost to the State, and they fail to appoint counsel to those parolees who do qualify, in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

11. As a result of Defendants' failure to appoint counsel, parolees find themselves without anyone to help ensure adherence with other procedural protections—including the right to

speak on their own behalf, present evidence, and cross-examine adverse witnesses during parole revocation proceedings—to which they are also constitutionally entitled.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress the deprivation under color of law of the Plaintiffs rights as secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

13. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims asserted in this complaint occurred in this judicial district.

PARTIES

14. Plaintiff STEPHANIE GASCA is a parolee currently in the custody of MDOC. She was taken into custody by parole officials in June 2017 for allegedly violating the terms of her parole. Her parole revocation proceedings are not yet final. She has a colorable claim that she did not willfully commit the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be further imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants failed and will continue to fail to ensure that Ms. Gasca is afforded appropriate process and is represented by counsel during parole revocation proceedings. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Ms. Gasca will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations.

15. Plaintiff MILDRED CURREN is a parolee currently in the custody of MDOC. She was taken into custody by parole officials in April 2017 for allegedly violating the terms of her parole. Her parole revocation proceedings are not yet final. She has a colorable claim that she did not willfully commit the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be

further imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants failed and will continue to fail to ensure that Ms. Curren is afforded appropriate process and is represented by counsel during parole revocation proceedings. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Ms. Curren will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations.

16. Plaintiff TIMOTHY GALLAGHER is a parolee currently in the custody of the MDOC. He was taken into custody by parole officials in November 2015 for allegedly violating the terms of his parole. He continues to have a colorable claim that he did not willfully commit at least some of the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be further imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. He further fears his parole proceedings may have been tainted by misconduct and has been seeking further review. Defendants failed and will continue to fail to ensure that Mr. Gallagher is afforded appropriate process and is represented by counsel during parole revocation proceedings. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Mr. Gallagher will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations.

17. Plaintiff KENNETH HEMPHILL is a parolee who is currently in the custody of the MDOC. He was taken into custody by parole officials in May 2017 for allegedly violating the terms of his parole. His parole revocation proceedings are not yet final. He has a colorable claim that he did not willfully commit the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants failed to ensure that Mr. Hemphill was represented by counsel during his parole revocation proceedings. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Mr. Hemphill will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations.

18. Plaintiff JESSE NEELY is a parolee who is currently in the custody of the MDOC. He was taken into custody by parole officials in January 2017 for allegedly violating the terms of his parole. His parole revocation proceedings are not yet final. Mr. Neely has colorable claims relating to the willful violation of parole, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants have failed to ensure that Mr. Neely is represented by counsel during his parole revocation proceedings. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Mr. Neely will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations.

19. Plaintiff AMBER WYSE is a parolee who is currently in the custody of MDOC. She was taken into custody by parole officials in April 2017 for allegedly violating the terms of her parole. Her parole revocation proceedings are not yet final. Ms. Wyse has colorable claims relating to willfully committing the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants have failed to ensure that Ms. Wyse is represented by counsel during his parole revocation proceedings. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Ms. Wyse will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations.

20. Defendant ANNE PRECYTHE is the Director of the Missouri Department of Corrections (“MDOC”). She is responsible for the operations of MDOC, including adopting, approving and implementing and/or modifying the policies, practices and customs applicable to prisons that MDOC operates throughout the State of Missouri, the Division of Probation and Parole, and the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole (the “Board” or “Parole Board”). The Parole Board is responsible for determining whether a person confined in the Department of Corrections shall be paroled or conditionally released, and for supervising all persons on probation and parole. As part

of that supervision, the Board's staff issue parole violation reports and warrants based on such reports. Individuals facing alleged parole violations are frequently re-imprisoned by MDOC pending resolution of the alleged parole violations. Upon information and belief, Director Precythe is the final policymaker for MDOC, including the Board. She is sued in her official capacity.

21. Defendant KENNETH JONES is the chairman of the Parole Board. In this capacity, he supervises and directs all of the Division's staff and operations as reflected in the organizational chart attached hereto as Exhibit 1.¹ This includes serving overseeing the Parole Board's staff and members in the course of parole revocation proceedings. Chairman Jones is further responsible for developing and implementing the rules, regulations, procedures, standards and customs governing the Parole Board, parole supervision, and revocation processes in the State of Missouri. Upon information and belief, Defendant Jones also personally participates in, leads, or directs parole hearings, and contributes to or makes decisions regarding parole determinations, including for individuals facing possible revocation. He is sued in his official capacity

22. Defendant JIM WELLS is a member of the Parole Board. In that capacity, Defendant Wells personally participates in, leads, or directs parole hearings, and contributes to or makes decisions regarding parole determinations, including for individuals facing parole revocation proceedings. He is sued in his official capacity.

23. Defendant MARTIN RUCKER is a member of the Parole Board. In that capacity, Defendant Rucker personally participates in, leads, or directs parole hearings, and contributes to or makes decisions regarding parole determinations, including for individuals facing parole revocation proceedings. He is sued in his official capacity.

¹ This exhibit, and all others attached to this Complaint, is incorporated herein by reference and should be read as facts pled in this case.

24. Defendant ELLIS MCSWAIN, JR., is a member of the Parole Board and the former Chairman of the Board. As Chairman, McSwain was responsible for, among other things, the operations of the Board, including the policies, practices and customs governing the parole hearings for individuals facing parole revocation proceedings. In his current capacity, Defendant McSwain personally participates in, leads, or directs parole hearings, and contributes to or makes decisions regarding parole determinations, including for individuals facing parole revocation proceedings. He is sued in his official capacity.

25. Defendant DON RUZICKA was a member of the Parole Board until his resignation on or about June 12, 2017. In that capacity, Defendant Ruzicka personally participated in, led, or directed parole hearings, and contributed to or made decisions regarding parole determinations, including for individuals facing parole revocation proceedings. As further described below, he was the subject of MDOC internal investigation, has a confirmed history of abusing his position on the Board, and yet—until recently, after Plaintiffs’ counsel brought his misconduct to light—he remained on the Board participated in countless proceedings each week. He is sued in his official capacity, with the understanding and expectation that if and when his position on the Board is filled, the new member of the Board will automatically be substituted in as a party pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 25(d).

26. Defendant JENNIFER ZAMKUS is the Vice Chair and a member of the Parole Board. Upon information and belief, in her capacity as Vice Chair, Defendant Zamkus is responsible for, among other things, the operations of the Board, including the policies, practices, and customs governing parole hearings for individuals facing parole revocation proceedings, and the Board’s funds and expenditures. In her capacity as a member of the Board, Defendant Zamkus personally participates in, leads, or directs parole hearings, and contributes to or makes decisions

regarding parole determinations, including for individuals facing parole revocation proceedings. She is sued in her official capacity.

27. Defendant GARY DUSENBERG is a member of the Parole Board. In that capacity, Defendant Dusenberg personally participates in, leads, or directs parole hearings, and contributes to or makes decisions regarding parole determinations, including for individuals facing parole revocation proceedings. He is sued in his official capacity.

28. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants Precythe, Jones, Wells, Rucker, McSwain, Ruzicka, Zamkus, and Dusenberg (collectively, “Defendants”) all acted under color of law.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

29. Plaintiffs bring this suit on their own behalf and on behalf of all men and women in the custody, or under supervision, of MDOC, and who are at risk of imprisonment without adequate due process as a result of unconstitutional practices, procedures, and customs of MDOC and its Division of Probation and Parole, including parolees in the custody of the Missouri Department of Corrections who currently or will in the future face parole revocation proceedings.

30. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. Clear and accurate statistics about parole violations in Missouri are hard to come by given the arbitrary practices of MDOC and its lack of transparency.

31. However, in 2015 it appears that more than 15,000 persons were under MDOC parole supervision. See Exhibit 2 at 8. According to records provided in response to a Sunshine Law request from undersigned counsel, between March 2014 and March 2017, fewer than 250 parole revocation *hearings* were held by MDOC and the Parole Board. See Exhibit 3.

32. But in supplementing these materials, MDOC also conceded that many more parole revocation *proceedings* take place than reflected in parole revocation *hearing* statistics. *See* Exhibit 4. This is because the vast majority of individuals facing parole violations are never given any kind of formal hearing, but instead supposedly waive such rights without being provided with access to counsel or knowingly and intelligently assessing the risks involved with such waivers.

33. Indeed, between March 20, 2017 and June 2, 2017 alone, approximately 600 parole revocation *proceedings* occurred in Missouri. *See* Exhibit 4. Using these figures as a base-line, it appears that approximately 3,000 individuals face violation of parole violations each year. *See id.*

34. However, statistics from the United States Department of Justice suggest that in 2015, nearly 7,000 persons on parole in Missouri found themselves re-incarcerated based upon alleged parole violations, new sentences, or other reasons unknown. *See* Exhibit 5 at 24.

35. The class also includes many future members whose names are not known, since new people are released from prison and placed on parole each day and Defendants initiate the parole revocation proceedings many times each week.

36. There are questions of law and fact common to all class members. This includes, but is not limited to, the question of whether the Defendants' policy and practice of systematically denying appointed counsel to parolees under the supervision of the MDOC and failing to inform parolees of such a right violates the United States and Missouri Constitutions.

37. The questions of law and fact common to all class members further includes, but is not limited to, the question of whether the Defendants' parole revocation procedures, under which parolees are denied basic information about the allegations against them, are pressured into waiving hearing and other rights without understanding what these things mean, and are violated without meaningful preliminary or final hearings, all fail to provide parolees with adequate due process.

38. Because the practices and procedures challenged in this Complaint apply with equal force to the named Plaintiffs and the other members of the class, the claims of the named Plaintiffs are typical of the class in general.

39. The named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class. They each possess a strong personal interest in the subject matter of the lawsuit and are represented by experienced local counsel with the MacArthur Justice Center at St. Louis, who are part of an even larger team of civil rights attorneys at MacArthur Justice Center offices across the country. Counsel have the legal knowledge and resources to fairly and adequately represent the interests of all class members in this action.

40. The Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class: their policies, procedures, practices, acts, and omissions have affected all class members. Accordingly, final injunctive and declaratory relief is appropriate to the class as a whole.

ALLEGATIONS OF FACT

A. PAROLE REVOCATION IN MISSOURI: THOUSANDS OF PERSONS ARE DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY EACH YEAR WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OR LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN A SYSTEM THAT HAS BEEN CALLED ARBITRARY, “DISTURBING,” AND “DISGUSTING”

1. *National Spectacle Marred by Massive Re-Incarceration Rates*

41. According to a Council of State Government’s Justice Center Report presented to Governor Eric Greitens’ Justice Reinvestment Task Force on July 11, 2017, Missouri’s current incarceration rate is the eighth highest in the nation. *See* Exhibit 6 at 3. Although prison incarceration rates have dropped across the country, Missouri is one of only a small handful of states where the incarceration rate has risen. *Id.* Indeed, Missouri has the “fastest-growing female prison population in the United States.” *Id.*

42. In addition, in recent years, Missouri's Parole Board has come under intense scrutiny. From the Washington Post to the St. Louis Post Dispatch, investigative journalists have reported that Missouri's parole processes are arbitrary and lack of transparency. *See* Exhibit 7.

43. Most recently Missouri's parole system became a national spectacle when one of its Board Members was forced to resign for literally turning parole proceedings into games for his own enjoyment. That Board Member, Don Ruzicka, and staff working with him, visited irrelevant, ridiculous words and phrases into hearings – such as “platapus” and “armadillo” – to see if inmates might repeat them. *See* Exhibit 8. Ruzicka and the staff kept score to see who could make the most persons – desperate for their liberty – repeat these idiotic phrases. *Id.*

44. Concerns about the competency, professionalism, and reliability of Missouri's parole system based on these and other problems have resulted in legislators and even Governor Eric Greitens calling out Missouri Parole Board abuses as “disgusting” and “disturbing.” *See* Exhibits 9.

45. More conservative assessments, such as from the Council of State Governments, call our parole system “lackluster” at best. *See* Exhibit 6 at 3. Yet a large proportion of prison growth in Missouri stems from readmission based upon alleged parole violations being processed within this system. Indeed, recent estimates suggest that nearly half of Missouri's current prison admissions are attributable to probation or parole violation proceedings. *Id.*

46. Regarding parole specifically, approximately 15,000 people were under supervision in Missouri in 2015. *See* Exhibit 2 at 8. As noted above, conservative estimates provided by MDOC in response to a recent Sunshine Law request by undersigned counsel, suggest that about 3,000 such persons faced parole revocation that year. *See* Exhibit 5. However, statistics from the United States Department of Justice claim that in 2015, nearly 7,000 persons on parole in Missouri found

themselves re-incarcerated based upon alleged parole violations, new sentences, or other reasons unknown. *See* Exhibit 5 at 24. As a result, Missouri was sixth in the nation for parolee returns to prison. *See* Exhibit 5 at 34.

2. *Failure to Provide Constitutionally-Required Protections*

47. Such alarming re-incarceration rates are in no small part due to Defendants' failure to provide parolees with procedural rights under controlling Supreme Court precedent, as set forth in *Morrissey v. Brewer* 408 U.S. 471, to protect against questionable parole violation claims. Such constitutional protections include but are not limited to:

- The right and opportunity to receive adequate written notice of allegations and accurate information about rights during revocation proceedings;
- The right to a formal preliminary and final hearing on the alleged violations;
- The right and opportunity to present written evidence and witnesses at both the preliminary and final hearing;
- The right and opportunity to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses at both the preliminary and final hearing; and
- The right to be protected from involuntary waivers that are not knowingly and intelligently entered.

48. Instead, from beginning to end Missouri's parole revocation process is inscrutable and byzantine. First, in many instances parolees are not at all certain of the terms of their parole. As a matter of policy, practice, and custom, inmates are released under a Parole Order that sets forth the general terms of their parole. *See* Exhibit __ (sample Order of Release on Parole provided to undersigned counsel in response to a Missouri Sunshine Law request).

49. But that Order is sometimes in conflict with the Release Decision Form completed by the Parole Board, which may list various special conditions. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit 20 (reflecting competing release conditions for Mr. Gallagher).

50. What is more, local parole officers are empowered to add any additional directives they wish. As a result, parole officers often unilaterally modify these terms with directives that also may be in conflict with original terms or confusing to parolees. *See* Exhibit 10 (noting “I will abide by any directions given me by my Probation and Parole Officer”); *see also* Exhibit 11 (reflecting unilateral directive by Mr. Gallagher’s parole officer that he no longer live with his mother, thus rendering him homeless).

51. From there, parolees may find themselves involved in parole revocation proceedings that lack regularity and fail to comply with state and constitutional law. For instance, in some instances, parole revocation proceedings are initiated when an MDOC employee serves a parolee with a copy of a Field Violation Report. *See* Exhibit 11. In other cases, parole officers unilaterally issue a warrant for the parolee’s arrest without any prior notice of the allegations or review of warrant request. *See* Exhibit 12 (sample Parole Warrant document provided to undersigned counsel in response to a Missouri Sunshine Law request).

52. One way or another, parolees facing violation proceedings are uniformly taken into custody rather than being permitted to post bail or seek release pending resolution of the allegations. Some parolees, when facing new criminal charges, may be confined at local jails for weeks prior to being removed to the prison system to have their revocation matter resolved. Others are moved near immediately from local jails back to prison, sometimes without ever seeing a parole officer or having a preliminary hearing relating to their alleged violations.

53. Some parolees are informed that a preliminary hearing can be held prior to a final revocation determination. But many do not understand what such a process entails or what their rights are during such a process. The MDOC Parole Revocation Handbook entitled “Rights of Offender to Preliminary and Revocation Hearing,” purports to inform parolees of their rights relating to parole revocation proceedings. *See generally* Exhibit 18.

54. However, frequently parolees are not provided with this Handbook, otherwise known as the “Red Book,” until after proceedings have taken place. Some parolees may receive the wrong Handbook or none at all. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit 11 (one of Mr. Gallagher’s forms notes that no booklet was given, the other claims that he was given a booklet entitled “Right of Alleged Violator” – not “Rights of Offender to Preliminary and Revocation Hearing”). Moreover, as further described below, the information in MDOC’s Handbook is confusing and fails to correctly set forth constitutional standards. *See generally* Exhibit 18.

55. The forms provided to parolees to give notice of alleged violations are in many instances dense and incomprehensible. The complex language and confusing design of these forms, as reflected in a sampling of Field Violation Reports in Mr. Gallagher’s case that are provided here as representative for the class, far exceed the comprehension of the average parolee. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit 11.

56. Other forms fail to provide parolees with important information about their rights or what to expect at final revocation hearings. For instance, the “Board Decision” memorandum in Plaintiff Timothy Gallagher’s case informed him that “revocation proceedings” will be held, but provided no details about what to expect or the right to counsel. *See* Exhibit 16.

57. The Parole Board Inter-Office Communication Memoranda provided in cases of parolees like Plaintiffs Mildred Curren and Amber Wyse are not only confusing, but actually dissuade the women from even asking any questions of parole staff. *See* Exhibit 14.

58. And Notice of Revocation Hearing Forms, like those provided to Plaintiffs Amber Wyse and Timothy Gallgher, contain almost no explanations or detail. Indeed, they include no facts at all to support the findings of the Board. *See* Exhibit 16. For instance, while in both of their cases the Board supposedly determined that they had committed law violations – there is no indication what law was supposedly violated and based upon what conduct. They also provide no information about the next stage of the process where disposition or the length of parole “hit” is determined, or how an appeal might be taken regarding the revocation decision. *See generally id.*

59. Most frequently, sometimes after being provided with incorrect information or being pressured by parole staff who repeatedly return to urge informal resolution, parolees sign waiver forms giving up their rights to preliminary hearings and/or final parole revocation hearings.

60. This waiver process generally happens in just a matter of minutes, while the parolee is in a secure facility, in a small visit space, before a parole officer, without any prior access to a law library, and without access to counsel. It is also accomplished by way of waiver forms, samples of which are attached hereto, that are confusing and lack sufficient information about their implications. *See* Exhibits 13 and 15.

61. All of the above is borne out from data collected from a random sampling of twenty-five Missouri parole revocation cases handled by the Parole Board from December 1, 2016 through February 28, 2017, provided to undersigned counsel in response to a Sunshine Law request. In all twenty-five matters, no preliminary hearing was held, even though formal waivers appear to have been executed in only ten cases. Not a single revocation hearing was held, although final hearing

waivers appear to have been executed in only eight cases. And in each case no witnesses were called and no evidence was presented to substantiate the allegations. *See Exhibit 3.*

62. MDOC records over an extended period of time shed further shocking light on the extensive waiver process employed by Missouri parole officials. In approximately 600 parole revocation proceedings conducted by the Parole Board between March 20, 2017 through June 2, 2017, it appears violation hearings were provided in only six cases. *See Exhibit 4.*

63. Even when preliminary hearings occur, parolees generally are not provided with a meaningful opportunity to present evidence or live witnesses on their behalf. For instance, some hearings are held in jails and security issues prevent witnesses from attending such hearings.

64. Some preliminary hearings are conducted by supervisory parole officers – others are apparently conducted by the very parole officer assigned to the case and who may be the only witness to the underlying technical allegation.

65. Sometimes police or parole reports are admitted as evidence. Sometimes they are not. Parole staff may also consider information that was not presented at the hearing, such as information contained in the parolee's computerized parole file and to which the parolee has no access.

66. When preliminary hearings are conducted they are very brief—sometimes less than five minutes—and they are generally routine affairs during which probable cause is almost always found.

67. Thereafter, parolees proceed to final revocation. How this occurs also appears to fluctuate. Sometimes parolees may be seen by a member of the Parole Board along with other parole staff. Other times they may not. The final revocation hearing is often held only after the

parolee has been imprisoned for weeks or months following a preliminary hearing or preliminary hearing waiver.

68. Final hearing dates frequently change with little notice to the parolee, regardless of whether travel arrangements need to be made for witnesses or evidence. When final revocations hearings do occur, generally they are a retread of what occurs at the preliminary hearing—cursory proceedings during which no witnesses are called and no evidence is presented beyond the written parole violation report. Decisions relating to violation findings are not made at the hearing. Instead, a written decision or Order of Revocation is issued at a later date the Board.

69. In some instances, the written decision – generally a one-page document with few details or reasons for the determination – may note a future release date. *See Exhibit 17* (Order of Revocation documents for Timothy Gallagher and Amber Wyse). And sometimes, adjudication and disposition of the violation are bifurcated and a parolee may be brought back before one or more Parole Board members for re-release consideration. *Id.*

70. Regardless, the Parole Board almost always ratifies the decision of the hearing officer and keeps parolees imprisoned for a length of time that can vary from a few additional months to years.

71. Counsel are never appointed to represent the parolee at the preliminary or final revocation hearing, regardless of individual circumstances.

72. Many of the above assertions about Missouri parole hearings are also borne out by data provided by MDOC in response to a Sunshine Law request by undersigned counsel. For the approximately 250 parole hearings conducted by the Parole Board between March 2014 and March 2017, revocation resulted in 237 cases. Attorneys were present for only 3 of the 250 cases. *See Exhibit 3.*

3. *Failure to Appoint Counsel to Indigent Parolees*

73. The absolute lack of appointed counsel at parole revocation hearings reflects the Defendants' failure to implement any system whatsoever, by which adult indigent parolees may request and obtain counsel at cost to the State. Rather, as is clear from the MDOC Parole Revocation Handbook supplied to some inmates, the constitutional right to counsel is not even a consideration in revocation proceedings before the Missouri Parole Board. *See* Exhibit 18.

74. Indeed, the Red Book informs parolees that only individuals involved in "Court parole revocation hearings" might have a right to counsel if they are indigent and "the rules of the Court" so provide. *See* Exhibit 18 at 3. The Red Book continues that "if the offender appears to be incapable of representing himself/herself, legal counsel may be provided" in that circumstance too. *Id.* However, as written, the Redbook is misleading and suggests that such a right to counsel only applies to specialized court-based parole proceedings.²

75. With regard to proceedings before the Parole Board, the Red Book explains that a parolee may have only one representative of their choice present – "a family member, a friend, an employer or legal counsel." *Id.* Thus, as in all other Missouri parole matters, if somehow the parolee was to find an attorney who would come to the final hearing with them, the attorney would be relegated to the role of a mere witness and not allowed to engage in true legal representation.

76. And, of course, almost no parolees are accompanied by counsel to hearings before the Parole Board because the State categorically denies any request for appointed counsel. There is no system or funds are in place to secure such an appointment. As a result, parolees in the State

² Although the Red Book is not at all clear about what kinds of parole revocation cases would involve the courts rather the Parole Board, it may be referring to "long-term treatment program" matters handled under Section 217.362 of the Missouri Revised Statutes.

of Missouri are and continue to be subjected to MDOC parole revocation proceedings without the assistance of counsel to which many are constitutionally entitled.

77. The Defendants’ policies and practices in this regard directly violate the requirements of due process established in *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*, which held that counsel should be provided in parole revocation cases where, after being informed of his right to request counsel, the parolee makes such a request, “based on a timely and colorable claim (i) that he has not committed the alleged violation of the conditions upon which he is at liberty; or (ii) that, even if the violation is a matter of public record or is uncontested, there are substantial reasons which justified or mitigated the violation and make revocation inappropriate, and that the reasons are complex or otherwise difficult to develop or present.” 411 U.S. 778, 790 (1973). The Court further held that, in “passing on a request for the appointment of counsel, the responsible agency also should consider, especially in doubtful cases, whether the probationer [or parolee] appears to be capable of speaking effectively for himself.” *Id.* at 790–91.

78. Thus, *Gagnon* affirmed that the right to counsel was “presumptive” in these three categories of cases—where there is a colorable claim the parolee did not commit the violation; where there is substantial evidence in mitigation of the violation, making revocation inappropriate; and where the parolee is incapable of speaking effectively for himself.

79. A significant percentage of indigent parolees in Missouri fall within one or more of the *Gagnon* categories.

80. First, many parolees have, at the very least, a colorable claim that they did not commit the alleged parole violation. Parolees frequently are accused of violating parole merely because they have been arrested on suspicion of committing a new criminal offense. Sometimes the arrests themselves are unlawful. More often, these criminal charges are dismissed in a court of

law as unfounded. The Defendants' policies and procedures allow parolees to be violated and re-imprisoned based solely on the fact that the parolee was subject to arrest—regardless of the merits of the case against him.

81. Similarly, a high percentage of parolees are accused of violating parole on the basis of their parole agent's allegations that they committed a non-criminal technical violation, such as failing to check in with their parole officer. However, the evidence supporting these technical violations is often unreliable and open to interpretation. Further, MDOC's parole files and inmate records are frequently filled with errors. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit 20 (showing how parole officials erroneously attributed a pending assault matter to Timothy Gallagher that, in fact, involved an entirely different defendant).

82. Yet, parolees have no access to any of this information, and no way to challenge its reliability. The Parole Board routinely re-imprisons parolees based solely on parole agents' statements that parolees have not complied with the terms of parole.

83. *Second*, even in cases where the alleged violation is uncontested, many parolees have substantial reasons mitigating the violation, which, because of the complexity of developing such evidence, they are incapable of presenting on their own. Parolees are unable to present witnesses who can testify to facts that either justify or mitigate against revocation, or present documentary evidence in their favor.

84. Moreover, parolees have difficulty developing such evidence at the time of their supposed preliminary hearings while they are subject to the strict and inhumane conditions of local jails, such as the St. Louis "Workhouse." And once delivered to MDOC reception centers – sometimes many hours away from where the parolee lived and where alleged violations occurred – organizing and presenting mitigating evidence becomes even more difficult.

85. Technical violations in particular can often be remediated by an adjustment of the parolee's conditions of parole, without full-scale revocation proceedings. Yet, without counsel to aid in the presentation of such mitigation evidence, the hearing officer and Parole Board systematically fail to take it into consideration.

86. *Third*, many parolees are unable to speak on their own behalf or understand the various layers to the parole revocation process. Parolees who are under the supervision of the MDOC have significantly higher levels of cognitive impairment, educational disabilities, illiteracy, and other impairments than are found in the general public, and which make it difficult for such parolees to speak on their own behalf.

87. Indeed, national data suggests that 36% percent of people held behind bars live with mental illness. And MDOC's own data indicates that two-thirds of people on parole in Missouri suffer from drug or alcohol addiction. *See* Exhibit 19 at 106. Unfortunately, both mentally impaired and chemically addicted inmates report that they receive inadequate medical and other supports once they are returned to prison in Missouri to face alleged violations. For these reasons, too, the class members in this case are largely unable to prepare for or effectively defend themselves at their parole hearings without the assistance of counsel.

88. Yet, parolees must defend themselves within this shadowy and complex revocation system without the assistance of counsel, regardless of their limitations or ongoing medical or other challenges and despite the fact that many parolees meet the requirements set forth in *Gagnon*, which entitle them to such assistance.

89. Because the Defendants do not provide parolees with appointed counsel, Plaintiffs are denied a meaningful opportunity to: (1) consider the charges leveled against them; (2) prepare a defense; (2) present evidence, including witnesses, on their own behalf; (3) confront their

accusers; (4) make informed decisions regarding hearing waivers, or (5) appeal or seek reconsideration of revocation decisions.

90. The systematic and on-going violations described in the preceding paragraphs result in the arbitrary imprisonment of thousands of people in Missouri prisons. People are consistently subjected to months of unreviewable incarceration without process or remedy. As a result of the Defendants' practices and procedures, the members of the Plaintiff class have suffered and continue to suffer well-established violations of their right to due process under the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

**B. PAROLE REVOCATION PROCEEDINGS FOR INDIVIDUAL NAMED PLAINTIFFS:
TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF ARBITRARY AND DISTURBING PRACTICES IN MISSOURI**

1. *Stephanie Gasca*

91. STEPHANIE GASCA is a 30-year old white woman who suffers from a history of homelessness, substance abuse, and mental health challenges. She was taken into custody by parole officials in June 2017 and held at the Greene County Jail. She was eight months pregnant at the time.

92. Upon information and belief,³ although she had no new law violations, a parole warrant apparently was issued immediately upon Ms. Gasca's departure from a residential drug

³ Unfortunately, undersigned counsel was prohibited by prison officials from accessing any of Ms. Gasca's parole documents during our legal visit on August 12, 2017. Although counsel drove two hours anticipating that she could review Ms. Gasca's parole documents in person, such information sharing and document review is prohibited as a matter of policy at WERDCC. Indeed, quite shockingly, a sign in the attorney visit room reads: "Per policy offenders are not allowed to bring anything or take anything from a legal visit. All written correspondence must be done by mail." Thus, Ms. Gasca was prohibited from even bringing her parole materials to our legal meeting, let alone providing them to undersigned counsel for purposes of attaching them as an exhibit to this Complaint.

Undersigned counsel face other challenges in quickly accessing documents relating to the claims alleged in this Complaint. These include the Missouri Parole Board's insistence that its files

treatment program. However, completion of an in-patient drug program was not a specific condition of Ms. Gasca's parole. In addition, she had voluntarily entered the program on her own.

93. Ms. Gasca's parole officer came to visit her at the Greene County Jail after Ms. Gasca had been there for several days without appropriate pre-natal or mental health care. The parole officer indicated she was there to interview Ms. Gasca and had not yet completed her Field Violation Report, which she said would likely include a single #8 technical violation for failing to report to her parole officer.

94. During this conversation, although the parole officer did place a red pamphlet on the table, she never directed Ms. Gasca to read it before answering any questions or signing any documents. Rather, the parole officer, who never mentioned anything about a right to counsel, led Ms. Gasca to believe that it was in her best interest to answer all questions and waive all formal proceedings.

95. As a result of this conversation and her misunderstanding that she might be released on house arrest if she signed a preliminary hearing waiver form, Ms. Gasca did so. Thus, she was surprised to learn thereafter that she was being moved to the Women's Eastern Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center ("WERDCC").

96. After several weeks at WERDCC, again without access to mental health care and now nearly nine-months pregnant, Ms. Gasca was called from her cell to meet with Institutional Parole Officer (IPO) Richards. During that meeting, which occurred on or about June 29, 2017,

are confidential, inmates being unable to securely maintain documents when moved, and problems with and costs of inmate mail. However, all factual assertions on behalf of the named plaintiffs are made in good faith and upon information and belief. In addition, the MDOC and Parole Board documents attached as exhibits hereto, and incorporated by references into the Complaint, serve as representative samples for the class.

Ms. Gasca was presented with her Field Violation Reports for the first time. It described her alleged violation as a #11.5 special conditions allegation – different from what her parole officer had represented during their meeting at the Green County Jail.

97. In addition, Ms. Richards had a Final Hearing Form with her that was already filled out for Ms. Gasca to sign to indicate that she would waive her final hearing.

98. Again, she was not told anything about her right to counsel prior to waiving her final revocation hearing. Rather she was operating on hearsay information in the facility, that led her to believe that if she gave up her right to a preliminary hearing, she would be released home quickly – perhaps in time to have her baby.

99. Unfortunately, that did not occur. Rather, Ms. Gasca gave birth on July 11, 2017 – while still in MDOC custody. Her child is now living with her mother. And Ms. Gasca still awaits a determination from the Parole Board about her alleged violation and her future. She also is in pain, suffers from complications due to her delivery by cesarean section, and lacks sufficient mental health services and care.

100. Ms. Gasca's parole matter is still pending and she continues to have colorable claims that she did not willfully violate conditions of her parole, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants failed to ensure that Ms. Gasca was represented by counsel during his parole revocation proceedings.

101. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Ms. Gasca will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations. This is especially true given his lack of stable housing, difficulty obtaining work, and history of substance use and abuse.

2. Mildred Curren

102. MILDRED CURREN is a 54-year-old African-American woman who was taken into custody by parole officials in April 2017. She believes a parole warrant was issued based upon her alleged failure to report to her parole officer and possible mistaken information about past minor law violations.

103. But Ms. Curren, who has a 10th grade education and suffers from various medical conditions, was struggling with obtaining stable housing and only learned of her parole warrant during the course of a traffic stop.

104. Once in parole custody at the Boone County jail, she was never provided with a preliminary hearing by parole officials. Instead, she was transported to WERDCC to await a final revocation determination.

105. At the prison she was provided with a confusing form that both suggested that she had an upcoming hearing and that a parole decision had already been made in her case. *See Exhibit 14.* Either way, she was told she should not ask any questions of parole officials as they would not be answered. Instead, someone by the name of Mr. Houser would come to see her at some point. *See Exhibit 14.*

106. Apparently, Mr. Houser never came to see Ms. Curren. Instead in June 2017 she found herself in a meeting with IPO Richards. During this time, Ms. Curren was in extreme medical distress and pain due to an apparent blood clot in her leg that required medical attention.

107. But she believes sometime after the meeting with IPO Richards she received a letter from the Board notifying her that she was going to be revoked. Thus, without being provided with a meaningful revocation hearing including legal protections and the right to counsel, Ms. Curren

was apparently found guilty of some alleged violations and awaits a final determination of the outcome of her case.

108. Given the lack of information and assistance provided, as well as ongoing health issues that have impaired her thinking and abilities, Ms. Curren remains confused about her status and rights in these proceedings.

109. She has a colorable claim that she did not commit the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be further imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants failed and will continue to fail to ensure that Ms. Curren is afforded appropriate process and is represented by counsel during parole revocation proceedings.

110. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Ms. Curren will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations. This is particularly true given her vulnerable status as a homeless person and struggles with substance use and abuse.

3. *Timothy Gallagher*

111. TIMOTHY GALLAGHER is a disabled 54-year-old white man who suffers from Bi-polar Disorder and is currently in the custody of the MDOC. In July 2015, he was arrested on allegations that he stole an item from a store. Thereafter he was released on bond. While out on bond and continuing to report to his parole officer, he was taken into custody in November 2015 for allegedly violating his parole.

112. Initially his parole officer suggested her main concern was some kind of financial disagreement with his mother and discord in the family home more generally – not the July 2015 store theft charge. *See Exhibit 11.* But no charges were ever filed by Mr. Gallagher's mother nor was any kind of court case brought on her behalf. Rather, she actually wrote to inform parole

authorities that the allegations were untrue and that she wanted her son to be released. *See* Exhibit 20.

113. Nevertheless, parole officials apparently proceeded with revocation proceedings against Mr. Gallagher – not for the incident involving his mother, but for the alleged store theft charges and *three* past technical violations.

114. But Mr. Gallagher was acquitted of the store theft charges. In addition, he was never provided with a preliminary hearing on the revocation matter by parole officials, even though such a hearing had been scheduled for November 17, 2015.⁴

115. Rather, Mr. Gallagher was removed from the St. Louis County Justice Center to an MDOC facility pending a final parole revocation determination. Once in the prison system, parole officials pressured Mr. Gallagher until he waived his right to a formal final parole revocation hearing. *See* Exhibit 15.

116. Indeed, after Mr. Gallagher signed a form requesting such a hearing on December 22, 2015, he was urged to abandon his request. The very next day a different parole official pulled Mr. Gallagher from his cell to press him to reconsider his decision, resulting in Mr. Gallagher becoming confused and having his will overborne. He thus signed a second form on December 23, 2015 that waived his right to a final parole revocation hearing. *See* Exhibit 15.

117. Throughout this entire process no one informed Mr. Gallagher that he could be provided with an attorney. Indeed, the Waiver of Revocation Hearing Form that he signed makes no reference at all to the right of representation during such a proceeding. *See* Exhibit 15.

⁴ Mr. Gallagher's records reflect that he was presented with a Request for or Waiver of Preliminary Hearing form that informed him of a Preliminary Hearing date of November, 17, 2015. His parole officer tried to get Mr. Gallagher to waive that hearing, but he refused to do so. *See* Exhibit 13. Yet, it was never held.

118. Subsequent parole records suggest Mr. Gallagher was both violated based upon the already dismissed theft charge and *seven* supposed technical violations (that is four more violations than those for which he was given notice) – and that the decision of the Board was based upon incorrect information relating to another inmate. In addition, it appears he has been held more than eighteen months based on what amounts alleged technical violations and may be held for many more months yet. *See* Exhibits 17 and 20.

119. Moreover, after learning that Parole Board Member Don Ruzicka resigned from the Board due to his inappropriate handling of parole hearings, Mr. Gallagher has sought further review of his parole determination. On August 2, 2017, Mr. Gallagher wrote to parole officials seeking to learn if Ruzicka was involved in his revocation as he wishes to appeal if this is the case. However, parole officials refuse to disclose such information or provide further review. *See* Exhibit 20.

120. Mr. Gallagher thus has colorable claims that undermine the alleged violations in his case, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be further imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. He further fears the proceedings against him were tainted by the improprieties of Don Ruzicka and continues to seek review of the matter. Yet, defendants failed and will continue to fail to ensure that Mr. Gallagher is afforded appropriate process and is represented by counsel during parole revocation proceedings.

121. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Mr. Gallagher will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations. This is particularly true given Mr. Gallagher's mental health diagnosis and history of substance use and abuse.

4. *Kenneth Hemphill*

122. KENNETH HEMPHILL is a 26-year-old white male parolee who is currently in the custody of the MDOC. He was taken into custody in May 2017 on a parole warrant issued by his parole officer for the technical violations of failing to maintain employment, report to his parole officer, and maintain stable housing.

123. After being taken into MDOC custody in late May 2017, undersigned counsel arranged to visit with him. However, shortly before our scheduled visit, Mr. Hemphill was visited by a parole official at Eastern Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center (“ERDCC”) who interrogated Mr. Hemphill about his alleged technical violations. The official then recommended that Mr. Hemphill waive any further formal processes since Mr. Hemphill supposedly already admitted his wrongdoing to him – which was not quite the case as Mr. Hemphill did not admit that he had engaged in a willful violation. He further suggested it was in Mr. Hemphill’s interest to forgo any formal proceedings.

124. During this time, Mr. Hemphill was being forced to sleep at night on a “boat” mat placed in a common hallway at ERDCC due to facility overcrowding and was deprived hot water for showering and hygiene. Thus, during this hurried conversation with the parole official, which occurred without any assistance of counsel or offer to access counsel, and while he lacked sufficient rest, Mr. Hemphill signed whatever document the parole official presented.

125. Mr. Hemphill’s April 12, 2017 Field Violation Report indicates that his parole officer planned to work with him informally over the next 90 days to address his alleged technical violations. Yet, the same day he sought a parole warrant. See Exhibit 11.

126. The Field Violation Report also confirms that Mr. Hemphill was never given MDOC’s Handbook to explain his parole revocation rights. And while Mr. Hemphill does recall

seeing some kind of pamphlet when parole officials came to see him once he was incarcerated on the parole warrant, he believes that was provided to him after he had already signed the forms presented by the parole official.

127. Thus, Mr. Hemphill did not know about the protections to which he was entitled or understand of his rights at the time he signed a hearing waiver, including his right to counsel. He was also led to believe there was no use in having a hearing and he would likely be released more quickly by waiving his rights. Without full appreciation of where he is in the parole revocation process, Mr. Hemphill still awaits a determination relating to allegations that he failed to report to his parole officer as scheduled.

128. He has a colorable claim that he did not commit the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants failed to ensure that Mr. Hemphill was represented by counsel during his parole revocation proceedings.

129. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Mr. Hemphill will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations. This is especially true given his lack of stable housing, difficulty obtaining work, and history of substance use and abuse.

5. *Jesse Neely*

130. JESSE NEELY is a 33-year-old Black male parolee who is currently in the custody of the MDOC. He was taken into custody based on allegations relating to new criminal charges stemming from his allegedly being found in a vacant building.

131. While he was awaiting trial on his new criminal charges, he was visited at the St. Louis “Justice Center” by his parole officer who provided him with her Field Violation Report and

indicated that she would be recommending revocation – even though the charges against him had not been resolved.

132. He does not recall any preliminary hearing being conducted by the parole officer or being informed of any rights relating to the parole revocation process. Instead she simply drilled him about the facts of his alleged crime in a small visit cell without concern for his representation on the underlying pending case or offering appointed counsel for the parole revocation matter. Thereafter she provided him with a red pamphlet.

133. Days later, when he tried to inquire into posting bail on his new charges he was told he could not because his parole warrant had been fully executed and revocation proceedings had already begun.

134. Several of the original charges against Mr. Neely were dismissed. He was thereafter delivered to ERDCC on or about May 24, 2017. He was subjected to deplorable conditions, including being made to sleep in “boats” in the hallway due to prison overcrowding, lack of blankets or clean clothes, and no hot water for showers.

135. While enduring these conditions, Mr. Neely was visited by a parole official who provided confusing information. Mr. Neely was informed that any parolee readmitted based on a new crime was required to see the Parole Board, but that it was also in his best interest to waive a formal hearing before the Parole Board. As a result, we would be given a general “open date” with the Board in November. Mr. Neely thus signed whatever documents he was asked to sign by the parole official.

136. Mr. Neely remains utterly befuddled about the procedural posture of his parole revocation matter, does not know if he waived his right to a formal hearing, and does not have a

clear sense of what to expect at the November hearing. He further fears he is not being properly credited for the time he is serving,

137. Mr. Neely has colorable claims relating to the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence. Defendants have failed to ensure that Mr. Neely is represented by counsel during his parole revocation proceedings.

138. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Mr. Neely will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations.

6. Amber Wyse

139. AMBER WYSE is a 31-year-old white woman who is currently in the custody of MDOC. She was arrested in April 2017 following a traffic stop where all car occupants were taken into custody based upon drugs and a weapon found in the vehicle. This incident forms the basis of the parole revocation proceedings against her.

140. While she was incarcerated, parole staff presented her with paperwork she did not fully understand. *See* Exhibit 14. And she signed documents without the assistance or advice of counsel. *See*, Exhibit 15. All charges stemming from her April 2017 arrest have been dropped. Yet Ms. Wyse still awaits a final determination of her parole violation case.

141. Although she does not fully appreciate what it means or what rights she possesses, she has been informed she has an “open date” in November where she will be presented to the Parole Board. *See* Exhibit 17. But she also has a reconsideration appeal pending given that she believes she should not remain in prison because all of the matters against her have been dismissed.

142. Ms. Wyse has colorable claims relating to the alleged violations, mitigating evidence to justify why he should not be imprisoned, and needs assistance to meaningfully present evidence.

Defendants have failed to ensure that Ms. Wyse is represented by counsel during his parole revocation proceedings.

143. In addition, when ultimately re-released on parole in the days ahead Ms. Wyse will continue to be at risk for arbitrary and capricious processes relating to alleged parole violations. She is particularly at risk of future revocation given her history of narcotics involvement.

LEGAL CLAIMS

COUNT I

42 U.S.C. § 1983 Right to Due Process

144. The Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth in this Count.

145. Plaintiffs seek injunctive and declaratory relief against all Defendants to prevent the continued violation of the rights of Plaintiffs and the class they represent.

146. As a matter of policy, practice, and custom, the Defendants systematically fail to screen parolees to determine whether they are eligible for counsel, at cost to the State, as required under *Gagnon v. Scarpelli*. They fail to appoint counsel to those parolees who do qualify.

147. The Defendants also fail to ensure that parolees receive adequate notice of the rights to which they are entitled in the parole revocation process. As a result of the Defendants' policies, practices, and customs, parolees are unable to speak on their own behalf, present evidence, and cross-examine adverse witnesses.

148. Consequently, the Defendants are in continuous violation of Plaintiffs' rights and the rights of the members of the class under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and the class they represent respectfully pray that this Court enter judgment in their favor and against the Defendants in the following manner:

1. Enter an Order certifying a class of all adult parolees in the State of Missouri who currently or will in the future face parole revocation proceedings.
2. Adjudge and declare that the policies, practices, and conduct described in this Complaint are in violation of the rights of Plaintiffs and the class they represent under the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.
3. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin the Defendants, their agents, employees, and all persons under their control from subjecting Plaintiffs and the class they represent from the unlawful policies, practices, and conduct described in this Complaint.
4. Retain jurisdiction of this case until such time as the Defendants have fully complied with all orders of the Court, and there is reasonable assurance that the Defendants will continue to comply in the future with these orders.
5. Award Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.
6. Award Plaintiffs and the class they represent such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Mae C. Quinn

Mae C. Quinn, MO61584

/s/ Amy E. Breihan

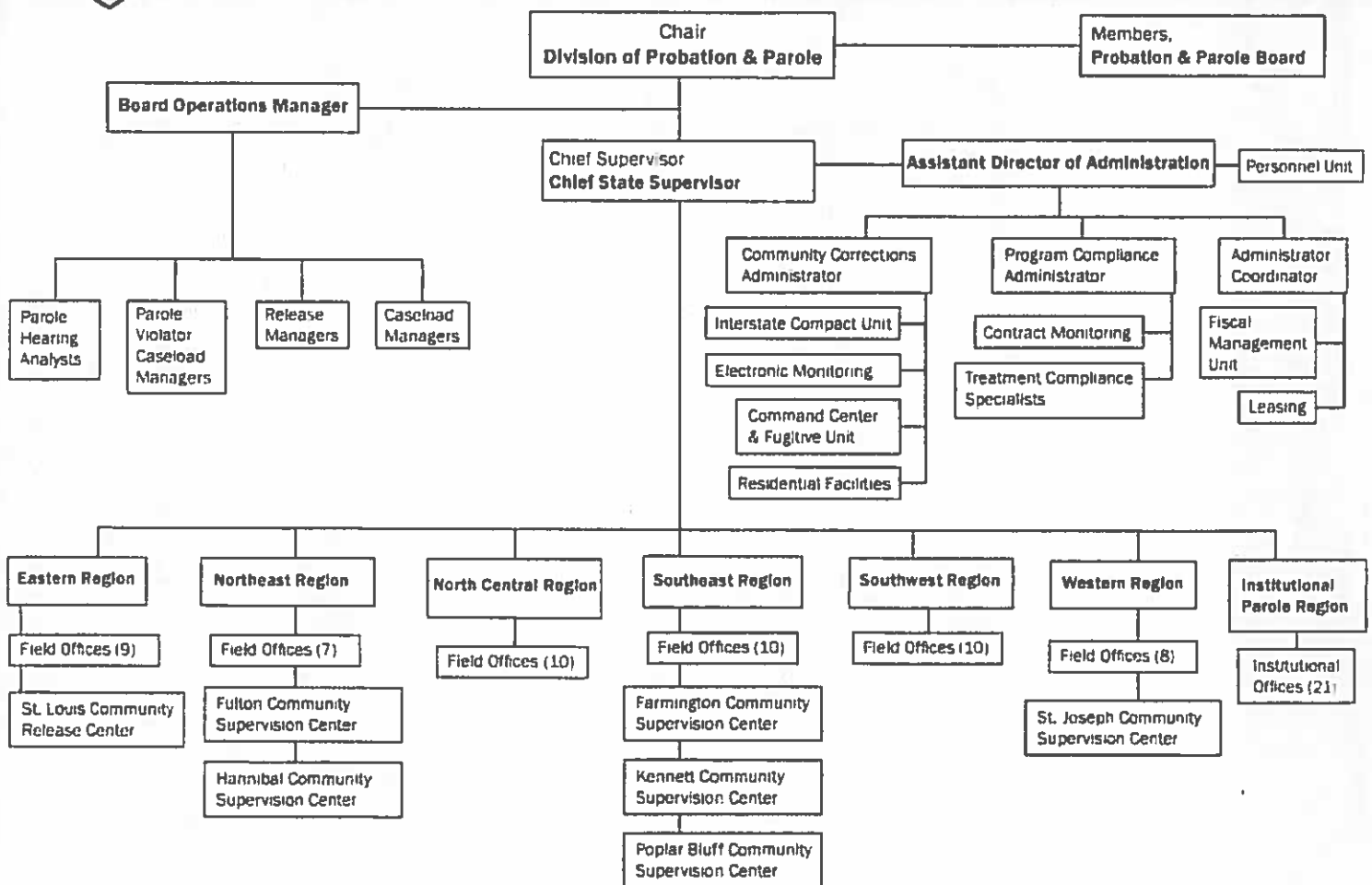
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Missouri Department of Corrections

Division of Probation & Parole





Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor
George A. Lombardi, Director

Missouri Department of Corrections Annual Report 2015



A Safer Missouri and the Standard of Excellence in Corrections
EXHIBIT 2

Annual Report 2015



DOC

Message from the Director:



As I enter my eighth year as the director of the Missouri Department of Corrections, our commitment to enhancing public safety through efficient supervision and effective rehabilitative services remains paramount. At the core of that commitment is our nearly 11,000 employees, who are dedicated professionals that serve a significant role in Missouri's criminal justice system and yet remain one of the state's most underrated assets.

In 2015, four employees were recognized for their selfless acts of heroism in coming to the aid of their co-workers and acting without regard for their own personal safety in an attempt to save or protect a human life. Corrections Officer Nathan Box became the first employee of the department to be awarded the Missouri Medal of Valor, the state's highest public safety award, for his actions in stopping an assault by an offender against a department employee at the South Central Correctional Center. Corrections Officers Dustin Sharp and Carmen Riley, and Function Unit Manager Janita Bisel were awarded the department's Director's Medal of Valor for their actions in assisting an employee that was being assaulted at two different correctional facilities. These four employees are the embodiment of the department's values and commitment to the criminal justice system in Missouri. And I cannot shower them with enough praise for the service and sacrifices they made in coming to the aid of their co-workers. But not all our employees receive the recognition they deserve for the work they achieve.

Last year several of our employees from the Divisions of Adult Institutions and Probation and Parole, along with others in our Planning and Reentry section, were given the task of transitioning the Kansas City Community Release Center into a minimum-security facility for adult males in order to effectively manage an increase in the incarcerated population. We announced our transition plan in February and set a target date of September to begin admitting the first offenders at the new correctional center. During the transition period, staff worked countless hours to ensure the target date was met and the transition was smooth. We began accepting incarcerated offenders in September at the newly named Kansas City Reentry Center thanks, in large part, to the dedication and commitment of our employees.

Since my appointment as director in 2009, I have taken great pride in overseeing this department, its employees and all the goals they set for themselves that keep with our mission of enhancing public safety, reducing recidivism, and developing positive and impactful offender programming. I look forward to the challenges and accomplishments that lie ahead in 2016 and hope to continue our effort at being leaders in the field of corrections.

George A. Lombardi
Director

A Safer Missouri and the Standard of Excellence in Corrections

Office of the Director | 2015 Top Accomplishments | Adult Institutions | Human Services | Offender Rehabilitative Services
Probation and Parole | **EXHIBIT 2** | Statistics | Budget | Directory

Top 2015 Accomplishments

Officer Nathan Box receives Missouri Medal of Valor

CO I Nathan Box became the first corrections officer for the Missouri Department of Corrections to receive the Missouri Medal of Valor for his heroic actions in helping a co-worker who was being assaulted in May 2014 at the South Central Correctional Center in Licking. Gov. Jay Nixon presented Nathan with Missouri's highest public safety award, during a ceremony in December in the Governor's Office at the Capitol.

Nathan was recognized for his actions in 2014, when an offender attacked a fellow officer. Nathan subdued the offender and recovered the weapon used in the attack. The Medal of Valor is awarded "to a public safety officer who has exhibited exceptional courage, extraordinary decisiveness and presence of mind, and unusual swiftness of action, regardless of his or her own personal safety, in the attempt to save or protect human life."



Release center transitions into minimum-security facility

As a way to effectively manage an increase in the prison population while utilizing existing facilities and resources, the department transitioned the community release center in Kansas City into a minimum-security correctional center. The 410-bed facility, which served high risk and need offenders on probation and parole supervision, began transitioning to a correctional center in 2015 that provides reentry services to low custody level inmates being released to supervision by the department. The existing facility received minor security upgrades throughout the summer, while probationers and parolees that were housed at the release center were transitioned into the community. The newly named Kansas City Reentry Center began receiving its first incarcerated offenders in September, meeting the conversion deadline that the department put in place when the plan was announced in February.

Riley, Bisel and Sharp earn Director's Award of Valor

Three DOC employees earned the Director's Award of Valor in 2015 by risking their own safety to intervene in separate assaults on fellow staff members by an offender at two different facilities.



CO I Dustin Sharp

CO I Carmen Riley and FUM Jani Bisel were recognized for stopping an assault on Case manager Jessica Clariday at the Western Missouri Correctional Center.

CO I Dustin Sharp received the award for stepping in to assist an officer who was being assaulted and prevented further harm by subduing and restraining the offender until help arrived.



Pictured are (from left): CO I Carmen Riley, Case Manager Jessica Clariday and FUM Jani Bisel.

DOC



Annual Report 2015

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Office of the Director | 2015 Top Accomplishments | Adult Institutions | Human Services | Offender Rehabilitative Services

Probation and Parole | **EXHIBIT 2** | Statistics | Budget | Directory

Top 2015 Accomplishments

P4P celebrates milestones, recognized for national award

The Puppies for Parole program achieved two adoption milestones in 2015 and was named a semifinalist in a national awards competition. The

program, which helps find suitable homes for unadoptable dogs while teaching offenders about compassion and altruistic behavior, adopted its 3,000th and 3,500th dog in 2015. The program, which does not use any taxpayer money and operates on donations and volunteers, was also named a semifinalist in the prestigious Innovations in American Government Awards competition sponsored by the Ash



Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation in the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Since the program's inception in 2010, it has expanded to 19 correctional centers in Missouri.



Saint Louis University Prison Program graduates first class

A select number of staff and offenders from the Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Correctional Center (ERDCC) were the first to receive their Associate of Arts Degree from Saint Louis University after graduating from the university's Prison Program, which is a collaborative effort between the department and the university that provides higher education to department staff and offenders. The Prison Program began in 2008 when faculty from the university began holding theological studies classes with incarcerated offenders at ERDCC. The program expanded in 2010 with the creation of the Associate of Arts degree program that included allowing staff members to earn their associate's degree. Twelve incarcerated offenders graduated in November, while seven staff members participated in the commencement ceremony in December.

2015 Employees of the Month



- January 2015
David Topash, Corrections Supervisor I
- February 2015
Amy Miller, Senior Office Support Assistant
- March 2015
Teresa Smith, Supply Manager I
- April 2015
Cynthia Collier, P & P Unit Supervisor
- May 2015
Gary Hoelscher, Fire & Safety Coordinator
- June 2015
Lora Estes, P & P Officer II
- July 2015
Paula Reed, Assistant Warden
- August 2015
Michelle McAfee, P & P Officer II
- September 2015
Larry Koller, Tractor Trailer Driver
- October 2015
Sonny Orbin, Corrections Officer II
- November 2015
Rachel Ramsey, Academic Teacher III
- December 2015
Michael Watts, Store Keeper II

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Office of the Director | 2015 Top Accomplishments | Adult Institutions | Human Services | Offender Rehabilitative Services

Probation a **EXHIBIT 2** Statistics | Budget | Directory



Division of Adult Institutions

Dave Dormire, Director

The Division of Adult Institutions is responsible for the management of the state's 21 adult correctional institutions. The division operates safe, secure, and humane institutions for the confinement of individuals committed by the courts to serve a prison sentence. Incarcerated offenders engage in work, school or rehabilitative programs throughout their confinement in order to prepare them to be productive, law-abiding citizens upon their release.

Offenders provide assistance during December flooding

In late December 2015, several work-release offenders from ERDCC, FCC, MECC, PCC and NECC assisted in sandbagging efforts during the flooding that occurred in the St. Louis area. Under the supervision of custody staff, offenders were called to action to begin sandbagging. Work-release offenders from ERDCC, FCC, PCC and MECC put in long hours during the days and even into the early morning hours alongside citizen volunteers and National Guardsmen during the last week of 2015 at Kimmswick, Perryville, St. Genevieve, Arnold, High Ridge and in Perry County to shore up levees on the Mississippi, Meramec, and other rivers and streams in the area, which were expected to crest at record or near-record levels. While offenders from ERDCC, FCC, MECC and PCC were on-site filling sandbags to try to hold back the flood waters, offenders at NECC filled 1,200 sandbags at the correctional center.

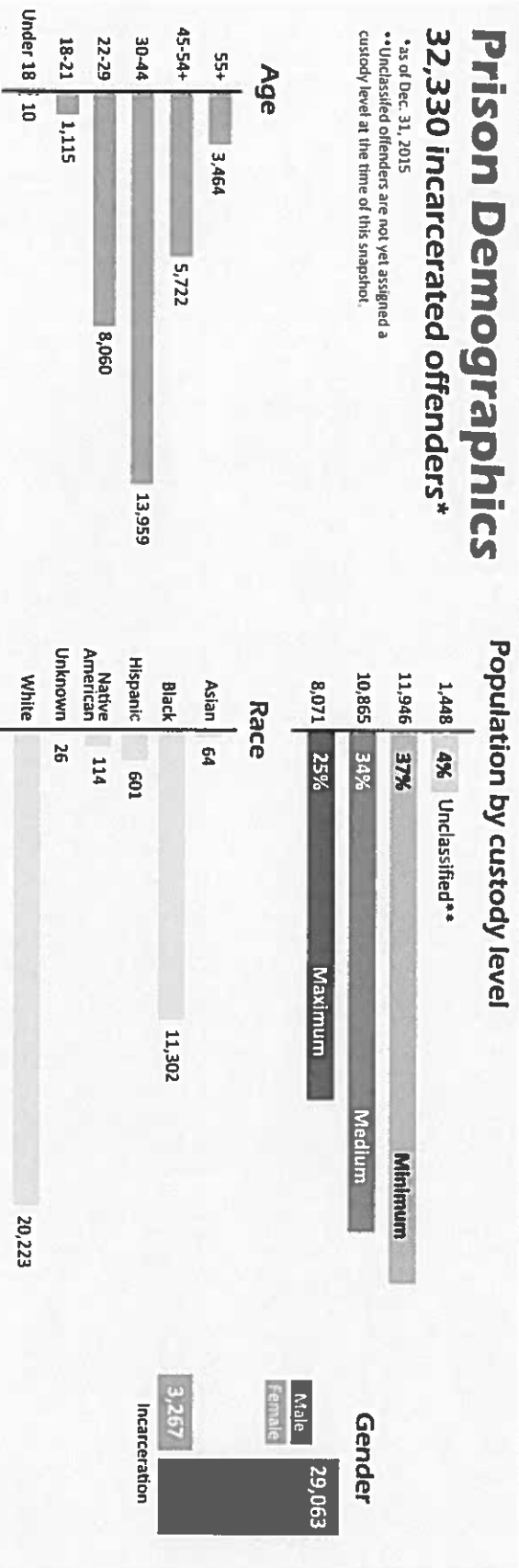


Offenders assist with sandbagging efforts in December.

Prison Demographics

32,330 incarcerated offenders*

*as of Dec. 31, 2015
**Unclassified offenders are not yet assigned a custody level at the time of this snapshot.



A Safer Missouri and the Standard of Excellence in Corrections

Office of the Director | 2015 Top Accomplishments | Adult Institutions | Human Services | Offender Rehabilitative Services

Probation and Parole | **EXHIBIT 2** | Statistics | Budget | Directory

Division of Human Services

Cari Collins, Director

The Division of Human Services provides support to the Office of the Director, Division of Adult Institutions, Division of Offender Rehabilitative Services and Division of Probation & Parole. The Division of Human Services is tasked with recruiting a diverse professional work force, maintaining that qualified work force, improving the work environment of employees, and the communication between management and staff.

Training Academy provides cutting edge learning environment

The Peer Action and Care Teams (PACT) training program developed by the department's Training Academy provides a cutting edge learning environment for its participants by offering three different modes of enhanced learning. PACT was created so department employees can receive support, assistance and referrals to resources in the aftermath of a trauma-related event at work or home. Participants interested in becoming PACT members first experience a self-paced learning module through the department's online Training Academy that addresses the procedural requirements and guidelines of being a PACT member. The self-paced module permits employees to remain at their work sites and take this module when it's convenient for them. The second phase of the PACT training consists of a Virtual Instructor Led Training that addresses Trauma Responsive Services for employees, an integral part of being a PACT member. Participants learn skills such as sensitivity to individual responses to traumatic experiences and appropriate coping techniques to minimize the harmful effects of some of those reactions. The final component of this training is two days of classroom participation where employees learn multiple skills in relation to being a peer responder, including how to locate and provide resources appropriate to the concerns of a co-worker, communication skills during times of extreme stress, and self-care techniques to avoid the harmful effects of vicarious trauma that a PACT member may experience. Since the inception of this multi-faceted program, 318 new PACT members have successfully completed the program and become PACT members. The new training requirements reduced the time out of the work site by a full day, saving costs in relation to travel, lodging and coverage at the work sites. This modality of the PACT program was also adopted by the Ohio Division of Youth Services to ensure the wellbeing of their employees.



Offenders make use of religious and spiritual programming

Religious and spiritual programming opportunities and pastoral care services are provided for incarcerated offenders in all adult correctional centers. In 2015, the average number of weekly visits to the chapel by incarcerated offenders stood at nearly 8,700. Department chaplains assigned at every adult institution work with volunteers from various faith groups to ensure that incarcerated offenders have the access to practice the religion of their choice within a secure setting. Last year, more than 1,170 chapel volunteers of the faith community helped assist in providing one-on-one spiritual counseling and religious services to incarcerated offenders. The impact of religious and spiritual services for incarcerated offenders has been shown to decrease conduct violations and promote institutional adjustment. Incarcerated offenders regularly attending religious and spiritual programming are more likely to engage in activities that promote positive attitudes and behaviors.



Chapel at the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center



Division of Offender Rehabilitative Services

Matt Sturm, Director

The Division of Offender Rehabilitative Services is responsible for the development of treatment and service programs for offenders. These programs include offender health care (medical and mental health), sex offender assessment and treatment, adult education and workforce readiness, library services, substance abuse services, and Missouri Vocational Enterprises.

Offenders receive hands on training with new commercial vehicle simulator



In March 2015, offenders had the opportunity to begin taking Commercial Vehicle Operator training classes at the Northeast Correctional Center (NECC) in Bowling Green. The goal of the class is to provide learning outcomes that will afford offender students the opportunity to work toward acquiring a commercial driver's license (CDL) and employment in the trucking industry upon their release from incarceration. The program utilizes a state of the art "simulator" similar to those currently being used by the trucking industry to train drivers.

Offenders in the class learn about completing a vehicle point checklist, pre-trip inspections, and the operation of a super-10 transmission. The simulator allows offenders taking the class to receive experience driving a commercial vehicle in diverse settings, such as interstate highways, light city traffic and rural roads. The simulator also allows offenders to experience driving a commercial vehicle in a variety of weather-related conditions. The curriculum of the class is sanctioned by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Offenders at Algoa show off their talent after learning new job skills

Offenders in the Culinary Arts classes at the Algoa Correctional Center got to show off their talent and what they learned at a graduation ceremony held at the correctional center in 2015. The graduates designed, prepared, decorated and displayed their gingerbread houses. Staff members and guests of the offenders that were present at the ceremony lined up to admire and comment on the creative effort by the Culinary Arts graduates, who were dressed in their cook uniforms at the event. This is one example of offenders incarcerated in the department taking advantage of the career and educational opportunities available to them.

In 2015, more than 1,617 incarcerated offenders obtained their high school equivalency certificates. The department also has a number of career and technical certification programs that provide offenders the opportunity to receive certification and licenses in food handling/management, cosmetology and nursing assistance, as well as programs where offenders can be certified by the Department of Labor, the National Center for Construction and Educational Research, and Certiport.



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Probation and Parole | **EXHIBIT 2** | Statistics | Budget | Directory



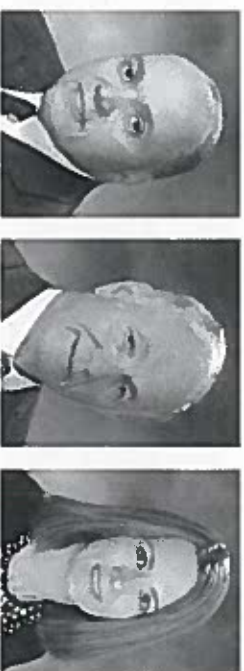
Division of Probation & Parole

Ellis McSwain, Chairman

The Division of Probation and Parole supervises felony offenders ordered to probation by the courts or offenders released by the Parole Board from incarceration by means of parole or conditional release. Probation and Parole Officers within the division establish viable plans to address an offender's needs under supervision, ultimately reducing risk and improving success while on supervision. The division has more than 40 district offices, six community supervision centers and a community release center supervising offenders who are on probation, parole or conditional release. The division also operates a Command Center, which is a 24-hour a day communication center that tracks offenders in the community on electronic monitoring.

Governor appoints three to Parole Board

Ellis McSwain, Gary Dusenbery and Jennifer Zamkus were appointed to the Parole Board by Gov. Jay Nixon in 2015. The seven-member Board of Probation and Parole is responsible for determining whether a person confined in the Missouri Department of Corrections shall be paroled or conditionally released. The governor appointed them for terms ending in November 2021.



P&P Demographics

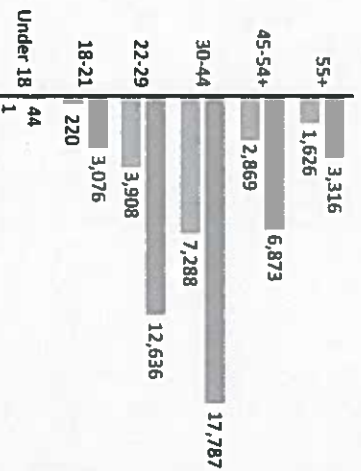
59,644 offenders*

*as of Dec. 31, 2015
 **Level III is the most intensive of supervision and Level I is the least intensive. Assessment is the first 90 days of supervision. An absconder is an offender who has not reported for up to 90 days.

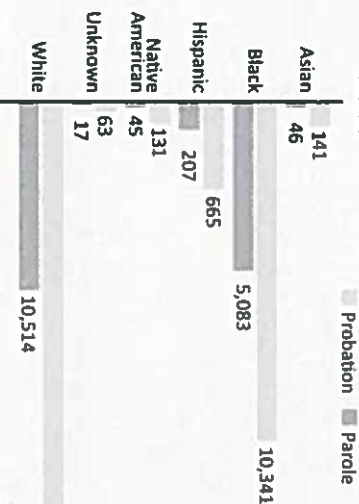
Field population by supervision level**



Age



Race



Gender



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Probation and Parole Statistics | Budget | Directory

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Statistics

Most Serious Offense

	Prison	Probation*	Parole**
PERSON includes murder, rape, robbery, assault, child molestation, elder abuse, arson 1	16,605	6,941	4,535
PROPERTY includes burglary, stealing, forgery, arson 2	7,022	13,229	5,070
DRUGS includes possession, sale, manufacture, trafficking	6,037	14,607	4,644
DWI	1,117	3,713	622
OTHER includes weapons, public order offenses and criminal nonsupport	1,549	5,242	1,041
TOTAL	32,330	43,732	15,912

on all offenders as of Dec. 31, 2015 * includes interstate †includes community release and supervision centers

TOP 5 crimes of incarcerated offenders

Offense	Charge Code	Count	Avg. Yrs. Sentence*
distribution/delivery/manufacture of a controlled substance	32465	2,594	9.3
possession of a controlled substance	32450	2,489	5.5
first-degree robbery	12010	2,410	16.3
second-degree burglary	14020	2,041	6.2
second-degree murder	10031	1,996	24.8

*Life sentences calculated at 30 years and sentences over 45 years calculated at 45

TOP 5 crimes of P&P offenders

Offense	Charge Code	Count	Avg. Probation*
possession of a controlled substance	32450	11,898	4.6
theft—\$500/more-less \$25,000	15021	4,585	4.8
distribution/delivery/manufacture of a controlled substance	32465	4,214	4.9
second-degree burglary	14020	4,185	4.7
dwi/alcohol	47410	2,565	4.7

*Term length in years applies to offenders serving a probation sentence.

Inspector General

The Office of the Inspector General is charged with objectively examining department operations. This is accomplished through the Investigations Unit and the Intelligence Unit. The Office of Inspector General is the investigative arm of the department and conducts investigations in response to reports of suspected violation of statute and department policy and procedure.

Criminal cases submitted for prosecution*	Cases submitted	Charges filed	Cases declined	Still pending review
2014	740	261	297	182
2015	634	164	154	316

*Data as of Dec. 31, 2015

A Safer Missouri and the Standard of Excellence in Corrections

Office of the Director | 2015 Top Accomplishments | Adult Institutions | Human Services | Offender Rehabilitative Services
Probation and Parole | EXHIBIT 2 | Budget | Directory

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Budget

Total Budget by Division*

Office/Division	fy2016	fy2011	fy2006
Adult Institutions	\$291,705,122	\$253,170,320	\$227,556,122
Offender Rehabilitative Services	\$194,260,116	\$194,133,726	\$147,288,948
Human Services	\$116,270,451	\$99,694,847	\$95,768,467
Probation & Parole	\$93,815,442	\$94,351,007	\$75,540,104
Office of the Director	\$14,117,197	\$18,684,312	\$33,663,115
Totals	\$710,168,328	\$660,034,212	\$579,816,756

*This reflects the monies allocated within the DOC budget and does not reflect related costs (such as fringe benefits) that are in other state agency budgets.

Fiscal Year 2016 Budgeted Staff



Average Per Diem Costs



*includes direct cost, fringe benefits and costs in other agency budgets
†includes an offender's health care, wage, discharge costs, food costs, and operational expense and equipment

**residential facilities include community release and supervision centers

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Office of the Director | 2015 Top Accomplishments | Adult Institutions | Human Services | Offender Rehabilitative Services

Probation and Parole | **EXHIBIT 2** | Statistics | Budget | Directory

Directory

DIVISION of ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Division Director	573-526-6524
Dave Dornine	573-526-6524
2729 Plaza Drive, Jefferson City 65102	
Alcoa Correct Cir	573-751-3911
8501 No More Victims Rd, Jefferson City 65101	
Boonville Correct Cir	660-882-6521
1216 E Morgan St, Boonville 65233	
Chillicothe Correct Cir	660-646-4032
3151 Linton Road, Chillicothe 64601	
Crossroads Correct Cir	816-632-2727
1115 E Pence, Cameron 64429	
Eastern Reception, Diagnostic & Correct Cir	573-358-5516
2727 Hwy K, Bonne Terre 63628	
Farmington Correct Cir	573-218-7100
1012 W Columbia, Farmington 63640	
Fulton Reception & Diagnostic Cir	573-592-4040
PO Box 190, 1393 Hwy O, Fulton 65251	
Jefferson City Correct Cir	573-751-3224
8200 No More Victims Rd, Jefferson Cy 65101	
Kansas City Reentry Center	816-842-7467
651 Mulberry St 64101	
Marionville Treatment Cir	660-582-6542
30227 US Hwy 136, Marionville 64468	
MO Eastern Correct Cir	636-257-3222
18701 Old Hwy 66, Pacific 63069	
Moberly Correct Cir	660-263-3778
PO Box 7, 5201 S. Morley, Moberly 65270	
Northeast Correct Cir	573-324-9975
13698 Airport Road, Bowling Green 63334	
Ozark Correct Cir	417-767-4491
929 Honor Camp Ln, Fordland 65652	
Potosi Correct Cir	573-438-6000
11593 State Hwy O, Mineral Point 63660	
South Central Correct Cir	573-674-4470
255 Hwy 32 West, Licking 65542	
Southeast Correct Cir	573-683-4409
300 East Pedro Simmons Dr, Charleston 63834	
Tipton Correct Cir	660-433-2031
619 N Osage Ave, Tipton, MO 65081	
Western MO Correct Cir	816-632-1390
609 East Pence Rd, Cameron, MO 64429	
Western Reception, Diagnostic & Correct Cir	
816-387-2158	
3401 Faron, St. Joseph 64506	
Women's Eastern Reception, Diagnostic & Correct Cir	
573-594-6686	
1101 E Hwy 54, Vandalia 63382	

DOC CENTRAL OFFICE Switchboard & General Information 2729 Plaza Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65109 • 573-751-2389

DIVISION of PROBATION & PAROLE

Central Office Switchboard & General Information	573-751-8488
3400 Knipp Drive • Jefferson City, MO 65109	
Division Director Ellis McSwain	573-526-6551
Regional, District & Satellite Probation & Parole Offices	
District 1-St. Joseph	816-271-3131
3305 Faron St 64506	
Satellite --Marionville	660-582-4799
115 E 4th St 64468	
District 2-Cameron	816-632-3781
207 E McElwain, Suite B 64429	
District 3-Hannibal	573-248-2450
2002 Warren Barret Dr. 63401	
District 4-KC	816-482-5882
1730 Prospect • 2 nd Floor 64127	
District 4B-KC	816-889-7420
615 E. 13th St., Ste G7 64106	
District 4C-KC Central	816-889-3322
8800 Blue Ridge Blvd, Ste 300A 64138	
District 4W-KC West	816-753-8320
1330 Brush Creek 64110	
Western Regional-KC	816-889-7600
Fletcher Daniels Building	
615 E. 13th St., Ste 110 64106	
District 5-Warrensburg	660-543-7920
505 N. Ridgeway Dr • Ste D 64093	
District 6-Columbia	573-441-5862
1500 Vandiver • Ste 110 65202	
District 7B-St. L Probation	314-340-6999
1114 Market • Room 200 63101	
District 7C-St. L Central	314-340-7240
111 N. 7 th • Room 150 63101	
District 7S-St. L South	314-256-4888
3101 Chouteau 63103	
District 8N-St. L	314-877-1000
220 South Jefferson 63103	
District 8P-St. L	314-877-1000
220 South Jefferson 63103	
ERA-Eastern Reg Annex	314-877-1116
220 South Jefferson • 2 nd Floor 63103	
District 8C-St. L Co	314-340-3801
9441 Diehman Road (Industrial Dr 63132	
District 8E-St. L Co	314-475-7977
4040 Seven Hills Rd 63033	
District 8N-St. L Co N.	314-877-2602
8501 Lucas & Hunt Blvd 63163	
District 8S-St. L Co S.	314-416-2884
7545 S. Underbigh • Ste 120 63125	
District 9-Joplin	417-629-3200
1919 Rangeline Road 64801	
District 10-Springfield	417-888-4203
2530 S. Campbell • Ste H 65807	
District 10R-Sigld	417-895-5700
1735 W. Catalpa • Ste A 65807	
District 11-Rolla	573-368-2233
1105 Kingshighway 65401	
Satellite • Steelville	573-775-3311
101 S. 1 st St. 65565	
District 12-Farmington	573-218-5006
1430 Doudet Rd 63640	
District 13-West Plains	417-256-6178
1580 Imperial Center 65775	
District 14-Sikeston	573-472-5353
102 Arthur Street 63801	
Satellite • New Madrid	573-748-2464
350 C US Highway 61 63869	
District 15-Hillsboro	636-789-3392
4621 Yeager Road 63050	
District 16-Union	636-583-8933
3 Truman Court 63084	
District 17-St. Charles	636-940-3333
211 Compass Point Drive 63301	
District 18-Moberly	660-263-3762
1150 S. Morley 65270	
Satellite • Macon	660-385-5731
1718 Prospect Dr • Ste A 63352	
Satellite • Kirksville	660-785-2430
516 South Main 63501	
District 19-Liberty	816-792-0793
910 Kent, Liberty 64068	
District 20-Camden	573-346-2878
409 W US Highway 54 65020	
District 21-Branson	417-334-5613
2720 Shepherd of Hills Exp • Ste A 65616	
District 22-Cape Girardeau	573-290-5820
3463 Armstrong 63703	
Satellite • Perryville	573-547-9285
12 East Wichem 63775	
District 23-Kennett	573-888-4900
1401 Laura Dr. 63857	
District 24-Independence	816-795-6055
1440 East 42 nd St. 64055	
District 25-Poplar Bluff	573-840-9555
1441 Black River Ind. Park Dr. 63901	

DIVISION of OFFENDER REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

Division Director	573-526-6493
Matt Sturm	573-526-6493
2729 Plaza Drive, Jefferson City 65102	
Cremer Therapeutic Treatment Center	573-592-4013
689 Highway O, Fulton 65251	
District 26-Fulton	573-592-4013
1397 Highway O 65251	
District 27-Jefferson City	573-751-4499
2705 W. Main 65109	
District 28-Belton	816-322-1066
836 North Scott 64012	
District 29-Sedalia	660-530-5530
205 Thompson Road 65301	
District 30-Nevada	417-448-1550
330 South Prewitt 64772	
District 31-Caruthersville	573-333-3009
PO Box 940, 911 Hwy 84 W 63830	
District 32-Levington	660-259-3495
1102 Main St 64067	
Satellite • Marshall	660-831-5288
1233 Santa Fe Trail • Ste 300 65340	
District 33-Neosho	417-451-5692
1845 Laqueta Drive 64850	
District 34-Lake Ozark	573-964-6248
101 Crossings West, Suite 103 65049	
District 35-Lebanon	417-532-6714
300 South Jackson 65536	
District 36-Potosi	573-438-3408
23 Southtowne Dr. 63664	
District 37-Dexter	573-624-9641
1003 Willowood	
District 38-Troy	636-528-5801
311 Travis Boulevard 63379	
District 39-Trenton	660-359-3577
1601 East 30 th 64683	
Satellite • Brookfield	660-258-7516
301 Burnham 64628	
District 41-Charleston	573-683-3603
305 South Cooper 63834	
District 42-Nixa	417-724-1304
301 E. CC Highway • Ste A 65714	
District 43-Aurora	417-678-0692
27 W. Locust 65605	
St. Louis Community Release Center	314-877-0100
1621 North First St. 63102	

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Probation a **EXHIBIT** 2 | Districts | Budget | Directory



Missouri Department of Corrections



For more information about the Missouri Department of Corrections, please visit doc.mo.gov. If you're interested in our Puppies for Parole program, you can visit our facebook page at www.facebook.com/MissouriPuppiesforParole.

EXHIBIT 2

Roderick & Solange

MacArthur Justice Center

ST. LOUIS

VIA E-MAIL AND U.S. MAIL

Missouri Department of Corrections
Attn: Public Information Officer
P.O. Box 236
Jefferson City, MO 65102
doc.media@doc.mo.gov

March 20, 2017

RE: Sunshine Request Regarding Parole Revocations

Dear Sir or Madam:

In accordance with the Missouri Sunshine Law, RSMo. § 610.010, *et seq.*, this letter constitutes a request for records relating to or referring to parole revocations proceedings conducted by the Missouri Department of Corrections' (MDOC's) Board of Probation and Parole (the "Board"). This request includes, but is not limited to, access to or copies of the following information:

Parole Revocations:

1. Any and all policies, memoranda, directives, or other information and documents relating to processes and procedures used by the Board in determining whether to seek to revoke parole;
2. Any and all policies, memoranda, directives, or other information or documents relating to the parole revocation process and parole revocation hearings including but not limited to:
 - a. copies of forms or documents used to notify a parolee of a possible violation;
 - b. copies of forms or documents used to notify a parolee of a decision of no action on an alleged violation;
 - c. copies of all forms or documents used to notify a parolee of a change in conditions rather than further formal action based upon an alleged violation;
 - d. copies of all forms or documents used to notify a parolee of a preliminary hearing relating to an alleged parole violation;
 - e. copies of all forms or documents used to notify a parolee of a decision following a preliminary hearing relating to an alleged parole violation;

- f. copies of all forms or documents used to notify a parolee of a final hearing relating to an alleged parole violation;
 - g. copies of all forms or documents used to notify a parolee of a decision following a final hearing relation to an alleged parole violation; and
 - h. copies of all forms or documents used to notify parolees of their rights in connection with an alleged violation of parole.
- 3. Any and all risk assessments or actuarial tools, in any form, used before, during, or after hearings as part of the decision-making process to revoke parole;
- 4. Any and all policies, memoranda, directives, other information, or documents relating to any risk assessments or actuarial tools, in any form, used or considered by the Board or institutional parole officers (IPOs) in determining whether to revoke parole;
- 5. Any and all information related to time limits or average periods of time relating to each phase of the parole revocation process;
- 6. Any and all information related to the total number of parole revocation hearings conducted in the last three (3) years, as well as:
 - a. Whether parole was revoked;
 - b. The reason for revocation;
 - c. The name of any attorney present at the revocation hearing; and
 - d. The age, race, and gender of the individual who was revoked.
- 7. Any and all information regarding parole revocation hearings scheduled for anytime in the next year (12 months), including:
 - a. Facility name;
 - b. Date of hearing;
 - c. Inmate name and MDOC number;
 - d. Whether inmate is known to be represented by counsel.
- 8. Please also provide a randomly selected sample of twenty-five case files for parole violations adjudicated between December 1, 2016 and February 28, 2017. To ensure that the sample selected is a true random sample, we request that MDOC pull every fifth case file from the files of parole violations within the specified period. We further request that each of the twenty-five case files to be produced include documents sufficient to show:

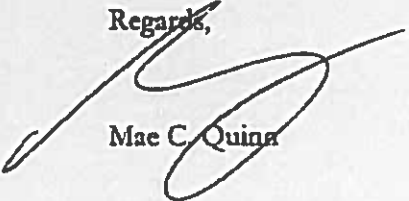
- a. The nature of the charge;
- b. The date of the violation;
- c. Whether the parolee was ever taken into custody as a result of the violation and, if so, where the parolee was imprisoned while the violation was pending;
- d. If applicable, the date the parolee was taken into custody and the date of release;
- e. The date of any adjudicatory hearings related to the violation, including preliminary and final revocation hearings;
- f. Whether the parolee waived the preliminary hearing;
- g. Whether the parolee was at any point represented by an attorney in the preliminary and/or final revocation hearing(s);
- h. Whether any witnesses, including the parolee's parole officer, testified at the preliminary and/or final revocation hearing(s);
- i. Whether any documentary evidence, including a parole violation report, was introduced at the preliminary and/or final revocation hearing(s); and
- j. The final disposition of the revocation hearing, including whether parole was continued, modified, or revoked, and the date the final disposition was issued.

Please note this request seeks not only physical documents in your custody or control, but all electronic data and documentation that satisfies this request. We would ask that all materials are provided to us in electronic form, if possible.

Because the information and documents requested relate to matters of significant public interest, and will contribute to public understanding of the operations or activities of the Board, we ask that the information and records requested above be furnished without charge or at a reduced charge, pursuant to RSMo. § 610.026.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Regards,



Mae C. Quina

Eric R. Greitens
Governor

Anne L. Precythe
Director



2729 Plaza Drive
P. O. Box 236
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Telephone: 573-751-2389
Fax: 573-526-0880

State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Ad Excelleum Conamur - "We Strive Towards Excellence"

May 12, 2017

Mae Quinn
MacArthur Justice Center
3115 South Grand Blvd, Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63118
Mae.quinn@macarthurjustice.org

Re: Records Request re: Parole Board and Parole Violations

Dear Ms. Quinn:

Enclosed are records responsive to your request. Please be advised that some records are closed pursuant to sections 549.500, 610.021(1), (3), (13) and (14) RSMo.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen Doerhoff", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Stephen Doerhoff
Legal Counsel

Revocation Hearing Decisions 3/20/2014-3/20/2017						
ERDCC						
Race	Age	Gender	Attorney- Y/N	Revoked-Y/N	Comments	Conditions
Black	44	Male	N	Y	R/H 9-2014	#1,6,8
Black	57	Male	N	Y	R/R 5-2014	#11
White	49	Male	N	Y	R/R 12-30-14	#1, 2
Black	35	Male	N	Y	R/R 09-26-14	#9
White	48	Male	N	Y	R/R 08-28-14	#9, 11
White	40	Male	N	Y	R/R 10-12-15	#9, 11
Black	37	Male	N	Y	R/R 08-19-14	#9
Black	34	Male	N	Y	R/R 10-29-14	#3, 8, 11
Black	40	Male	N	Y	R/R 04-27-15	#1, 6
Black	62	Male	N	Y	R/H 12-2014	#1, 7
White	56	Male	N	Y	R/R 04-06-15	#3, 8, 11
White	29	Male	N	Y	R/R 04-09-15	#11
Black	34	Male	N	Y	R/R 07-13-15	#6, 11
Black	33	Male	N	Y	ITC	#11
White	55	Male	N	Y	R/R 03-11-15	#3, 8, 9
Black	26	Male	N	Y	R/R 06-28-15	#1, 3, 7
Black	41	Male	N	Y	R/R 07-30-15	#1
Black	61	Male	N	Y	R/R 05/2015	#1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11
Black	29	Male	N	Y	R/R 03-25-16	#1, 7
Black	51	Male	N	Y	R/R 05-30-16	#1,6, 8
Black	33	Male	N	Y	R/R 11-01-15	#1, 8
Black	29	Male	N	Y	R/H 12-2015	#1, 7
Black	44	Male	N	Y	R/H 11-2015	#1, 7
White	31	Male	N	N	CONTNUED	#6, 9
Black	62	Male	N	Y	R/R 02-15-16	#8,9 11
White	68	Male	N	Y	R/R 10-2015	#9
Black	33	Male	N	Y	R/H 01-2016	#1, 2, 8
Black	38	Male	N	N	CONTINUED AND RELEASED	N/A
White	51	Male	N	Y	R/R 03-18-16	#3, 8, 9
White	49	Male	N	Y	R/R 12-27-2015	#9
Black	27	Male	N	Y	R/H 03-2016	#1, 7
Black	45	Male	N	Y	R/H 04-2016	#1, 7
Black	49	Male	N	Y	R/R 03-16-16	#6, 8, 9
Black	25	Male	N	Y	R/R 03-06-16	#1, 3, 7, 8
White	28	Male	N	Y	R/H 04-2016	#1, 5, 6
Black	35	Male	N	Y	R/R 09-29-2016	#6, 8, 11
Black	40	Male	N	Y	R/R 12-02-2016	#9, 11
Black	61	Male	N	Y	R/R 5-2016	#3, 6, 8, 9, 11
Black	30	Male	N	Y	R/R 12-04-16	#9
White	56	Male	N	Y	R/R 03-2016	#6, 11
White	36	Male	N	Y	R/R 05-11-2016	#1, 3, 6, 8, 9
Black	28	Male	N	Y	R/H 08-2016	#1, 6, 7
Black	34	Male	N	Y	R/H 07-2016	#1, 3, 6, 7, 9
White	31	Male	Y-C. Billings	Y	R/R 03-02-2017	#1, 6
White	23	Male	N	Y	R/R 01-13-2017	#1, 11
Black	47	Male	N	Y	R/R 08-20-2016	#6, 9
Black	25	Male	N	Y	R/R 03-06-2017	#1, 6, 8
Black	30	Male	N	Y	R/R 11-10-2016	#1,2, 6, 8

White	29	Male	N	Y	R/R 10-25-17	#3, 8, 11
Black	56	Male	N	Y	R/R 12-09-16	#8
Black	49	Male	N	Y	R/R 05-04-2017	#6, 9, 11
White	57	Male	N	Y	R/H 01-2017	#1
Black	33	Male	N	Y	R/H 01-2017	#1, 6
Black	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 06-18-2017	#1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Black	37	Male	N	Y	R/R 01-24-2017	#1, 6, 11
White	37	Male	N	Y	R/H 03-2017	#5, 6

Revocation Hearing Decisions 3/20/2014-3/20/2017

FRDC

Race	Age	Sex	Attorney- Y/N	Revoked-Y/N	Comments	Conditions
White	40	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/2014	#1, 5
White	51	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2014	#1, 11
White	59	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/12/2015	#2, 6, 8, 9, 10
White	59	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2016	#1, 6, 8, 11, 11
White	33	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/27/2014	#1, 3, 6
White	53	Male	N	Y	R/R 8/23/2014	#1, 3, 6, 8
White	53	Male	N	Y	R/H 10/2015	#8
Black	41	Male	N	Y	R/R 3/28/2015	#1, 6
Black	37	Male	N	Y	R/H 10/2014	#1, 6, 8, 11
White	53	Male	N	Y	R/R 8/27/2016	#1, 5, 6, 8, 11
White	53	Male	N	Y	R/R 8/27/2017	#1, 6, 8
White	34	Male	N	Y	R/H 11/2014	#1, 6, 7
White	60	Male	N	Y	R/R 7/9/2015	#3, 8, 11
White	60	Male	N	Y	R/H 2/2016	#3, 8, 11, 11
Black	25	Male	N	Y	R/H 11/2014	#1, 6
White	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 8/14/2014	#3, 6, 8, 9
Black	36	Male	N	Y	R/H 11/2014	#1
Black	36	Male	N	Y	R/R 12/16/2016	#1, 6, 11, 11
Black	50	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/5/2015	#1, 3, 8, 10
Black	50	Male	N	Y	R/H 8/2016	#1, 3, 6, 8, 9
Black	35	Male	N	Y	R/H 12/2014	#1, 3, 8
White	33	Male	N	Y	R/H 12/2014	#1, 6, 7, 11
White	30	Male	N	Y	R/H 11/2014	#1, 7
White	37	Male	N	Y	R/R 8/2014	#6, 8
White	37	Male	N	Y	R/H 12/2016	#1, 4, 6, 8, 9
Black	32	Male	N	Y	R/H 12/2014	#1, 3, 8, 11
White	36	Male	N	N	Continued 8/28/2014	N/A
Black	55	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/2014	#3, 8, 11
Black	55	Male	N	Y	R/R 11/24/2015	#9
Black	55	Male	N	Y	R/H 6/2016	#1
White	48	Male	N	Y	R/H 1/2015	#1, 6, 11
Black	30	Male	N	Y	R/R 11/11/2014	#3, 9, 11
White	28	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/15/2015	#2, 8, 11
White	34	Male	N	Y	R/H 2/2015	#1, 3
White	26	Male	N	Y	R/H 2/2015	#1, 5, 6
White	40	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/30/2015	#1
Black	26	Male	N	Y	R/H 2/2015	#1, 11
Black	26	Male	N	Y	R/R 7/22/2016	#1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11
White	41	Male	N	N	Continued 10/2/2014	N/A
White	40	Male	N	N	Continued 9/11/2014	N/A

White	40	Male	N	Y	R/H 12/2015	#1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Black	33	Male	N	Y	R/R 11/14/2014	#1, 2
Black	33	Male	N	Y	R/R 7/19/2016	#9
Black	27	Male	N	N	Continue 10/16/2014	N/A
Black	27	Male	N	Y	R/H 1/2016	#1, 5, 6, 7
White	28	Male	N	Y	R/R 2/26/2015	#6, 8, 9, 11
White	28	Male	N	Y	R/H 11/2015	#1, 5
White	38	Male	N	Y	R/H 3/25/2015	#3, 6, 8, 11
White	38	Male	N	Y	R/H 3/2015	#1
White	34	Male	N	Y	R/H 3/2015	#1, 3, 6, 8
White	38	Male	N	Y	R/H 4/2015	#1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 11
White	50	Male	N	Y	R/H 5/2015	#1, 2, 3, 8, 11
White	52	Male	N	Y	R/H 6/2015	#1, 5, 6
White	68	Male	N	Y	R/R 5/29/2015	#3, 6, 8
White	48	Male	N	Y	R/R 7/3/2015	#1
Black	47	Male	N	Y	R/R 11/13/2015	#1, 11
Black	33	Male	N	Y	R/R 11/27/2015	#2
White	29	Male	Y-Nick Zotos	Y	R/H 11/2015	#1, 7, 8, 11
White	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/2/2014	#3, 4, 8, 10
White	50	Male	N	Y	R/H 1/2018	#1, 6, 8, 10
White	39	Male	N	Y	R/H 12/2015	#9, 11
White	43	Male	N	Y	R/R 2/22/2016	#3, 8, 11, 11
White	29	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/18/2016	#1, 8, 11, 11, 11
White	61	Male	N	N	Continued 5/5/2014	N/A
White	61	Male	N	Y	R/H 1/2016	#1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11
Native American/Alaskan	39	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/5/2014	#1, 2, 11
Native American/Alaskan	39	Male	N	Y	R/R 3/10/2016	#8, 11
White	23	Male	N	N	Continued 9/24/2015	N/A
White	52	Male	N	Y	R/H 2/2016	#9, 10
White	29	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2014	#1, 10
White	29	Male	N	Y	R/H 3/2016	#1, 11
White	57	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/2/2016	#1, 3, 8, 11
White	54	Male	N	Y	R/R 10/2/2016	#1, 5, 6, 7
White	57	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/22/2016	#9
White	57	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/30/2016	#3, 8
White	48	Male	N	Y	R/H 5/2017	#6, 8, 11
White	40	Male	N	Y	R/H 6/2016	#1, 11
Black	74	Male	N	Y	R/H 6/2016	#3, 8
Black	33	Male	N	Y	R/H 6/2016	#1, 7
Black	26	Male	N	Y	R/H 6/2016	#1, 7
White	45	Male	N	Y	R/R 7/13/2016	#1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 11
White	30	Male	N	Y	R/R 6/29/2016	#9
White	30	Male	N	Y	R/R 8/27/2017	#1, 6
White	40	Male	N	Y	R/H 7/2016	#1, 6, 8
White	29	Male	N	Y	R/R 10/29/2016	#1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 11, 11
White	50	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/11/2015	#8, 9
White	50	Male	N	Y	R/H 7/2016	#1, 8, 9, 11
White	35	Male	N	Y	R/H 8/2016	#1, 7, 8, 11

White	44	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2016	#1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11
White	28	Male	N	N	Continued 4/14/2016	N/A
White	34	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2016	#1, 6, 11
White	49	Male	N	Y	R/R 11/5/2016	#1, 8
White	54	Male	N	Y	R/R 7/23/2016	#1, 5, 6, 11
Black	40	Male	N	Y	R/R 8/5/2017	#1
White	32	Male	N	N	Delayed Action Release	N/A
White	55	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/5/2015	#8
White	55	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2016	#1
White	37	Male	N	Y	R/R 6/27/2016	#1, 11
White	29	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/28/2016	#3, 8, 9
White	29	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/4/2017	#2, 3, 4, 6, 11
White	25	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2015	#1, 5, 6, 8, 9
White	25	Male	N	Y	R/H 4/2017	#1, 6
White	36	Male	Y-Justin Carver	Y	R/R ASAP	#1

Revocation Hearing Decisions 3/20/2014-3/20/2017

WRDCC

Race	Age	Sex	Attorney- Y/N	Revoked-Y/N	Comments	Conditions
Black	35	Male	N	Y	R/R 6/11/2014	#11
Black	75	Male	N	Y	R/R 7/18/2014	#11
Black	46	Male	N	Y	R/H 10/2014	#1, 6, 8
White	46	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/30/2015	#11, 11
Black	46	Male	N	Y	R/H 11/2014	#1, 6, 7
White	49	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/23/2014	#9
Black	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 7/23/2015	#1
Black	60	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/4/2015	#1, 3, 6, 8, 11
Black	60	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2015	#1, 3, 6, 8
White	26	Male	N	N	Continued 10/2014	N/A
Black	35	Male	N	Y	R/R ASAP	#1, 5, 6, 7
Black	26	Male	N	Y	R/H 4/2015	#1, 7
White	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 6/15/2015	#9, 11
White	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 12/2015	#4, 11, 11, 11
Black	62	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/4/2016	#3, 8, 11
Black	58	Male	N	Y	R/R 2/3/2016	#6
White	35	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2015	#9
Black	47	Male	N	Y	R/H 12/2015	#6, 11
White	39	Male	N	Y	R/H 1/2016	#3, 8, 11
Black	37	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/2016	#1, 8
Black	31	Male	N	Y	R/H 5/2016	#1, 7
Native American/Alaskan	47	Male	N	Y	R/R 2/18/2015	#3, 4, 8, 11, 11, 11
Black	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/19/2015	#9
Black	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/2016	#1, 2, 7
Black	47	Male	N	Y	R/H 7/2016	#1, 5, 6, 11
White	46	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/6/2016	#3, 8, 11
Black	54	Male	N	Y	R/R 1/11/2015	#3, 8, 11, 11, 11
Black	54	Male	N	Y	R/H 9/2016	#1, 3, 9
White	33	Male	N	N	Delayed Action Release	N/A
Black	29	Male	N	Y	R/R 2/19/2016	#1, 7, 9
Black	29	Male	N	Y	R/H 2/2017	#1, 5, 7

Black	62	Male	N	Y	R/H 3/2017	#1
White	50	Male	N	Y	R/R 3/19/2017	#6, 9, 11, 11, 11
White	42	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/14/2015	#9
White	42	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/24/2016	#3, 11
White	42	Male	N	Y	R/R 9/18/2017	#3
White	33	Male	N	Y	R/H 5/2017	#1, 3, 5, 8
White	31	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/2/2015	#1, 3, 6, 8
White	31	Male	N	Y	R/H 6/2017	#1, 6
Black	35	Male	N	Y	R/H 6/2017	#1, 4
White	43	Male	N	N	Delayed Action Release	N/A
White	40	Male	N	Y	R/R 8/8/2016	#1, 3
White	40	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/26/2017	#3, 6, 11, 11, 11
Black	32	Male	N	Y	R/R 4/10/2015	#1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10

Revocation Hearing Decisions 3/20/2014-3/20/2017

WERDCC

Race	Age	Sex	Attorney- Y/N	Revoked-Y/N	Comments	Conditions
White	36	Female	N	Y	R/R 3/3/2015	#6, 9
White	36	Female	N	Y	R.R 12/28/2015	#3, 6, 8

Parole Violations Adjudicated Between 12/1/2016- 2/28/2017														
Initial Violation Date	Conditions Violated	PV Warrant	Custody Date	Location	Preliminary Hearing date	Preliminary Hearing Waiver- Y/N	Disposition Date/Result	Date Released	Revocation Hearing Date	Waived Y/N	Attorney Y/N	Witness Testimony Y/N	Hearing Evidence Y/N	Final Disposition or Revocation
1	11/9/2016	#3, 8, 10	Y-laws	11/18/2016	Pulaski Co	N/A	Y	Continued 12/1/2016	11/21/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	11/16/2016	#3, 6	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/2/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3	9/29/2016	#9	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/5/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
4	11/16/2016	#4, 6, 8	Y-tech	10/21/2016	Madison Co	N/A	Y	Continued 12/5/2016	1/3/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	4/25/2016	#1	Y-laws	4/19/2016	federal	N/A	N	Return for Revocation 12/06/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Pending not available
6	11/18/2016	#1, 6, 8	Y-laws	6/6/2016	Pemiscot	N/A	Y	Return for Revocation 12/06/2016	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Revoke/Hear 06-2017
7	9/19/2016	#11	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/8/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8	10/5/2016	#10	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/8/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9	10/14/2016	#1, 2	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/8/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
10	10/24/2016	#1	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/8/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
11	11/30/2016	#9	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/8/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12	12/6/2016	#1	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Delay Action 12/8/2016, Continued 03/16/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13	11/14/2016	#3, 8	Y-laws	10/27/2016	Camden Co	N/A	Y	Continued 12/9/2016	1/4/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
14	9/23/2016	#2, 8	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/12/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
15	10/17/2016	#2, 6, 8	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/12/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
16	10/20/2016	#6	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/12/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
17	8/25/2016	#1, 6, 8, 10	Y-laws	9/29/2016	Boone Co	N/A	Y	Return for revocation 01/24/2017	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Revoke/Hear 07-2017
18	11/21/2016	#6, 9	NO		SLCRC	N/A	Y	Return for Revocation 12/12/2016	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Revoke/Release 10/21/2017
19	11/30/2016	#9-ITC failure	NO	11/30/2016	FRDC	N/A	N	Return for Revocation 12/12/2016	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Revoke/rehear 6/2017
20	9/27/2016	#1, 6, 8, 9, 11	Yes	10/23/2016	St. Louis County Justice Center	N/A	Y	Return for Revocation 12/12/2016	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Revoke/release 06/29/2017
21	12/9/2016	#1	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continued 12/12/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Revoke/Release 10/14/2017
22	11/14/2016	#1	Y-laws	1/24/2017	St. Louis Co	N/A	Y	Return for Revocation 03/14/2017	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Revoke/Release 10/14/2017
23	7/11/2016	#3, 5, 6, 8, 11	Yes	11/15/2016	Greene Co. Detention Center	N/A	Y	Return for Revocation 12/13/2016	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Revoke/Hear 06-2017
24	12/5/2016	#1	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	Delay Action 12/13/2016, Continued 04/12/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
25	12/29/2016	#3, 5, 8, 9, 11	Y-laws	12/22/2016	Platte Co	N/A	Y	Return for Revocation	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Revoke/hear 09/2017

Roderick & Solange
MacArthur Justice Center

ST. LOUIS

VIA E-MAIL AND U.S. MAIL

Stephen Doerhoff, Legal Counsel
Missouri Department of Corrections
P.O. Box 236
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Stephen.Doerhoff@doc.mo.gov

May 30, 2017

RE: Sunshine Request Regarding Parole Revocations

Dear Mr. Doerhoff:

Thank you for your May 12, 2017 response to our March 20, 2017 Missouri Sunshine Law request, seeking information relating to Missouri parole revocation proceedings overseen by the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole ("the Board").

This letter serves to memorialize the small batch of documents you provided, outline the many ways in which your response is deficient, and urge MDOC to comply immediately with our request.

Thus far 170 pages of materials have been provided. Of those documents, 140 pages came from the Board's Policy and Procedure Manual. The remaining 30 pages appear to consist of various sample documents used in Board parole revocation proceedings, some data charts, and a single email.

But the productions of these materials, along with your brief statement that "some records are closed pursuant to sections 549.500, 610.021(1), (3), and (14)" and that section 217.670.5 RSMo serves as a further "basis for closing some of the records," is wholly inadequate.

First, MDOC failed to provide written responses to each of the eight requests set forth in our original letter or explain which produced documents are supposedly responsive to each of the requests. We ask for such written responses and explanations immediately. For your convenience, you will find an addendum listing the original requests along with this letter. To further assist you, I have provided a Word version of the addendum by email so you may block and paste the text of our requests into your next response.

Second, the general laundry list of legal provisions you provided in your written responses, without any specific reference to any specific request as being objectionable, does not in any way excuse the Board's production of all of the requested materials.

Third, the Board has provided only some materials as responsive to some requests, when it is clear that additional responsive materials exist. It has also entirely ignored other requests. To assist in your remedying these and other deficiencies, please take note of the following:

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- a. Requests 1 and 2 seek not only formal policies of the Board but all responsive memos, directives, or other documents relating to processes, procedures and practices. Yet only formal policies appear to have been produced.
- b. Requests 3 and 4 appear to find some response in the policies provided and a single two-line email that states, "The score is calculated in a FOCUS program, not OPII. Let me know if you need anything else." Surely there are additional materials to describe the FOCUS program and OPII. Otherwise, I have no idea what that email means.
- c. Request 6 appears to have been answered only in part. This is because the total number of parole violation cases listed seems far lower than the number of parole revocations that would have occurred over the last 3 years. In addition, the data charts are provided in a format that has resulted in charts running across two pages in a manner that is very confusing. Abbreviations used in the charts are also unclear and lack assigned definitions.
- d. Request 8 has also been provided on a spreadsheet that is difficult to interpret given the way the data has been laid out. This spreadsheet also contains abbreviations without definitions, as well as blocks without any responsive information where it would seem responsive information should be available.
- e. *Requests 5 and 7 appear to have been entirely ignored. Of all of our requests, these are the most pressing and important to us.* We would urge you to produce all responsive materials at once. In addition, given that more than 2 months have now passed since our original request, please be sure that when you provide us with the names and locations of all individuals who have final parole hearings scheduled in the next 12 months that you do so as of the date of this letter (not the original request).

We have already paid a great deal of money to the Missouri Department of Corrections to respond to our requests without receiving an itemized invoice for what those fees covered and why such fees were not being waived in the public interest. We also worked collaboratively with the Department, agreeing previously to additional time to permit you to satisfy these requests. So please know that if the Board does not comply and provide the requested materials by June 5 we are prepared to take whatever legal action is necessary to obtain this information, in addition to seeking applicable sanctions and attorney fees for non-compliance.

This said, we would be happy to further discuss our March 20 request with you, with a view towards amicably resolving all outstanding matters this week. I can be reached at the number below.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Regards,

Mae C. Quinn

Eric R. Greitens
Governor



2729 Plaza Drive
P. O. Box 236
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Telephone: 573-751-2389
Fax: 573-751-4099

Anne L. Precythe
Director

State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Ad Excelleum Conamur – "We Strive Towards Excellence"

June 5, 2017

Mae Quinn
MacArthur Justice Center
3115 South Grand Blvd, Suite 300
St. Louis, MO 63118
Mae.quinn@macarthurjustice.org

Re: May 30, 2017 Letter Regarding Parole Revocations

Dear Ms. Quinn:

Based on your May 30, 2017 letter, I have reviewed your March 20, 2017 request, as well as the May 30 letter, with Probation and Parole staff to ensure we have provided the responsive records to your request. I will respond to each of your questions and claims in your May 30, 2017 letter in turn:

First, you claim that MDOC "failed to provide written responses to each of the eight requests set forth in our original letter or explain which documents are supposedly responsive to each of the requests." Missouri law does not require such an obligation. Section 610.021.2, RSMo only requires that a governmental body "make available for inspection and copying by the public of that body's public records." This obligation was fulfilled by providing the records to you in the email on May 12, 2017.

Second, you allege "the legal provisions you provided in your written responses" does not excuse the Board's production of records. To clarify, you had sent three, multi-part records request to the Board of Probation and Parole on March 20, 2017. I responded to two of those requests on May 12, 2017, in a single email in an effort to provide the records to you more quickly after you paid for both requests in a single check. The statutes cited in that letter only referred to records withheld in response to your multi part request relating to the Board of Probation and Parole, and not the Parole Revocations request at issue in your May 30, 2017, letter.

Third, you allege that the Board did not provide all responsive records, and listed numerous perceived deficiencies. I will address these allegations individually.

- a. The Probation and Parole staff produced all records they believed were responsive to this request by producing the policies. Based on your May 30, 2017, letter I have instructed

the P&P staff to search for any additional records that may be responsive. Based on the number of locations where these records may be located, I anticipate any additional records will be provided to you by early next week.

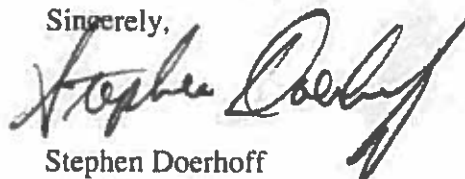
- b. In response to requests number 3 and 4, the email you referred to referenced Policy P6-5.3 Parole/Conditional Release Violator Salient Factor Score. This policy, which specifically relates to revocations, was provided to you on May 17, 2017. While I believe this satisfies your original request, I am providing you with all P6-5 policies to provide you with a better context for the Salient Factor Score.

As to your other question, FOCUS is computer programming language used to build database queries, more information can be found at <http://www.informationbuilders.com/products/focus> and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FOCUS>. OPII is short for "Omni Papis II", which refers to the Department's Offender Management Information System for both Probation and Parole and Division of Adult Institutions.

- c. While not required to do so, Probation and Parole created a chart with information relating to all parole revocation hearings in the last three years. Please keep in mind that there are more parole revocations than revocation hearings because not all offenders request a hearing. Per your request, the chart was changed to fit to one page so that it might be less confusing to read. Additionally, a key is being provided on the terms and abbreviations contained in the chart.
- d. Again, Probation and Parole voluntarily created a chart in response to your request in effort to efficiently provide you with the information you are seeking. I have included a revised chart that fits within the page borders so that it may be less confusing to read.
- e. In response to requests 5 and 7, responsive records were already provided to you on May 12, 2017. Please refer to policy P3-8.1 at page 5 in reference to request 5. In response to request 7, Probation and Parole created the document entitled "Revocation Hearings scheduled 3/20/2017-4/20/2017" that was provided to you on May 12, 2017. This chart listed all of the information you requested on revocation hearings as of the date of your March 20, 2017, request. (Facility name, date of hearing, inmate name and MDOC number, and whether represented by counsel.) Missouri law only requires a governmental entity to provide information that exists at the time of your records request, not records in existence on the date records are produced. *See Bray v. Lombardi*, 2017 WL 574909 at 6. If you would like additional records relating to upcoming parole revocation hearings created since your request on March 20, 2017, please let me know and they will be provided.

If you need any additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Stephen Doerhoff
Legal Counsel

REVOCATION PER IBSA BOARD
FROM March 20, 2017 TO June 2, 2017
WITH DATA ON REVOCATION HEARING REPORT

DOC_ID	PP_RPT_DTS	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	DECISION TO Return for Revocation	RE TU RN DE STI TIO N	ASSIGNED LOCATION	REVOCATION HEARING REPORT	HEARING REPORT DATE	
18966	2017/05/24	GRIMMIG	ROBERT	20170511	IF	WRDCC	VHR	20170524	Pending
77916	2017/04/05	KELLA	DANNY	20170327	IF	KCRC	WAIVER	20170405	
86162	2017/04/25	HELMICK	YOLANDA	20170406	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170425	
150287	2017/05/26	STARR	CHARLES	20170511	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170526	
157262	2017/04/12	BIRD	KENNETH	20170330	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170412	
159017	2017/05/15	ACKLIN	PHILLIP	20170501	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170515	
159186	2017/05/09	STILSON	RICKIE	20170412	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509	
160747	2017/05/17	BURR	JOHN	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170517	
169392	2017/05/19	MARTIN	ANGELA	20170418	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519	
169731	2017/05/09	DESPAIN	JAMES	20170427	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170509	
171687	2017/05/25	GOLDSMITH	NOAH	20170424	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525	
171721	2017/04/07	NICHOLSON	HUBERT	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170407	
172857	2017/05/18	BATES	BUTCH	20170414	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170518	
173165	2017/05/30	WILKINSON	TONY	20170511	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170530	
174474	2017/05/04	DETRAZ	CHRISTIAN	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504	
177179	2017/05/09	COOK	JERRY	20170330	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170509	
178027	2017/05/12	DECKER	JAMES	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170512	
178262	2017/04/06	REED	DAVID	20170327	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170406	
179875	2017/04/26	HEITMAN	JEFFERY	20170410	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170426	
181400	2017/05/19	CUNNINGHAM	J	20170414	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170519	
181689	2017/04/17	GRADY	TYRONE	20170411	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170417	
182901	2017/05/10	AUBUCHON	CHARLES	20170330	I	FRDC	VHR	20170510	Pending Hrg 5-24-17
183071	2017/04/27	STAR	DESIMUND	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170427	
183271	2017/05/10	DUDLEY	WILLIAM	20170427	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170510	
184543	2017/04/27	COOK	CLIFFORD	20170320	IF	MCC	WAIVER	20170427	
187874	2017/05/09	HALL	TERRELL	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509	
189485	2017/04/27	DAVISON	RAYNARD	20170403	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170427	
190303	2017/05/17	TENNISON	TODD	20170501	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170517	
191046	2017/05/09	LEE	ROBERT	20170424	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170509	
191085	2017/05/10	GILBERT	BRYAN	20170327	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170510	
203671	2017/05/09	THARP	JAMES	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509	
245474	2017/04/12	DAVIS	ARTIMUS	20170321	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412	
247717	2017/05/18	CARDWELL	SCOTT	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170518	
262997	2017/04/05	FOSTER	SLADE	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170405	

282945	2017/04/12	GARRETT	KEVIN	20170331	IF	SCCC	WAIVER	20170412
288595	2017/03/30	HUMPHRES	ANTHONY	20170321	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170330
292175	2017/04/19	TURNER	GARY	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
303587	2017/05/11	PAGE	SEAN	20170418	IF	FRDC	VHR	20170511 Pending
305352	2017/04/19	LANGE	JODY	20170327	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
306429	2017/05/19	JAMES	CHRISTOPHER	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170519
307734	2017/05/04	SCHIERBAUM	WILLIAM	20170329	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
312063	2017/05/04	ROGERS	JAMIE	20170420	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170504
322375	2017/05/24	PORTER	HARRY	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170524
328876	2017/04/21	JACKSON	ELMER	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170421
331840	2017/05/02	BECKLER	JAMES	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
332315	2017/06/01	HUGHES	JOHNNY	20170515	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
338276	2017/05/24	WALL	JONATHON	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170524
340042	2017/04/25	POPE	SEAN	20170330	IF	MTC	WAIVER	20170425
340844	2017/06/01	HOWARD	LARRY	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
340903	2017/05/15	BUNKER	SCOTT	20170501	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170515
348086	2017/05/19	BURKE	FINLEY	20170420	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170519
348764	2017/05/22	JENKINS	JAMAR	20170428	I	MECC	WAIVER	20170522
349389	2017/04/27	WILLARD	GARY	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170427
352197	2017/05/22	PORCHIA	ANTHONY	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
352553	2017/05/04	BLAKE	KELVIN	20170321	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
352824	2017/05/03	WINFIELD	ALBERTO	20170424	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170503
355241	2017/05/17	JOHNSON	DARRYL	20170504	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170517
358239	2017/04/18	HOLMAN	AISHA	20170321	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170418
360565	2017/04/28	TINKER	POLLYANNA	20170407	IF	CCC	WAIVER	20170428
360823	2017/04/24	THOMPSON	JASEN	20170410	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170424
365631	2017/05/26	NEFF	KEVIN	20170412	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170526
367121	2017/04/27	SIMMONS	MYLEN	20170330	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170427
502080	2017/03/30	BAUCOM	JASON	20170321	IF	BCC	WAIVER	20170330
504331	2017/05/15	BUTTS	CHRISTOPHER	20170501	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
506500	2017/05/30	TURNER	DAMON	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170530
507276	2017/06/01	REEVES	RODNEY	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
508427	2017/04/12	ROSS	ENNICE	20170327	I	WMCC	WAIVER	20170412
509092	2017/05/17	JONES	KEVIN	20170504	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170517
510253	2017/04/03	WEAVER	WILLIE	20170327	I		WAIVER	20170403
510332	2017/05/04	TABOR	MIKE	20170323	I	ACC	WAIVER	20170504
510643	2017/04/21	KING	ODELL	20170417	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170421
511569	2017/05/15	DOUGLAS	BILLY	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
511574	2017/05/09	CINTRON	JOSE	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
512216	2017/05/10	RALLS	BILAH	20170427	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170510
513688	2017/05/25	TURNER	DARRYL	20170509	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170525
514144	2017/05/03	MAYER	MIKE	20170329	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170503
514172	2017/04/03	FINCH	TERRANCE	20170327	IF		WAIVER	20170403
514678	2017/05/15	DAY	BENJAMIN	20170501	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170515
515051	2017/05/10	TATE	JEROME	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
515863	2017/05/15	GIBBS	EDDIE	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
515958	2017/04/12	SMITH	MARK	20170329	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412
516363	2017/05/03	ROBBINS	ALAN	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170503
516665	2017/05/25	VINSON	ADAM	20170414	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170525
517782	2017/04/27	HACKNEY	TOREY	20170424	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170427
519023	2017/04/04	JOHNSON	ERIC	20170330	I		WAIVER	20170404
519702	2017/05/15	WADE	RAYMOND	20170501	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515

521647	2017/06/01	PACKHAM	BRUCE	20170515	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170601
521984	2017/04/05	GILDER	JOSEPH	20170321	IF	WRDCC	VHR	20170405
525051	2017/05/12	DENNIS	MICHAEL	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170512
532502	2017/05/04	VAN BLARICON	BRANDON	20170330	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
533207	2017/04/26	STAPP	LARRY	20170412	IF		WAIVER	20170426
534367	2017/04/17	IVY	WILLIE	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170417
534625	2017/04/21	CONLEY	ROBERT	20170327	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170421
534625	2017/04/21	CONLEY	ROBERT	20170327	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170421
535544	2017/04/19	MULLINS	RICHARD	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1001565	2017/04/25	OXLEY	JESSE	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1002064	2017/05/25	UPCHURCH	DANIEL	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1003946	2017/04/20	LEWIS	MELVIN	20170327	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170420
1004756	2017/05/03	HARRIS	AARON	20170414	IF	KCRC	WAIVER	20170503
1005342	2017/04/12	MCKINNEY	SAMMIE	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1006741	2017/04/19	CARTER	HUBERT	20170330	IF	KCRC	WAIVER	20170419
1006997	2017/04/26	YOUNG	TONY	20170320	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170426
1007620	2017/04/12	MCKEE	ERNEST	20170330	IF	SECC	WAIVER	20170412
1008805	2017/05/24	HELTON	JAMES	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170524
1008847	2017/05/19	MOORE	MATTHEW	20170503	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170519
1010094	2017/04/27	SHOPE	ERIC	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170427
1011341	2017/05/10	WHITE	LARRY	20170424	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170510
1013196	2017/05/23	LOVETT	JAMES	20170418	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1014082	2017/05/05	RITCHIE	MATTHEW	20170420	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170505
1014368	2017/04/26	AKINS	NORMAN	20170406	I	ACC	WAIVER	20170426
1014566	2017/05/09	BEASLEY	BILLY	20170406	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1017667	2017/05/25	HARRINGTON	MITCHELL	20170428	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1021137	2017/04/26	LOFTON	KEITH	20170420	IF	SCCC	WAIVER	20170426
1022228	2017/05/15	VERCHER	FLOYD	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
1024008	2017/04/10	FAYNE	MARCUS	20170404	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170410
1024325	2017/05/10	TURNER	WILLIS	20170424	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1029833	2017/05/03	DEVORE	TOMMIE	20170418	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170503
1030706	2017/05/09	STILTNER	WILLIS	20170414	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1030732	2017/05/22	RASHEED	JAMEEL	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1030737	2017/04/27	OWENS	MARK	20170420	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170427
1031312	2017/05/24	BEUCKE	LOUIS	20170515	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170524
1032279	2017/04/19	PORTELL	NEIL	20170417	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1033820	2017/05/04	JOHNSON	NEAKEYVUS	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170504
1034005	2017/05/31	BURNETT	CHRISTIAN	20170511	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170531
1034626	2017/04/12	LOYD	MICAH	20170320	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1034771	2017/04/05	THOMPSON	DENISE	20170323	I	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170405
1035775	2017/05/23	R	GEORGE	20170418	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1035991	2017/04/06	HEDRICK	ANDY	20170327	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170406
1037105	2017/05/02	COOPER	WILLIAM	20170410	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1037445	2017/04/28	MULLEN	JOSHUA	20170420	IF	BCC	WAIVER	20170428
1038322	2017/05/22	STAPP	CORY	20170412	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170522
1040519	2017/05/04	PUHR	CHARLES	20170418	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170504
1043039	2017/04/13	SIMMONS	LARRY	20170330	I	MTC	WAIVER	20170413
1044838	2017/04/04	STEVENSON	COLE	20170323	I		WAIVER	20170404
1045345	2017/05/23	PARKER	WESLEY	20170427	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1045376	2017/05/24	BURWELL	JASON	20170509	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170524
1048678	2017/04/27	CHEPELY	DOUGLAS	20170331	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170427
1050193	2017/05/25	TALLMAN	BRANDON	20170424	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525

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1050825	2017/04/26 ALLEY	MITCHELL	20170410	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1051572	2017/05/04 NULL	WILLIAM	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170504
1052356	2017/05/15 WILLIAMS	AARON	20170406	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
1053126	2017/06/01 PRESLEY	ERIC	20170503	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1054860	2017/04/12 LEWIS	BRYANT	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1055885	2017/04/21 BLAIR	TRENT	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170421
1056469	2017/04/04 FARR	AVERY	20170331	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170404
1057055	2017/05/10 GUY	SHEILA	20170420	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1057490	2017/05/23 BROWN	MILES	20170511	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1058090	2017/05/10 ANNA	WILLIAM	20170404	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1060112	2017/05/26 JOHNSON	DAVID	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170526
1062111	2017/05/25 RILEY	FRANKLIN	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1062237	2017/05/25 PLUMMER	AARON	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1062773	2017/03/22 APPEL	HAROLD	20170321	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170322
1063786	2017/04/28 JONES	KEVIN	20170327	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170428
1065369	2017/05/09 HILL	CRAIG	20170501	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1065476	2017/05/24 DIGGS	WILLIAM	20170323	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170524
1066061	2017/05/25 HATCHER	WILLIAM	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1068932	2017/04/26 KIRKPATRICK	KENNETH	20170418	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1069318	2017/05/05 MITCHELL	KEEVON	20170420	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170505
1069514	2017/06/01 BRINKLEY	CRYSTAL	20170511	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1069860	2017/04/19 BROWN	CHRISTOPHER	20170330	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170419
1071137	2017/05/12 WILLIAMS	TRACY	20170419	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170512
1071450	2017/05/02 SMITH	RODERICK	20170323	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1071937	2017/05/23 BRASWELL	JESSE	20170509	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1072661	2017/05/19 DIEMAN	CHRISTOPHER	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170519
1073242	2017/04/20 REDMOND	JESSE	20170323	F	MTC	WAIVER	20170420
1073453	2017/05/09 DAME	JEREMY	20170330	IF	NECC	WAIVER	20170509
1073772	2017/05/24 EPPS	DEANDRE	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170524
1075915	2017/04/18 WALSH	GARRICK	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170418
1076004	2017/04/20 BARRERA	BEAU	20170330	I	WMCC	WAIVER	20170420
1076065	2017/05/25 WYNNE	TYRONE	20170424	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1076065	2017/05/25 WYNNE	TYRONE	20170515	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1078912	2017/06/01 SCHWEIGER	SUSAN	20170424	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1079461	2017/05/22 WILSON	TERRY	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1080290	2017/05/03 WATKINS	LEJON	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1081481	2017/05/04 LADUKE	TIMOTHY	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1083750	2017/05/25 BANKHEAD	ANTOINE	20170522	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1086498	2017/05/15 COOK	REX	20170404	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170515
1087791	2017/05/26 WALTERS	KENYA	20170330	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170526
1088186	2017/05/19 MORRISETT	KENNY	20170412	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1088545	2017/05/23 LANCASTER	JOSEPH	20170504	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1088880	2017/05/09 SMITH	JONATHON	20170321	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1091792	2017/05/16 WEBB	JAMES	20170410	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170516
1091860	2017/05/17 SCHOTTER	KEVIN	20170412	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170517
1092365	2017/05/10 THOMPSON	CHRYSTAL	20170424	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1093222	2017/05/22 RUBLE	GARY	20170504	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170522
1093338	2017/04/04 MCCOY	DEMETRIS	20170327	IF		WAIVER	20170404
1095518	2017/04/11 BARRETT	CHRISTOPHER	20170404	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170411
1098158	2017/05/11 LEGION	DENNIS	20170424	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170511
1098258	2017/05/18 HOPKINS	JASON	20170411	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170518
1098391	2017/05/24 JOHNSON	TOMMY	20170515	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170524

1099862	2017/05/04 RIDENS	JUSTIN	20170330	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1101171	2017/04/12 ROTHERMICH	JOHN	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1103376	2017/05/25 TOOMBS	DONALD	20170424	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1103862	2017/04/06 CARTER	DANE	20170327	I	TCC	WAIVER	20170406
1106387	2017/04/18 ZARBO	ROBERT	20170410	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170418
1107123	2017/05/25 ALDERMAN	CURTICE	20170501	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1107574	2017/04/25 KELLER	KIMBERLY	20170331	I	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1107574	2017/04/25 KELLER	KIMBERLY	20170418	I	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1107736	2017/05/03 BENZ	HOLLISTER	20170418	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1108221	2017/05/16 KELLOGG	DUSTIN	20170424	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1110467	2017/04/25 HORNE	LEETON	20170411	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1110524	2017/05/25 SUMPTER	RICHARD	20170412	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1111018	2017/05/25 GRIFFIN	CLYDE	20170515	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1113292	2017/05/09 WELCH	ANDRE	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1113384	2017/04/18 HENDERSON	DARIUS	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170418
1114077	2017/05/12 HATFIELD	DEMONTA	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170512
1114533	2017/05/03 MAGGARD	JAMES	20170417	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1115207	2017/05/16 BARBER	JOHNELL	20170501	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1116406	2017/04/27 WRIGHT	LAMAR	20170331	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170427
1118433	2017/04/14 LEISTER	BLAKE	20170327	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170414
1118890	2017/04/27 LUERA	JOSEPH	20170420	IF	BCC	WAIVER	20170427
1118956	2017/05/11 LOUDERMILK	AUSTIN	20170327	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170511
1121456	2017/05/19 DELMAIN	STEVEN	20170427	IF	FRDC	VHR	20170519 pending
1122043	2017/05/03 PAX	DANIEL	20170403	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170503
1122719	2017/05/09 RICKERSON	JASON	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1124421	2017/04/07 MOTLEY	LENWOOD	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170407
1124769	2017/05/10 HALLIN	KYLE	20170501	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1125065	2017/04/25 HAGEN	SVEN	20170320	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1125182	2017/05/04 RUCKER	DAVONE	20170412	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170504
1126883	2017/04/14 ROLDAN	ANDRES	20170327	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170414
1127936	2017/05/25 HOSMER	CHRISTOPHER	20170403	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1127949	2017/05/12 KORSCHGEN	SHAWN	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170512
1128264	2017/04/27 BROOKS	CHRISTOPHER	20170404	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170427
1130351	2017/05/01 TURNER	DANIEL	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170501
1130677	2017/04/27 TAYLOR	ROBERT	20170330	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170427
1130935	2017/05/30 HECHT	JASON	20170330	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170530
1132718	2017/05/16 DICKENS	WILLIAM	20170427	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1132761	2017/05/01 SCHWEITZER	GLENNON	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170501
1132916	2017/06/01 DURGAN	TIMOTHY	20170515	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1133759	2017/05/04 BEARD	CLIFTON	20170321	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1134658	2017/05/22 JOHNSON	SYLVESTER	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1134782	2017/04/26 SALSBURY	GERALD	20170330	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1135682	2017/05/16 HANKINS	TRAVIS	20170411	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170516
1135916	2017/05/11 ROBINSON	JOSHUA	20170323	F	ACC	WAIVER	20170511
1136707	2017/05/03 MORITZ	TRAVIS	20170417	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1136843	2017/05/04 WILLIS	NATHANIEL	20170406	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1137321	2017/05/02 WILLIAMS	JESSICA	20170331	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1137446	2017/04/18 HAMNER	AARON	20170320	IF	MCC	WAIVER	20170418
1138309	2017/05/02 DILLARD	ROSS	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1138309	2017/05/02 DILLARD	ROSS	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1138432	2017/05/23 KLINE	BLAIR	20170501	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1139316	2017/06/01 FOLEY	JEREMIAH	20170515	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170601

1140196	2017/05/23	HATSTAT	JONATHAN	20170509	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1141904	2017/05/03	FROYLAND	CASY	20170501	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170503
1142392	2017/05/19	STOVER	WESLEY	20170323	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1142512	2017/05/19	CHANEY	JESSICA	20170414	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1142668	2017/05/24	SNELL	CHRISTOPHER	20170424	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170524
1143117	2017/04/10	CROSSKNO	BRIAN	20170404	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170410
1143561	2017/04/04	PHILLIPS	CHARLES	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170404
1144104	2017/04/18	NULL	CHRISTOPHER	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170418
1144882	2017/04/06	JOHNSON	DOMINIC	20170323	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170406
1145089	2017/05/09	VITTETOE	BRYCE	20170330	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170509
1145367	2017/05/12	ANDRADE	CHRISTOPHER	20170404	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170512
1147100	2017/05/04	HUGHES	ANDRE	20170321	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1148081	2017/05/19	WALKER	APRIL	20170427	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1149528	2017/05/25	MATTHEWS	RICHARD	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1149721	2017/04/19	BOWLING	CALLIE	20170327	IF		WAIVER	20170419
1150248	2017/04/27	HAINES	JAMES	20170331	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170427
1150440	2017/05/17	PEDROTTI	JEREMY	20170418	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170517
1150461	2017/05/10	PRETEROTI	DANA	20170403	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1150632	2017/04/21	COTTON	JOSEPH	20170411	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170421
1150860	2017/05/10	COFFMAN	APRIL	20170328	F	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1152398	2017/05/01	GARVEY	THOMAS	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170501
1153208	2017/05/18	HARVEY	WILLIAM	20170410	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170518
1154553	2017/05/31	ASH	TYLER	20170501	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170531
1156133	2017/05/10	TAYLOR	DEMETRIUS	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1157040	2017/05/02	JACO	KYLE	20170327	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1157513	2017/05/03	JACOBS	DONALD	20170418	IF		WAIVER	20170503
1158545	2017/04/11	BUCKLER	BOBBY	20170331	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170411
1158769	2017/04/19	BURTON	CASEY	20170330	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1159263	2017/04/27	T	JUSTIN	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170427
1159482	2017/05/04	DINWIDDIE	JOHNNY	20170330	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170504
1160346	2017/04/12	SAWYER	MARCO	20170323	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1162428	2017/05/25	DAVIS	KENNETH	20170411	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1163253	2017/05/01	FERNOW	DUSTIN	20170420	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170501
1164166	2017/05/26	TURNER	TRAVIS	20170411	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170526
1164509	2017/05/23	CORNMAN	JOSHUA	20170410	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1164979	2017/05/31	SHEPARD	JAMISON	20170515	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170531
1165040	2017/05/19	WILLIAMS	TONIA	20170501	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1165745	2017/05/26	ALEXANDER	JOE	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170526
1166105	2017/04/18	ROACH	JESSE	20170327	IF	SCCC	WAIVER	20170418
1167598	2017/05/18	WHEELER	ZACHERY	20170414	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170518
1168185	2017/04/11	MULL	ROBERT	20170323	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170411
1168234	2017/05/25	MANTLE	VICTOR	20170418	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1168364	2017/06/02	HOWELL	MARK	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170602
1169121	2017/04/17	STANLEY	RONALD	20170406	IF	SCCC	WAIVER	20170417
1169855	2017/04/12	MITCHELL	IRA	20170327	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1170522	2017/04/17	GLOVER	RODNEY	20170323	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170417
1170919	2017/03/30	LEDBETTER	BRIAN	20170327	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170330
1171407	2017/05/24	OAKES	JOSHUA	20170503	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170524
1171842	2017/04/24	HAWS	AUSTIN	20170420	I	BCC	WAIVER	20170424
1173333	2017/04/26	RHODES	CODY	20170418	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1173557	2017/05/26	SIMPSON	GREGORY	20170511	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170526
1173837	2017/05/25	MYERS	STEVEN	20170411	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525

1173928	2017/05/12	SPAINHOWER	JASON	20170328	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170512
1174058	2017/05/18	DEWITT	JAMES	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170518
1174604	2017/04/19	HARDING	DANIEL	20170403	I	CRCC	WAIVER	20170419
1174661	2017/05/05	DEFUR	AMANDA	20170410	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170505
1174661	2017/05/05	DEFUR	AMANDA	20170428	I	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170505
1175330	2017/05/16	LE	TRUONG	20170501	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1175384	2017/06/02	SCHLITT	MATTHEW	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170602
1175543	2017/05/22	INABNIT	SONNY	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1175651	2017/05/10	LOUDON	JUSTICE	20170328	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1176341	2017/04/25	GORDY	EDWIN	20170323	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1176981	2017/04/28	AUTREY	ROBERT	20170420	IF		WAIVER	20170428
1177419	2017/04/05	WHITE	ANTHONY	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170405
1177564	2017/05/26	FREEMAN	DEONTAE	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170526
1177583	2017/04/19	LONG	GERALD	20170411	F		WAIVER	20170419
1178041	2017/04/14	DIERKS	MARK	20170411	IF		WAIVER	20170414
1178097	2017/04/18	DAVIS	AMANDA	20170321	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170418
1178212	2017/05/10	GUNTER	MYRON	20170428	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1178482	2017/05/04	SELLARS	WILLIAM	20170329	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170504
1178764	2017/04/28	NIED	NICOLE	20170404	IF	CCC	WAIVER	20170428
1178769	2017/05/10	HANNA	KRYSTAL	20170327	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1179698	2017/05/09	RULO	ARLEN	20170417	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1179727	2017/05/05	WILSON	JENNIFER	20170330	F	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170505
1180272	2017/04/06	PARKER	REGINALD	20170323	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170406
1180430	2017/05/10	NELSON	HEATHER	20170418	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1180732	2017/04/12	AMYX	ERIC	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1181631	2017/04/18	SMITH	JESSE	20170330	I	NECC	WAIVER	20170418
1182404	2017/05/04	RADNEY	DARREN	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1182933	2017/06/02	GREEN	CHRISTOPHER	20170501	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170602
1183574	2017/05/22	SUMMERS	GENE	20170406	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1183973	2017/05/03	SMITH	MARK	20170418	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170503
1184433	2017/05/05	WOODS	MONTERRIO	20170420	I	WMCC	WAIVER	20170505
1186078	2017/05/18	SMITH	CLARENCE	20170424	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170518
1186920	2017/04/17	RODGERS	DERRICK	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170417
1187919	2017/04/06	OXLEY	NATHAN	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170406
1188427	2017/04/17	MEEK	LADONNA	20170322	I	CCC	WAIVER	20170417
1188521	2017/05/15	JONES	DOMINIQUE	20170501	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
1189312	2017/05/09	CULP	STEVEN	20170420	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1189549	2017/04/13	BROWN	JONATHAN	20170404	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170413
1189672	2017/05/26	PORTER	AUSTIN	20170424	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170526
1189753	2017/05/22	PLACE	BILLY	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1192043	2017/05/10	RUBLE	SHANNON	20170424	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1192235	2017/04/11	JOHNSON	MONTEZ	20170327	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170411
1193268	2017/04/27	TROWBRIDGE	THEODORE	20170330	IF	BCC	WAIVER	20170427
1193574	2017/06/01	WADE	BRANDON	20170517	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1194773	2017/05/24	GOOD	CHRISTOPHER	20170509	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170524
1195271	2017/05/04	CARNAHAN	STEPHEN	20170417	I	ACC	WAIVER	20170504
1195460	2017/05/10	HOLLAWAY	LOREN	20170331	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1195494	2017/05/25	WHALEY	COLE	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1196040	2017/04/11	HARDIN	JOSH	20170331	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170411
1196414	2017/04/21	COURTOIS	JORDAN	20170418	I	OCC	WAIVER	20170421
1197835	2017/04/25	SHEPPARD	SERENA	20170330	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1197958	2017/04/04	VESTAL	PAUL	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170404

1198012	2017/04/03	BRIESACHER	JESSE	20170323	IF	BCC	WAIVER	20170403
1198158	2017/04/17	MCANDREW	JAMES	20170327	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170417
1198259	2017/05/18	LIFRITZ	DONALD	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170518
1198739	2017/05/24	DUNCAN	JAMES	20170511	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170524
1199475	2017/06/01	LOWE	BRANDON	20170515	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1199576	2017/04/12	RUSSELL	TYLOR	20170327	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170412
1199812	2017/05/10	DALTON	WILLIE	20170412	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1201285	2017/05/22	COULTER	DUSTIN	20170414	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1202242	2017/05/10	SHADDOX	MARK	20170427	I	KCRC	WAIVER	20170510
1203175	2017/05/11	SMITH	DEKEL	20170427	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170511
1203586	2017/04/24	ROBERTS	JACOB	20170327	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170424
1203751	2017/04/27	SHELTON	WILLIAM	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170427
1204030	2017/05/09	HORTON	RYAN	20170331	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1204039	2017/05/09	MILLIGAN	BRENNDEN	20170330	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1204422	2017/05/10	YOUNG	JESSIE	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1204970	2017/04/28	SALZMANN	CYNTHIA	20170412	I	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170428
1205233	2017/05/04	MATHES	MICHAEL	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170504
1205266	2017/06/02	ORRICK	JUSTIN	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170602
1205664	2017/04/19	INAHARA	JUSTIN	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1206964	2017/06/01	STEED	MARKUS	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1207584	2017/05/25	HARNESS	TREVOR	20170511	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1207602	2017/05/05	WEYRAUCH	AARON	20170320	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170505
1207644	2017/05/23	BYASSEE	CHRISTOPHER	20170420	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1207846	2017/04/19	SCHNEIDER	DAVID	20170330	IF	BCC	WAIVER	20170419
1208329	2017/05/19	LATSCHAR	GREGORY	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170519
1208844	2017/05/04	PHELPS	BRANDON	20170327	IF	NECC	WAIVER	20170504
1208882	2017/04/03	JONES	BOBBY	20170323	IF	PCC	WAIVER	20170403
1209166	2017/04/28	STEVENS	JAMIE	20170406	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170428
1209714	2017/05/24	OSBORN	JACK	20170330	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170524
1209855	2017/04/25	WORTH	KRISTINA	20170330	I	CCC	WAIVER	20170425
1210350	2017/03/23	WAINRIGHT	CHRISTIAN	20170320	I		WAIVER	20170323
1210818	2017/05/05	ABERNATHY	COTY	20170501	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170505
1212330	2017/05/04	FINCH	DAUNTE	20170404	F	WMCC	WAIVER	20170504
1212927	2017/05/02	WHITE	COREY	20170406	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1213412	2017/04/24	TROUTT	JUSTIN	20170410	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170424
1213483	2017/05/09	PLOTT	DYLAN	20170331	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1215686	2017/05/23	RESENDEZ	JERIMAN	20170329	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170523
1215756	2017/05/11	SISCO	SILAS	20170329	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170511
1216482	2017/04/28	ASHBROOK	ABIGEAL	20170411	IF	CCC	WAIVER	20170428
1216783	2017/05/17	SKAGGS	STEVEN	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170517
1217124	2017/04/28	MILLER	CORTNEY	20170403	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170428
1217160	2017/05/18	PRICE	JEFFREY	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170518
1217160	2017/05/18	PRICE	JEFFREY	20170421	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170518
1217780	2017/05/09	BRYANT	WAYNE	20170330	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170509
1218229	2017/04/17	SMITH	SHERRICK	20170330	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170417
1218337	2017/05/15	SMILEY	WILLIAM	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
1218455	2017/05/31	MEALMAN	DAVID	20170515	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170531
1218641	2017/05/15	SUMMERS	ROBERT	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170515
1219038	2017/04/20	YOAKUM	COTY	20170331	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170420
1219208	2017/05/09	HENSLEY	GEORGE	20170427	IF	WRDCC	VHR	20170509
1219485	2017/05/23	MONEY	JOHN	20170503	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1219700	2017/05/09	COOPER	JAIMONTE	20170327	IF	NECC	WAIVER	20170509

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1219833	2017/05/19	MARTIN	KATHERINE	20170424	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1219914	2017/05/10	SCHULTZ	SHAWNA	20170406	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1220413	2017/05/09	MASON	KEVIN	20170328	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1221263	2017/05/04	MACKEY	LUCAS	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1221741	2017/05/17	TOLER	DYLAN	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170517
1221758	2017/06/01	BLACKMAN	NICHOLAS	20170511	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1222459	2017/04/24	SIMPSON	DAVID	20170419	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170424
1222483	2017/03/23	STIGALL	MARK	20170322	FI	OCC	WAIVER	20170323
1223538	2017/05/10	BISHOP	LEONARD	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1223782	2017/05/16	MOODY	DWIGHT	20170424	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1223921	2017/05/10	DEES	MICHAEL	20170404	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1223982	2017/05/31	THOMPSON	JEFFERY	20170530	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170531
1224338	2017/04/20	HENDERSON	TERRELL	20170321	IF	TCC	WAIVER	20170420
1224373	2017/04/26	SALISBURY	JASON	20170412	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1224784	2017/05/01	CASWELL	MATTHEW	20170410	IF	MECC	WAIVER	20170501
1224784	2017/05/01	CASWELL	MATTHEW	20170428	I	MECC	WAIVER	20170501
1224970	2017/05/24	FRAZIER	KEVIN	20170511	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170524
1225001	2017/05/10	BRADSHAW	ADRIAN	20170404	IF	BCC	WAIVER	20170510
1225737	2017/05/16	FLEMING	CHARLES	20170327	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1226147	2017/04/26	SECREST	DYLAN	20170329	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170426
1226301	2017/05/16	DEMPSEY	DILLON	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170516
1226635	2017/05/11	JORDAN	COREY	20170330	FI	FRDC	WAIVER	20170511
1227729	2017/05/12	DUVALL	BRANDON	20170406	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170512
1227784	2017/05/04	SKIBY	TREVOR	20170329	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1228158	2017/05/10	SKIMWALT	KEVYN	20170424	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170510
1228229	2017/05/31	PARKS	ALEC	20170515	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170531
1228792	2017/04/21	KNIGHT	JOSHUA	20170330	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170421
1229324	2017/05/25	JERLS	ROCKY	20170418	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1229527	2017/04/27	CLOUGH	CLINTON	20170331	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170427
1230307	2017/04/19	NOSSER	REBECCA	20170323	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1230504	2017/05/10	COOLEY	TIMOTHY	20170411	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1230704	2017/05/25	DOOLEY	TRAVIS	20170418	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1231030	2017/04/25	HOLLOWAY	REANNE	20170328	F	CCC	WAIVER	20170425
1232155	2017/05/23	MOCK	MICHAEL	20170503	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1232355	2017/06/02	PIGUE	DAVID	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170602
1232844	2017/06/01	BUTLER	DEXTER	20170516	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1233280	2017/04/24	WREN	KENNETH	20170414	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170424
1233434	2017/05/09	WARD	JUSTIN	20170330	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1233907	2017/03/30	SPRINGMEYER	JEFFREY	20170323	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170330
1233920	2017/04/19	ROSEMAN	LA'RIE	20170327	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1234651	2017/05/09	SAPP	WILLIAM	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1235285	2017/04/25	MILLER	DALE	20170403	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1235346	2017/04/28	MULLINS	RICHARD	20170418	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170428
1235531	2017/05/02	GALLAMORE	JOHN	20170404	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1235769	2017/05/04	SMITH	CHRISTOPHER	20170330	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1236735	2017/04/19	GOLDEN	MATTHEW	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170419
1236839	2017/04/05	NAYLOR	BOBBY	20170323	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170405
1237168	2017/04/18	NICHOLS	CHRISTOPHER	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170418
1237192	2017/05/17	TIDWELL	JOSHUA	20170509	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170517
1237353	2017/05/25	SCOTT	RYAN	20170501	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1237961	2017/05/09	BOYER	KEVIN	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1238170	2017/04/25	CAREY	AMANDA	20170330	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170425

1238249	2017/05/04	LYON	CARLTON	20170420	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170504
1238524	2017/04/20	MANIS	JAMES	20170327	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170420
1238862	2017/05/04	FRITCHEY	MICHAEL	20170323	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170504
1238873	2017/05/25	STITH	BRENTON	20170501	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1238881	2017/05/09	PHILLIPS	TYLER	20170424	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170509
1239010	2017/05/03	WOOLERY	DAMIAN	20170411	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1239141	2017/05/01	METZGER	GARRETT	20170424	IF		WAIVER	20170501
1239226	2017/05/23	BATTERTON	THOMAS	20170509	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170523
1239368	2017/04/26	BELL	BRANDIN	20170330	IF	SCCC	WAIVER	20170426
1239454	2017/05/31	HENSON	DYLLLEN	20170418	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170531
1239897	2017/05/19	COX	AMANDA	20170501	I	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1240036	2017/04/12	RUSSELL	ALLEN	20170327	IF		WAIVER	20170412
1240311	2017/04/12	THOMAS	CAMERON	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1240363	2017/05/09	ALLRED	JACOB	20170330	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1240855	2017/05/31	BIRDSELL	PATRICK	20170406	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170531
1240877	2017/05/19	CORBIN	JAMES	20170427	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170519
1242211	2017/04/28	WILLIAMSON	SEAN	20170406	IF		WAIVER	20170428
1242258	2017/05/25	JONES	PRESTON	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1242611	2017/05/26	HOLDER	DARREN	20170420	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170526
1243104	2017/05/22	HODGES	STEVEN	20170414	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1243294	2017/05/01	WILLIAMS	DEVIN	20170410	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170501
1244929	2017/05/16	LENOIR	HAROLYN	20170420	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1244930	2017/04/21	MCKISSIC	ADRIAN	20170417	IF	SCCC	WAIVER	20170421
1245154	2017/04/25	CRONK	PAULA	20170327	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1246251	2017/05/16	WAISNER	MATTHEW	20170414	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170516
1247042	2017/05/19	HEIL	ABIGAIL	20170501	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1247106	2017/05/25	WASHINGTON	DOMONIQUE	20170509	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1247211	2017/05/22	KEITH	MICHAEL	20170418	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170522
1247296	2017/05/03	CAIN	JEREMY	20170414	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1247799	2017/03/30	RUSSELL	RICHARD	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170330
1248405	2017/04/28	LUEHRS	WILLIAM	20170327	IF	ACC	WAIVER	20170428
1248692	2017/05/17	HALL	LARENZO	20170509	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170517
1248692	2017/05/17	HALL	LARENZO	20170509	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170517
1248764	2017/05/15	NUCKOLLS	SHEENA	20170327	IF	CCC	WAIVER	20170515
1249749	2017/05/11	SMITH	KAHLIL	20170424	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170511
1249778	2017/05/03	HAZELWOOD	MATTHEW	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1250215	2017/05/11	CHAPPEL	BRIAN	20170321	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170511
1250530	2017/05/04	COATES	JOSEPH	20170321	F	BCC	WAIVER	20170504
1250661	2017/06/01	SEARLE	RICKEY	20170424	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1250893	2017/05/17	THOMAS	DAVID	20170501	IF	KCRC	WAIVER	20170517
1250926	2017/05/25	LAUGHTER	JACOB	20170405	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1251283	2017/04/07	MILLS	ZACHARY	20170327	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170407
1251361	2017/04/05	JUDON	BENNICOLAS	20170327	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170405
1252474	2017/05/25	ALLEN	ANTHONY	20170412	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1252759	2017/05/03	METTS	ALAN	20170412	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1253138	2017/05/24	MARSHALL	MARQUEZ	20170424	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170524
1253572	2017/05/19	SCHALLER	BROOKLYN	20170330	F	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1254432	2017/05/16	SOHN	ADAM	20170410	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170516
1254895	2017/05/22	KING	AHMIR	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1255100	2017/04/28	SPRAYBERRY	PAIGE	20170411	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170428
1255277	2017/05/09	REICHARDT	TY	20170417	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1255292	2017/04/03	DURBIN	NICHOLAS	20170321	IF	SECC	WAIVER	20170403

1255747	2017/05/25 SMITH	CORY	20170410	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1256170	2017/04/26 BRADEN	JOHNNY	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1256271	2017/04/18 CARPENTER	RACHEL	20170321	IF	CCC	WAIVER	20170418
1256695	2017/04/26 PUMMELL	BRIAN	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1256700	2017/05/19 KRETZER	ALICIA	20170420	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1256718	2017/05/26 STANTON	SAMUEL	20170511	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170526
1256806	2017/05/01 ARNOLD	CODY	20170410	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170501
1256848	2017/04/27 CONTRERAS	GERARDO	20170329	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170427
1257542	2017/05/22 E	TIMOTHY	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1258099	2017/05/18 PECK	CHASE	20170424	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170518
1258112	2017/04/25 BLEDSOE	TIFFANY	20170330	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1259075	2017/05/02 WILLIAMS	CHERVALDRIC	20170323	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1259271	2017/05/03 FERGUSON	COLIN	20170418	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1259735	2017/05/31 WEED	NATHAN	20170410	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170531
1260026	2017/05/03 LISZEWSKI	JONATHAN	20170418	I	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170503
1260320	2017/05/09 COCKRELL	JACE	20170427	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170509
1260487	2017/05/25 BASSETT	JACOB	20170418	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1261374	2017/05/15 GALEBACH	CODY	20170414	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
1261704	2017/05/02 SMITH	DERRICK	20170411	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1261924	2017/05/10 COLEMAN	CHRISTOPHER	20170331	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1262029	2017/05/04 MCCLANE	JACOB	20170420	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170504
1262363	2017/05/22 CURRIE	MARK	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170522
1262527	2017/06/01 STEPP	CODY	20170519	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170601
1263197	2017/04/19 ROBERTS	CHELSEY	20170327	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1263229	2017/04/25 ALLEN	THOMAS	20170328	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1263709	2017/05/02 VINCENT	JOSHUA	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1264448	2017/05/16 GONSER	MAHALEY	20170417	F	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1264630	2017/04/26 SAENZ	SWADE	20170329	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170426
1264814	2017/06/01 VANG	KO	20170425	F	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170601
1264880	2017/04/26 PYZER	TRAVIS	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1264951	2017/04/27 SCOTT	DANIEL	20170330	IF	CRCC	WAIVER	20170427
1265116	2017/04/21 SPRADLIN	DALE	20170330	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170421
1265187	2017/04/25 WAYNICK	KIERRA	20170329	F	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1265793	2017/05/16 DALTON	AMANDA	20170418	F	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1265892	2017/05/16 MCMURRAY	RITA	20170420	F	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1266164	2017/04/19 GREMMINGER	REGINA	20170327	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1267933	2017/05/01 SIKES	JOHNATHAN	20170424	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170501
1268071	2017/04/28 PITTMAN	SPENCER	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170428
1269507	2017/05/25 STANDLEY	JONATHAN	20170509	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170525
1269684	2017/05/31 ELMORE	JULIUS	20170425	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170531
1269843	2017/05/10 MULLEN	LAVAR	20170329	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1270183	2017/05/24 CHRISTENSEN	SEAN	20170420	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170524
1271000	2017/05/09 FORTNER	ANDREW	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170509
1271064	2017/06/02 WISDOM	ROBERT	20170427	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170602
1272179	2017/04/05 FORD	KODY	20170327	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170405
1273376	2017/05/16 LOPEZ	JOHNATHAN	20170501	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170516
1273453	2017/05/25 DYAR	JOSHUA	20170501	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1273839	2017/04/04 PERALES	JACOB	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170404
1275395	2017/04/26 DALE	WILLIAM	20170323	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1276042	2017/05/25 BOZZELLA	JOHN	20170404	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1276858	2017/05/16 COLLINS	JONATHAN	20170501	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170516
1277028	2017/05/18 SAVAGE	TIMOTHY	20170515	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170518

1277214	2017/05/02 SMITH	JOHNATHAN	20170323	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1277537	2017/04/20 HUNTER	ISAIAH	20170323	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170420
1278443	2017/05/19 SHEGOG	KHALLIF	20170517	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170519
1278574	2017/05/25 FOUNTAIN	CALVIN	20170424	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170525
1278689	2017/05/09 HAGGARD	RANDY	20170330	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170509
1278914	2017/05/30 HARNESS	JOSHUA	20170511	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170530
1279054	2017/04/18 AUSTIN	COURTNEY	20170330	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170418
1279156	2017/05/23 GREEN	RODNEY	20170515	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170523
1279248	2017/04/18 BROWERS	CHARLES	20170327	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170418
1279654	2017/05/23 PHARIS	MICHAEL	20170420	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170523
1279797	2017/04/25 BARRETT	JASON	20170406	IF	WMCC	WAIVER	20170425
1280129	2017/05/10 HOLLAND	JASON	20170330	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170510
1281343	2017/04/03 PICKETT	PATRICK	20170321	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170403
1281666	2017/05/05 ROSS	TODDGRIC	20170425	F	SCCC	WAIVER	20170505
1283238	2017/04/19 CONNER	CHARLES	20170327	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170419
1284554	2017/05/04 FORD	DAMIEN	20170321	F	ACC	WAIVER	20170504
1285280	2017/04/28 CRAIG	KALEIGH	20170331	IF	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170428
1286307	2017/04/19 SKINNER	FRANKLIN	20170330	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170419
1287884	2017/05/05 NELSON	LAURA	20170412	I	WERDCC	WAIVER	20170505
1288703	2017/05/03 SWIFT	LEE	20170323	I	FRDC	WAIVER	20170503
1289549	2017/04/26 HOLLOWAY	KYLE	20170411	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170426
1289674	2017/05/24 NEBBITT	DCHAUN	20170427	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170524
1290790	2017/04/25 CANADA	ROBERT	20170412	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170425
1290940	2017/04/12 RUTTER	MATTHEW	20170327	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170412
1292496	2017/05/11 MARX	SHANE	20170330	IF	FRDC	WAIVER	20170511
1293115	2017/05/15 CAGLE	KELLY	20170327	F	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
1293115	2017/05/15 CAGLE	KELLY	20170509	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170515
1295378	2017/05/30 PUNSHON	JACOB	20170327	F	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170530
1295524	2017/05/31 GRUBER	AUSTIN	20170404	F	FRDC	WAIVER	20170531
1296781	2017/04/27 SPEARS	MICHAEL	20170330	IF	WRDCC	WAIVER	20170427
1300288	2017/05/02 HARVEY	RYAN	20170427	IF	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170502
1300923	2017/04/26 MAURER	ZACHARY	20170421	I	ERDCC	WAIVER	20170426



Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015

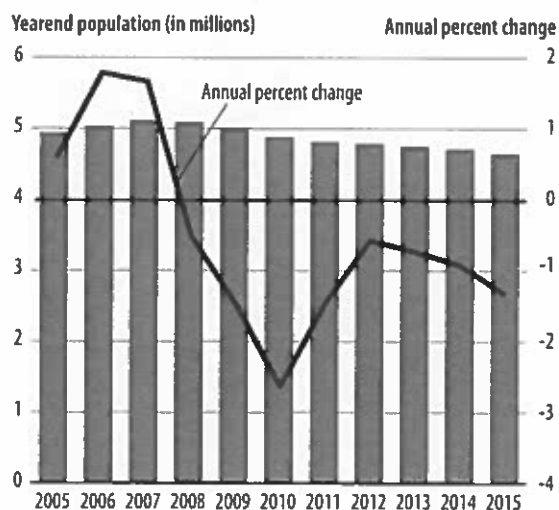
Danielle Kaeble and Thomas P. Bonczar, *BJS Statisticians*

At yearend 2015, an estimated 4,650,900 adults were under community supervision—a decrease of 62,300 offenders from yearend 2014 (figure 1).¹ About 1 in 53 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2015. This population includes adults on probation, parole, or any other post-prison supervision, with probationers accounting for the majority (81%) of adults under community supervision. (See *BJS definition of probation and parole* textbox.)

The 1.3% decline observed in the adult community corrections population was due to the drop in the probation population. The probation population declined from an estimated 3,868,400 offenders at yearend 2014 to 3,789,800 at yearend 2015 (figure 2). The parole population continued to rise with a 1.5% increase, from 857,700 offenders at yearend 2014 to 870,500 at yearend 2015 (figure 3).

¹The community supervision population excludes parolees on probation to avoid double counting offenders. See table 7 and *Methodology*.

FIGURE 1
Adults under community supervision on December 31 and annual percent change, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015.

HIGHLIGHTS

- At yearend 2015, an estimated 4,650,900 adults were under community supervision, down by 62,300 offenders from yearend 2014.
- Approximately 1 in 53 adults in the United States was under community supervision at yearend 2015.
- The adult probation population declined by 78,700 offenders from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, falling to 3,789,800.
- Movement onto probation decreased from an estimated 2,065,800 entries in 2014 to 1,966,100 in 2015.
- Probation exits declined from 2,129,100 in 2014 to 2,043,200 in 2015.
- The adult parole population increased by 12,800 offenders from yearend 2014 to yearend 2015, to an estimated 870,500 offenders.
- Parole entries increased for the first time in seven years. Parole exits increased for the first time in six years.
- Entries to parole increased from an estimated 461,100 in 2014 to 475,200 in 2015.
- Exits from parole increased from 450,800 in 2014 to 463,700 in 2015.

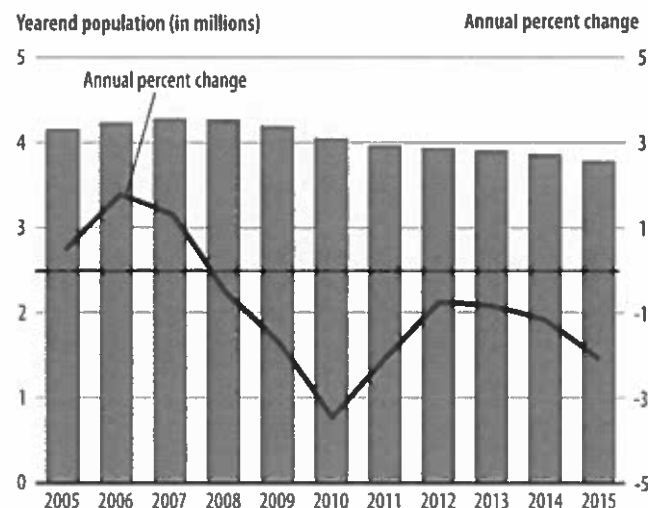
Data in this report were collected through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. Both surveys collect data from U.S. probation and parole agencies on yearend counts, movements (i.e., entries and exits), offender characteristics, and outcomes of supervision. For this report, an adult is any person subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Reporting methods for some probation and parole agencies have changed over time (see *Methodology*). Appendix tables 1 through 6 present additional 2015 data by jurisdiction.

BJS definition of probation and parole

Probation is a court-ordered period of correctional supervision in the community, generally as an alternative to incarceration. In some cases, it can be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision.

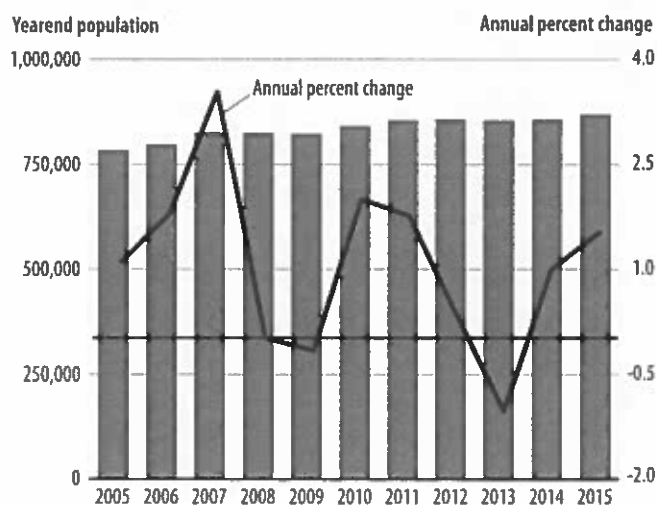
Parole is a period of conditional supervised release in the community following a prison term. It includes parolees released through discretionary or mandatory supervised release from prison, those released through other types of post-custody conditional supervision, and those sentenced to a term of supervised release.

FIGURE 2
Adults on probation at yearend, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005–2015.

FIGURE 3
Adults on parole at yearend, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015.

The decline in community supervision was primarily due to a decline in the probation population

The community supervision population in 2015 was at its lowest level since 2005 (table 1). In each year between 2008 and 2015, declines ranged from 0.5% to 2.6%. Since 2005, the population under community supervision declined by 6% due to a decline in the probation population.

The probation population increased from 2005 to 2007, followed by a decline through 2015. During the same period, the parole population increased by 11%. With the exception of 2009 and 2013, each year from 2005 to 2015 saw an increase in the number of individuals supervised on parole. This increase had little effect on the total community supervision population. The probation population continued to be over four times the size of the population of individuals on parole.

The rate of adults under community supervision fell to 1,886 per 100,000 U.S. adult residents

The rate of adults under community supervision declined from 1,911 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2014 to 1,886 per 100,000 at yearend 2015. This was consistent with the decline in the number of adults under community supervision (table 2). The rate of adults on probation declined from 1,568 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents at yearend 2014 to 1,522 at yearend 2015. The parole rate increased for the first time since 2012, from 348 offenders per 100,000 U.S. adult residents in 2014 to 350 in 2015. This was similar to the rate of parolees observed in 2005 (351 per 100,000).

TABLE 1

Adults under community supervision on probation or parole, yearend 2005–2015

Year	Total	Probation	Parole
2005	4,946,600	4,162,300	784,400
2006	5,035,000	4,236,800	798,200
2007	5,119,000	4,293,000	826,100
2008	5,093,400	4,271,200	826,100
2009	5,019,900	4,199,800	824,600
2010	4,888,500	4,055,900	840,800
2011	4,818,300	3,973,800	855,500
2012	4,790,700	3,944,900	858,400
2013	4,749,800	3,912,900	849,500
2014	4,713,200	3,868,400	857,700
2015	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500
Percent change, 2005–2015	-6.0%	-8.9%	11.0%
Percent change, 2014–2015	-1.3%	-2.0%	1.5%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015.

TABLE 2

Rates of U.S. adult residents on community supervision, probation, and parole, 2005–2015

Year	Number per 100,000 U.S. adult residents			U.S. adult residents on—		
	Community supervision ^a	Probation	Parole	Community supervision ^b	Probation	Parole
2005	2,215	1,864	351	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 285
2006	2,228	1,875	353	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 283
2007	2,239	1,878	361	1 in 45	1 in 53	1 in 277
2008 ^c	2,202	1,847	357	1 in 45	1 in 54	1 in 280
2009	2,148	1,797	353	1 in 47	1 in 56	1 in 283
2010	2,067	1,715	356	1 in 48	1 in 58	1 in 281
2011	2,017	1,663	358	1 in 50	1 in 60	1 in 279
2012	1,984	1,634	356	1 in 50	1 in 61	1 in 281
2013	1,946	1,603	348	1 in 51	1 in 62	1 in 287
2014	1,911	1,568	348	1 in 52	1 in 64	1 in 288
2015	1,886	1,522	350	1 in 53	1 in 66	1 in 286

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates are based on most recent data available and may differ from previously published statistics. Rates are based on the total community supervision, probation, and parole population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and the estimated U.S. adult resident population on January 1 of each subsequent year.

^aIncludes adults on probation and adults on parole. For 2008 to 2015, detail does not sum to total because the community supervision rate was adjusted to exclude parolees who were also on probation. See *Methodology*.

^bIncludes adults on probation and adults on parole.

^cSee *Methodology* for estimating change in population counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2006–2010, and Population Estimates, January 1, 2011–2016.

Probation entries and exits each decreased by more than 4% in 2015

Movements onto (entries) and off (exits) probation declined by 4% between 2014 and 2015. Prior to this decline, a slight increase was observed in 2013 in both entries and exits. Probation entries started to decrease and exits remained stable in 2014. Exits from probation continued to exceed entries to probation for the seventh consecutive year.

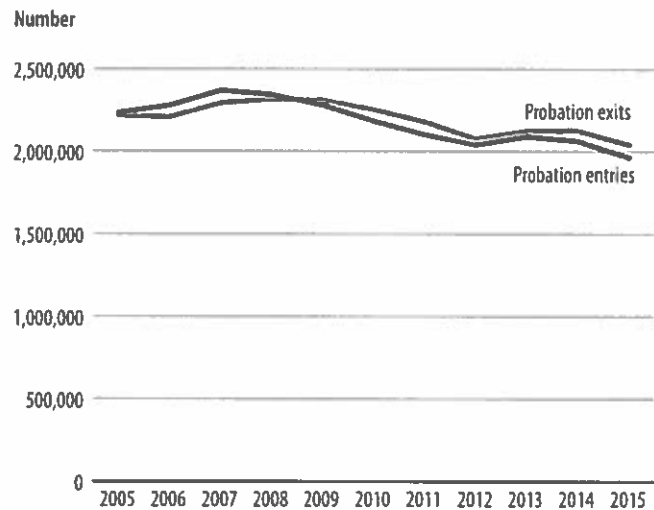
Between 2014 and 2015, probation entries declined 5%, from an estimated 2,065,800 entries to 1,966,100 (figure 4). During the same period, exits declined by 4% from an estimated 2,129,100 exits to 2,043,200. The declines in both entries and exits led to an overall decline in movements onto and off probation, from 4,194,900 in 2014 to 4,009,300 in 2015. (See *Methodology* for a discussion of estimating change in population counts.)

The exit rate for probationers was consistent with rates observed in 2005

The rate at which probationers exit supervision (the number that exit probation divided by the average of the probation population at the beginning and end of the year) provides a measure of how quickly the population turns over. Since 2005, the rate of exits from probation has remained consistent, ranging from 52 to 55 per 100 probationers. In 2015, the exit rate mirrored 2005 at 53 per 100 probationers (table 3).

The completion rate (turnover due to completing the term of supervision either through a full-term completion or early discharge) was 33 exits per 100 probationers during 2015, which was similar to the rate observed in 2005 (32 per 100). This was down from rates that had been consistent since 2009 (35 to 36 per 100).

FIGURE 4
Probation entries and exits, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005–2015.

TABLE 3
Rate of probation exits, by type of exit, 2005 and 2010–2015

Type of exit	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total exit rate ^a	53	55	54	52	54	55	53
Completion	32	36	36	36	36	35	33
Incarceration ^b	8	9	9	8	8	8	8
Absconder	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other unsatisfactory ^c	7	6	5	5	6	7	7
Other ^d	4	2	2	2	2	2	2

Note: Rates are per 100 probationers. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Rates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

—Less than 0.5 per 100 probationers.

^aThe ratio of the number of probationers exiting supervision during the year to the average daily probation population (i.e., average of the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year). Includes 1 per 100 probationers or fewer who were discharged to custody, detainer, or warrant; 1 per 100 who were transferred to another probation agency; and fewer than 0.5 per 100 who died.

^bIncludes probationers who were incarcerated for a new offense and those who had their current probation sentence revoked (e.g., violating a condition of supervision).

^cIncludes probationers discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some with only financial conditions remaining, some who had their probation sentence revoked but were not incarcerated because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of unsatisfactory exits. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence.

^dIncludes, but not limited to, probationers discharged from supervision through a legislative mandate because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement; transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement; had their sentence dismissed or overturned by the court through an appeal; had their sentence closed administratively, deferred, or terminated by the court; were awaiting a hearing; or were released on bond.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005 and 2010–2015.

Probation population characteristics remained relatively unchanged during the last decade

At yearend 2015, 25% of probationers were female, compared to 23% in 2005 (table 4). Similarly, the racial composition of probationers at yearend 2015 was unchanged from 2005. In both 2015 and 2005, more than half (55%) of probationers were non-Hispanic white, 30% were non-Hispanic black, and 13% were Hispanic or Latino.

TABLE 4
Characteristics of adults on probation, 2005, 2014, and 2015

Characteristic	2005	2014	2015
Sex	100%	100%	100%
Male	77	75	75
Female	23	25	25
Race/Hispanic origin*	100%	100%	100%
White	55	54	55
Black/African American	30	30	30
Hispanic/Latino	13	13	13
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	1
Two or more races	—	—	—
Status of supervision	100%	100%	100%
Active	72	73	76
Residential/other treatment program	1	1	1
Financial conditions remaining	...	1	2
Inactive	9	5	4
Absconder	10	8	7
Supervised out of jurisdiction	2	6	2
Warrant status	6	2	5
Other	—	4	4
Type of offense	100%	100%	100%
Felony	50	56	57
Misdemeanor	49	42	41
Other infractions	1	2	2
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%
Violent	18%	19%	20%
Domestic violence	6	4	4
Sex offense	3	3	4
Other violent offense	10	12	13
Property	23%	28%	28%
Drug	25%	25%	25%
Public order	19%	16%	15%
DWI/DUI	14	14	13
Other traffic offense	5	2	2
Other	14%	11%	12%

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Characteristics are based on probationers with a known type of status.

—Less than 0.05%.

... Not available.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005, 2014, and 2015.

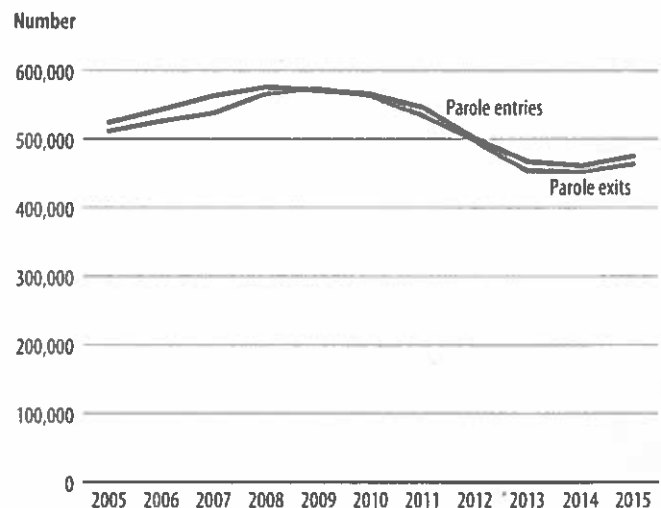
More than half of probationers were supervised for a felony offense over the entire 2005 to 2015 period, exceeding those supervised for a misdemeanor (49% or lower). At least 7 in 10 probationers were on active status, or those regularly required to contact a probation authority, since at least 2005.

U.S. parole population increased 1.5% in 2015

The parole population increased in 2015 for the second consecutive year and for the seventh time in 10 years. At yearend 2015, an estimated 870,500 offenders were on parole, up from 857,700 at yearend 2014. Both the state (up 7,600 parolees) and the federal system (up 5,200 parolees) contributed to this increase.

Between 2014 and 2015, entries to parole increased from an estimated 461,100 to 475,200 (up 14,100), and exits from parole rose from 452,800 to 463,700 (up 10,900) (figure 5). Parole entries increased for the first year since 2008, and exits increased for the first year since 2009. Entries continued to exceed exits for the sixth consecutive year. Overall movements onto and off parole increased from 913,900 in 2014 to 938,900 in 2015. Even after the increase, combined movements onto and off parole were still about 9% lower than the 1,036,300 observed in 2005.

FIGURE 5
Estimated parole entries and exits, 2005–2015



Note: Estimates are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015.

The parole exit rate increased after five consecutive annual decreases

The parole exit rate increased to 54 exits per 100 parolees in 2015, halting a downward trend first observed in 2011 (table 5). The exit rate, due to completion of a supervised term

or early discharge, was 33 exits per 100 parolees in 2014 and has remained between 35 and 32 exits per 100 parolees since 2008. In 2015, the rate of return to incarceration remained unchanged from 2013 and 2014 (14 exits per 100 parolees), but declined overall from 25 per 100 in 2005.

TABLE 5
Rate of parole exits, by type of exit, 2005 and 2010–2015

Type of exit	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^d	2014 ^d	2015 ^d
Total exit rate ^a	66	67	63	58	54	53	54
Completion	30	35	34	34	32	33	33
Returned to incarceration	25	23	20	15	14	14	14
With new sentence	8	6	6	5	4	4	4
With revocation	16	16	13	8	9	8	8
Other/unknown	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Absconder	7	6	6	6	4	3	4
Other unsatisfactory ^b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transferred to another state	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Death	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other ^c	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aThe ratio of the number of parolees exiting supervision during the year to the average daily parole population (i.e., average of the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year).

^bIncludes parolees discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some who had their parole sentence revoked but were not incarcerated because their sentence was immediately reinstated, and other types of unsatisfactory exits. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence reported as unsatisfactory exits.

^cIncludes, but not limited to, parolees discharged from supervision because they were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, had their sentence terminated by the court through an appeal, and were transferred to another state through an interstate compact agreement or discharged to probation supervision.

^dIncludes imputed data for California, based on information provided for 2012.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005 and 2010–2015.

Parolees being supervised for drug offenses decreased 6 percentage points since 2005

Parolees being supervised for drug offenses decreased from 37% in 2005 to 31% in 2015, while the percentage of individuals being supervised for violent crimes increased from 26% to 32% during the same period (table 6). In 2015, 4% of parolees were supervised for weapons crimes, which was the same as in 2014. Approximately 44% of parolees were white, compared to black (38%) and Hispanic (16%) parolees. Males made up 87% of the adult parole population, which was similar to the rates in 2014 and 2005 (88% each). More than 8 in 10 parolees were on active supervision over the entire 2005 to 2015 period.

TABLE 6

Characteristics of adults on parole, 2005, 2014, and 2015

Characteristic	2005	2014	2015
Sex	100%	100%	100%
Male	88	88	87
Female	12	12	13
Race/Hispanic origin^a	100%	100%	100%
White	41	43	44
Black/African American	40	39	38
Hispanic/Latino	18	16	16
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1	1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	1	1
Two or more races	0	--	--
Status of supervision	100%	100%	100%
Active	83	84	83
Inactive	4	5	5
Absconder	7	6	6
Supervised out of state	4	4	4
Financial conditions remaining	...	0	0
Other	2	2	3
Maximum sentence to incarceration	100%	100%	100%
Less than 1 year	3	6	6
1 year or more	97	94	94
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%
Violent	26%	31%	32%
Sex offense	...	7	8
Other violent	...	24	24
Property	24%	22%	21%
Drug	37%	31%	31%
Weapon	...	4%	4%
Other ^b	13%	12%	13%

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Estimates based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Characteristics based on parolees with known type of status.

--Less than 0.05%.

...Not available.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

^bIncludes public order offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005, 2014, and 2015.

Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, which began in 1980, collects data from U.S. probation and parole agencies that supervise adults. This data collection defines adults as persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Juveniles sentenced as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Juveniles under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or correctional agency are excluded from these data. The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, BJS's predecessor agency, began a statistical series on parole in 1976 and on probation in 1979.

The two surveys collect data on the number of adults supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31 each year, the number of entries and exits to supervision during the reporting year, and characteristics of the population at yearend. See appendix tables for detailed data. Both surveys cover all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. BJS depends on the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for these data.

During 2015, RTI International served as BJS's collection agent for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the federal system were provided directly to BJS from the Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, through the Federal Justice Statistics Program.

Probation

The 2015 Annual Probation Survey was sent to 460 agencies, one less agency than the 2014 population frame as the result of a Michigan local probation agency closure in 2014. Following the opening of one probation agency in Florida and the closure of another in Ohio during 2015, there were a total of 460 agencies on the population frame for the 2015 Annual Probation Survey. The 460 respondents included 35 central state agencies; 425 separate state, county, or court agencies, including the state probation agency in Georgia (which also provided data received from local public and private probation agencies in Georgia), Pennsylvania (which also provided data for its 65 counties), the District of Columbia; and the federal system. States with multiple agencies included Alabama (3), Colorado (8), Florida (42), Georgia (2), Idaho (2), Kentucky (3), Michigan (130), Missouri (2), Montana (4), New Mexico (2), Ohio (185), Oklahoma (3), Pennsylvania (2), Tennessee (3), and Washington (32). Of the 460 agencies

in the population frame, 1 locality in Colorado, 6 in Florida, 17 in Michigan, 15 in Ohio, and 5 in Washington did not provide data for the 2015 collection. The state agency in Alaska provided information on the total number on community supervision, but was unable to report separately for those on probation. Oregon was unable to provide data for 2015 because of computer system issues. At the request of the Oregon respondent, the December 31, 2014, population count was used as an estimate for January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Estimates for December 31, 2015, have been included in national and "all state" totals. (See *Explanatory Notes* for more information.)

Parole

The 2015 Annual Parole Survey was sent to 53 agencies: 50 central state reporters, which included the state parole agency in Pennsylvania (which also provided data for its 65 counties), the District of Columbia, and the federal system. In this report, federal parole includes a term of supervised release from prison, mandatory release, parole, military parole, and special parole. A federal judge orders a term of supervised release at the time of sentencing, and it is served after release from a federal prison sentence. Definitional differences exist between parole reported here and in other BJS statistical series. The state agency in Alaska provided information on the total number on community supervision, but was unable to report separately for those on parole. The state agency in Oregon was unable to report data in 2015. (See *Parole: Explanatory Notes* for more information.)

Additional information about the data collection instruments is available on the BJS website (<http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&tid=271>).

Adjustments to account for offenders with dual community correctional status

Some offenders on probation or parole may have had dual community correctional statuses because they were serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently. With the 2007 data, BJS began collecting information on the number of parolees who were also on probation at yearend. To avoid double counting, the total community supervision populations from 2008 through 2015 reported in figure 1 (and the 2015 counts in appendix table 1) have been adjusted based on available information by excluding the total number of parolees who were also on probation. As a result, the probation and parole counts from 2008 through 2015 do not sum to the total community supervision population within the same year.

All of the estimates for parolees with dual community correctional statuses were based on data reported by parole agencies that were able to provide the information for the reporting year (table 7). Some probation and parole agencies were not able to provide these data. Therefore, the total number of parolees also on probation from 2008 through 2015 may be underestimated, which may result in overestimations in the total population under community supervision.

Reporting changes in the number of adults on probation and parole, 2000–2015

In each collection year, respondents are asked to provide both the January 1 and December 31 population counts. At times, the January 1 count may differ from the December 31 count of the prior year. The difference reported may have resulted from administrative changes, such as—

- implementing new information systems, leading to data review and cleanup
- reconciling probationer records
- reclassifying offenders, including those on probation to parole and offenders on dual community supervision statuses
- including certain probation populations not previously reported (e.g., supervised for an offense of driving while intoxicated or under the influence, some probationers who had absconded, and some on an inactive status).

The discrepancy between the yearend 2014 and the beginning year 2015 probation counts resulted in an increase of 9,749 probationers (table 8). The discrepancy between the yearend and beginning year parole population count resulted in an increase of 172 parolees from December 31, 2014, to January 1, 2015 (table 9).

Estimating change in population counts

Technically, the change in the probation and parole populations from the beginning of the year to the end of the year should equal the difference between entries and exits during the year. However, those numbers may not be equal. Some probation and parole information systems track the number of cases that enter and exit community supervision, not the number of offenders. This means that entries and exits may include case counts as opposed to counts of individuals, while the beginning and yearend population counts represent individuals. Some individuals are being supervised for more than one charge or case simultaneously. Additionally, all of the data on entries and exits may not have been logged into the information systems, or the information systems may not have fully processed all of the data before the data were submitted to BJS.

At the national level, 11,312 probationers were the difference between the change in the probation population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2015, populations and the difference between probation

TABLE 7

Parolees on probation excluded from the January 1 and December 31 community supervision populations, 2008–2015

Year	January 1*	December 31
2008	3,562	3,905
2009	3,905	4,959
2010	8,259	8,259
2011	8,259	10,958
2012	10,958	12,672
2013	12,672	12,511
2014	12,511	12,919
2015	12,919	9,375

Note: Counts are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics. Excluded from community supervision population to avoid double counting those individuals being supervised on both probation and parole.

*For 2011 through 2015, data are based on the December 31 count of the prior reporting year. For 2010, the December 31, 2010, count was used as a proxy because additional states reported these data in 2010.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2008–2015.

TABLE 8

Adults on probation based on reporting changes, 2005–2015

Year	December 31 probation population	Change*
2005	4,162,286	4,262
2006	4,236,827	-21,662
2007	4,292,950	-59,275
2008	4,271,237	-33,666
2009	4,199,751	-73,122
2010	4,055,928	-2,399
2011	3,973,756	9,771
2012	3,944,937	2,955
2013	3,912,882	20,983
2014	3,868,448	9,749
2015	3,789,785	...

Note: Counts are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics.

...Not available.

*Calculated as the difference between the December 31 probation population in the reporting year and the January 1 probation population in the following year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2005–2015.

TABLE 9

Adults on parole based on reporting changes, 2005–2015

Year	December 31 parole population	Change*
2005	784,354	-3,738
2006	798,202	1,673
2007	826,097	-4,920
2008	826,074	1,391
2009	824,584	13,703
2010	840,824	-78
2011	855,458	-2,830
2012	858,385	-23,636
2013	849,467	535
2014	857,686	172
2015	870,526	...

Note: Counts are based on most recent data and may differ from previously published statistics.

...Not available.

*Calculated as the difference between the January 1 parole population in the year of the reporting change and the December 31 parole population in the year prior to the reporting change.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2005–2015.

entries and exits during 2015. For parole, 1,168 parolees were the difference between the change in the parole population measured by the difference between January 1 and December 31, 2015, populations and the difference between parole entries and exits during 2015.

Estimates of annual change reported in appendix tables 1, 2, and 4 were calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

As previously discussed, jurisdiction counts reported for January 1 may differ from the December 31 counts reported in the previous year. As a result, the direction of change based on yearend data could be in the opposite direction of the within-year change.

In figures 1-3, change was calculated as the difference between the December 31 populations for each year. The method of reporting annual change used in this report was based on between-year differences in the December 31 populations and differs from how change was reported in prior years' reports. Annual change in prior reports was calculated as the difference between the January 1 and December 31 populations within the reporting year.

Imputing for nonreporting agencies during 2015

BJS used the methods described below to impute missing probation and parole data for key items, including the January 1, 2015, population, entries, exits, and the December 31, 2015, population.

Imputing the probation January 1, 2015, population

When the January 1, 2015, probation population was missing, the December 31, 2014, probation population value was carried over. This method was used to estimate the January 1, 2015, probation population in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

Imputing the December 31, 2015, probation population

When the December 31, 2015, probation population was missing along with either the total entries or total exits, the missing value was imputed by estimating the net difference between the December 31, 2015, population and the January 1, 2015, population based on the ratio of the 2014 net difference between the December 31, 2014, population and the January 1, 2014, population to the January 1, 2014, population, and then adding the estimated difference to the January 1, 2015, population. This method was used to estimate the December 31, 2015, probation population in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington.

Imputing probation entries

Based on the availability of data, BJS used three methods of ratio estimation to impute probation entries for agencies not reporting these data. The first method was used to estimate

entries for probation agencies that were unable to report these data in 2015 but did report in 2014. BJS estimated probation entries in 2015 by using the ratio of entries in 2014 to the agency's probation population on January 1, 2014, and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2015, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries in nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alaska, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington.

The second method was used to estimate 2015 probation entries for agencies that did not report entries both in 2014 and 2015. The ratio of 2014 entries to the January 1, 2014, population among reporting agencies of similar size within the state was used to estimate the number of entries for nonreporting agencies. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting counties and district agencies in Alabama, Florida, Michigan, and Ohio.

The third method was used to estimate probation entries by using the ratio of 2014 imputed entries to the January 1, 2014, probation population and applying that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2015, population. This method was used to estimate probation entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in Colorado, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Imputing parole entries

To estimate parole entries for parole agencies that were unable to report these data in 2015 but were able to report in 2014, BJS calculated the ratio of entries in 2014 to the agency's parole population on January 1, 2014, and applied that ratio to the agency's January 1, 2015, population. This method was used to estimate parole entries in Alaska, California, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Imputing probation and parole exits

A single method was used to estimate probation and parole exits. For both probation and parole, BJS added the agency's estimated entries in 2015 to the agency's population on January 1, 2015, and subtracted that estimate from the population on December 31, 2015. For probation, this method was used in Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. For parole, this method was used in Alaska, California, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Community supervision outcome measures

The percentage of probationers and the percentage of parolees who completed supervision are defined as the number of probationers or parolees who completed supervision during the year and were discharged, among all probationers or parolees who were discharged from supervision during the year. The formula used to calculate this outcome measure is $C(t)/D(t)$, where $D(t) = C(t) + I(t) + O(t)$. In this formula, t equals the year referenced, $C(t)$ equals the number of probationers or parolees who were discharged from supervision during the year after completing their terms or

who received an early discharge, and $D(t)$ equals the total number who were discharged from supervision during the year. $D(t)$ includes $C(t)$, the number of offenders who completed supervision; $I(t)$, the number who were incarcerated during the year; and $O(t)$, the number who were discharged during the year for other reasons.

The percentage of probationers and the percentage of parolees incarcerated were calculated using the same formula, except the numerator is the number of probationers or parolees who were discharged from supervision during the year as the result of being incarcerated.

The rate of incarceration (for parolees, this is also referred to as the rate of return to incarceration or the rate of reincarceration) based on the at-risk probation or parole population is defined as the ratio of the number of probationers or parolees who were discharged from supervision during the year (because they were incarcerated for a new offense, a revocation, or other reasons) to the number of all probationers or parolees at risk of being incarcerated during the year. The at-risk population is the number of probationers or parolees under supervision at the start of the year (on January 1) plus the number who entered supervision during the year. This group of probationers or parolees could be incarcerated at any time during the year; therefore, they were at risk of incarceration. The formula used to calculate this outcome measure is $I(t)/(P(t-1) + E(t))$, where t equals the year referenced, $P(t-1)$ equals the start of the year population, and $E(t)$ equals the number of probationers or parolees who entered supervision during the year.

The at-risk measure of incarceration accounts for all probationers or parolees under supervision during the year (i.e., probationers or parolees who were under supervision on January 1 plus those who entered during the year) who are the probationers or parolees at risk of being incarcerated. This measure is not limited to those who are discharged during the year and permits each probationer or parolee to be incarcerated at any time during the year.

Changes in the Annual Parole Survey

In 2008, the Annual Parole Survey included a new type of entry-to-parole category—term of supervised release—to better classify the large majority of entries to parole reported by the federal system. It is a fixed period of release to the community that follows a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate sentencing statute. Both are determined by a judge at the time of sentencing. Accordingly, some states began reporting term of supervised releases in 2008. For details about the estimating methods used to analyze national trends for all types of entry to parole, see *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010* (NCJ 236019, BJS web, November 2011).

Types of federal offenders under community supervision

Since the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 was enacted on November 1, 1987, offenders sentenced to federal prison are no longer eligible for parole, but are required to serve a term of supervised release following release from prison. Those sentenced to prison prior to November 1, 1987, continue to be eligible for parole, as do persons violating laws of the District of Columbia, military offenders, and foreign treaty transfer offenders.²

The Sentencing Reform Act also required the adoption and use of sentencing guidelines, which also took effect on November 1, 1987. Many offenses for which probation had been the typical sentence prior to this date, particularly property and regulatory offenses, subsequently resulted in sentences to prison. Changes in how federal offenders are supervised in the community were first described in the BJS report *Federal Offenders under Community Supervision, 1987-96* (NCJ 168636, BJS web, August 1998), and updated in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2002: With Trends 1982-2002, Reconciled Data* (NCJ 207447, BJS web, January 2005).

² See http://www.uscourts.gov/news/TheThirdBranch/11-05-01/Parole_in_the_Federal_Probation_System.aspx.

Probation: Explanatory notes

Alaska—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state agency in Alaska provided information on the total number on community supervision, but was unable to separately report for those on probation. BJS imputed December 31, 2015, and January 1, 2015, data based on the distribution of probation as a part of the community corrections population reported on the Alaska Department of Corrections website and the number reported to BJS in prior years.

California—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years, which were likely the result of difficulties some counties encountered in reporting felons who were resentenced as misdemeanants, and changing from reporting of cases to individuals. These changes resulted in a decrease of 9,794 probationers on January 1, 2015 (285,681), compared to December 31, 2014 (295,475).

Colorado—Nonreporting agency in 2015—one local agency did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

Florida—Nonreporting agencies in 2015—six local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

Georgia—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—the two state agencies that previously provided data were consolidated under a single new state agency, the Georgia Department of Community Supervision (DCS). One reporter provides counts based on individual level probationer information from Georgia state employees (probation officers) and represents 49.8% of Georgia's total probation population. The other reporter provides counts based on summary counts submitted by independent local probation agencies to the DCS and represents 50.2% of Georgia's total probation population. Data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as the result of the new agency's use of slightly different methods to count probationers under direct supervision by the state, resulting in an increase of 10,272 probationers on January 1, 2015 (481,339), compared to December 31, 2014 (471,067). Probation counts may overstate the number of persons under probation supervision because the county data collection has the capacity to report probation cases and not the number of persons under supervision. Probationers with multiple sentences could potentially have one or more cases with one or more probation agencies in one jurisdiction or one or more probation agencies in different jurisdictions.

Illinois—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state respondent in Illinois was only able to report the number on probation on January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015.*

Michigan—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years, as a result of a data clean-up by local agencies. These

changes resulted in an decrease of 6,344 probationers on January 1, 2015 (174,239), compared to December 31, 2014 (180,583).

Nonreporting agencies in 2015—seventeen local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

New Jersey—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of a change in methodology. This change resulted in an increase of 21,226 probationers on January 1, 2015 (137,124), compared to December 31, 2014 (115,898).

Ohio—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of data clean-up by local agencies. This change resulted in an increase of 2,165 probationers on January 1, 2015 (241,080), compared to December 31, 2014 (238,915).

Nonreporting agencies in 2015—fifteen local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

Oregon—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state agency in Oregon was unable to provide data for 2015 because of computer system issues. At the request of the respondent, the December 31, 2014 population count was used as an estimate for January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015 have been included in national and "all state" totals.*

Washington—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as the result of a change in methodology by the state probation agency for 2014 and 2015, and by five local agencies for 2015 (includes two local agencies that now include cases that were previously erroneously excluded). Compared to the count previously reported for December 31, 2014 (94,112), these changes resulted in a decrease of 43 probationers on January 1, 2015 (94,069). Compared to a revised count for December 31, 2014 (98,446), which includes the reconciled state data, these changes resulted in a decrease of 4,377 probationers for January 1, 2015, all of which can be attributed to changes in reporting by local agencies.

Nonreporting agencies in 2015—five local agencies did not report data. The most recently available December 31 population count was used to estimate January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015, populations.*

Wisconsin—The state probation agency, overseeing the entirety of the state's probation population, was able to report the number of probationers who died, but was not able to report the total number of exits or the number of entries to probation during 2015. Based on information provided by Wisconsin for 2014, BJS imputed the total number of entries to and exits from probation supervision in Wisconsin for 2015.*

*See *Imputing entries and exits* for nonreporting agencies in 2015.

Parole: Explanatory notes

Alaska—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state agency in Alaska provided information on the total number on community supervision, but was unable to separately report for those on parole. December 31, 2015, and January 1, 2015, data—based on the distribution of parole as a part of the community corrections population—was reported on the Alaska Department of Corrections website, and the number was reported to BJS in prior years.

California—The state agency was not able to report entries and exits due to a high-level data conversion project. California's total parole population as reported by BJS includes 34,836 persons on January 1, 2015, and 33,260 persons on December 31, 2015, who were under post-release community supervision. These persons account for 20,921 parolees entering and 22,497 parolees exiting supervision during 2015. In addition, California's total parole population includes 11,739 persons on January 1, 2015, and 11,427 persons on December 31, 2015, who were under mandatory supervision. These persons account for 8,693 parolees entering and 9,005 parolees exiting supervision during 2015. Detailed information on the types of entries and exits were not available for these populations.

Illinois—Reporting changes in 2015—there was a major technology transition in December 2015. During the transition, some traditional population counts and other measures were not collected. Therefore, the data provided reflect November 30, 2015 counts as an estimate for December 31, 2015. The entries and discharges only include 11 months of data (January 2015 through November 2015).

Oregon—Nonreporting agency in 2015—the state agency in Oregon was unable to provide data for 2015 because of computer system issues. At the request of the respondent, the December 31, 2014 population count was used as an estimate for January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2015. Estimates for December 31, 2015 have been included in national and "all state" totals.*

Washington—Reporting changes between 2014 and 2015—data are not comparable to those reported in previous years as a result of a change in methodology. These changes resulted in an increase of 1,046 parolees on January 1, 2015 (10,926), compared to December 31, 2014 (9,880).

Wisconsin—The state parole agency was able to report the number of parolees probationers who died, but not the total number of exit or the number of entries to parole during 2015. Based on information provided by Wisconsin for 2014, BJS imputed the total number of entries to and exits from parole supervision in Wisconsin for 2015.*

*See *Imputing entries and exits for nonreporting agencies in 2015*.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Adults under community supervision, 2015

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2015 ^a	Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, December 31, 2015 ^a		Change, 2015		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, December 31, 2015 ^c
		Reported	Imputed ^b	Reported	Imputed ^b			Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,723,100	2,244,000	2,441,200	2,307,800	2,507,000	4,650,900	-72,200	-1.5%	-1.5%	1,868
Federal	128,400	58,600	58,600	55,600	555,600	132,800	4,400	3.4%	3.4%	53
State	4,594,700	2,185,400	2,382,600	2,252,300	2,451,400	4,518,100	-76,600	-1.7%	-1.7%	1,814
Alabama	60,900	20,500	20,500	16,900	16,900	64,600	3,700	6.0	6.0	1,714
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	80,700	38,100	38,100	35,500	35,500	83,300	2,600	3.2	3.2	1,589
Arkansas	49,200	20,800	20,800	18,800	18,800	51,500	2,200	4.5	4.5	2,256
California	372,800	182,500	208,000	192,700	217,300	349,600	-23,200	-6.2	-6.2	1,158
Colorado ^d	89,100	62,000	62,900	62,900	62,900	89,200	100	0.1	0.1	2,102
Connecticut	45,600	25,000	25,000	23,700	23,700	45,300	-400	-0.8	-0.8	1,598
Delaware	16,300	12,800	12,800	13,100	13,100	16,100	-300	-1.7	-1.7	2,155
District of Columbia	11,100	5,700	5,700	7,100	7,100	9,900	-1,100	-10.3	-10.3	1,776
Florida ^d	232,100	155,100	159,900	161,600	167,100	225,400	-6,700	-2.9	-2.9	1,381
Georgia	502,200	267,700	267,700	324,100	324,100	451,800	-50,300	-10.0	-10.0	5,823
Hawaii	22,500	5,700	5,700	6,000	6,000	22,500	0	-0.1	-0.1	1,996
Idaho	37,700	15,600	15,600	15,500	15,500	37,800	100	0.2	0.2	3,071
Illinois	151,800	-	79,700	-	80,200	151,300	-600	-0.4	-0.4	1,526
Indiana	126,100	83,600	83,600	87,200	87,200	122,500	-3,600	-2.8	-2.8	2,423
Iowa	35,400	18,000	18,000	17,700	17,700	35,600	200	0.7	0.7	1,481
Kansas	20,400	25,200	25,200	24,700	24,700	20,900	500	2.6	2.6	951
Kentucky	70,700	37,800	37,800	37,800	37,800	70,600	0	-0.1	-0.1	2,063
Louisiana	70,600	29,800	29,800	28,400	28,400	71,900	1,300	1.8	1.8	2,014
Maine	6,600	3,300	3,300	3,200	3,200	6,700	100	2.2	2.2	626
Maryland	91,100	42,900	42,900	46,600	46,600	87,400	-3,700	-4.0	-4.0	1,870
Massachusetts	70,200	68,800	68,800	72,100	72,100	66,900	-3,300	-4.7	-4.7	1,232
Michigan ^d	192,700	104,500	118,100	104,600	116,600	193,900	1,200	0.6	0.6	2,507
Minnesota	103,700	55,200	55,200	53,800	53,800	105,100	1,400	1.3	1.3	2,489
Mississippi	44,300	17,800	17,800	17,300	17,300	44,800	500	1.1	1.1	1,972
Missouri	65,600	37,800	37,800	40,800	40,800	62,600	-3,000	-4.6	-4.6	1,329
Montana	9,800	4,400	4,600	4,600	4,600	9,700	-100	-0.6	-0.6	1,198
Nebraska	13,700	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	13,700	0	-0.1	-0.1	955
Nevada	18,000	9,700	9,700	8,400	8,400	19,200	1,300	7.1	7.1	858
New Hampshire	6,300	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	6,300	0	0.1	0.1	590
New Jersey	152,000	33,200	33,200	33,900	33,900	151,300	-700	-0.5	-0.5	2,167
New Mexico	17,600	8,200	9,800	7,900	9,700	16,800	-900	-4.9	-4.9	1,054
New York	150,300	45,800	45,800	50,600	50,600	145,600	-4,800	-3.2	-3.2	931
North Carolina	99,300	63,700	63,700	64,400	64,400	97,400	-1,900	-1.9	-1.9	1,249

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)
Adults under community supervision, 2015

Jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2015 ^a		Entries		Exits		Community supervision population, 12/31/2015 ^a	Change, 2015		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, December 31, 2015 ^c
	Reported	Imputed ^b	Reported	Imputed ^b	Reported	Imputed ^b		Number	Percent	
North Dakota	6,200	5,600	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	6,900	700	11.8%	1,179
Ohio ^d	258,400	131,200	145,600	129,700	143,500	143,500	262,000	3,600	1.4	2,908
Oklahoma	31,100	13,000	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	33,400	2,300	7.3	1,126
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	281,400	177,700	162,800	162,800	162,800	162,800	296,200	14,900	5.3	2,923
Rhode Island	24,000	4,900	200	4,500	4,500	4,500	24,400	400	1.6	2,873
South Carolina	39,600	16,100	17,200	17,200	17,200	17,200	38,500	-1,000	-2.6	1,006
South Dakota	9,300	5,200	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	9,800	500	5.6	1,505
Tennessee	77,800	26,400	28,800	28,800	28,800	28,800	75,400	-2,400	-3.1	1,470
Texas	496,900	182,600	191,300	191,300	191,300	191,300	488,800	-8,000	-1.6	2,390
Utah	15,100	7,900	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	15,700	600	3.8	746
Vermont	6,300	3,500	—	3,500	—	3,500	6,300	0	—	1,236
Virginia	56,700	29,900	29,600	29,600	29,600	29,600	57,000	400	0.6	873
Washington ^d	105,000	44,900	38,900	55,400	55,400	55,400	104,700	-300	-0.2	1,870
West Virginia	9,900	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	10,100	200	2.1	692
Wisconsin ^e	65,900	29,200	200	29,500	200	29,500	65,600	-300	-0.5	1,462
Wyoming	5,700	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	5,900	200	4.0	1,323

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest hundred. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, plus entries, minus exits.

— Less than 0.05%.

— Not known.

^aThe January 1 population excludes 12,919 offenders and the December 31 population excludes 9,375 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole. See *Methodology* for more detail on dual status. Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available.

^bRates were computed using the estimated number of U.S. residents age 15 or older in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

^cSee *Explanatory notes* for more detail.

^dThe only exits reported were deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Adults on probation, 2015

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2015		Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2015		Change, 2015		Number on probation per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, December 31, 2015 ^b
	Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a	December 31, 2015	Number	Percent		
U.S. total	3,878,197	1,812,310	1,887,556	1,966,100	1,887,556	2,043,200	3,789,785	-88,412	-2.3%	1,522	
Federal	19,062	8,646	9,253	8,646	9,253	9,253	18,368	-694	-3.6%	7	
State	3,859,135	1,803,664	1,878,303	1,957,400	1,878,303	2,034,000	3,771,417	-87,718	-2.3%	1,514	
Alabama	53,132	18,155	14,587	18,155	14,587	14,587	56,700	3,568	6.7	1,505	
Alaska											
Arizona	73,232	26,163	23,390	26,163	23,390	23,390	76,005	2,773	3.8	1,449	
Arkansas	28,157	10,258	9,603	10,258	9,603	9,603	28,900	743	2.6	1,267	
California	285,681	152,909	161,166	152,909	161,166	161,166	263,531	-22,150	-7.8	873	
Colorado ^c	78,988	53,671	54,707	54,500	54,707	54,800	78,883	-105	-0.1	1,860	
Connecticut	43,084	22,489	21,631	22,489	21,631	21,631	42,346	-738	-1.7	1,494	
Delaware	15,665	12,761	12,780	12,761	12,780	12,780	15,646	-19	-0.1	2,098	
District of Columbia	6,356	4,282	5,102	4,282	5,102	5,102	5,536	-820	-12.9	990	
Florida ^c	227,540	148,775	155,313	153,600	155,313	160,800	220,769	-6,771	-3.0	1,353	
Georgia	481,339	257,482	312,381	257,482	312,381	312,381	432,235	-49,104	-10.2	5,570	
Hawaii	20,931	5,042	5,061	5,042	5,061	5,061	20,912	-19	-0.1	1,859	
Idaho	33,466	12,931	13,498	12,931	13,498	13,498	32,898	-568	-1.7	2,675	
Illinois	122,184			55,900		55,900	122,125	-59	0.0	1,232	
Indiana	116,595	75,769	79,288	75,769	79,288	79,288	113,076	-3,519	-3.0	2,236	
Iowa	29,815	14,375	14,315	14,375	14,315	14,315	29,875	60	0.2	1,243	
Kansas	16,328	21,280	21,020	21,280	21,020	21,020	16,588	260	1.6	754	
Kentucky	53,923	26,531	26,405	26,531	26,405	26,405	54,049	126	0.2	1,579	
Louisiana	40,979	12,615	12,830	12,615	12,830	12,830	40,764	-215	-0.5	1,143	
Maine	6,562	3,317	3,171	3,317	3,171	3,171	6,708	146	2.2	624	
Maryland	79,539	38,204	41,238	38,204	41,238	41,238	76,505	-3,034	-3.8	1,637	
Massachusetts	68,274	66,461	69,801	66,461	69,801	69,801	64,934	-3,340	-4.9	1,195	
Michigan ^c	174,239	93,859	93,493	107,500	93,493	105,500	175,965	1,726	1.0	2,276	
Minnesota	97,036	48,847	47,625	48,847	47,625	47,625	98,258	1,222	1.3	2,328	
Mississippi	34,398	11,885	9,950	11,885	9,950	9,950	36,333	1,935	5.6	1,601	
Missouri	47,082	24,824	27,030	24,824	27,030	27,030	44,876	-2,206	-4.7	953	
Montana	8,667	3,774	4,035	4,000	4,035	4,035	8,610	-57	-0.7	1,063	
Nebraska	12,612	9,028	9,014	9,028	9,014	9,014	12,626	14	0.1	882	
Nevada	12,027	5,169	3,472	5,169	3,472	3,472	13,724	1,697	14.1	612	
New Hampshire	3,920	2,585	2,644	2,585	2,644	2,644	3,861	-59	-1.5	361	
New Jersey	137,124	27,372	28,359	27,372	28,359	28,359	136,137	-987	-0.7	1,949	
New Mexico	15,588	6,625	6,995	8,200	6,995	8,700	15,048	-540	-3.5	946	
New York	105,458	25,870	30,332	25,870	30,332	30,332	100,996	-4,462	-4.2	646	
North Carolina	90,918	50,862	53,474	50,862	53,474	53,474	85,634	-5,284	-5.8	1,098	
North Dakota	5,647	4,364	3,708	4,364	3,708	3,708	6,303	656	11.6	1,069	

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)
Adults on probation, 2015

Jurisdiction	Probation population, January 1, 2015		Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2015	Change, 2015		Number on probation per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, December 31, 2015 ^b
	Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a		Number	Percent	
Ohio ^c	241,080	137,800	123,393	122,881	99,546	136,700	243,710	2,630	1.1%	2,706
Oklahoma	28,568	12,634	12,634	9,921	9,921	9,921	31,281	2,713	9.5	1,055
Oregon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pennsylvania	176,737	106,677	106,677	99,546	99,546	99,546	183,868	7,131	4.0	1,814
Rhode Island	23,595	4,600	"	"	"	4,300	23,920	325	1.4	2,822
South Carolina	34,753	13,605	13,605	14,515	14,515	14,515	33,843	-910	-2.6	883
South Dakota	6,648	3,626	3,626	3,156	3,156	3,156	7,118	470	7.1	1,096
Tennessee	64,223	22,355	22,355	24,253	24,253	24,253	62,325	-1,898	-3.0	1,215
Texas	388,101	146,787	146,787	155,951	155,951	155,951	378,937	-9,164	-2.4	1,853
Utah	11,805	5,597	5,597	5,221	5,221	5,221	12,181	376	3.2	579
Vermont	5,170	3,000	"	"	"	3,000	5,170	0	"	1,021
Virginia	54,966	29,391	29,391	28,885	28,885	28,885	55,472	506	0.9	849
Washington ^c	94,069	49,800	38,606	33,161	33,161	49,700	93,535	-534	-0.6	1,670
West Virginia	7,174	800	"	969	969	969	7,008	-166	-2.3	478
Wisconsin ^d	45,766	22,700	"	86	86	22,400	46,144	378	0.8	1,028
Wyoming	4,994	2,459	2,459	2,340	2,340	2,340	5,113	119	2.4	1,142

Note: Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

"Less than 0.05 %.

"Not known.

^aReflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bRates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

^cSee Explanatory notes for more detail.

^dThe only exits reported were deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Adults exiting probation, by type of exit, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Incarcerated					Absconder	Discharged to warrant or detainer	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown or not reported
		With new sentence	Under current sentence	To receive treatment	Other/unknown							
U.S. total	1,887,556	1,004,174	65,209	95,541	3,302	69,273	40,586	14,454	213,338	11,267	87,590	282,822
Federal	9,253	7,816	0	720	0	0	126	0	96	117	0	378
State	1,878,303	996,358	65,209	94,821	3,302	69,273	40,460	14,454	213,242	11,150	87,590	282,444
Alabama ^c	14,587	10,831	1,407	543	0	0	0	0	0	274	841	691
Alaska	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Arizona ^c	23,390	16,226	"	5,406	"	0	"	"	1,247	300	211	0
Arkansas ^c	9,603	5,414	703	3,117	0	0	0	28	0	184	157	0
California ^c	161,166	75,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,351	0	25,650	0
Colorado ^c	54,707	34,805	240	1,030	0	6,613	5,288	0	459	388	4,710	1,174
Connecticut ^c	21,631	16,542	0	0	0	0	346	4,743	0	0	0	0
Delaware	12,780	7,861	273	1,047	"	"	"	"	1,789	103	1,707	0
District of Columbia	5,102	4,122	0	0	0	681	0	0	125	28	146	0
Florida ^c	155,313	85,607	13,579	23,075	58	2,418	67	3,846	4,024	964	3,228	18,447
Georgia ^c	312,381	187,394	4,454	1,537	"	"	"	"	109,067	333	9,596	0
Hawaii	5,061	3,646	270	597	0	485	0	0	0	55	8	0
Idaho ^c	13,498	2,794	0	684	1,253	0	1	14	0	72	68	8,612
Illinois	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Indiana ^c	79,288	51,162	7,620	9,285	"	"	6,699	"	"	"	4,522	0
Iowa	14,315	10,139	894	140	0	0	38	0	2,987	79	38	0
Kansas ^c	21,020	15,502	"	128	"	"	"	"	3,044	"	2,346	0
Kentucky ^c	26,405	14,327	1,346	3,533	0	1,616	2,112	0	50	327	194	2,900
Louisiana ^c	12,830	7,911	837	2,812	"	96	"	"	935	193	46	0
Maine	3,171	2,510	0	0	0	561	0	0	0	0	0	100
Maryland	41,238	26,048	3,816	3,722	"	"	"	"	5,392	477	1,023	760
Massachusetts	69,801	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	69,801
Michigan ^c	93,493	38,335	2,272	2,675	232	983	471	1,023	5,165	210	1,659	40,468
Minnesota	47,625	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47,625
Mississippi	9,950	6,427	824	1,558	0	581	29	0	"	46	464	21
Missouri ^c	27,030	12,224	881	3,556	928	18	8,831	16	0	376	0	200
Montana ^c	4,035	1,662	231	852	5	10	53	45	41	74	2	1,060
Nebraska ^c	9,014	6,458	1,510	3	"	12	"	"	863	45	123	0
Nevada ^c	3,472	2,172	"	"	"	0	14	"	1,258	28	0	0
New Hampshire	2,644	2,436	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
New Jersey ^c	28,359	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	15	"	28,342
New Mexico	6,995	5,673	"	"	"	5	"	"	1,166	93	58	0
New York	30,332	17,917	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	466	"	11,949
North Carolina ^c	53,474	28,335	3,063	5,311	"	"	8,989	"	7,150	626	"	0
North Dakota	3,708	1,909	601	921	"	"	220	0	"	41	0	16

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)
Adults exiting probation, by type of exit, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	With new sentence	Incarcerated				Absconder	Discharged to warrant or detainer	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown or not reported
				Under current sentence	To receive treatment	Other/unknown							
Ohio†	122,881	53,947	3,331	9,923	824	1,158		5,641	3,061	5,484	733	6,457	32,322
Oklahoma†	9,921	7,297	560	703	0	0		0	0	136	132	0	1,093
Oregon													
Pennsylvania†	99,546	75,562	11,150	3,512	0	0		1,150	28	565	1,120	6,459	0
Rhode Island													
South Carolina	14,515	11,207	487	2,499	0	0		0	0	0	230	92	0
South Dakota†	3,156	1,803	0	0	0	632		0	0	137	0	0	584
Tennessee	24,253	16,161	3,195	4,104	0	11		355	0	0	423	4	0
Texas	155,951	97,311				45,440					1,774	11,426	0
Utah	5,221	2,236	325	317	0	0		10	856	1,388	89	0	0
Vermont													
Virginia	28,885	15,137				7,385		0	76	0	549	5,732	6
Washington†	33,161	12,703	865	986	2	568		7	718	260	175	605	16,272
West Virginia†	969		328	547				94					0
Wisconsin ^c	86												
Wyoming	2,340	1,440	147	506	0	0		43	0	159	26	18	1

Note: Based on reported data only. For imputed exits to probation, see appendix table 2.

..Not known.

†Some or all data are estimates.

^aIncludes probationers discharged from supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some with only financial conditions remaining. Also includes individuals who received jail sentence after a presentence investigation referral, had their probation sentence revoked but were not incarcerated, or who were discharged due to judicial or administrative release, new charges, diversion, mental health court, absconding, warrants, expirations of sentence, or transfer of supervision back from an interstate compact.

^bIncludes 16,025 probationers who transferred to another jurisdiction and 71,565 probationers who exited supervision for other reasons. Other reasons include probationers who had died or were deported or transferred to the jurisdiction of Immigration and Customs Enforcement or to another jurisdiction or state. Some probationers included in this count had their sentence dismissed, vacated, quashed, overturned, sealed/expunged, or were pardoned. Others were discharged through court order; deferrals; closed interest; administrative release; transfer to another program or to parole; revocation; early termination; expiration of sentence; violation of probation/new charges; incarceration; warrant; or sentencing to other sanctions.

^cThe only exits reported were deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Adults on parole, 2015

Jurisdiction	Parole population, January 1, 2015		Entries		Exits		Parole population, December 31, 2015		December 31, 2015		Number on parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, December 31, 2015 ^b
	Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
U.S. total	857,858	431,695	420,291	463,700	420,291	463,700	870,526	12668	15%	1.5%	350
Federal	109,365	49,988	46,315	46,315	46,315	46,315	114,471	5106	4.7%	4.7%	46
State	748,493	381,707	373,976	417,400	373,976	417,400	756,055	7562	1.0%	1.0%	304
Alabama	8,065	2,360	2,287	2,287	2,287	2,287	8,138	73	0.9	0.9	216
Alaska											
Arizona	7,502	11,946	12,069	12,069	12,069	12,069	7,379	-123	-1.6	-1.6	141
Arkansas	21,745	10,497	9,213	9,213	9,213	9,213	23,093	1348	6.2	6.2	1,012
California ^c	87,111	29,614	31,502	56,200	31,502	56,200	86,053	-1058	-1.2	-1.2	285
Colorado	10,067	8,369	8,167	8,167	8,167	8,167	10,269	202	2.0	2.0	242
Connecticut	2,564	2,487	2,112	2,112	2,112	2,112	2,939	375	14.6	14.6	104
Delaware	676	31	282	282	282	282	425	-251	-37.1	-37.1	57
District of Columbia	5,125	1,465	1,996	1,996	1,996	1,996	4,594	-531	-10.4	-10.4	822
Florida	4,526	6,325	6,240	6,240	6,240	6,240	4,611	85	1.9	1.9	28
Georgia	25,577	10,249	11,696	11,696	11,696	11,696	24,130	-1447	-5.7	-5.7	311
Hawaii	1,545	667	897	897	897	897	1,540	-5	-0.3	-0.3	137
Idaho	4,217	2,695	2,037	2,037	2,037	2,037	4,875	658	15.6	15.6	396
Illinois	29,644	23,830	24,328	24,328	24,328	24,328	29,146	-498	-1.7	-1.7	294
Indiana	9,481	7,829	7,876	7,876	7,876	7,876	9,434	-47	-0.5	-0.5	187
Iowa	5,741	3,588	3,411	3,411	3,411	3,411	5,918	177	3.1	3.1	246
Kansas	4,051	3,957	3,677	3,677	3,677	3,677	4,331	280	6.9	6.9	197
Kentucky	16,731	11,249	11,417	11,417	11,417	11,417	16,563	-168	-1.0	-1.0	484
Louisiana	29,619	17,158	15,590	15,590	15,590	15,590	31,187	1568	5.3	5.3	874
Maine	20	1	0	0	0	0	21	1	5.0	5.0	2
Maryland	11,537	4,690	5,340	5,340	5,340	5,340	10,887	-650	-5.6	-5.6	233
Massachusetts	1,914	2,318	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254	1,978	64	3.3	3.3	36
Michigan	18,413	10,621	11,125	11,125	11,125	11,125	17,909	-504	-2.7	-2.7	232
Minnesota	6,644	6,346	6,182	6,182	6,182	6,182	6,808	164	2.5	2.5	161
Mississippi	9,883	5,923	7,382	7,382	7,382	7,382	8,424	-1459	-14.8	-14.8	371
Missouri	18,489	12,991	13,786	13,786	13,786	13,786	17,694	-795	-4.3	-4.3	376
Montana	1,094	584	586	586	586	586	1,092	-2	-0.2	-0.2	135
Nebraska	1,067	1,430	1,454	1,454	1,454	1,454	1,043	-24	-2.2	-2.2	73
Nevada	5,927	4,502	4,922	4,922	4,922	4,922	5,507	-420	-7.1	-7.1	246
New Hampshire	2,385	1,503	1,437	1,437	1,437	1,437	2,451	66	2.8	2.8	229
New Jersey	14,889	5,877	5,586	5,586	5,586	5,586	15,180	291	2.0	2.0	217
New Mexico	2,255	1,577	944	944	944	944	2,888	633	28.1	28.1	182
New York	44,889	19,922	20,249	19,922	20,249	20,249	44,562	-327	-0.7	-0.7	285
North Carolina	10,025	12,856	10,905	12,856	10,905	10,905	11,744	1719	17.1	17.1	151

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (continued)
Adults on parole, 2015

Jurisdiction	Parole population, January 1, 2015		Entries		Exits		Parole population, December 31, 2015		Change, 2015		Number on parole per 100,000 U.S. adult residents, December 31, 2015 ^b
	Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a	Reported	Imputed ^a	Number	Percent			
North Dakota	564	1,269	1,189	1,269	1,189	1,189	644	80	14.2	109	
Ohio	17,321	7,777	6,814	7,777	6,814	6,814	18,284	963	5.6	203	
Oklahoma	2,560	345	789	345	789	789	2,116	-444	-17.3	71	
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pennsylvania	104,629	70,985	63,263	70,985	63,263	63,263	112,351	7,722	7.4	1,109	
Rhode Island	383	254	204	254	204	204	433	50	13.1	51	
South Carolina	5,177	2,485	2,641	2,485	2,641	2,641	5,021	-156	-3.0	131	
South Dakota	2,608	1,616	1,572	1,616	1,572	1,572	2,652	44	1.7	408	
Tennessee	13,606	4,060	4,573	4,060	4,573	4,573	13,093	-513	-3.8	255	
Texas	111,412	35,834	35,354	35,834	35,354	35,354	111,892	480	0.4	547	
Utah	3,301	2,263	2,058	2,263	2,058	2,058	3,506	205	6.2	167	
Vermont	1,090	600	..	600	..	600	1,090	0	..	215	
Virginia	1,732	511	667	511	667	667	1,576	-156	-9.0	24	
Washington	10,926	6,254	5,725	6,254	5,725	5,725	11,198	272	2.5	200	
West Virginia	2,749	2,028	1,654	2,028	1,654	1,654	3,123	374	13.6	213	
Wisconsin ^d	20,141	..	65	6,500	65	7,200	19,453	-688	-3.4	434	
Wyoming	702	569	459	569	459	459	812	110	15.7	181	

Note: Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

..Less than 0.05%.

..Not known.

^aReflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bRates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

^cIncludes Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision parolees: 46,575 on January 1, 2015; and 29,614 entries, 31,502 exits, and 44,687 on December 31, 2015.

^dThe only exits reported were deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary ^a	Mandatory ^b	Reinstatement ^c	Term of supervised release ^d	Other ^e	Unknown or not reported
U.S. total	402,081	194,791	97,589	12,876	90,151	4,104	2,570
Federal	49,988	160	163	0	49,665	0	0
State	352,093	194,631	97,426	12,876	40,486	4,104	2,570
Alabama†	2,360	..	..	..	..	0	2,360
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	11,946	19	113	131	11,683	0	0
Arkansas†	10,497	8,845	1,652	0	0	0	0
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	8,369	2,872	3,152	2,189	0	156	0
Connecticut	2,487	1,248	0	0	1,239	0	0
Delaware†	31	..	..	..	..	0	31
District of Columbia	1,465	198	0	0	1,267	0	0
Florida	6,325	52	5,618	1	630	24	0
Georgia†	10,249	10,249	0	..	0	0	0
Hawaii†	667	609	53	5	~	0	0
Idaho†	2,695	2,030	..	643	..	22	0
Illinois	23,830	16	22,648	305	~	682	179
Indiana	7,829	0	7,829	0	0	0	0
Iowa	3,588	3,588	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	3,957	0	1	100	3,817	39	0
Kentucky†	11,249	7,805	3,444	0	~	0	0
Louisiana†	17,158	713	16,201	198	27	19	0
Maine	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maryland†	4,690	2,148	2,542	..	..	0	0
Massachusetts	2,318	2,172	0	146	0	0	0
Michigan†	10,621	9,304	652	665	~	0	0
Minnesota	6,346	0	6,346	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	5,923	3,745	0	1,348	0	830	0
Missouri†	12,991	10,196	789	1,237	0	769	0
Montana	584	584	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,430	1,411	0	19	0	0	0
Nevada†	4,502	3,027	1,318	157	..	0	0
New Hampshire	1,503	797	0	576	0	130	0
New Jersey	5,877	3,688	2,189	~	~	0	0
New Mexico†	1,577	..	..	93	1,484	0	0
New York	19,922	5,010	6,320	0	7,781	811	0
North Carolina†	12,856	29	297	~	12,530	0	0
North Dakota	1,269	1,269	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	7,777	49	7,519	209	0	0	0
Oklahoma	345	345	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania†	70,985	67,558	0	3,427	0	0	0
Rhode Island†	254	254	~	~	~	0	0
South Carolina	2,485	899	1,586	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,616	530	971	..	28	87	0
Tennessee	4,060	3,937	8	108	0	7	0
Texas	35,834	34,425	362	592	~	455	0
Utah	2,263	2,138	0	52	0	73	0
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	511	139	372	0	0	0	0
Washington	6,254	193	5,444	617	0	0	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 5 (continued)
Adults entering parole, by type of entry, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Discretionary ^a	Mandatory ^b	Reinstatement ^c	Term of supervised release ^d	Other ^d	Unknown or not reported
West Virginia†	2,028	2,028	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	569	512	0	57	0	0	0

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

†Some or all data are estimates.

^aIncludes persons entering due to a parole board decision.

^bIncludes persons whose release from prison was not decided by a parole board. Includes persons entering due to determinate sentencing, good-time provisions, or emergency releases.

^cIncludes persons returned to parole after serving time in a prison due to a parole violation. Depending on the reporting jurisdiction, reinstatement entries may include only parolees who were originally released from prison through a discretionary release, only those originally released through a mandatory release, or a combination of both types. May also include those originally released through a term of supervised release.

^dIncludes persons sentenced by a judge to a fixed period of incarceration based on a determinate statute immediately followed by a period of supervised release in the community.

^eIncludes individuals under parole supervision following a medical release; return from another agency; release from incarceration granted by a judge, parole board, or department of corrections; reinstatement after parole had been revoked; an interstate transfer; or placement in a transition program. Also includes individuals returned to incarceration for treatment, individuals who were released from incarceration into supervision parolees who have absconded, offenders released to parole supervision in the custody of another agency other than the respondent, and juvenile offenders with a determinate sentence that transferred from the juvenile justice system to adult parole upon reaching the maximum age of the juvenile system's authority. Also includes offenses that could not be reported, classified, or tracked by agencies.

^fSome or all detailed data were estimated for type of sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2015.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration				Absconder	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown or not reported
			With new sentence	With revocation	To receive treatment	Other/ unknown					
U.S. total	388,789	239,440	29,003	65,649	2,594	10,841	9,351	5,574	5,876	13,894	6,567
Federal	46,315	28,387	1	9,605	0	0	1,946	264	702	0	5,410
State	342,474	211,053	29,002	56,044	2,594	10,841	7,405	5,310	5,174	13,894	1,157
Alabama	2,287	1,407	429	177	..	..	..	..	112	162	0
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	12,069	7,100	11	2,698	0	0	0	2,130	56	74	0
Arkansas ^c	9,213	3,170	216	5,592	0	0	0	0	195	40	0
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	8,167	3,928	780	3,317	0	0	0	0	72	70	0
Connecticut	2,112	1,078	0	0	0	895	139	0	0	0	0
Delaware ^c	282	136	4	20	..	..	..	19	3	100	0
District of Columbia	1,996	944	0	0	0	566	0	219	93	174	0
Florida	6,240	4,117	360	798	..	..	..	..	3	727	235
Georgia ^c	11,696	8,907	312	1,318	..	924	87	0	148	0	0
Hawaii ^c	897	292	0	333	0	0	147	0	14	111	0
Idaho ^c	2,037	720	..	572	4	651	13	..	31	46	0
Illinois	24,328	13,873	1,544	6,758	..	..	887	0	126	859	281
Indiana	7,876	3,654	487	1,339	0	0	1,828	0	77	491	0
Iowa	3,411	1,803	424	1,003	0	0	2	138	40	1	0
Kansas	3,677	3,043	124	0	0	51	302	0	36	121	0
Kentucky ^c	11,417	5,769	558	2,049	..	2,889	0	..	152	0	0
Louisiana ^c	15,590	7,094	1,472	881	..	1,427	..	1,587	188	2,941	0
Maine	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	5,340	2,988	615	716	..	..	..	655	108	31	227
Massachusetts ^c	2,254	1,741	78	401	0	18	0	0	16	0	0
Michigan ^c	11,125	7,951	1,159	1,854	..	..	..	..	161	..	0
Minnesota	6,182	3,210	327	2,613	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
Mississippi	7,382	5,027	984	0	..	1,101	7	0	42	153	68
Missouri	13,786	5,348	1,019	3,873	763	1,117	1,452	..	202	..	12
Montana	586	316	25	217	0	0	0	0	19	9	0
Nebraska	1,454	1,071	58	301	0	0	0	0	7	3	14
Nevada ^c	4,922	3,560	465	255	..	538	52	..	52	..	0
New Hampshire	1,437	663	0	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	5,586	3,809	79	1,479	..	0	..	0	117	102	0
New Mexico	944	872	..	..	..	59	..	..	13	..	0
New York	20,249	10,502	1,276	6,399	1,827	0	0	..	245	..	0
North Carolina ^c	10,905	8,176	813	411	..	0	1,300	132	73	..	0
North Dakota	1,189	793	54	313	..	0	23	..	5	0	1
Ohio	6,814	4,731	1,410	116	0	0	221	0	156	180	0
Oklahoma	789	741	9	8	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania ^c	63,263	42,616	6,286	5,136	0	0	781	251	789	7,404	0
Rhode Island	204	154	4	38	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
South Carolina	2,641	2,310	43	183	0	0	0	0	45	60	0
South Dakota ^c	1,572	898	143	498	..	8	0	..	25	0	0
Tennessee ^c	4,573	2,621	1,044	770	0	0	0	0	138	0	0
Texas	35,354	27,504	4,790	815	..	597	..	..	1,335	..	313
Utah	2,058	465	228	1,159	0	0	0	173	25	8	0
Vermont	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	667	418	162	51	0	0	0	0	9	26	1
Washington	5,725	4,073	1,134	441	0	0	0	0	77	0	0

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APPENDIX TABLE 6 (continued)
Adults exiting parole, by type of exit, 2015

Jurisdiction	Total reported	Completion	Returned to incarceration				Absconder	Other unsatisfactory ^a	Death	Other ^b	Unknown or not reported
			With new sentence	With revocation	To receive treatment	Other/ unknown					
West Virginia [†]	1,654	1,152	50	258	0	0	164	0	30	0	0
Wisconsin ^c	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..
Wyoming	459	308	26	110	0	0	0	6	3	1	5

..Not known.

~Not applicable.

[†]Some or all data are estimates.

^aIncludes individuals who were discharged because of release to special sentence, violations, deportations, incarceration, and revocations. Includes some early terminations and expirations of sentence.

^bIncludes 1,909 parolees who were transferred to another state and 11,985 parolees who exited for other reasons. Other reasons include parolees who were deported, had their sentence overturned by the court through an appeal, were transferred to another state or jurisdiction, were discharged to probation supervision or federal custody, or received a pardon. Also includes individuals with an administrative discharge or who became inactive, or were discharged due to a pending waiver, reversal, detainer, or warrant.

^cThe only exits reported were deaths.

^dSome or all detailed data were estimated for type of sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2015.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeri M. Mulrow is acting director.

This report was written by Danielle Kaeble and Thomas P. Bonczar. E. Ann Carson and Thomas P. Bonczar verified the report.

Caitlin Scoville and Jill Thomas edited the report, and Tina Dorsey produced the report.

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Justice Reinvestment in Missouri

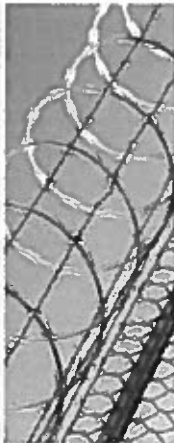
First presentation to the
Missouri State Justice Reinvestment Task Force

July 11, 2017

Andy Barbee, Director of Research
Grace Call, Senior Policy Analyst
Rachael Druckhammer, Senior Research Associate
Ben Shelor, Policy Analyst

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Corrections



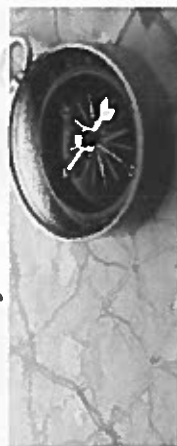
Justice Reinvestment



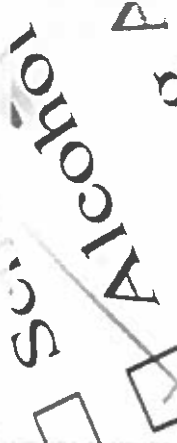
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Missouri's criminal justice system faces challenges

#8

Missouri's **incarceration rate is the eighth-highest in the nation**, and the rate has increased 4 percent since 2010, while the national incarceration rate has declined 8 percent.

#1

Missouri has the **fastest-growing female prison population in the United States**. Between 2010 and 2015, Missouri's female prison population increased 33 percent.

9%

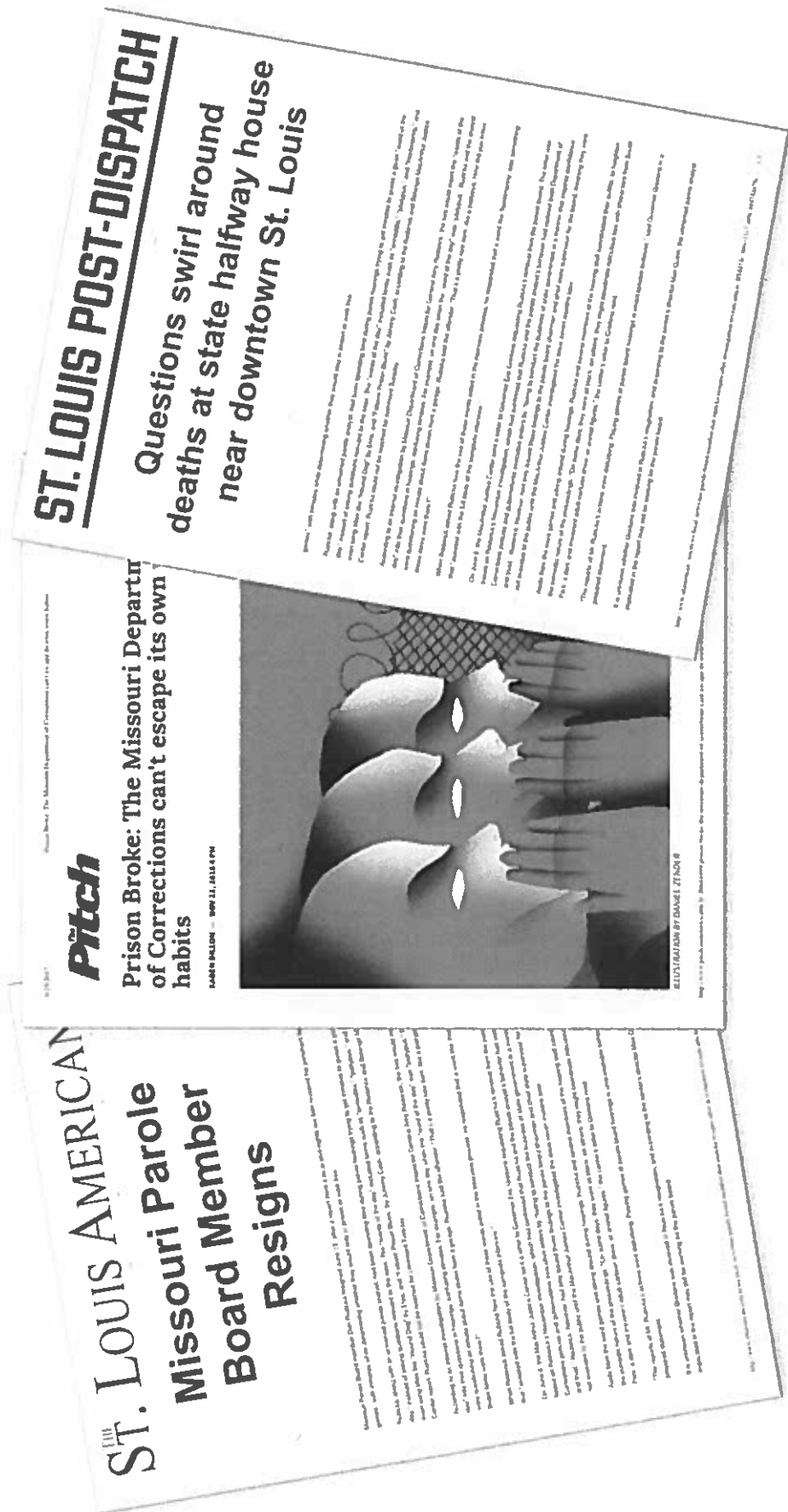
Rates of violent and property crime in Missouri are well above the national average. From 2010 to 2015, the state's **violent crime rate increased 9 percent**.

49%

Outcomes in Missouri's probation and parole system are lackluster. Nearly half of admissions to prison are driven by failures on supervision.

Missouri's criminal justice system faces challenges

There have also been recent changes in Parole Board membership, allegations of abusive work environments at Missouri Department of Corrections facilities, and management changes at community-oriented facilities in response to misconduct.



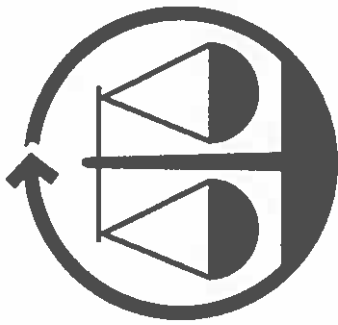
State leaders requested technical assistance through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative

Upon approval of the state's request in July 2017, Governor Greitens issued **Executive Order 17-17** on June 28, 2017, which established the **Missouri State Justice Reinvestment Task Force**.

In May 2017, Governor Greitens authored a letter requesting technical assistance for Missouri. State leaders from all three branches signed on in support.



What is justice reinvestment?



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

A data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease recidivism and increase public safety

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is supported by funding from the U.S. Department of Justice's **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)** and **The Pew Charitable Trusts**

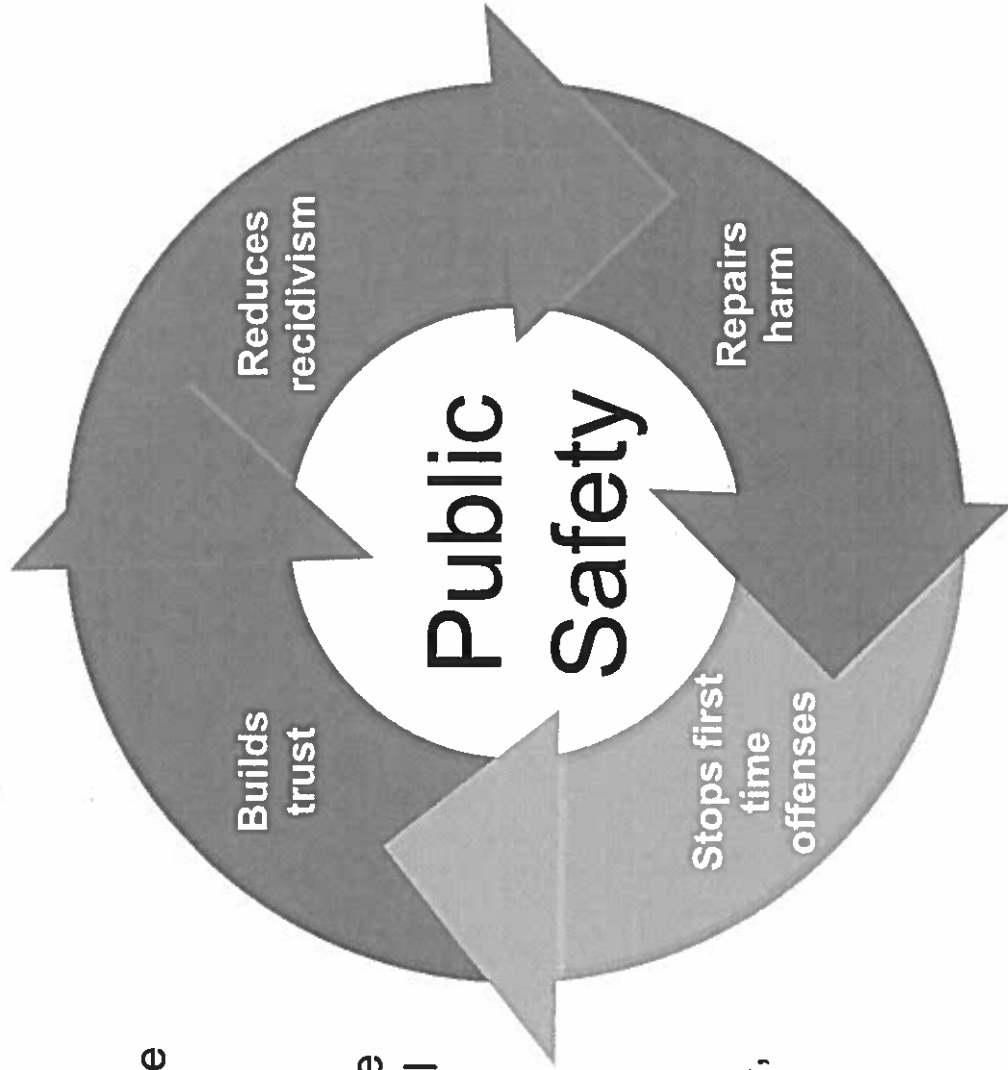
Justice reinvestment prioritizes public safety

Reduces recidivism means people who commit crimes are held accountable, receive the intervention needed to change the behavior, and do not reoffend.

Repairs harm means victims are safe, have access to help, understand how the criminal justice system works, see accountability, and heal.

Stops first time offenses means a state utilizes policing strategies and public safety approaches to decrease crime and violence, not just *reported incidents* of crime.

Builds trust means communities heavily impacted by crime and incarceration are supported, and any underlying conditions of distrust are directly addressed.



Justice reinvestment includes a two-part process spanning analysis, policy development, and implementation

Pre-enactment

1	Bipartisan, Interbranch Working Group	Assemble practitioners and leaders; receive and consider information, reports, and policies
2	Data Analysis	Data should come from across the criminal justice system for comprehensive analysis
3	Stakeholder Engagement	Complement data analysis with input from stakeholder groups and interested parties
4	Policy Options Development	Present a policy framework to reduce corrections costs, increase public safety, and project the impacts

Post-enactment

5	Policy Implementation	Identify needs for implementation and deliver technical assistance for reinvestment strategies
6	Monitor Key Measures	Monitor the impact of enacted policies and programs, adjust implementation plan as needed

States using the justice reinvestment approach with the CSG Justice Center

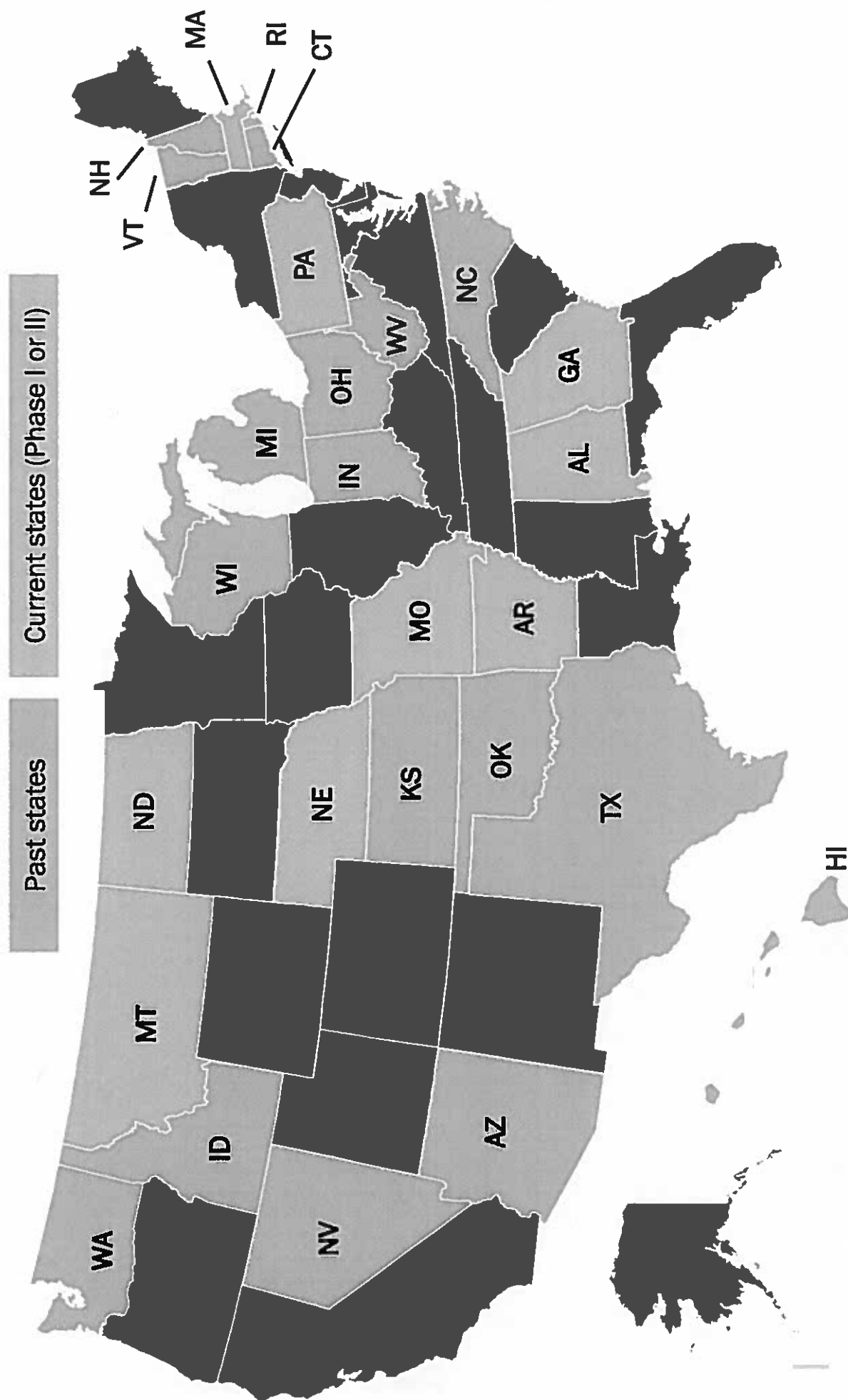
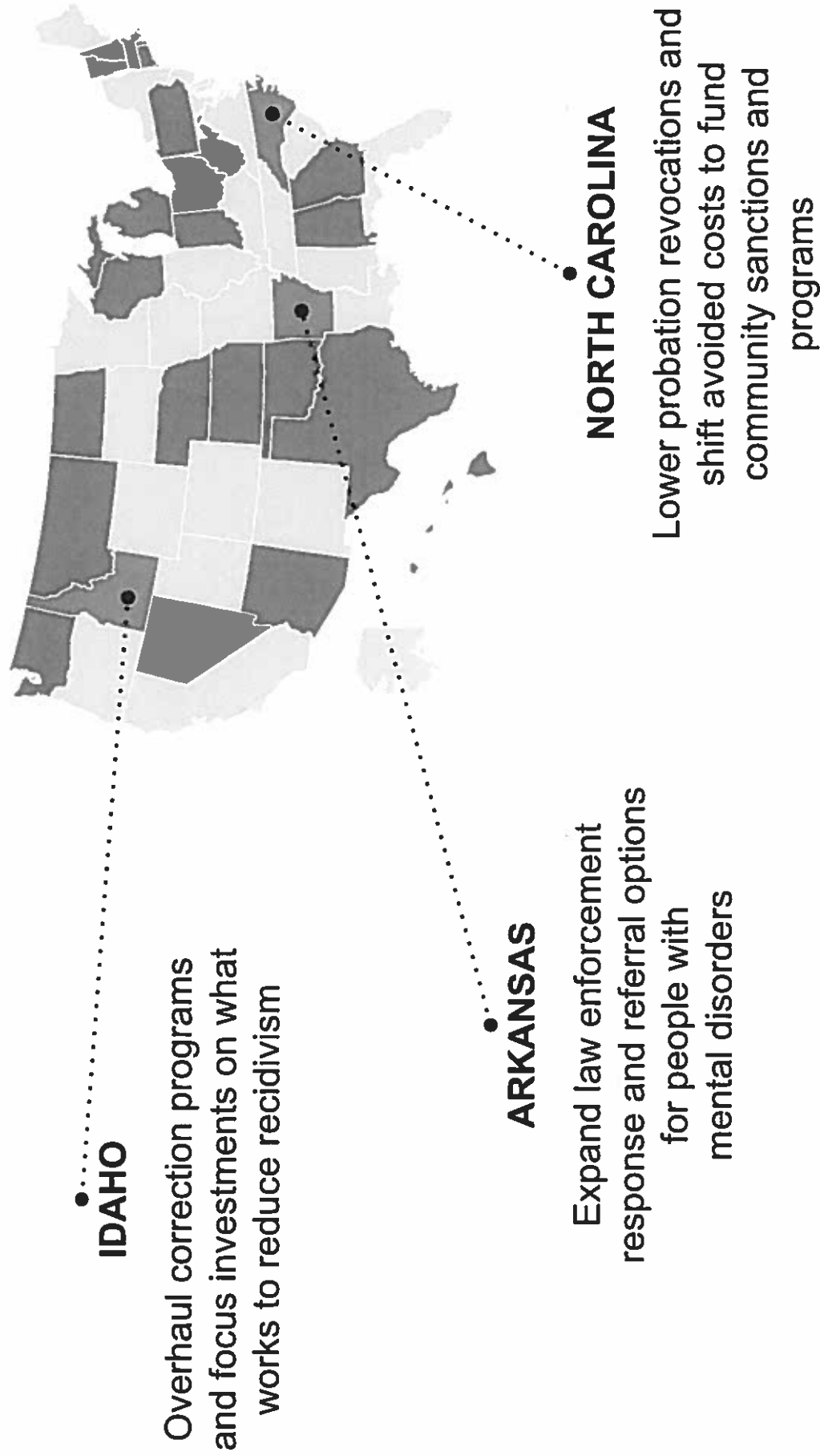


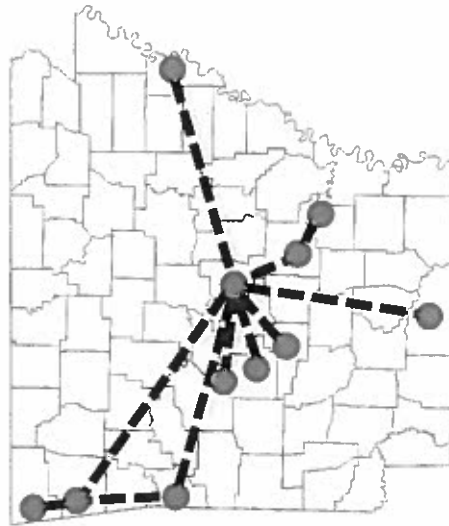
EXHIBIT 6

The Justice Reinvestment process allows for policy solutions that are customized to the specific needs of states



Justice reinvestment is highly intensive and includes many visits to the state, detailed data analysis, and wide-ranging stakeholder engagement

Arkansas (2015–16)



250+
Calls and
Meetings

30
Site Visits

4,000+
Miles Driven

Missouri (2017–18)



20
Calls and
Meetings

3
Site Visits

1,000+
Miles Driven

Justice Reinvestment in Arkansas (2015–16)

In 2015, Arkansas faced a rapidly growing prison population and other criminal justice challenges. The CSG Justice Center provided technical assistance to Arkansas through a justice reinvestment approach.

Overview

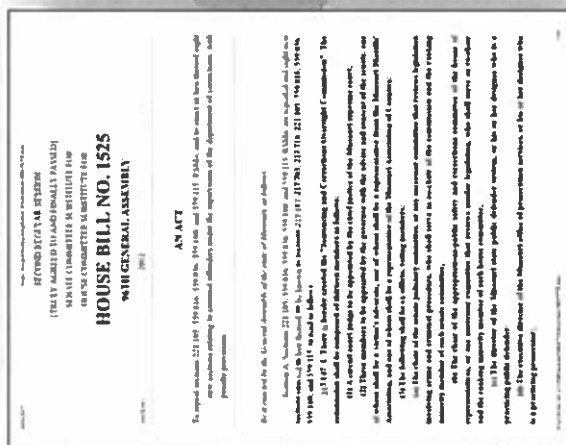
1 Recent Criminal Justice
Landscape in Missouri

2 Possible Areas for Analysis

3 Expectations for Justice
Reinvestment in Missouri

EXHIBIT 6

Missouri previously used a justice reinvestment approach in 2011



In 2011, the Missouri Working Group on Sentencing and Corrections was formed to guide the justice reinvestment process. The resulting legislation, House Bill 1525 of 2012, was signed into law as the **Justice Reinvestment Act**. It included a number of policies designed to decrease the prison and supervision populations in Missouri.

Source: Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Justice Reinvestment Sites: Missouri*, Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016.

Key Policies and Outcomes

Key Policies

- Creation of **Earned Compliance Credits (ECC)** for people on probation or parole supervision. Credits designed to act as an incentive for good behavior while on supervision.
- Authority granted to probation and parole officers to give **short-term sanctions to be served in local jail**.
- Placement in **120-day institutional treatment programs** operated by MDOC allowed as a supervision sanction.

Outcomes

- Missouri's combined probation and parole population **declined 20 percent** from over 73,000 people in FY2010 to fewer than 59,000 in FY2016.
- Impacts on the state's prison population—estimated to decline by as many as 677 beds—have **failed to materialize** as the state's prison population has increased steadily in recent years.

EXHIBIT 6

Missouri's revised criminal code went into effect in January 2017

Senate Bill 491 of 2014 contained **extensive revisions to the state's criminal code**, which were the result of years of work between prosecutors, defense attorneys, legislators, and other stakeholders. The changes took effect on January 1, 2017 and include the following:

- **Creation of new offense classes**, including Class E felonies and Class D misdemeanors, as well as changes to sentencing ranges and fine schedules for each offense class
- Changes to the organization of, and penalties for, **assault offenses**
- Adjustments to previous law around **sex offenses**, especially those involving children
- Creation of new classification for **repeat DUI offenses** and expansion of boating while intoxicated offenses
- Changes to previous law around **drug possession**, primarily for marijuana. The act makes possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana a Class D misdemeanor punishable by a fine.

System Impacts

No formal assessment of the impact of the code revisions on Missouri's criminal justice system exists.

Source: Missouri SB491 of 2014

Summary of Missouri's criminal justice trends

- ❑ High incarceration rates and growing prison population
- ❑ Largest growth in female prison population in the country
- ❑ High crime rates impacting many parts of state
- ❑ Increasing prison admissions, driven largely by nonviolent offenses and supervision violators
- ❑ Significant behavioral health needs among those supervised in community

Missouri ranks eighth in the number of people incarcerated in proportion to their population

Incarceration Rate by State, 2015*

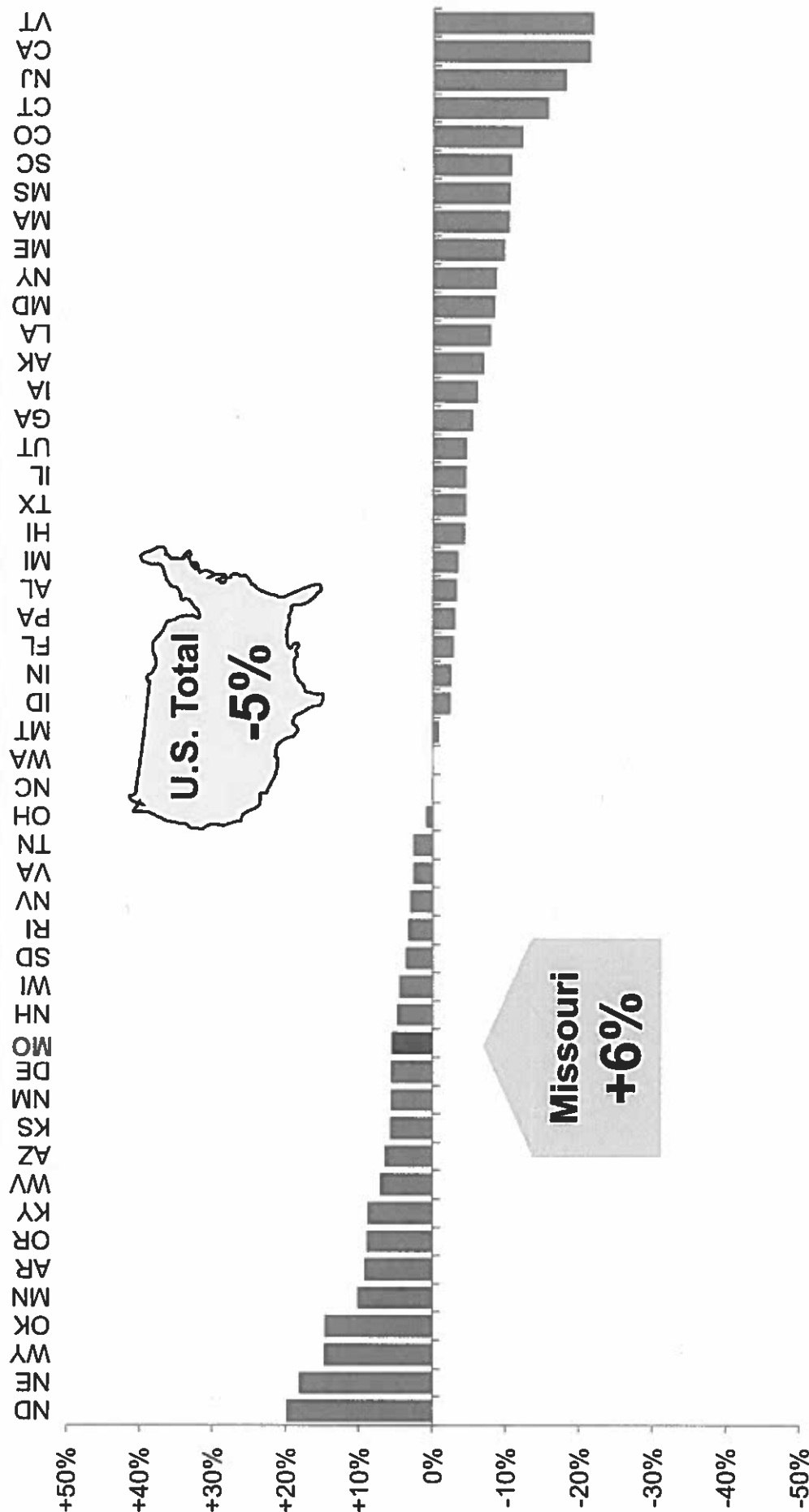
State	Incarceration Rate	Rank	State (cont'd)	Incarceration Rate (cont'd)	Rank (cont'd)
Louisiana	776	1	Oregon	376	26
Oklahoma	715	2	Colorado	364	27
Alabama	611	3	Illinois	360	28
Mississippi	609	4	Montana	355	29
Arizona	596	5	North Carolina	352	30
Arkansas	591	6	Maryland	339	31
Texas	568	7	New Mexico	335	32
Missouri	530	8	California	329	33
Georgia	503	9	Kansas	328	34
Florida	496	10	Connecticut	312	35
Kentucky	489	11	Alaska	306	36
Virginia	457	12	Iowa	281	37
Ohio	449	13	Nebraska	279	38
Nevada	444	14	Hawaii	262	39
Delaware	441	15	New York	260	40
Idaho	436	16	Washington	252	41
Michigan	429	17	North Dakota	233	42
Tennessee	425	18	New Jersey	228	43
South Carolina	414	19	New Hampshire	217	44
South Dakota	413	20	Utah	215	45
Wyoming	413	21	Vermont	206	46
Indiana	412	22	Rhode Island	204	47
Pennsylvania	387	23	Minnesota	196	48
West Virginia	386	24	Massachusetts	179	49
Wisconsin	377	25	Maine	132	50

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2015.

*Rate is per 100,000 residents

Missouri's total prison population increased slightly between 2010 and 2015

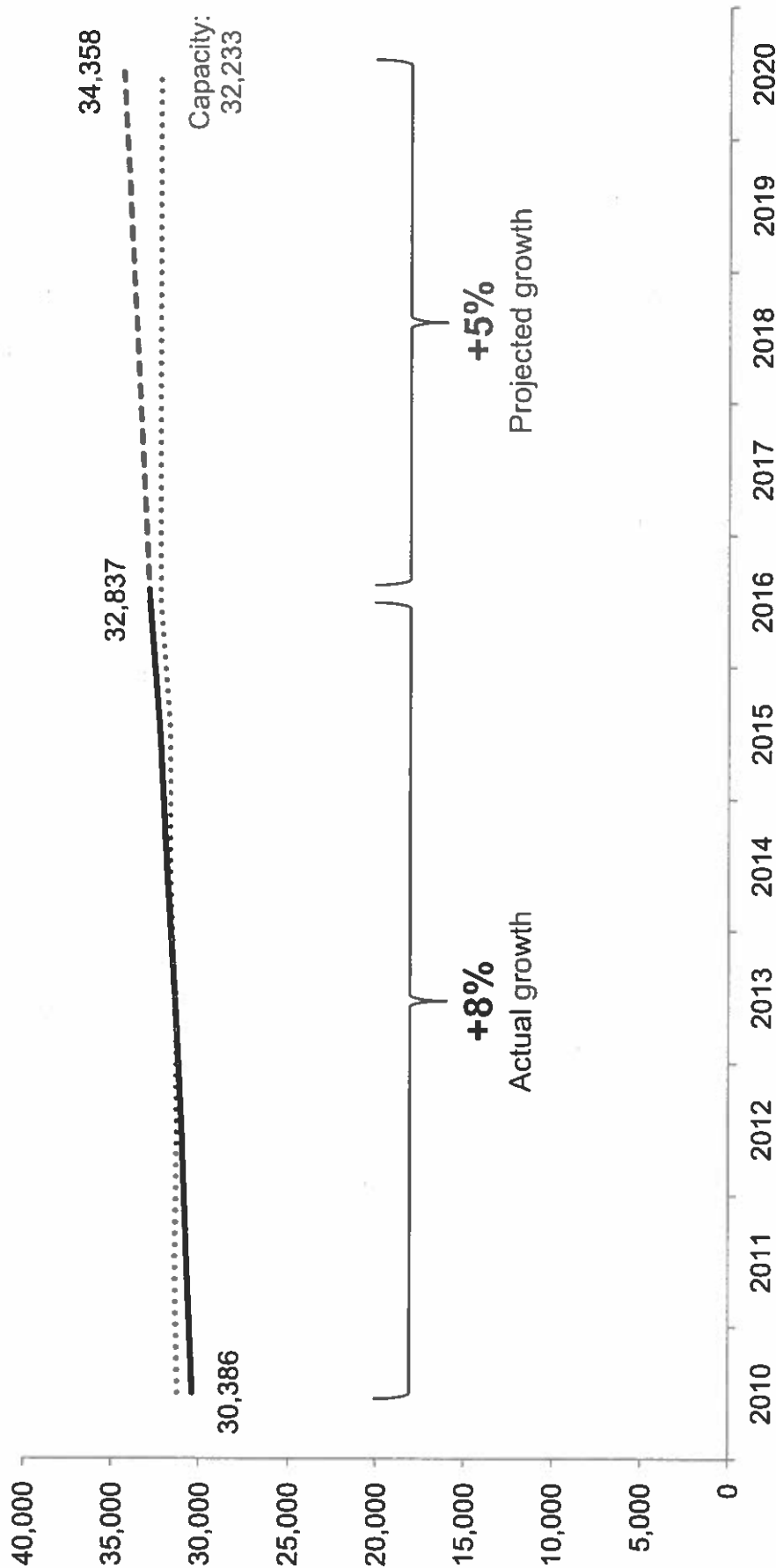
Prison Population Percentage Change, 2010 - 2015



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2010 and Prisoners in 2015.

Missouri's prison population has grown, and this growth is projected to continue

Missouri Prison Population and Projected Growth, FY2010–2020



Actual population is based on population counts as of June 30 of each year. Population projections are from ADP based forecast in FY16 budget.

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016; Missouri Department of Corrections, March 2017 Population Forecast

EXHIBIT 6

Missouri ranks fifth in the number of women incarcerated in proportion to their population

Female Incarceration Rate by State, 2015*

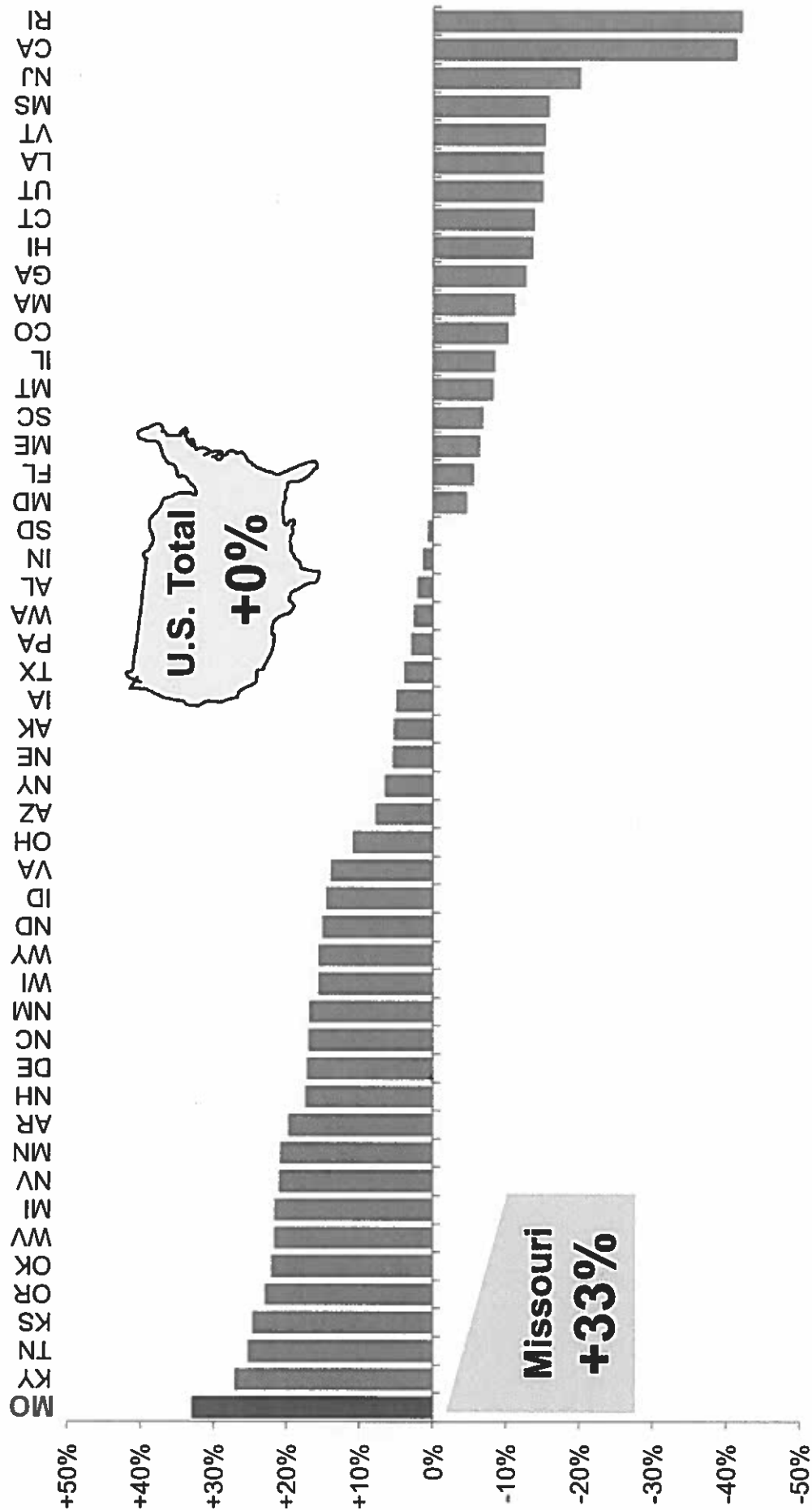
State	Female Incarceration Rate	Rank	State (cont'd)	Female Incarceration Rate (cont'd)	Rank (cont'd)
Oklahoma	151	1	Kansas	53	26
Kentucky	115	2	Iowa	51	27
Idaho	112	3	Alaska	50	28
Arizona	105	4	Hawaii	50	29
Missouri	105	5	South Carolina	50	30
Alabama	97	6	North Carolina	48	31
South Dakota	97	7	Delaware	46	32
West Virginia	93	8	Wisconsin	46	33
Wyoming	93	9	Michigan	45	34
Arkansas	91	10	Nebraska	44	35
Texas	91	11	Pennsylvania	42	36
Louisiana	85	12	Illinois	41	37
Nevada	80	13	Washington	40	38
Mississippi	78	14	New Hampshire	35	39
Tennessee	78	15	Utah	34	40
Montana	76	16	Connecticut	31	41
Virginia	76	17	California	29	42
Indiana	75	18	Maryland	28	43
Ohio	75	19	Minnesota	28	44
Georgia	68	20	Vermont	26	45
Colorado	67	21	New York	23	46
Florida	66	22	New Jersey	20	47
New Mexico	66	23	Maine	19	48
Oregon	64	24	Massachusetts	14	49
North Dakota	55	25	Rhode Island	11	50

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2015.

*Rate is per 100,000 female residents

Missouri had the fastest-growing female prison population in the nation from 2010 to 2015

Female Prison Population Percentage Change, 2010–2015

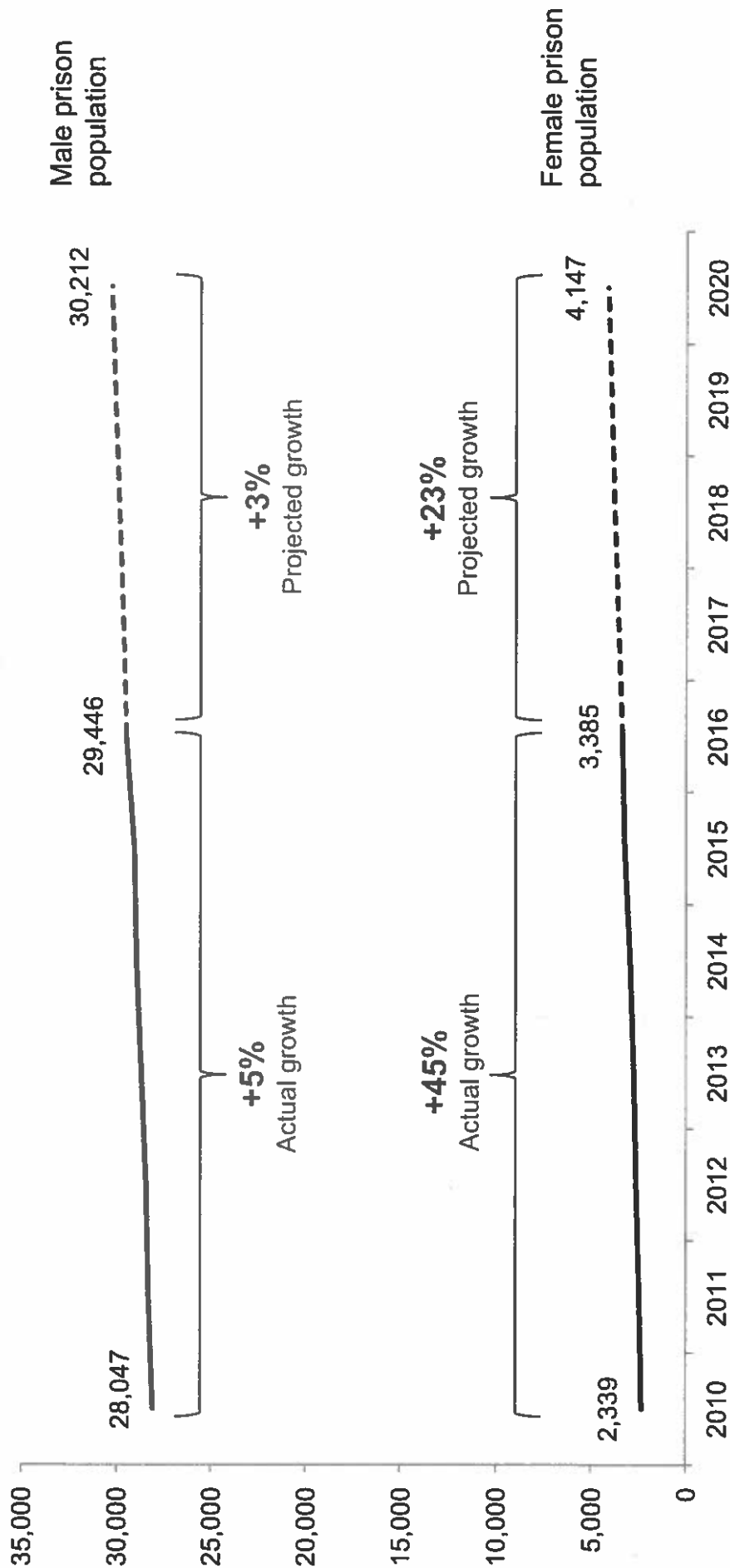


Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2010 and Prisoners in 2015.

EXHIBIT 6

The female prison population is projected to grow at a much faster rate than the male population

Missouri Prison Population and Projected Growth by Gender, FY2010–2020

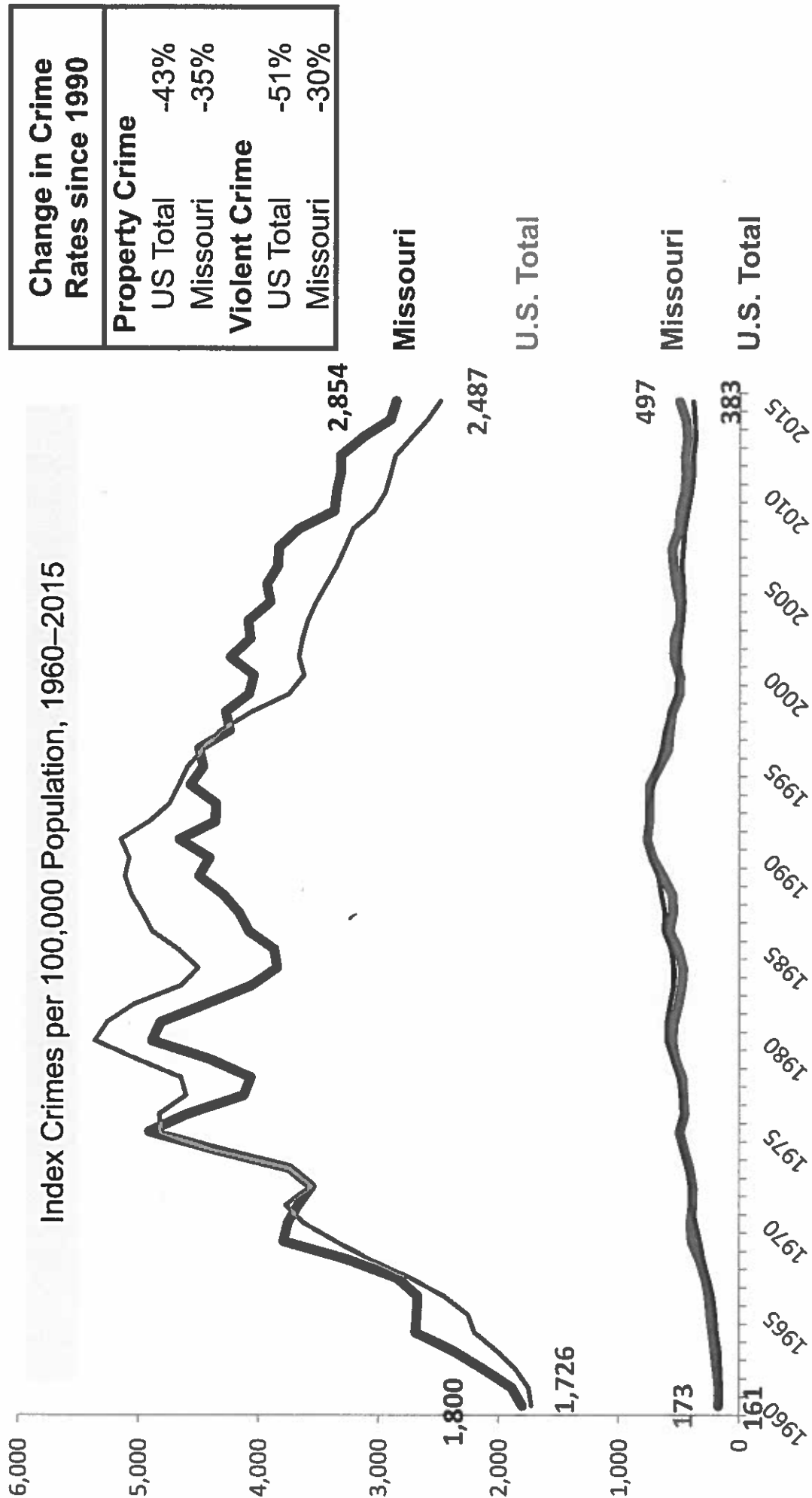


Actual population is based on population counts as of June 30 of each year. Population projections are from ADP based forecast in FY16 budget.

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016; Missouri Department of Corrections, March 2017 Population Forecast

EXHIBIT 6

Missouri's crime rates have trended similarly to the national average

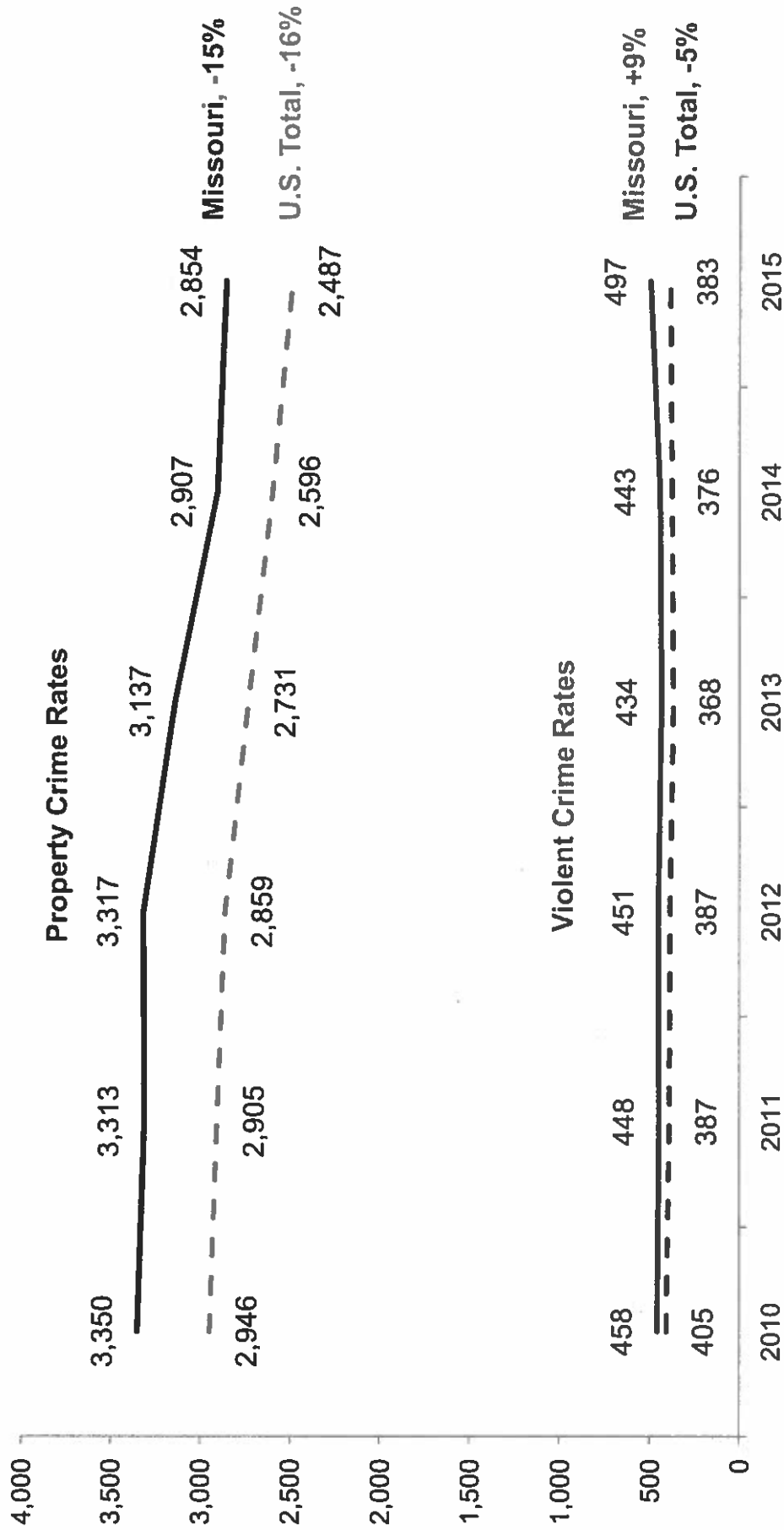


Source: Missouri SB491 of 2014

EXHIBIT 6

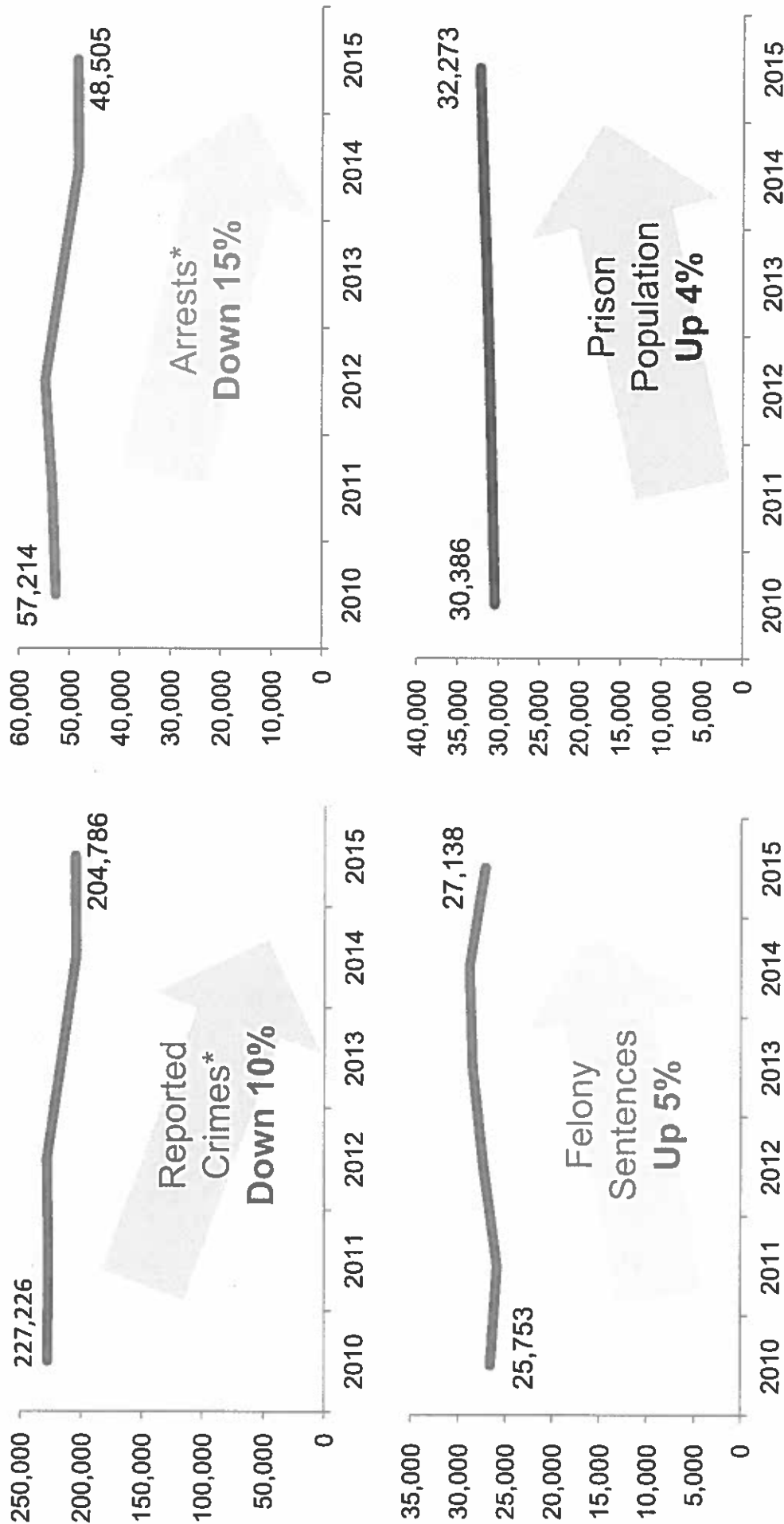
Though trending downward, Missouri's crime rates are higher than the national average

Index Crimes per 100,000 Population, Missouri and US Total



Source: FBI UCR Online Data Tool and Crime in the U.S., 2015.

Despite a decline in reported crimes and arrests, the number of felony sentences and the prison population have increased

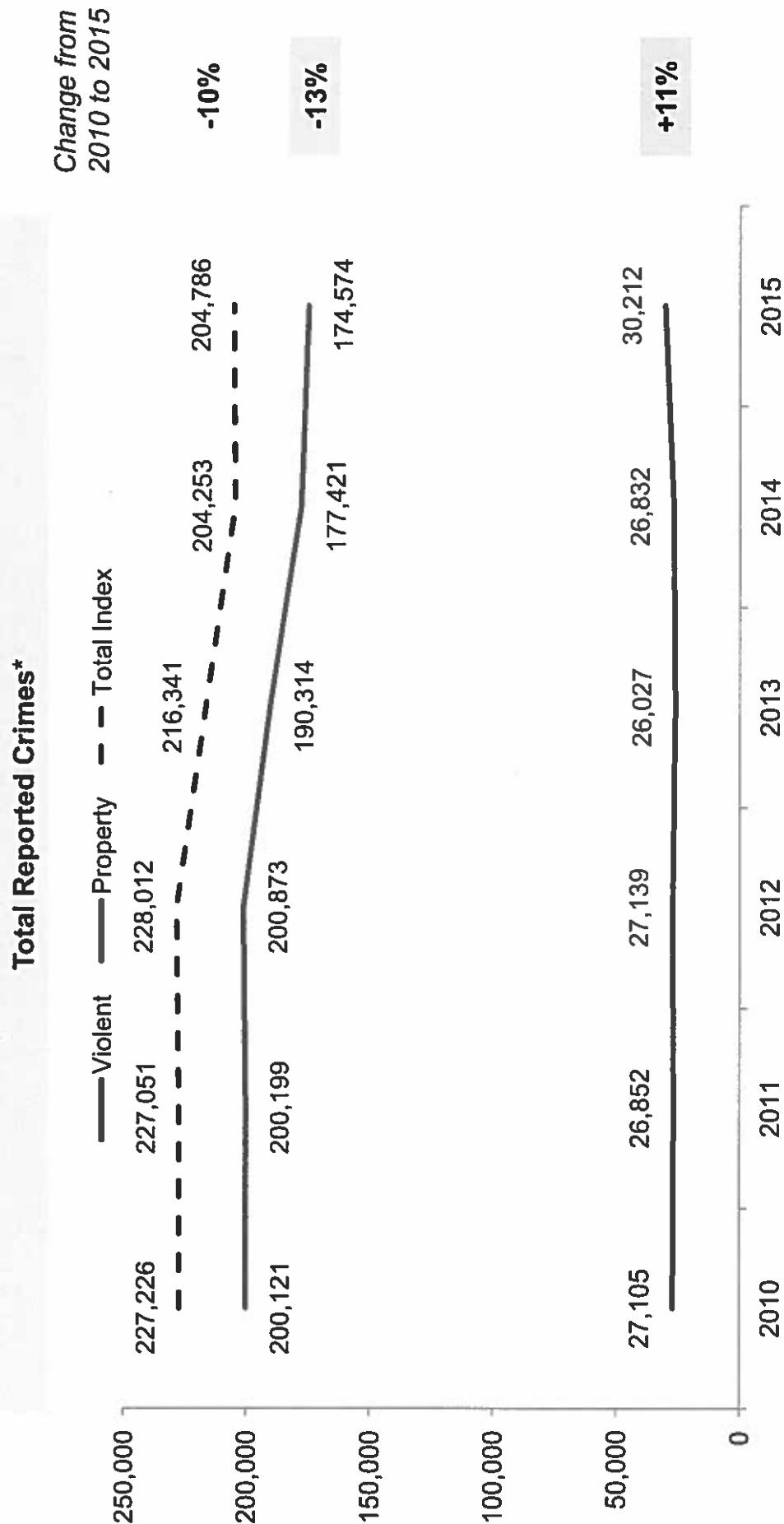


*Reported crimes and arrests include only UCR index crimes (murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson). 2014 and 2015 numbers include human trafficking offenses.

Source: Crime in Missouri reports, 2013 and 2015; Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2014 and FY2015; Missouri Sentencing Advisory Commission Annual Report on Sentencing and Sentencing Disparity Fiscal Year 2015

EXHIBIT 6

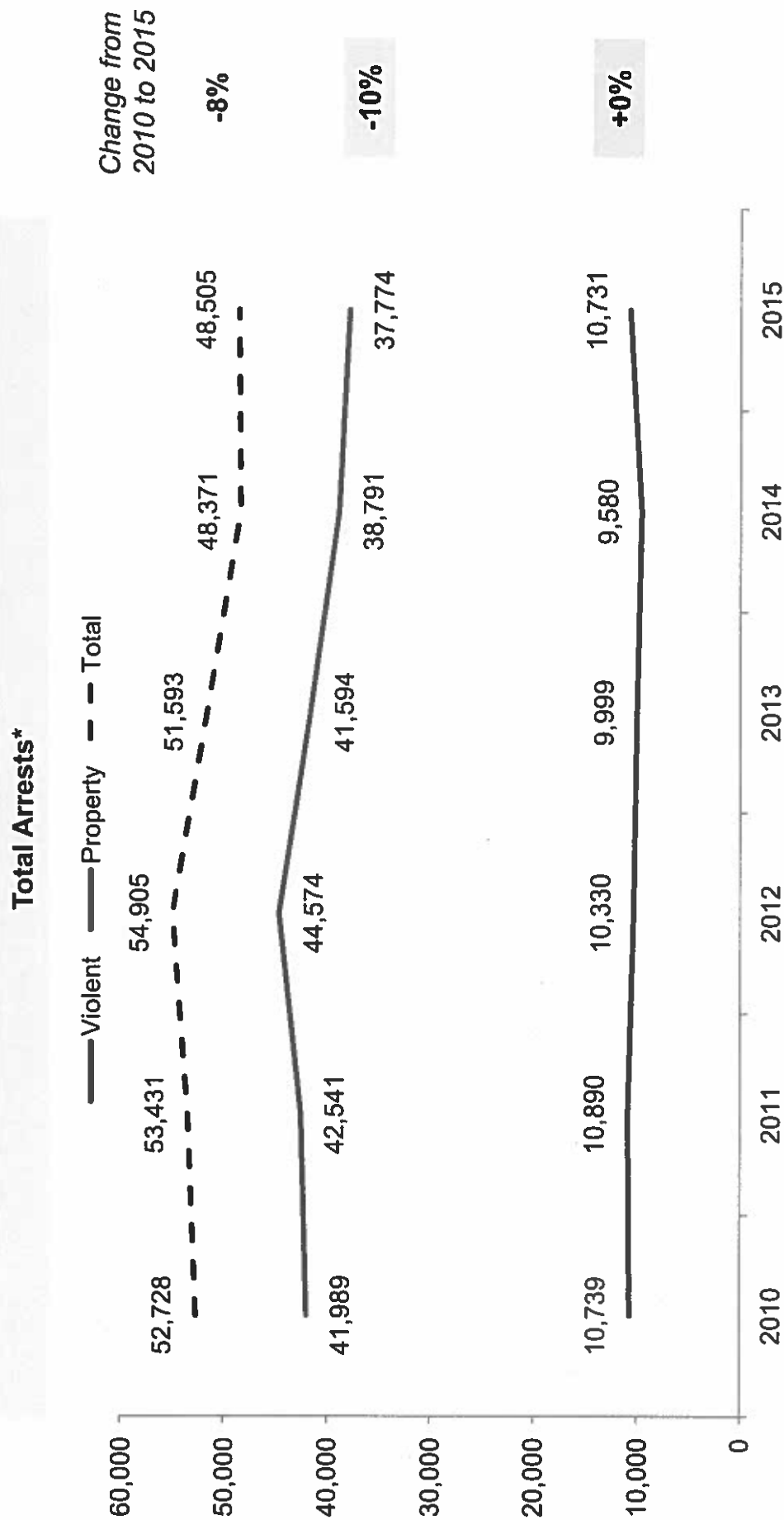
Decrease in reported crimes is driven by a drop in property crime



*Reported crimes include only UCR index crimes (murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson). 2014 and 2015 numbers include human trafficking offenses.

Source: Crime in Missouri reports, 2013 and 2015

Arrests for property offenses have decreased, while arrests for violent offenses have stayed flat



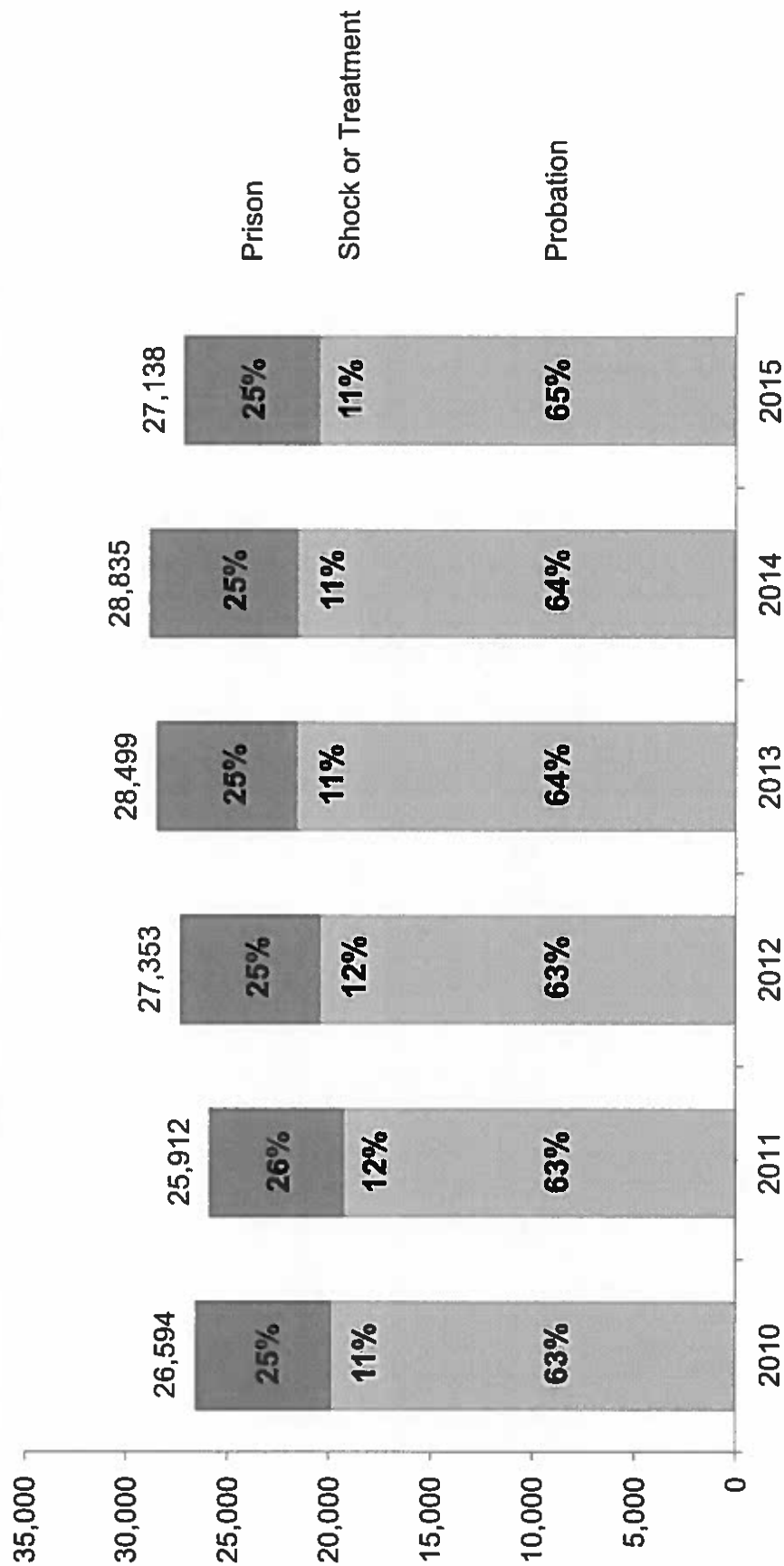
*Reported arrests include only UCR index crimes (murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson). 2014 and 2015 numbers include human trafficking offenses.

Source: Crime in Missouri reports, 2013 and 2015

EXHIBIT 6

The number of felony dispositions has increased slightly since 2010, but the sentence breakout has remained constant

Total Felony Sentences, FY2010–2015

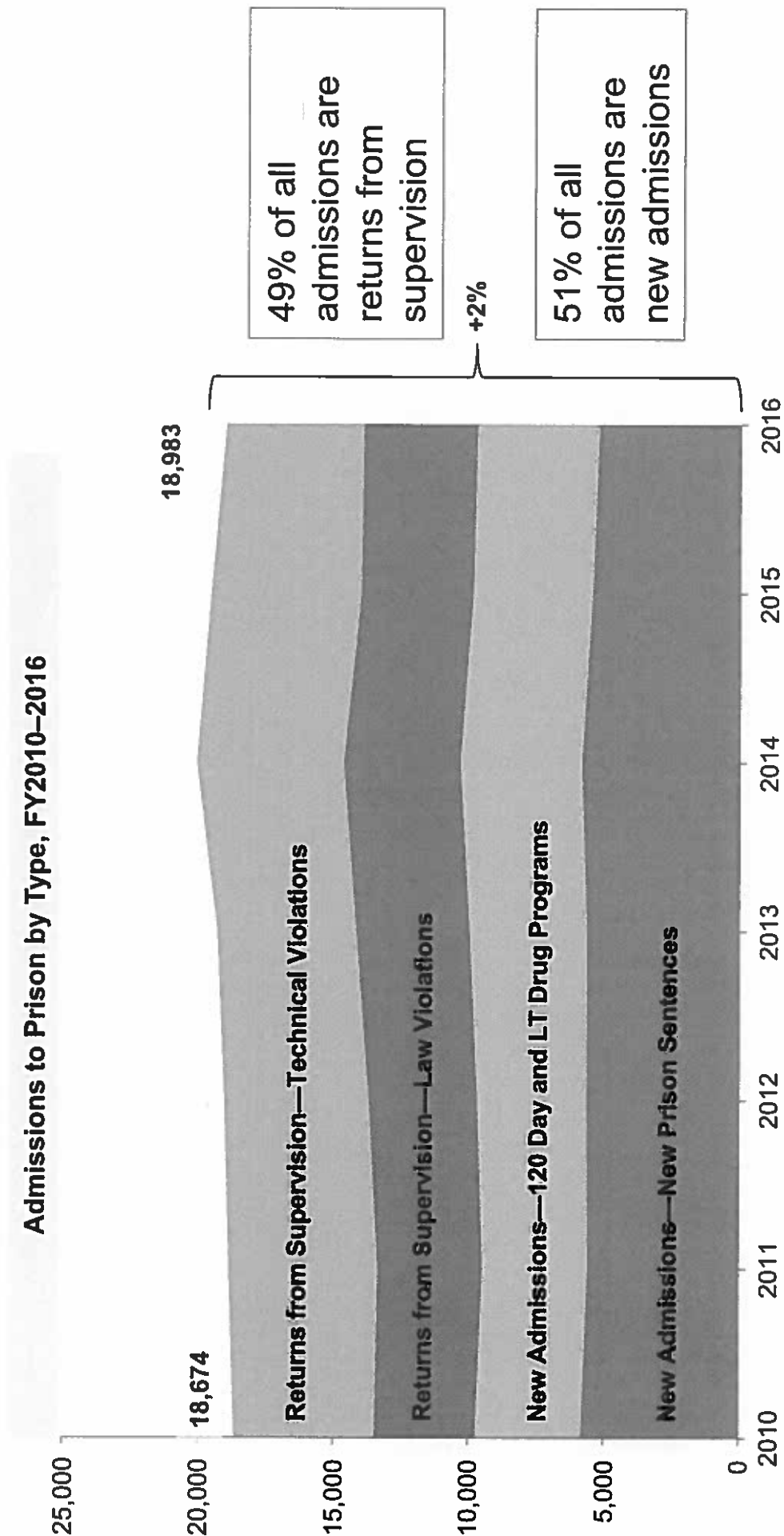


Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

Source: Missouri Sentencing Advisory Commission Annual Report on Sentencing and Sentencing Disparity Fiscal Year 2015

EXHIBIT 6

Admissions to prison are split evenly between new admissions and returns from supervision



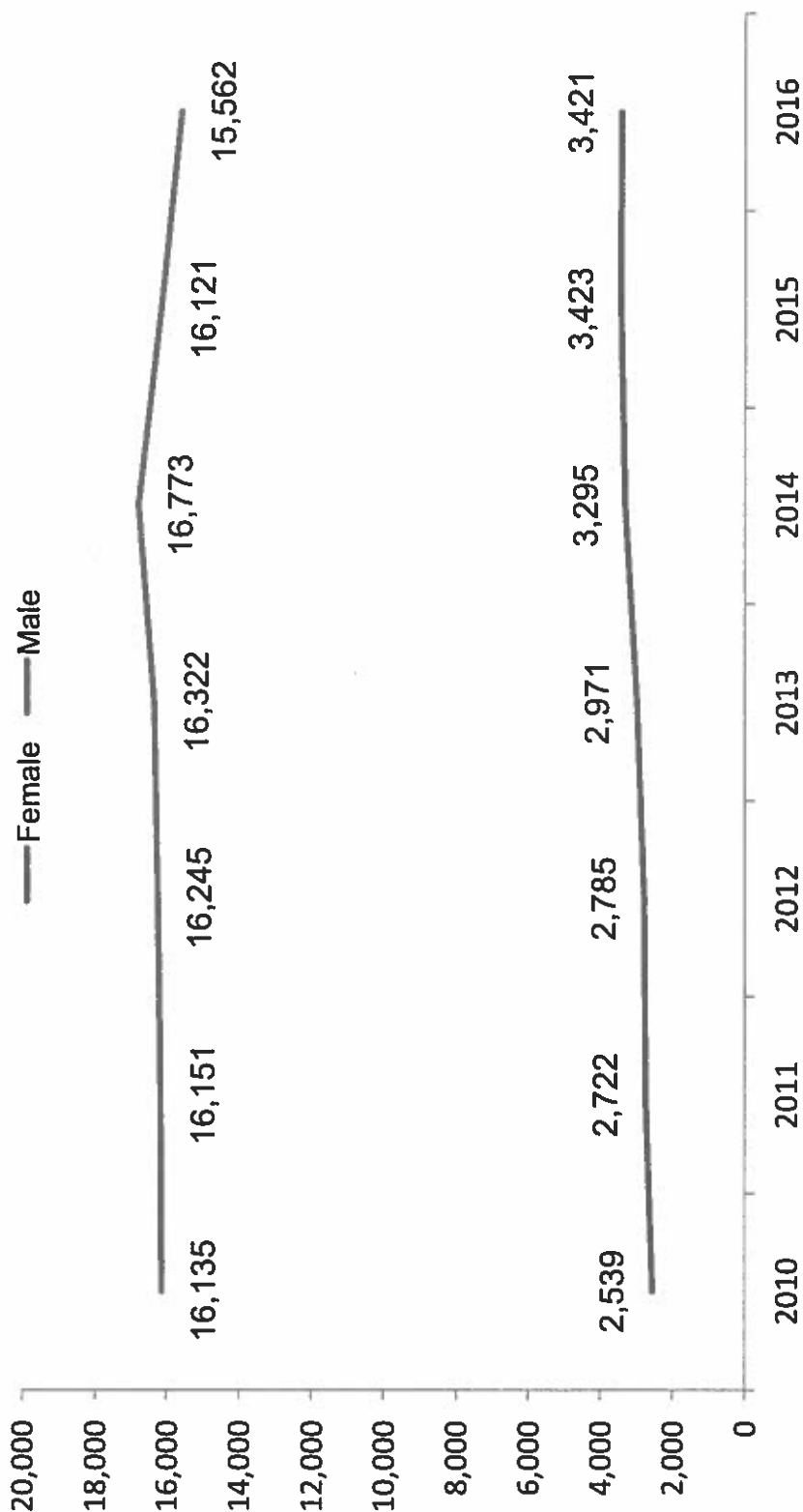
Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016

EXHIBIT 6

The number of males admitted to prison is decreasing, but the number of females is increasing

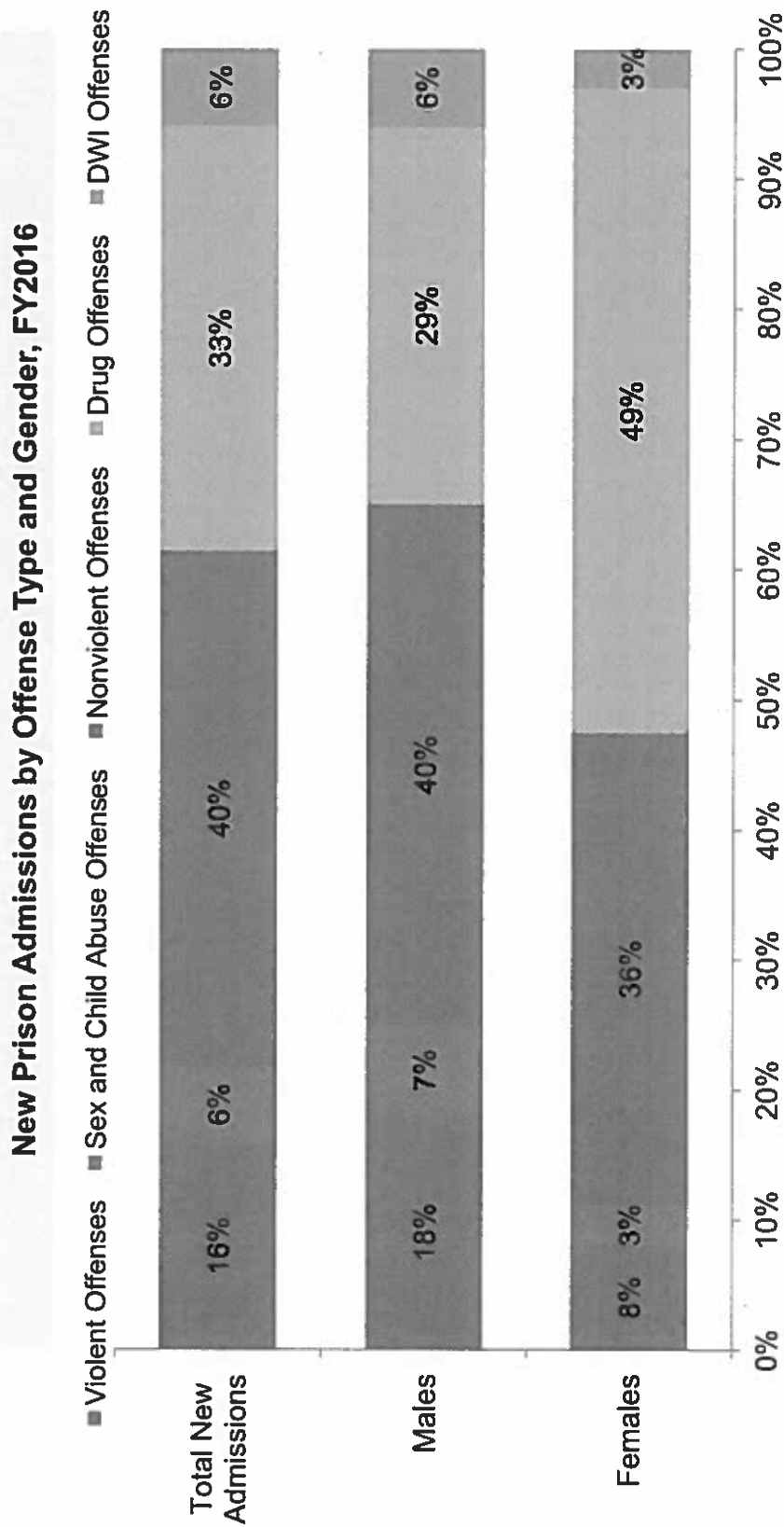
Missouri Prison Admissions by Gender, FY2010–2016

Change from
2010 to 2016



Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016

85 percent of women newly admitted to prison are admitted for nonviolent offenses, compared to 69 percent of men

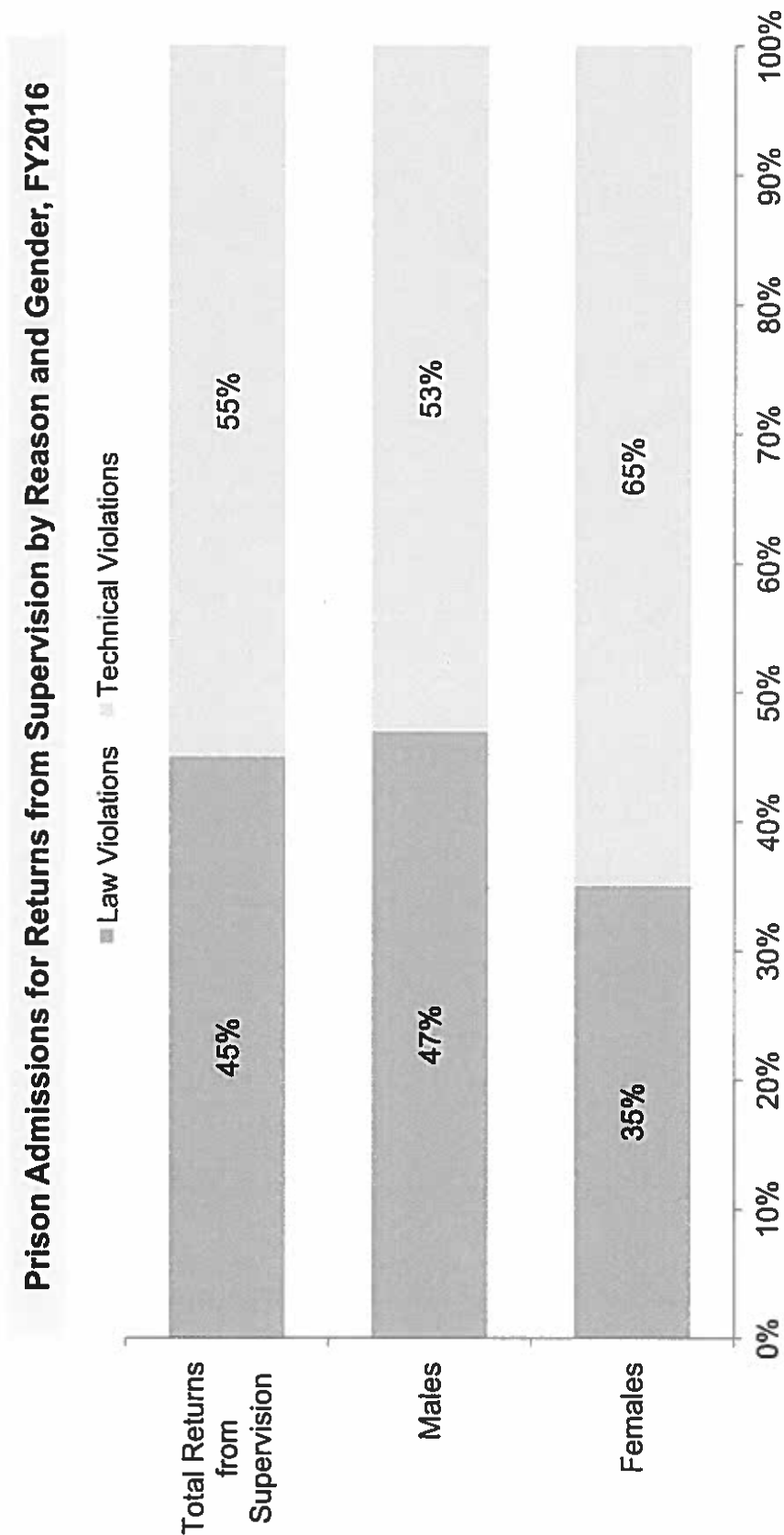


Figures represent new admissions only and exclude admissions for supervision violations. About half of all new admissions were for long-term treatment and were not the result of a new court sentence. Nonviolent Offenses include property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses, and other traffic offenses.

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016

EXHIBIT 6

Two-thirds of women admitted to prison for supervision violations are admitted for technical violations, compared to just over half of men

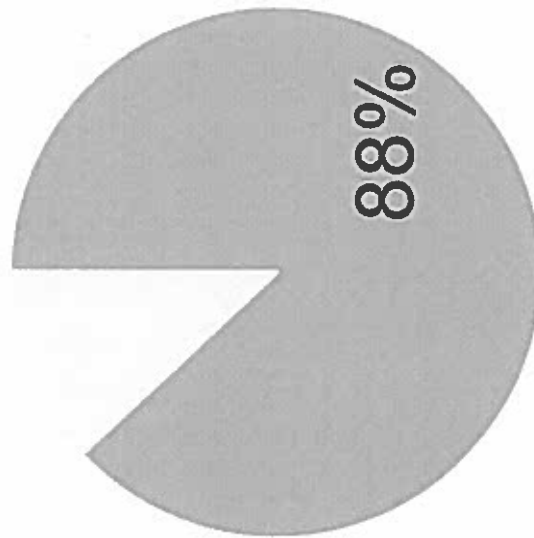


Figures represent admissions for supervision violations only

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016

People admitted to prison in Missouri have substantial behavioral health needs

People Admitted to Prison Who
Require Substance Abuse
Treatment*



* Those assessed as having moderate to severe substance abuse require treatment. The substance abuse classification and assessment (SACA) is completed upon admission to prison.

People Admitted to Prison Who
are Identified as Mentally Ill



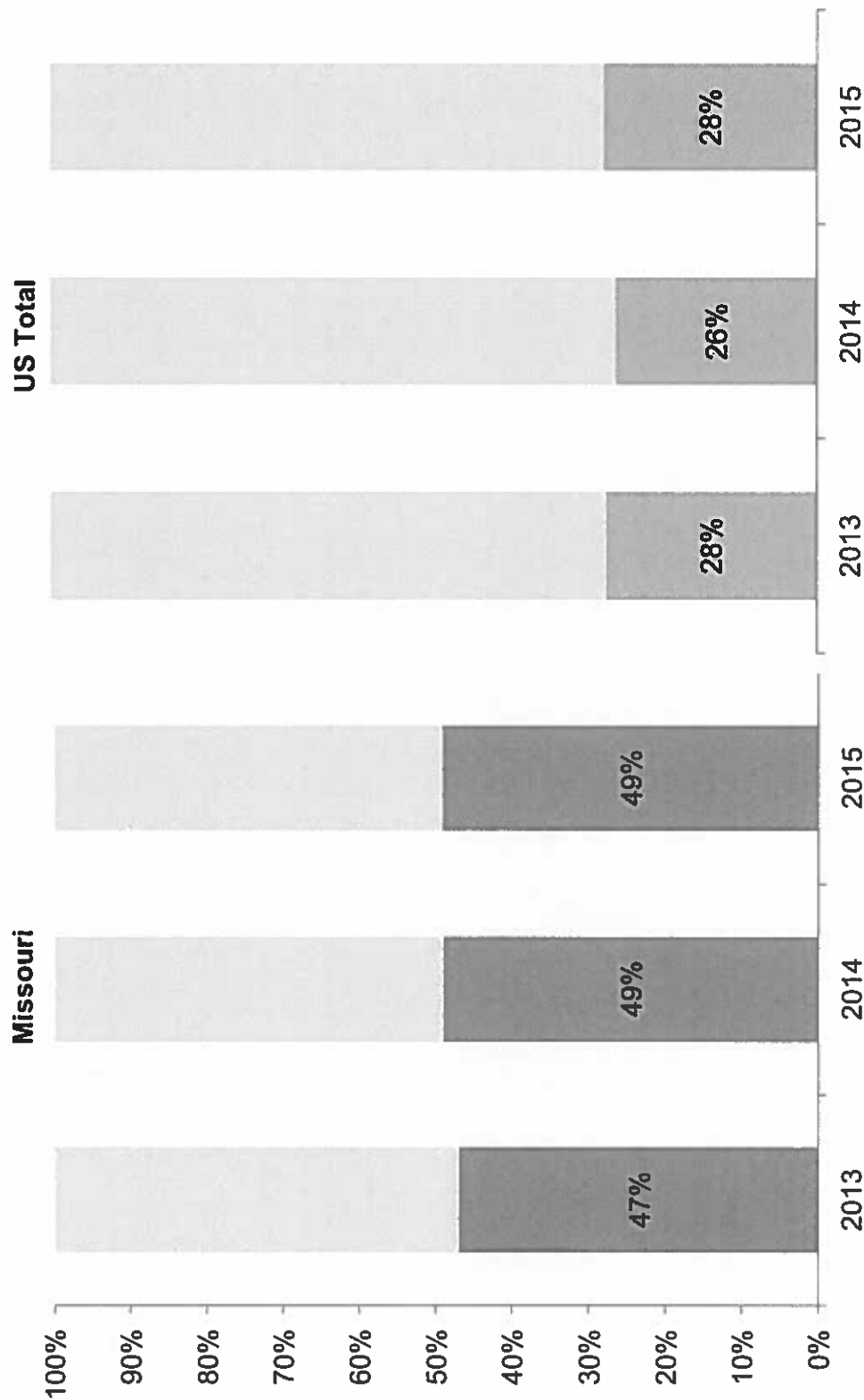
* Those requiring regular clinic care and psychotropic medication

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016

EXHIBIT 6

Missouri's return to incarceration rate has remained stable in recent years, yet is higher than the national rate

Percent of Adults Exiting Parole Who Returned to Incarceration



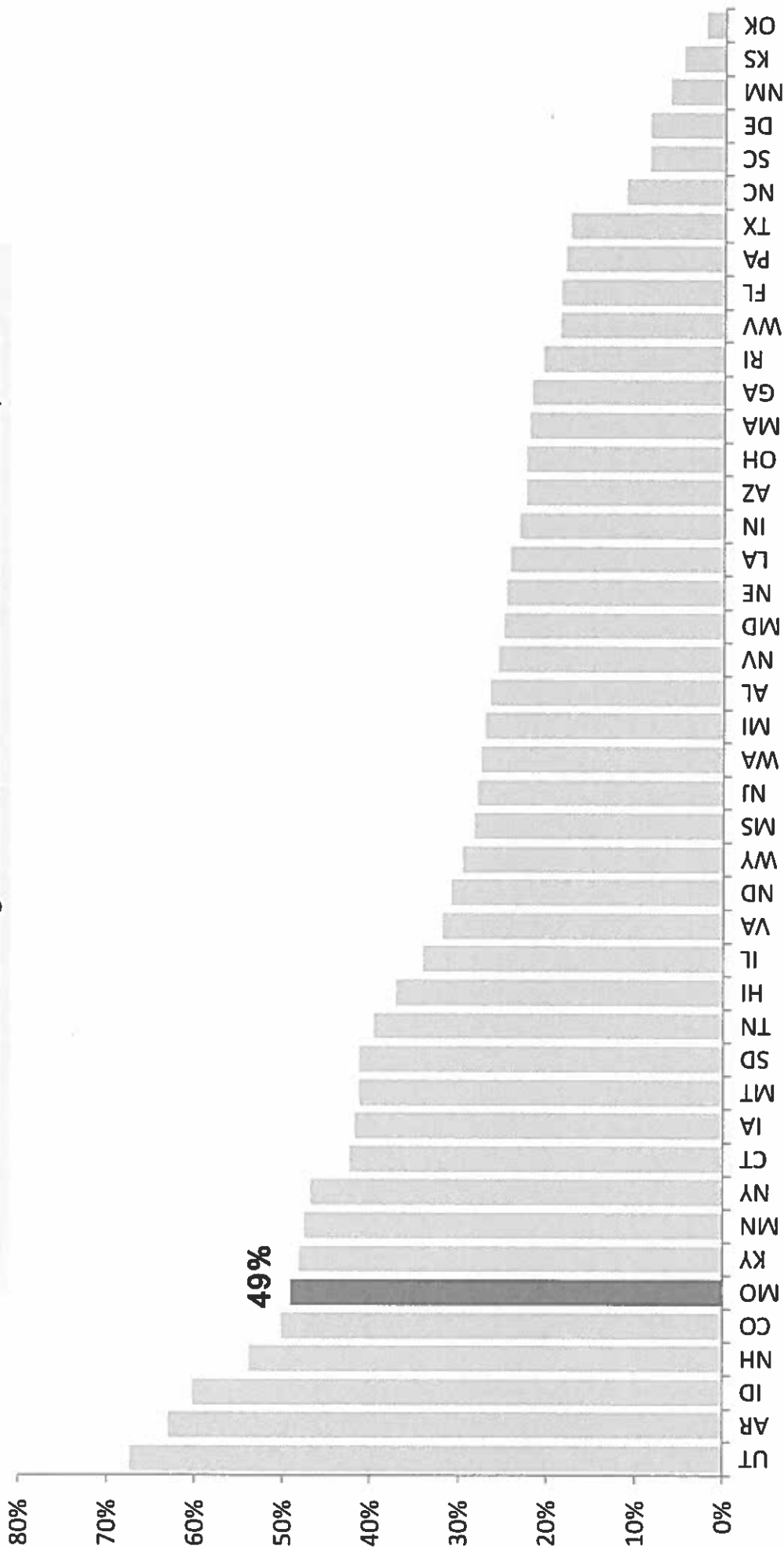
*Returns to incarceration for any reason.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015.

EXHIBIT 6

Missouri has the sixth-highest return to incarceration rate for parolees

Percent of Adults Exiting Parole Who Returned to Incarceration, 2015*



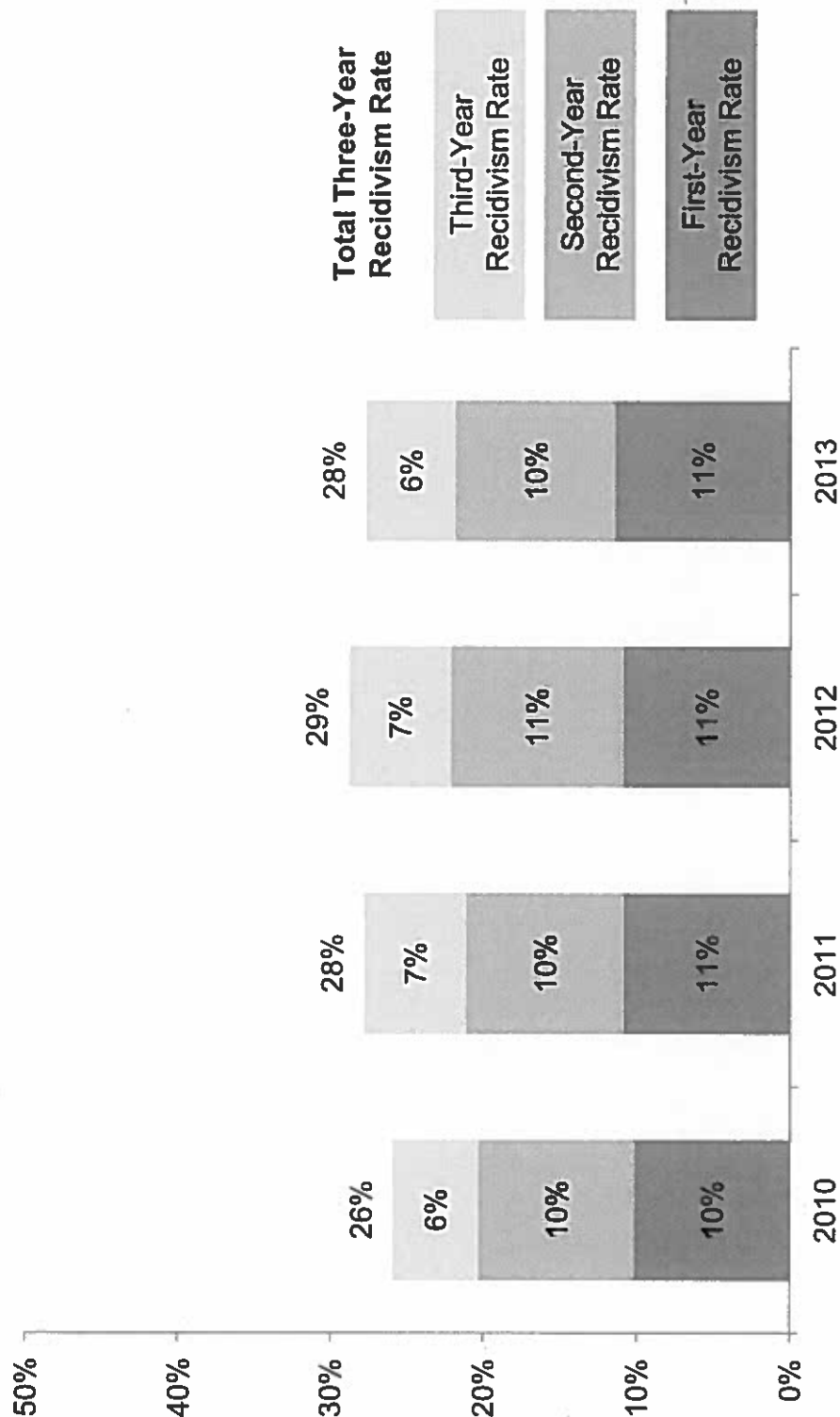
*Returns to incarceration for any reason. Rates were not available for Alaska, California, Maine, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015.

EXHIBIT 6

Three-year recidivism rates have remained stable for people on probation supervision

Probation Three-Year Recidivism Rates, FY2010–FY2013 Starting Cohorts

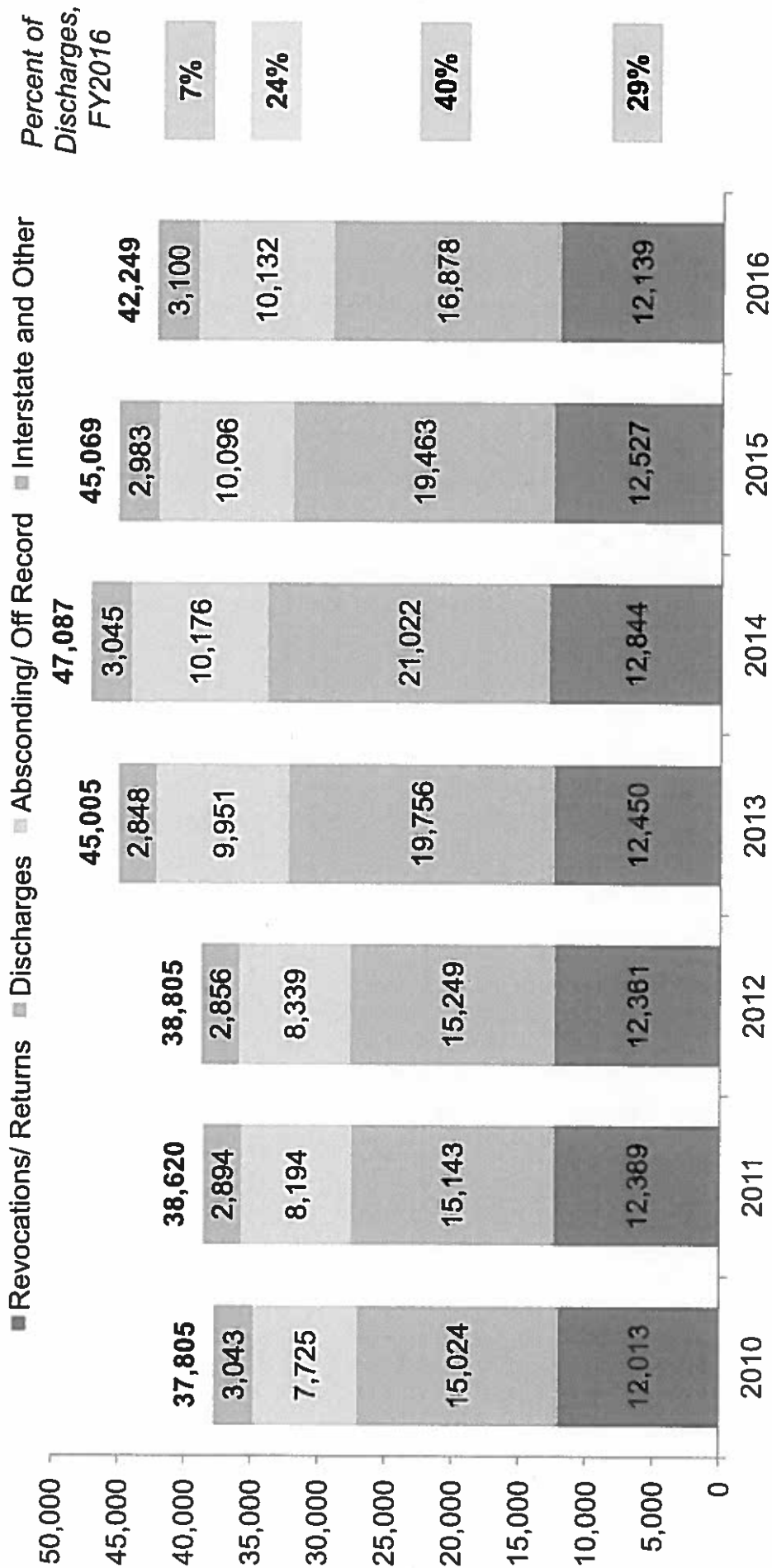


Rates shown here are recidivism by year for new probation offenders on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence). Recidivism is a cumulative measure which increases as time from release increases. Recidivism rate of new probation includes only those offenders sentenced for a new offense to serve probation. The time to the first incarceration or first new conviction is calculated from the start of supervision.

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, FY2016

Over a quarter of supervision terminations are revocations

Supervision Terminations by Type, FY2010–2016



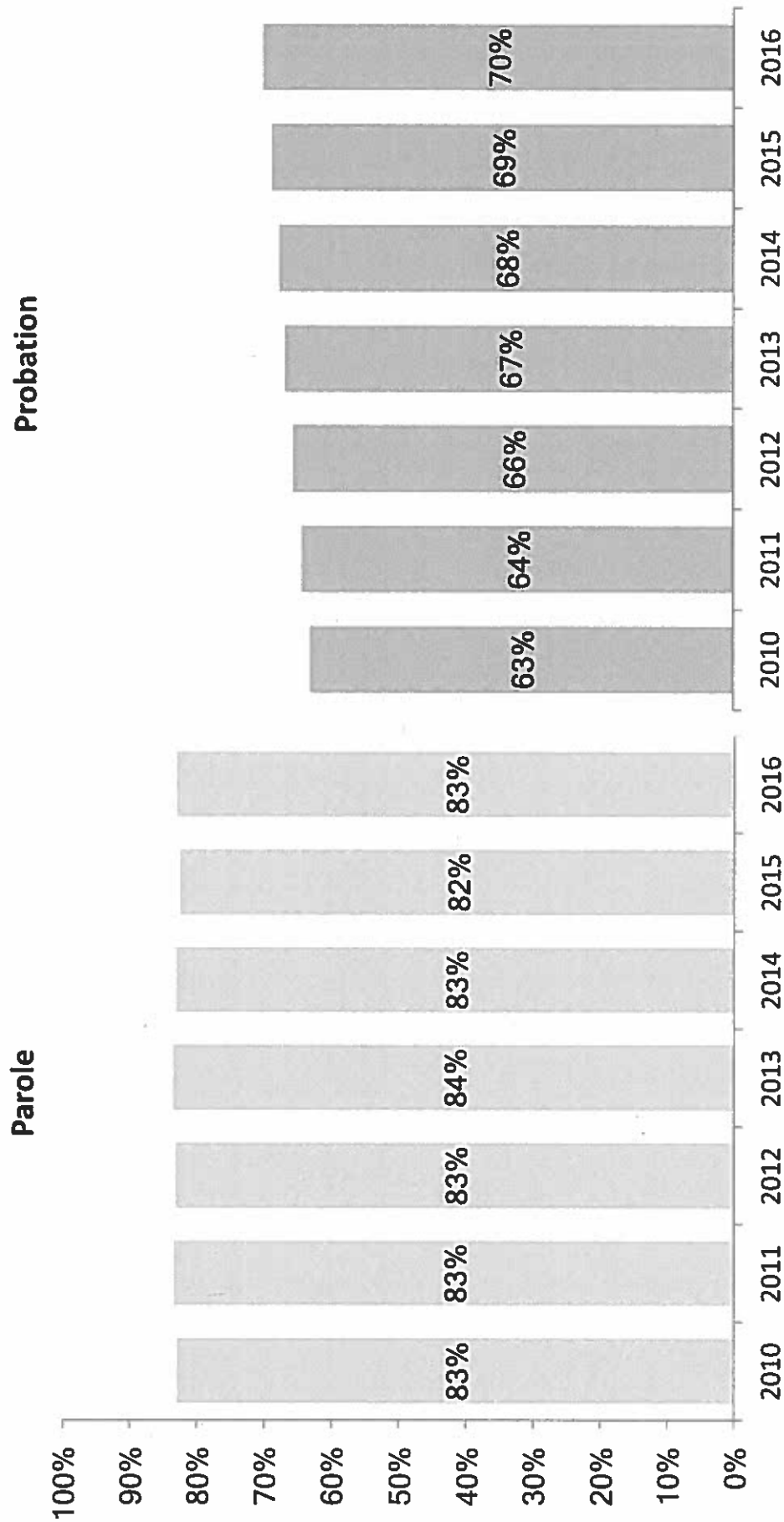
Includes both probation and parole supervision

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, by fiscal year

EXHIBIT 6

More parolees than probationers require substance use treatment, but the percentage for probationers is increasing

Percent of Supervised People Identified as Requiring Substance Use Treatment*



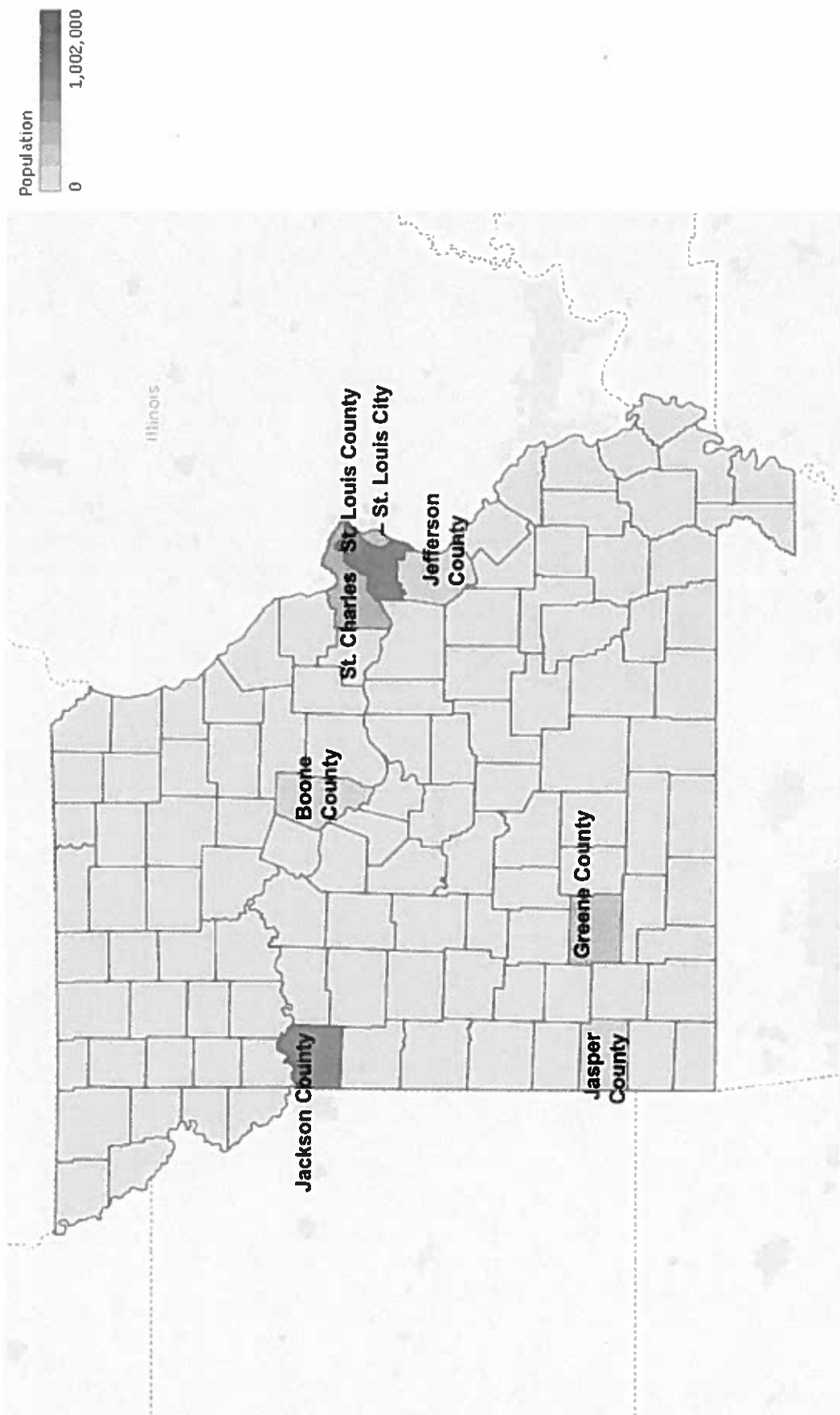
*People assessed as having moderate to severe substance use issues require treatment. The substance abuse classification and assessment (SACA) is completed at the start of supervision (probation or parole). Percentages are based on probation/parole populations as of June 30 of each year.

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections Offender Profile, by fiscal year

EXHIBIT 6

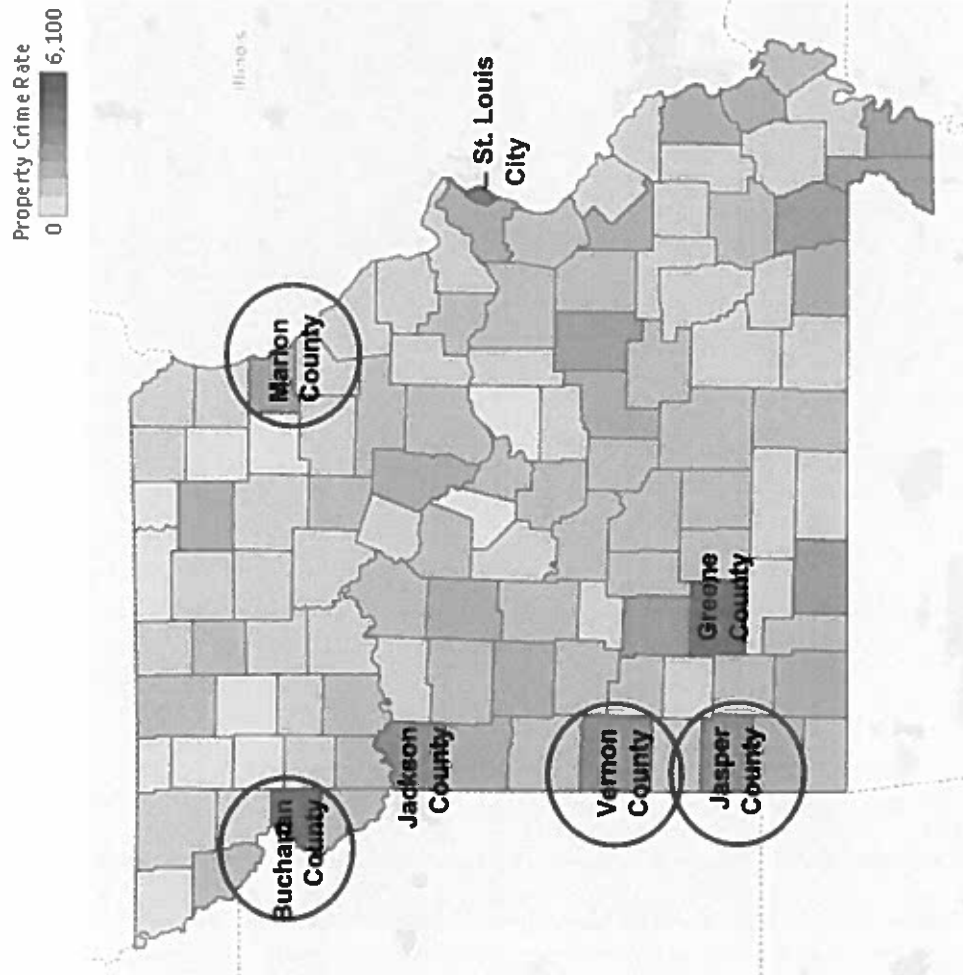
Missouri's population is concentrated in a few counties

2016 Population Estimates



Source: Crime in Missouri data, 2016; US Census Bureau 2016 population estimates

Violent and property crime impact different counties



Property crimes include burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Violent crimes include murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Crime in Missouri data, 2016; US Census Bureau 2016 population estimates

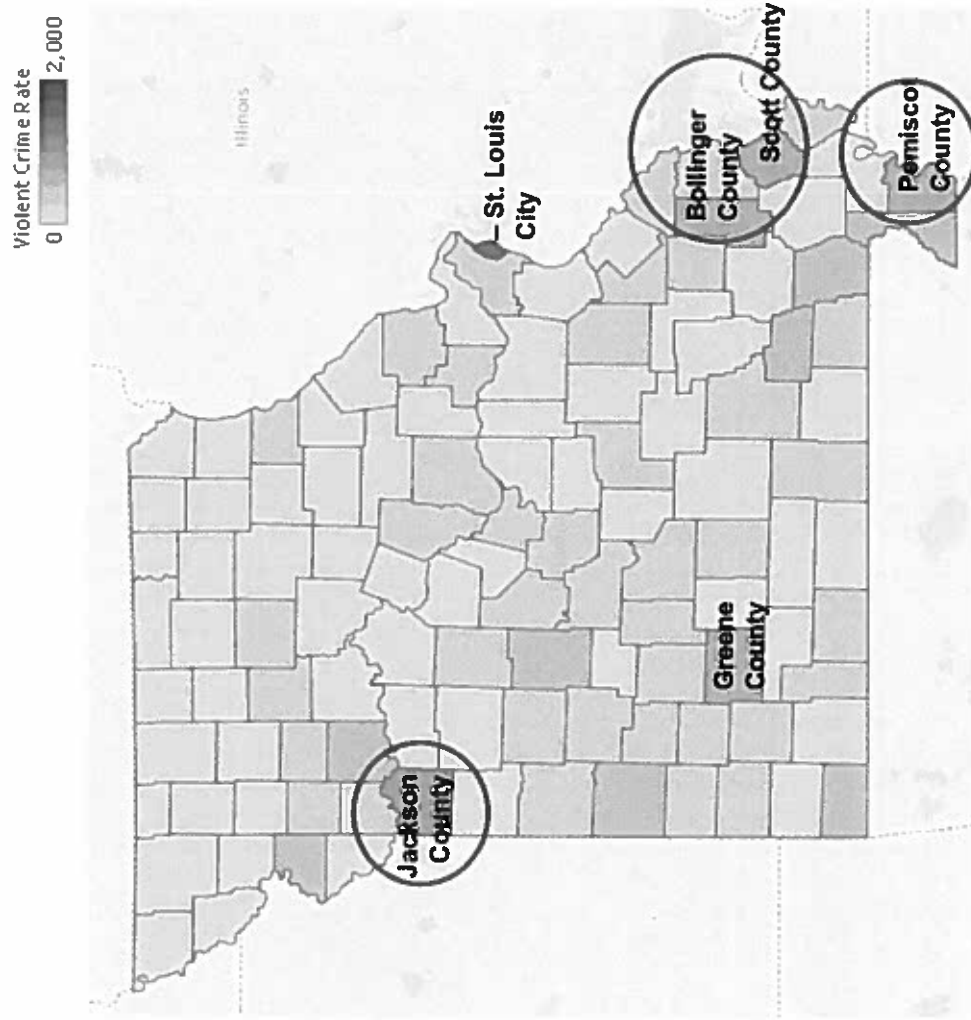


EXHIBIT 6

Summary of Missouri's criminal justice trends

- ❑ High incarceration rates and growing prison population
- ❑ Largest growth in female prison population in the country
- ❑ High crime rates impacting many parts of state
- ❑ Increasing prison admissions, driven largely by nonviolent offenses and supervision violators
- ❑ Significant behavioral health needs among those supervised in community

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CSG Justice Center staff have already been on-site in Missouri speaking with criminal justice leaders and system stakeholders

In **April 2017**, CSG Justice Center staff met with Governor Greitens' staff, Senator Bob Dixon, Director Precythe and other MDOC leadership and staff, and Chairman Jones and other MBPP members and staff. These meetings included conversations about system trends, current policy and practice, data availability, and more.

In **June 2017**, CSG Justice Center staff returned to Missouri and met with representatives of the following organizations/entities:

- Governor's Office
- Missouri Supreme Court
- Office of the State Court Administrator
- Department of Corrections, Public Safety, Mental Health, Health and Senior Services, Social Services
- Missouri Association of Prosecuting Attorneys
- Missouri Public Defender Commission
- Missouri Sheriffs Association
- Missouri Association of Counties
- Missouri Chiefs of Police Association

In **July 2017**, CSG Justice Center staff observed MDOC supervision operations and met with Probation and Parole Officers (PPO), supervisors, and administrators in St. Louis and nearby counties (Lincoln and Warren) as well as meeting with victim and community advocates in the St. Louis area.

Based on discussions with Missouri stakeholders, several areas warranting further analysis and possible reform have become evident

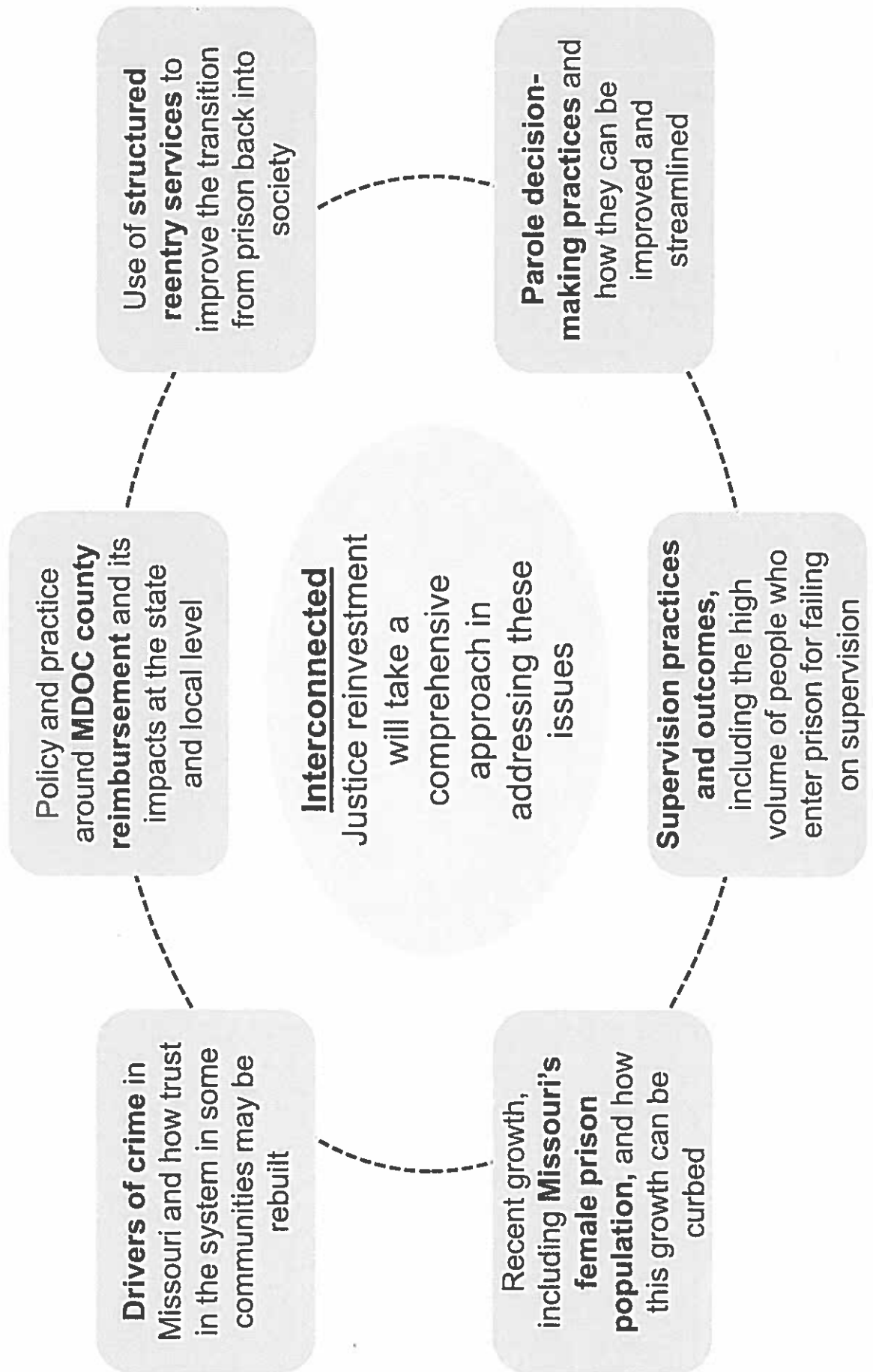


EXHIBIT 6

Area for further analysis: Structured Reentry

Structured Reentry

The overwhelming majority of people entering jail and prison in Missouri will eventually be released. Preparing people for release, connecting them to appropriate services in the community, and providing necessary supervision and support are all **critical components of an effective reentry strategy**.

Justice reinvestment will explore ways in which **policy, practice, and resources** in Missouri can be used to improve the likelihood of success for those returning to the community and decrease recidivism. This includes policy and practice both inside and outside institutional settings designed to incentivize good behavior and provide the necessary skills for returning and succeeding in the community.

Area for further analysis: Parole Decision Making

Parole Decision Making

Most people leaving prison in Missouri are released as a result of a decision by the **Missouri Board of Probation and Parole (MBPP)**. The board is responsible for weighing factors such as offense severity, criminal history, individual criminogenic risk and need factors, input from victims and law enforcement, and others to **determine if it is appropriate to release a person from prison to community supervision** prior to the completion of their sentence.

Justice reinvestment will evaluate current **MBPP policy and practice** relating to how decisions are made regarding release readiness, programming and treatment needs, and appropriate supervision conditions.

Area for further analysis: Supervision Practices and Outcomes

Supervision Practices and Outcomes

Nearly two-thirds of people under the jurisdiction of the Missouri Department of Corrections (MDOC) are on a form of supervision in the community—either probation or parole. Policy and practice governing supervision of people on probation or parole in Missouri directly impact the likelihood of success in the community by informing how probation and parole officers (PPOs) incentivize good behavior, respond to violations of conditions, and connect those in need to treatment and programming, and other community resources.

Justice reinvestment will analyze supervision policy and practice. This includes a detailed review of current risk and needs assessment tools, available community resources, quality of programming and treatment while on supervision, effectiveness of incentive and sanctioning options, and training of PPOs to fulfill their core mission.

Area for further analysis: Community Impacts and Local Resources

Community Impacts and Local Resources

Criminal justice begins and ends at the local level. Crime directly affects victims, families, and the communities in which it occurs. Arrests are typically made by local law enforcement. Charging decisions are made by locally-elected prosecuting attorneys and any detention prior to an admission to prison is in a local facility, typically a county jail. Most people involved in the criminal justice system are under supervision in the community, either on probation in lieu of a prison sentence or released from prison on parole.

Justice reinvestment will seek to incorporate the views of people in communities impacted by crime and the criminal justice system in Missouri. The process will also analyze current criminal justice practice at the local level and provide realistic policy options related to successful front-end diversion and development of local strategies and resources.

Other states have recently adopted policies addressing similar issues using a justice reinvestment approach

State	Challenge	Policy Enacted
North Carolina 	High volume of supervision violators fueling prison admissions, many times for technical violations	• Improving training for supervision officers on evidence-based practices • Establish intermediate sanctioning options to respond more appropriately to technical violations while on supervision • Cap the length of prison sanctions for technical violations to better focus use of the state's most expensive resource • \$8M reinvested in community-based treatment • Adjust the timing and flow of assessment, treatment, and programming information from DOC to the Parole Board to improve decision making and allow for on-time release • Adopt evidence-based parole guidelines to ensure that decision making is informed by risk/needs of the individual and core principles as agreed upon by members of the Board. • Expansion of existing good time policy at the state level to time served in the county jail. This policy incentivizes good behavior and participation in programming while incarcerated, increasing the likelihood of a timely return to the community and better preparedness.
Arkansas 	Information sharing and decision making processes hampering ability to effectively and efficiently prepare people for release from prison	
North Dakota 	Good time policies not utilized effectively to incentivize behavior and on-time release	

EXHIBIT 6

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EXHIBIT 6

Justice reinvestment requires extensive data collection and analysis

Data Requested	Source of Data	Status
• Prison admissions and releases • Prison population snapshots • Supervision openings and terminations • Supervision population snapshots • Screening and assessment data • Treatment and programming participation • Parole board decisions	Missouri Department of Corrections (MDOC)	Received
• Statewide arrests • Criminal history information for prison and supervision populations	Missouri Department of Public Safety (MDPS)	Pending
• Felony and misdemeanor sentences	Missouri Office of Court Administration (OSCA)	Pending

Examples of planned analyses:

- ☐ Statewide trends in corrections populations: admissions by offense types and whether previously on supervision, criminal histories, risk levels and other assessments
- ☐ Calculate recidivism by various measures: rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration
- ☐ Of all people arrested in the state during a specified time frame, how many were on probation or parole at the time of arrest?

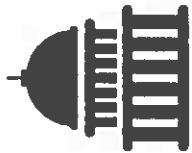
Justice reinvestment requires direct stakeholder engagement

Many in-person meetings and phone calls will be conducted with Missouri stakeholders, including, but not limited to:



Justice Reinvestment Task Force

Individual meetings/calls with task force members and their staff



Missouri Legislature

Meetings with senators, House representatives, and legislative staff



Courts, Prosecutors, and Defense Attorneys

Meetings and calls with individual judges, prosecuting attorneys, public defenders, defense attorneys, and more



Missouri Department of Corrections

Meetings with MDOC leadership and staff, including supervision officers and administrators, treatment providers, correctional officers and administrators, and more



Law Enforcement

Meetings with police chiefs, sheriffs, and their officers and deputies across Missouri



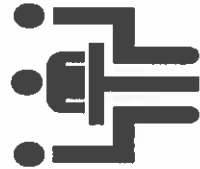
Missouri Board of Probation and Parole

Meetings with MBPP leadership, members, and staff



Behavioral Health Treatment Providers

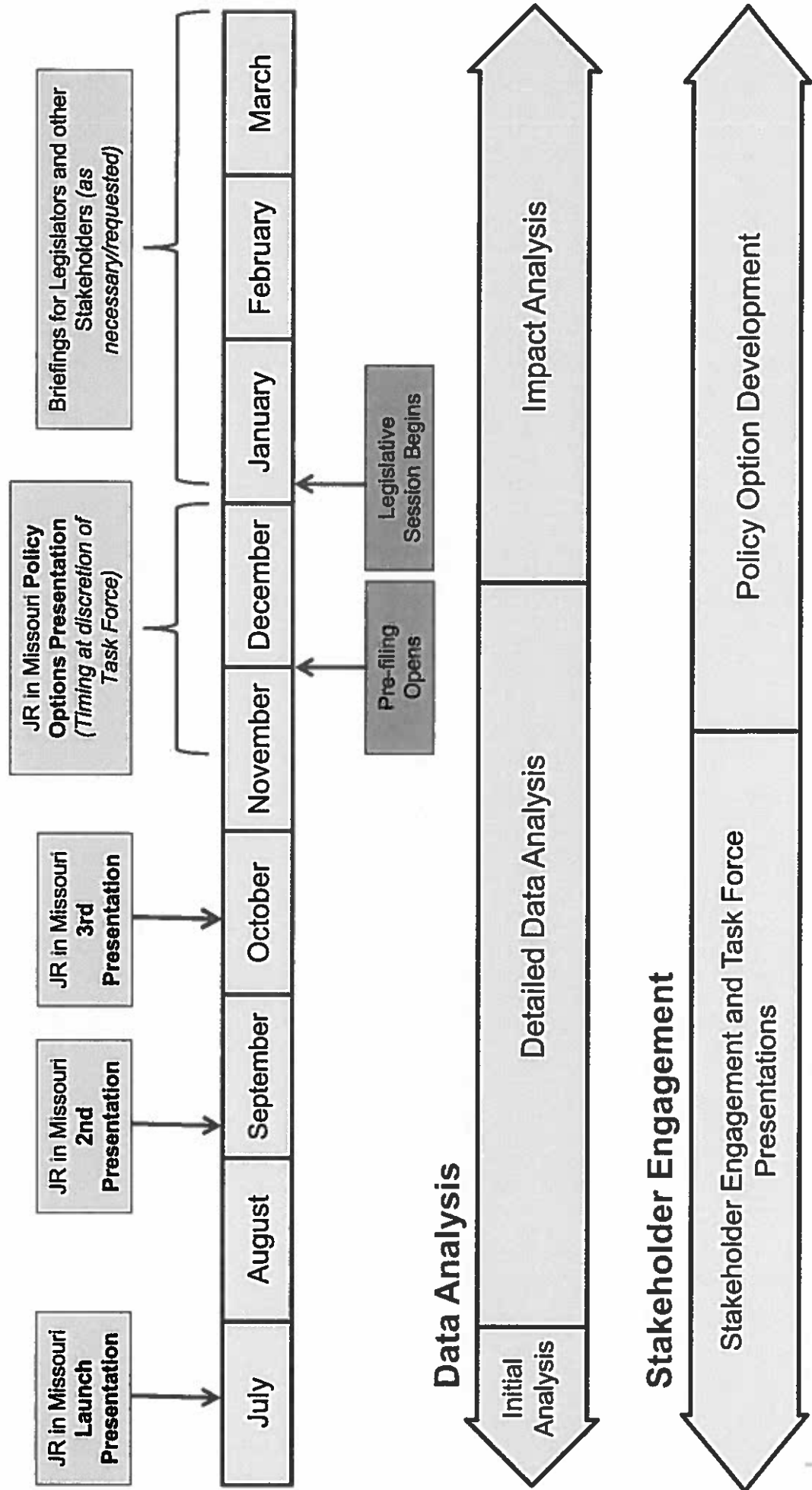
Meetings with treatment providers for people who are incarcerated or on supervision in Missouri



Organizations and Community Members

Meetings with representatives of Missouri's counties, victims organizations, representatives of communities impacted by crime and violence, and more

Proposed timeline for justice reinvestment in Missouri



Next Steps

Upcoming activities in July:

- Meetings with MDOC and MBPP leadership and staff to ensure full understanding of raw data transferred and to begin conversations about current policy and practice and ways in which they might be improved.
- Observation of MDOC Probation and Parole operations, including field operations with P&P officers and residential facility operations in a Community Supervision Center (CSC).
- Ongoing data analysis and stakeholder engagement

Upcoming activities in August:

- CSG site visit to St. Louis and surrounding areas to meet with area stakeholders. Further meetings TBD at this time.
- Ongoing data analysis and stakeholder engagement

Next Task Force Meeting

- Next meeting time/location at the discretion of the task force. Recommending early to mid-September, but available as soon as late August.

Thank You

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Receive monthly updates about justice reinvestment states across the country as well as other CSG Justice Center Programs.

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EXHIBIT 6

Missouri parole board works under shroud of secrecy

BY DAVID A. LIEB • Associated Press Mar 13, 2011

JEFFERSON CITY • About 18,000 convicted criminals are on parole in Missouri, granted release from prison by a state board for reasons that remain secret. Parole board hearings, votes and records all are closed to the public.

The secrecy of the state Board of Probation and Parole was highlighted this year when Gov. Jay Nixon granted clemency to a man just days before he was to be executed for a murder conviction. The closed nature of the board prevented the public release of any information it provided the governor. It even barred the release of the most basic facts, such as whether the board's clemency recommendation to the governor was a "yes" or "no."

The Board of Probation and Parole stands as a stark exception to Missouri's Sunshine Law, which declares that meetings, records, votes, actions and deliberations of governmental entities generally shall be open to the public. The law states that its requirements should be liberally construed in favor of open government.

That's why the Missouri parole board has received a failing mark from some who monitor open-government policies.

"There's no other agency that I know of in the whole world that claims such a sweeping exemption as the parole and clemency board here in the state of Missouri," said Ken Bunting, executive director of the National Freedom of Information Coalition headquartered at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

The parole board consists of seven people appointed by the governor — though it currently has one vacancy — who determine whether to release people from prison and, if so, whether they should be subject to electronic monitoring or other special forms of supervision. Last year, the board held 9,795 parole hearings, an average of 816 per month. The board also investigates applications for pardons and commutations and makes recommendations to the governor.

Missouri's parole board comes by its secrecy legally. A 1984 state law says any meeting, record or vote involving probation, parole or pardons may be a closed. The use of the word "may" is important. It means the board is not required to close its records and proceedings, but it can do so if it chooses. The board has opted to do so under a state regulation that implements the law.

That regulation, last updated in 2008, says all meetings of the Board of Probation and Parole are closed unless posted as open, and all votes of the board also are closed.

The board refers media questions to the Department of Corrections, the agency under which it is located. Department spokesman Chris Cline confirmed that nearly all parole board proceedings and records are closed. The agency can say if someone has been granted parole, for example, but cannot release the vote by which that decision was made nor the specific reasons for the decision.

Neither the Association of Parole Authorities International nor the American Probation and Parole Association track the number of states with open or closed parole board procedures.

But Missouri's approach of keeping almost everything secret is unusual, said Todd Clear, dean of the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University in New Jersey and a consultant for parole systems in more than a dozen states during the past several decades. Parole board votes generally are public records, he said. Clemency recommendations to governors also typically are public information and, in some states, so is the rationale behind that decision, Clear said.

Yet many states do not allow the general public to attend parole hearings, he said.

Missouri law requires the parole board to conduct a personal interview with offenders before they are released, unless the inmate doesn't want to appear before the board. State law also allows the victim or a representative to be present for the hearing, as well as the judge, prosecutor or member of the law enforcement agency that investigated the crime.

Clear said parole decisions often are made according to systematic criteria, such as the amount of time an inmate has served, his or her disciplinary record in prison and whether there is an approved work plan upon release. That diminishes the need for public testimony, he said.

"You don't want to ask the prisoner, 'Did you find Jesus Christ?' You want very specific things to be taken into account in specific ways," Clear said. "I tend to see the parole decision as being one which increasingly doesn't need the ceremony of an open-courtroom-style moment in which people speak their minds."

Yet, Clear acknowledges, parole boards make decisions that affect the public and thus could merit some amount of transparency.

That is precisely the reason why Bunting, the open-government advocate, believes Missouri's parole board should not be so secretive.

"They deal directly with public safety, and the public has an interest in their own safety," Bunting said.



Paroled killer of child is charged in St. Louis County

How parole boards keep prisoners in the dark and behind bars

By Beth Schwartzapfel | The Marshall Project July 11, 2015

Reynaldo Rodriguez was 19 with a young son, a good job and no criminal record when he shot and killed a man. As part of an ongoing family feud, someone — Rodriguez believed it was a man named Robert Cuellar — had shot at Rodriguez's mother and brother. Then Cuellar slapped Rodriguez's sister.

"I just blew a fuse," Rodriguez says now of killing Cuellar.

In 1977 he pleaded guilty to second-degree murder, and the judge gave him a choice: A sentence of 15 to 30 years would probably mean parole in 12. A life sentence would make him parole-eligible in 10 years.

Rodriguez chose life. At his sentencing, Saginaw County (Mich.) Judge Gary McDonald made it clear that this was "not the mandatory natural life imprisonment sentence" and said that if Rodriguez was a "model prisoner," McDonald would recommend release in 10 years.

Thirty-seven years later, Rodriguez is still behind bars.

America's prisons hold tens of thousands of people like Rodriguez — people primarily confined not by the verdicts of a judge or a jury but by the inaction of a parole board. Michigan is one of 26 states where parole boards are vested with almost unlimited power to decide who gets out of prison when, and why.

With more than 1.5 million people behind bars, the United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world, and the financial costs are staggering. As politicians from both parties seek alternatives to mass imprisonment, the parole process has emerged as a major obstacle.

A months-long Marshall Project investigation reveals that, in many states, parole boards are so deeply cautious about releasing prisoners who could come back to haunt them that they release only a small fraction of those eligible — and almost none who have committed violent offenses, even those who pose little danger and whom a judge clearly intended to go free.

A recent revision of the Model Penal Code, an influential document written by legal scholars, declared parole boards “failed institutions.”

“No one has documented an example in contemporary practice, or from any historical era, of a parole-release system that has performed reasonably well in discharging its goals,” a draft of the document says.

Rodriguez’s parole file, obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request, includes a scoring matrix that suggests how much time he should serve. Around the country, almost every decision in the criminal justice system is now aided by such data-based tools. But many parole boards eschew them, basing decisions instead on political considerations and gut instincts.

In Michigan, for example, Rodriguez’s prior criminal history (zero) was measured against the severity of his crime (6 on a 23-point scale) to produce a recommended sentence of 14 years. But Rodriguez wasn’t even granted a hearing before the parole board until 1994, 17 years after he was sentenced.

By then, Rodriguez had earned his GED and worked his way up to head mechanic in the prison shop. He had a letter of support from Judge McDonald and glowing reports from his work supervisors. A prison psychologist noted: “prognosis while on parole is good.”

But the board refused to release him and has considered his case only once in the years since.

“Nature of crime as described in public hearing causes further concern,” the board wrote.

Because declining to consider a case is not considered a “decision,” the board is not required to give any reason.

Rodriguez is now 59 years old.

‘Closed to the extreme’

Parole boards are vested with almost unlimited discretion to make decisions on almost any basis. Hearsay, rumor and instinct are all fair game. In New Mexico, the law directs the board to take into account “the inmate’s culture, language, values, mores, judgments, communicative abilities and other unique qualities.”

The boards' sensitivity to politics stems in part from the heavy presence of politicians in the ranks of board members. At least 18 states have one or more former elected officials on the board. In 44 states, the board is wholly appointed by the governor, and the well-paid positions can become gifts for former aides and political allies.

While some state laws require basic qualifications, these statutes are often vaguely worded, with language that is easily sidestepped. Many states have no minimum requirements at all.

And unlike politicians, who are bound by open records and disclosure laws and are accountable to their constituents, parole boards often operate behind closed doors. Their decisions are largely unreviewable by courts — or anyone else.

“Not only are they closed, they’re paranoid-closed,” said Janet Barton, the former operations manager of Missouri’s parole board. “Closed to the extreme.”

Few others in the criminal justice system wield so much power with so few professional requirements and so little accountability.

“I received your letter . . . and frankly was surprised you were not released at your last review,” Judge McDonald, now retired, wrote to Rodriguez in 1999, almost 22 years after he went to prison. “I am sure you know that I have no power over the parole board and there is nothing I can do in that regard.”

In many states, the boards' most basic workings are shielded by law from public view. Boards are not obligated to give any but the most cursory reasons for their decisions, which include not only whether to release prisoners but also how long they must wait to be considered again or what they can do to increase their chances in the meantime.

In 24 states, boards need not disclose what material they relied upon to reach their decisions. Courts have consistently upheld this prerogative, ruling that inmates have no due process right to parole.

“I have no idea as to what is expected of me to gain meaningful consideration from the parole board again,” Rodriguez wrote in an emotional 2003 letter to the board.

At the bottom, someone had stamped: “No response necessary.”

Paradox for parole boards

Prisoners like Rodriguez represent a paradox for parole boards: Older inmates who have committed the most serious crimes, and served the longest terms, are the least likely to commit new crimes upon release.

One Stanford University study of 860 murderers paroled in California found only five returned to prison for new felonies, and none for murder.

This is especially true for older prisoners. Recidivism rates drop steadily with age. And older prisoners are more expensive: The average annual cost per prisoner doubles at age 55 and continues to climb thereafter.

Still, these prisoners are consistently the least likely to be paroled. Although they pose a low risk of future violence, the political risk of releasing them is huge. Parole board members are routinely pilloried in the news media and chastised by the public. Many have lost their jobs for releasing people whose crimes were violent.

“There’s some offense conduct you just can’t outrun,” said William Wynne, a member of the Alabama parole board.

Take Keith Drone, who has been denied parole five times — including once when the Missouri board granted parole and then took it away.

Drone was 17 when he and his friends tried to rob a motel. Although no one was killed or critically injured — except Drone himself, who was shot in the head — he received three life sentences, in part because an off-duty police officer, acting as a security guard, was shot in the leg during the melee. Under Missouri law, “armed criminal action” enhancements carry a life sentence, though Drone’s plea bargain allowed him to serve the sentences concurrently.

Drone is now 44. “I’m not exactly an old man yet,” he said. “I really don’t want to be one of those guys.”

After each parole hearing, Drone has received the standard line from the board: “Release at this time would depreciate the seriousness of the present offense based on A: circumstances surrounding the present offense.”

Of the 10 factors parole board members weigh most heavily in their release decisions, five are related to the crime itself, according to a nationwide survey of parole boards in 2008. The top two are “crime severity” and “crime type.”

Eight of the 10, including the offender’s criminal history and gender, were known to the judge at the time of sentencing.

Those paroled before the end of their sentence are subject to supervision in the community. The parole board can dictate the terms of release, including how often they must meet with a parole officer and whether they must seek treatment for drug or alcohol abuse.

But those continually denied parole eventually serve their full sentence — they “max out,” and the state loses its legal ability to supervise them. The people deemed too dangerous to release therefore become the very people released with no conditions and no supervision.

“When a person is parole-eligible, if they meet the qualifications, if they’ve done the programming, if they pose a manageable risk, then you want to parole them at the earliest point possible,” says Catherine McVey, the former chairman of Pennsylvania’s parole board.

Over the past two decades, however, the number of inmates who max out has more than doubled, according to a recent study by the Pew Charitable Trusts. In 2012, one in five state inmates was released from prison without supervision.

Assessing the risk

Determining whether an offender poses a manageable risk is a major preoccupation in criminal justice circles. At many steps in the process — from sentencing to probation — offenders’ histories are plumbed to produce data-driven, research-tested assessments of the threat they pose to public safety.

In the past five years, at least 10 states have passed laws requiring parole boards to use risk assessment tools and other quantitative guidelines. Many other state boards also use them.

But the quality of the tools varies widely, and even high-quality tools are often ignored.

A Missouri parole board staffer filled one out for Drone in 2001, after he had been in prison for almost 13 years. Because Drone had no criminal history, his score was almost perfect: 9 out of a possible 11. A copy was attached to his parole rejection notice.

Fourteen years after that first risk assessment, Drone was finally granted parole, but his release was set for 2017. He has no idea why and no way to find out.

Some states require board members who depart from the guidelines to explain why. In New Hampshire, lack of a financial safety net or a safe place to live is “the most common reason we would hold somebody back with a decent score,” said Donna Sytek, who chairs the New Hampshire Parole Board.

In other cases, it's impossible to know whether a departure from the guidelines was for a good reason.

"There's not a way to go back and look at that file to find out why they deviated from the parole decision guidelines," said one former member of the Georgia parole board, who requested anonymity to discuss the board's inner workings. "They don't have to answer to that. They don't have to answer to anybody."

Many state parole boards claim exemptions from state sunshine laws that would be unthinkable for other government officials.

In 19 states, some or all parole board hearings are closed to the public. In 24 states, board files and documents are sealed. In 18 states, parole files are not available to the inmates themselves.

Georgia, for example, classifies board records as "state secrets," immune even from subpoena. This spring, Gov. Nathan Deal (R) signed a measure intended to increase transparency, but lawmakers jettisoned a provision that would have required the board to explain its decisions.

Prisoners left in the dark

Some state boards are more transparent. Connecticut broadcasts some of its parole hearings on public access television. In New Hampshire, Sytek scrapped a long-standing rule barring cameras from board hearings.

"In order to have confidence in their government, the public needs to know what their appointed officials are doing," Sytek said. "They don't trust what they can't see."

States that give inmates access to their files almost always make an exception for victim statements and other letters of protest.

"Someone can be kept in prison indefinitely and could never have a clue that the victim is saying something that may be untrue," said Barbara Levine, founder of a Michigan nonprofit devoted to reducing the prison population, and a member of the state's new Criminal Justice Policy Commission.

This may have happened to Roosevelt Price, a Missouri prisoner who last came up for parole in 2013. At his hearing, Price said he was stunned by a skeptical board member.

"I think you've been involved in other murders that you haven't been caught for," she told him.

By then, Price had served 20 years of a life sentence for shooting and killing his brother-in-law in a fight. His only other run-in with the law had also involved a long-standing feud with his wife's family. He had never been accused of another killing.

"I don't know where you're getting that from," Price said.

"There's things in your file I know about that I think you don't know," the woman responded.

Missouri officials declined to provide additional information.

"Several state statutes prohibit the release of this information," Missouri Parole Board chairman Ellis McSwain said in a written statement. He cited laws dictating that parole-related documents "shall not be disclosed" and that any parole-related meeting or vote "may be . . . closed."

Shift in attitudes

When Judge McDonald sentenced Reynaldo Rodriguez to life, he expected Rodriguez to get out in 10 years. This was, for much of modern U.S. history, how criminal sentencing worked.

Judges would hand down an indeterminate sentence with a range of years, such as five-to-10 or 25-to-life. The lower number was generally meant to serve as the punishment portion of the sentence. The balance could be served on parole if the inmate could prove he had been rehabilitated.

"The idea was, you should only stay in as long as you needed to," says Peggy Burke of the National Parole Resource Center. "The parole board was in a good position to judge that."

In 1981, murderers served about a third of their sentences — roughly 3½ years, on average — before they were paroled or had their sentences commuted. The tough-on-crime 1990s changed that.

Criminologists began to tout the notion that rehabilitation was impossible. Therefore, the thinking went, the best option was to keep violent criminals off the streets as long as possible. "Abolish parole" and "life means life" joined the political lexicon.

Fourteen states and the federal government eliminated or severely restricted parole. These states turned instead to "determinate" sentencing schemes, in which the sentences handed down in court dictate exactly when an inmate will go home, and how long he or she will be supervised afterward.

Boards that retained the ability to release people, meanwhile, became increasingly reluctant to do so. In the early 1990s, the New York state board voted to parole more than 60 percent of those eligible. That rate then went into a two-decade decline, dipping below 20 percent in 2010.

When Rodriguez appeared before the Michigan parole board in 1994, the release of lifers in that state had slowed to a trickle.

In 1997, the Michigan board published a report trumpeting its transformation into “a Parole Board that is much less willing to release criminals who complete their minimum sentences — and much less willing to release criminals at all, forcing many to serve their maximum sentences.”

Lately, the national mood has swung away from the punitive excesses of the 1990s. But those who study the issue say parole boards continue to release far fewer people than they safely could.

That conclusion is largely anecdotal: There is no national data on parole grant rates. Each board calculates its rate differently, and some states don’t release it at all. There is also little hard data on recidivism among parolees vs. those who max out.

“Despite the best efforts of parole authorities, there is little empirical evidence to support the proposition that we can effectively distinguish those offenders who are truly rehabilitated from those who merely ‘talk the talk,’” said a recent report by the New York state Sentencing Commission, which recommended that New York eliminate discretionary parole entirely.

Crunched for time

Courts understand parole to be an act of grace rather than a right. Legally, boards can — and do — make decisions for almost any reason.

Board files may contain “observations of guards, counselors, and other corrections personnel. Even unsubstantiated rumors may appear,” criminologist Neil P. Cohen wrote in his authoritative reference book “The Law of Probation and Parole.”

Many boards deny parole based on crimes that were never prosecuted or facts that were never established before a judge or jury.

“Their offense on paper may be a property offense, but they may have had a series of other offenses that just overshot that,” said Wynne, the parole board member in Alabama. “I’ve seen burglary thirds that were pled down,

that [started as] a burglary first and a rape. You're going to treat that differently from a guy that walks in and steals a lawn mower out of a shed."

Time is one of the many factors that prevent board members from making thoughtful decisions. The 2008 parole board survey revealed that the average state board considered 8,355 inmates for release each year. That's about 35 decisions per workday for a board that usually has other responsibilities.

"I typically voted 100 cases a day. That was just an average day," said the former Georgia parole board member, who spoke on the condition of anonymity and who had urged a "system overhaul." "You're just talking about two to three minutes to make a decision. The public would be astounded at the short period of time that the board has to make decisions on life and death cases."

The parole process varies widely by state. Some boards review files and conduct interviews, either in person or by video; some only review files. Some meet to discuss cases; others simply pass files from one board member to the next until they accumulate enough votes to support a decision. That's the system in Georgia.

"Most families have it in their mind that the board sits down and has a hearing as it relates to a case. And that's not correct," the former Georgia board member said.

Janet Barton, who worked as operations manager of the Missouri board for 30 years, said some members never examined the files, basing their decisions instead on how others voted.

As a file changed hands, "a board member may not even look at that case, other than to say, 'I trust Richard. So I'm going to agree with him,'" Barton said. The next board member might say, "'I don't trust a thing that guy does. He's a liberal decision-maker. I'm not even going to look at the case. I'm going to just deny.'"

For a time it was Barton's job to fill out the form that communicates the board's decision to the inmates. She became increasingly disheartened, she said, by how difficult it was for people with violent convictions to get parole, even decades after their crime.

Their forms would always say the same thing: "Release at this time would depreciate the seriousness of the present offense."

But that was "not always the truth. Sometimes I'd make that crap up. The real reason," Barton said, was "we don't believe in parole for people like you."

Members of the Missouri parole board declined repeated requests for comment.

“Our statute is that parole and probation records are closed,” said Corrections spokesman David Owen.

Lost confidence in parole

In December 2010, the Massachusetts parole board faced a scenario every board dreads: A man the board had voted unanimously to release went on to commit another terrible crime. During an armed robbery, Dominic Cinelli killed a police officer.

Headlines blared: “Massachusetts Cop Was Killed by Career Criminal Out on Parole Despite Three Life Sentences,” Fox News wrote. Lawmakers and police called for decisive action.

Privately, Gov. Deval Patrick (D) assured board members they had done nothing wrong. He urged them to cooperate with investigators from his office, who ultimately blamed inadequate supervision by Cinelli’s parole officer, rather than the board’s decision to release him.

Still, when board members arrived at work days later, armed troopers escorted them to a conference room where they found Mo Cowan, the governor’s chief of staff, distributing resignation letters, according to a wrongful-termination lawsuit filed by one of the board members.

Patrick still believed they had done nothing wrong, Cowan told them, but he was asking the entire board to resign nonetheless.

“The public has lost confidence in parole, and I have lost confidence in parole,” Patrick said later.

In 44 states, parole boards are appointed by governors. Only three states recruit publicly for the job, which typically comes with a handsome salary and government benefits. Parole boards nationwide heed cases like Cinelli’s as a warning.

In Massachusetts, where the average board member’s salary is more than \$100,000 a year, the new board got the message: The year before Cinelli killed the police officer, the release rate was 42 percent. The year after the shooting, it was 26 percent.

Mark Conrad, the chairman of the parole board that oversaw Cinelli’s release, was a former police officer with two degrees in criminal justice — and he was the governor’s former driver. In many states, the most obvious qualifications of parole board members are their political connections to the governor.

A Louisiana board member, for example, served on the Governor's Commission for Marriage and Family and as a lobbyist for the Louisiana Family Forum, which has close ties to Gov. Bobby Jindal (R). A New Jersey board member was a Senate staffer, then chief of staff to former governor Richard Codey (D) before he appointed her.

One of the American Correctional Association's "essential" standards for parole boards is that at least two-thirds of members have at least three years of experience in criminal justice or a related position. But the ACA declined to clarify those guidelines. "We're not going to weigh in," said ACA spokesman Eric Schultz.

Without an objective standard, it's hard to say how many state parole boards meet the ACA's benchmark.

The boards in Arkansas (which is ACA-accredited), Delaware, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia seem to fall short. Members in these states included farmers, executives at the chemical company DuPont, an automotive broker and personal fitness trainer, a pastor, and an entertainment and event manager.

In at least seven other states, board members' official biographies do not make clear whether they have criminal-justice experience. Four states — Wisconsin, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Indiana — refused to provide board members' biographies.

Parole boards have recently begun to emerge as an area ripe for reform. In the past five years, at least 16 states have passed overhaul bills, including six that set out minimum qualifications for members, such as a bachelor's degree.

But many of those requirements are broad, allowing for experience in fields such as "education" that don't necessarily bear on the complexities of criminal behavior, risk assessment or the local prison system.

Facing political pressure

Given the close relationship between politics and parole boards, it's not uncommon for board members to lose their jobs — or fear losing their jobs — for making decisions that are politically unpopular.

"You generally don't get reappointed if you take a controversial stand on a media case. And most cases involving law enforcement personnel become media cases," said Thomas Grant, a former member of the New York parole board. The New York tabloids have a close connection with the police officers' unions, Grant said, and "they can generate a Page One story pretty quickly."

Grant should know. In 2009, the Daily News ran a story headlined: "Cop killers' pal: Parole Board's Thomas Grant keeps voting to turn 'em loose." In 2010, the paper reported that "NY's state parole commissioner Thomas Grant ever met

a cop killer he didn't want to put back on our streets?"

Grant was not reappointed after his first term.

Victims' rights groups, too, now wield considerable influence in states around the country.

"The heavy pressure for being super conservative is from your victims' groups," said McVey, the Pennsylvania board chair. "The advocacy groups are stronger than ever."

The vast majority of the nation's parole boards are required to hear victim input before making a decision, according to the 2008 survey; 40 percent said victim input is "very influential."

In Alabama, it's almost unheard of for the board to grant parole over victim opposition. The board also routinely receives letters opposing parole from the governor, the attorney general and other elected officials.

"That's going to impact the disposition when they protest, almost universally," Alabama board Chairman Robert Longshore said. "You've got a very politicized victim community in the state of Alabama."

In Maryland, Oklahoma and California, the governor has the power to reverse a parole decision, taking a process already implicitly fraught with politics and making it explicitly so.

Dorian Maddox was caught in that emotional grinder. After extensive psychological workups, the Maryland parole board voted to release him in 2005, only to have the decision reversed by Gov. Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R) in 2007.

When he pleaded guilty to first-degree rape and was sentenced to life in 1976, Maddox said, "the state's attorney and my attorney both agreed that I would accept this plea and after 20 years I would be paroled."

Thirty-eight years later, he is still waiting.

word games during hearings

By Dakin Andone, CNN

🕒 Updated 9:22 PM ET, Mon June 12, 2017



Don Ruzicka, shown in a file photo, said the game was his idea.

Story highlights

Parole board member Don Ruzicka and another employee tried to fit words like "hootenanny" into parole hearings

Inspector general's report says word games appeared to take focus away from information on parole

(CNN) — A member of the Missouri Parole Board resigned Monday over reports he played word games at parole hearings.

A report by the state Department of Corrections inspector general says parole board member Don Ruzicka and another government employee held contests in which they attempted to mention silly, predetermined words or song names, such as "hootenanny," "platypus" or "Folsom Prison Blues" during hearings with inmates to determine their parole eligibility.

According to the report, the two scored points when they worked a word into the hearing. One point was awarded if they mentioned the word or song, and two points were earned if they got the inmate to repeat it.

Ruzicka, who was a state representative in the Missouri Legislature from 2007 to 2012, and the unnamed employee played the game on multiple occasions in multiple hearings throughout summer 2016, the report says.

Hootenanny, platypus and 'Folsom Prison Blues'

In parole hearings on June 21, 2016, one of the "words of the day," as the report calls them, was "hootenanny."

"Hootenanny" was first mentioned in a conversation about the inmate's criminal history. The unnamed employee managed to say the word three more times, causing Ruzicka to laugh out loud each time, the report says. At one point, the employee whispered to Ruzicka, "I got four."

Words of the Day, according to the Missouri Inspector General

June 21, 2016: Hootenanny, Peggy Sue

June 22, 2016: Platypus, Armadillo, Egg/Egging

June 23, 2016: Biomass, Manatee

July 18, 2016: Elvis Presley's "Hound Dog," Johnny Cash's "Folsom Prison Blues," Meatloaf's "Two Out of Three Ain't Bad"

July 20, 2016: Grumpy, Blues Brothers' "Soul Man," Hank Williams, Jr.'s "All My Rowdy Friends Are Coming Over Tonight"

In another hearing, an inmate told the panel that the first time she used heroin was at a rave.

"I thought they might have called it a hootenanny," the unnamed employee said.

"A what?" the inmate asked.

"A hootenanny," the employee said. "A party." Both Ruzicka and the employee laughed.

The next day, on June 22, "platypus," "armadillo" and "egg" were all words of the day.

When asking one inmate about his previous offenses, Ruzicka asked the inmate about items he'd stolen from a garage, and said, "That's a pretty rare item, about like a platypus. How did you know those items were there?"

On July 18, Elvis Presley's "Hound Dog" and Johnny Cash's "Folsom Prison Blues" were both song titles that Ruzicka and the employee tried to work into the hearings.

While describing a sexual offense an inmate had been convicted of, the unnamed employee said, "Your grandma would probably be like 'he ain't nothin' but a hound dog,' you know it."

Toward the end of the hearing, the report says, the employee told the offender he could be sent to the sexually violent predator unit, in which case "he might as well learn 'Folsom Prison Blues,'" the report says.

Ruzicka said game was his idea

On September 22, 2016, Ruzicka and the employee were removed from parole hearing schedules while the inspector general investigated.

Ruzicka said during the inspector general's investigation that the game was his idea. When confronted by concerns about his behavior, he said the hearings had been "thorough and complete."

"It is clear when listening to the hearings in which the game was played, both Ruzicka and [redacted] seemed to struggle with the interviewing process," the inspector general's report says.

"It seemed they were trying so hard to embed the words or song titles into their questions or statements that they were not focused on the proper questions to ask nor were they actively listening to the responses from the offenders."

Ruzicka resigned his post as a Parole Board member Monday.

Kenny Jones, chairman of the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, accepted the resignation and said, "Members of the board must be held to a higher standard in order to do the work that is requested of them to ensure that all parties involved are equally heard during the hearing process before a final decision is made."

CNN's efforts to reach Ruzicka by phone and email Monday were unsuccessful.

Missouri officials toyed with inmates during parole hearings

By - Associated Press - Friday, June 9, 2017

ST. LOUIS (AP) - A Missouri parole board member and employee played a game during parole hearings in which they earned points for incorporating song titles and unusual words such as "manatee" and "hootenanny" into their questioning, according to a Department of Corrections report.

The inspector general's report said the officials, who occasionally dressed alike, awarded themselves an extra point if they could get the inmates to say the words too. The report was completed in November and released Thursday after a law firm, the Roderick and Solange MacArthur Justice Center at St. Louis obtained the findings.

The law firm has urged for Gov. Eric Greitens to reform the board and remove member Don Ruzicka, who acknowledged coming up with the game. He and an unnamed parole analyst are accused in the report of laughing aloud while trying to incorporate the words and titles of songs that included Elvis' "Hound Dog," Johnny Cash' "Folsom Prison Blues" and Hank Williams Jr.' "All My Rowdy Friends Are Coming Over Tonight."

The heavily redacted report says another parole board member reported their concerns in July 2016.

Greitens' spokesman Parker Briden declined immediate comment. David Owen, a corrections department spokesman, said in an email that the agency had no comment.

In one hearing, the analyst told a sex offender, "Your grandma would probably be like, he ain't nothin' but a hound dog, you know it." The analyst also warned the offender that if he kept up his behavior, he might be placed in the sexually violent predator unit and might as well learn "Folsom Prison Blues."

"It is shameful and outrageous that after an internal investigation, reports to the highest level of the Parole Board, and undisputed findings that Ruzicka literally played games with legal hearings he was supposed to be supervising - that this man is still allowed to decide upon the course of people's lives," said Mae Quinn, the director of the Roderick and Solange MacArthur Justice Center at St. Louis, in a news release that also demanded the creation of an oversight group and an audit to "discern the depths of the problems."

Ruzicka, a former conservation agent and Republican state representative from Mount Vernon who began his term on the parole board in December 2012, doesn't have a listed number. According to the report, he told an investigator that the parole hearings were "thorough and complete" despite the game, which he said "wasn't a lengthy continuous thing."

"It happened and it was over. ... Maybe that little check in here (he was pointing to his chest) was to move on. We didn't discuss ending it, it just kinda ended," Ruzicka told the investigator.

The parole analyst who participated in the game said he and Ruzicka thought the game would "lighten the mood and change it up." The analyst said they "quit doing it because it was not good practice and it was unprofessional."

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State Parole Board member resigns amid uproar over behavior at prisoner hearings

JUNE 12, 2017 BY JASON TAYLOR

Missouri Parole Board member Donald Ruzicka submitted his resignation Monday after a scandal developed over his alleged behavior during hearings of prisoners. Board of Probation and Parole Chairman Kenny Jones announced the resignation in a statement.

"The parole board plays an important role in the public safety of Missouri communities by having the authority to grant parole or conditional release to offenders incarcerated in Missouri prisons," said Jones.

"Members of the board must be held to a higher standard in order to do the work that is requested of them to ensure that all parties involved are equally heard during the hearing process before a final decision is made."

Earlier Monday, state Representative Gail McCann-Beatty sent a letter to Greitens, calling for Ruzicka and an unnamed "parole analyst" to be terminated.

Late Friday, state Senator Jamilah Nasheed released a letter to Governor Eric Greitens calling for the removal of Ruzicka.

She referenced a report of Ruzicka, who along with the unnamed employee, allegedly engaged in a game where they tried to get inmates to say certain words or song titles, and would keep score of results.

Monday, Nasheed, D-St. Louis, said she still didn't know who the unnamed employee is, but had been in contact with the governor.

"I still don't know who that is, but I know I spoke with the governor's office this morning" said Nasheed. "The governor said that they were investigating it, and that they would get back me and let me know their further actions."



Sen. Jamilah Nasheed (D-St. Louis)

It's not known if Greitens forced Ruzicka out. Nasheed found Ruzicka and the unnamed employee's behavior deplorable. "To go to the parole board to have to be insulted and humiliated like that is something that is unacceptable and it's very unprofessional. And that's why I am calling on the governor to call for Ruzicka's resignation. This is something that we should not tolerate within the Department of Corrections."

In her letter to Greitens, Nasheed described how Ruzicka and the unnamed employee played a game during the board hearing where prisoners testified in favor of their release.

She said the two "tried to work in to their interviews predetermined words and song titles — a few of their selections: "Hound Dog," "hootenanny" and "armadillo." A point was awarded each time one of them used the word. If they somehow got the offender to repeat the word, two points. These men repeatedly engaged in contests to see who could get the most points."

The Roderick and Solange MacArthur Justice Center, a St. Louis human rights law firm, obtained the report and released it last Thursday at a news conference. The report by a

Department of Corrections inspector general was completed in November of 2016.

Most Probation and Parole Board records are closed under Missouri state law. It's possible the report was leaked to the law firm.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported Friday that two top Department of Corrections officials stood behind the Board of Probation and Parole. The newspaper quoted Parole Board Chairman Kenneth C. Jones as saying, "There is no joking around. It's a very serious job."

The Post-Dispatch also quoted Department of Corrections Director Anne Precythe. "We have a very good parole board that is very conscientious about the decisions they make when it comes to the hearings they hold," Precythe said. "You can't let one person represent all."

Nasheed found Precythe's response unacceptable. "If the director thinks this is acceptable, then we need to take a second look at the director in terms of who's leading the Department of Corrections."

The report was compiled before Precythe was announced as the department director in December by then Governor-elect Greitens. Nasheed said Governor Greitens told her over the weekend he agreed that prisoners had been mistreated by Ruzicka and the unnamed employee.

Greitens released a statement following Ruzicka's resignation, in which he praised the management of Precythe and Jones.

"The reports of Mr. Ruzicka's actions were disturbing. Playing games at parole board hearings is unacceptable behavior. I'm grateful to Board Chairman Kenny Jones and Director Anne Precythe for their leadership. Our criminal justice system must keep people safe and protect the dignity of all Missourians."

Ruzicka, a former Republican State Representative from Mt. Vernon, was appointed to the board in 2012 by former Democratic Governor Jay Nixon. He made \$85,000 in his position. Board members serve six-year terms.

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Law and order

http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/missouri-parole-board-member-resigns-amid-word-game-revelations/article_7fd79d2d-3ded-54f3-a239-41eaeb7e4b74.html

Missouri parole board member resigns amid word game revelations

By Jesse Bogan St. Louis Post-Dispatch Jun 12, 2017



In this 2009 photo, Don Ruzicka, then a state representative from Mount Vernon, Mo., speaks during the legislative session in Jefferson City. (AP Photo/Kelley McCall)

ST. LOUIS • Donald Ruzicka, who recently faced scrutiny for playing games involving inmates at parole hearings, submitted his resignation from the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, officials said Monday.

Board Chairman Kenneth C. Jones accepted the resignation, according to a news release.

"The parole board plays an important role in the public safety of Missouri communities by having the authority to grant parole or conditional release to offenders incarcerated in Missouri prisons," Jones said in the statement.

"Members of the board must be held to a higher standard in order to do the work that is requested of them to ensure that all parties involved are equally heard during the hearing process before a final decision is made."

Last week, a human rights law firm called on Republican Gov. Eric Greitens to remove Ruzicka from the board for toying with inmates during hearings.

A previously undisclosed state investigation found that Ruzicka and an unidentified Department of Corrections employee entertained themselves at some parole hearings by trying to get inmates to say words and song titles such as "platypus" and "All My Rowdy Friends Are Coming Over Tonight."

They even kept score, according to corrections department Inspector General Amy Roderick's report. Her report concluded that Ruzicka and the employee who attended parole hearings violated a governor's executive order and other procedures by failing to conduct state government in a manner that "inspires confidence and trust."

"The reports of Mr. Ruzicka's actions were disturbing," Greitens said in a prepared statement. "Playing games at parole board hearings is unacceptable behavior. I'm grateful to Board Chairman Kenny Jones and Director Anne Precythe for their leadership. Our criminal justice system must keep people safe and protect the dignity of all Missourians."

Precythe, the new director of the corrections department, wouldn't comment last week about when she first heard of the inspector general report.

The Nov. 1 report wasn't publicized until Thursday, when the Roderick and Solange MacArthur Justice Center at St. Louis released it.

"These activities, so far as we are aware, have never come to light in the public's eye," Mae Quinn, director of the nonprofit law firm, said at a news conference last week. "They simply were not taking their duties seriously and their role as appointed officials and public servants seriously."

The parole board decides whether a person confined in prison will be paroled or conditionally released. The board also supervises thousands of people on probation and parole.

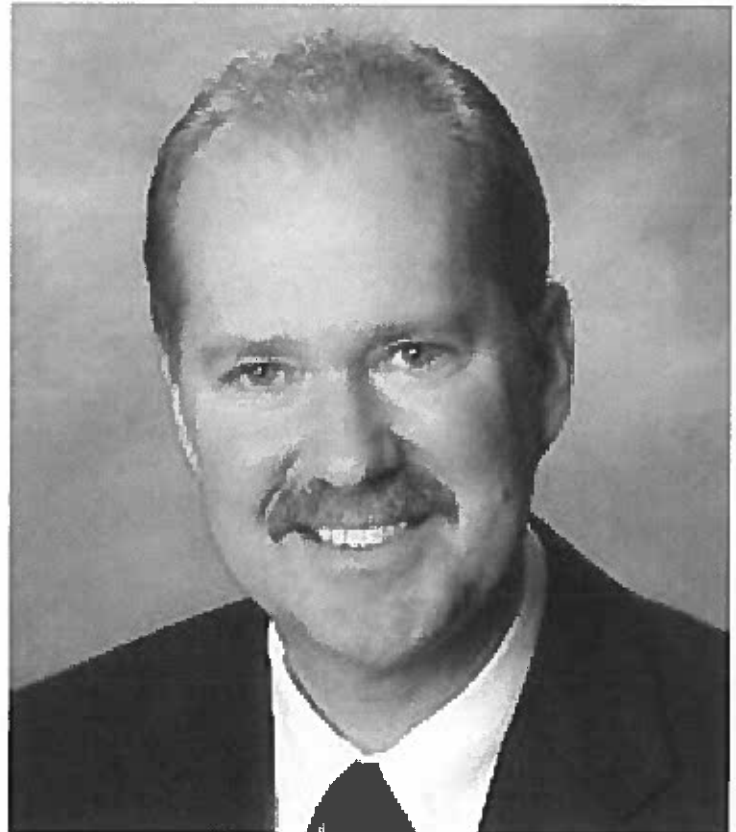
Members of the seven-member parole board are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. Ruzicka was appointed to the board Dec. 21, 2012, by former Democratic Gov. Jay Nixon. Board members serve six-year terms.

Ruzicka could not be reached for comment Monday. He worked as a conservation agent from 1979 to 2006 and served as GOP state representative from Mount Vernon from 2007 to 2012. He made about \$85,000 in 2016 as a member of the parole board, not including retirement benefits.

The inspector general report mentioned recordings of parole hearings that involved Ruzicka and the other employee. Each time one of them used a predetermined keyword while interviewing an offender they earned a point. Two points were granted if the offender repeated the word.

"Hootenanny" and "biomass" were two of the words used. "Soul Man" and "Hound Dog" were two of the songs mentioned.

The incident was condemned Monday from the floor of the Missouri Senate.



Don Ruzicka, a Republican former state representative from Mount Vernon, was later named to the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole.



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
ORDER OF RELEASE ON PAROLE

Whereas, now confined in The Missouri Department of Corrections, who was convicted and sentenced in the county of , on the day of , and received at the Missouri Department of Corrections on the day of , for a term of years for the crime of which sentence expires on the day of , is hereby released on parole release by the Board of Probation and Parole by virtue of the authority conferred by law upon said Board of Probation and Parole. It is therefore ordered that be released on the day of , upon the following conditions of parole release:

CONDITIONS OF PAROLE

1. LAWS: I will obey all federal and state laws, municipal and county ordinances. I will report all arrests to my Probation and Parole Officer within 48 hours.
2. TRAVEL: I will obtain advance permission from my Probation and Parole Officer before leaving the state or the area in which I am living.
3. RESIDENCY: I will obtain advance permission from my Probation and Parole Officer before making any change in residency.
4. EMPLOYMENT: I will maintain employment unless engaged in a specific program approved by my Probation and Parole Officer. I will obtain advance permission from my Probation and Parole Officer before quitting my job or program. In the event I lose my job or am terminated from a program, I will notify my Probation and Parole Officer within 48 hours.
5. ASSOCIATION: I will obtain advance permission from my Probation and Parole Officer before I associate with any person convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, or with anyone currently under the supervision of the Board of Probation and Parole. It is my responsibility to know with whom I am associating.
6. DRUGS: I will not have in my possession or use any controlled substance except as prescribed for me by a licensed medical practitioner.
7. WEAPONS: I will not own, possess, purchase, receive, sell, or transport any firearms, ammunition or explosive device, or any dangerous weapon if I am on probation or parole for a felony charge or a misdemeanor involving firearms or explosives, or if it is in violation of federal, state, or municipal laws or ordinances.
8. REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: I will report as directed to my Probation and Parole Officer. I will abide by any directives given me by my Probation and Parole Officer.
9. SUPERVISION STRATEGY: I will enter and successfully complete any supervision strategy and abide by all rules and program requirements, as directed by the Court, Board or my supervising Probation and Parole Officer.
10. INTERVENTION FEE: I shall pay a monthly intervention fee in an amount set by Missouri Department of Corrections pursuant to RSMo 217.690. This payment shall be due and payable on the first day of the first month following placement on probation, parole, or conditional release.
11. SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

It is further ordered that the above named parole releasee shall remain in the legal custody of the Missouri Department of Corrections, but shall be amenable to the orders of the Board of Probation and Parole until date of expiration, or until returned to the Missouri Department of Corrections Board of Probation and Parole. Given and certified to, under our hand, and the seal of the said Missouri State Board of Probation and Parole, this day of ,

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE		MEMBER SIGNATURE
I have read or have had read to me the Order of Release on Parole and the Conditions set herein. I agree to comply with such conditions during the period of my parole.		
OFFENDER NAME	DOC NUMBER	DATE
WITNESSED BY		DATE

MO 931-1876 (3-02)

Board of Probation and Parole

FIELD VIOLATION REPORT

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT
DOC Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C. DOC ID: 95628

District: 08C Officer: E0124387 ANNE SALAMONE

District Address: 9441 DIELMAN ROCK ISLAND IND

OLIVETTE

MO 63132

Phone: [REDACTED]

Type of Report: Initial Date: 11/06/2015

Type of Violation: Fel, Tec.

Conditions Violated: Laws, Reporting/Directives, Intervention Fees,

Conditions Violated: Special Conditions

No Court Action Requested

Officer Recommendation: REVOCATION

Sentence Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY

Sentence Status: Parole Viol Upd-Fel Law Viol

PG:POSS CONT SUBSTANCE

Type: Sentence Length: 12 yr

Term of Probation:

Spec Ind: Persistent Drug Offender

District: PPBOARD Supervision Began: 11/08/2013 Expires: 09/28/2020

County: STLO Circuit/Div: 21/5

Docket Number: 07SL-CR05125

Date Violation Discovered: 11/05/2015

Violation Interview Date:

Time:

Location:

N Offender Advised that Any Statements May be Included in Violation Report

N Offender Given Booklet "Rights of Alleged Violator"

Y Violation Warrant Issued

Preliminary Hearing Not Applicable

IN CUSTODY? N Date: 11/05/2015

Location:

*** FOR MISSOURI BOARD ABSCONDERS/ESCAPERS ONLY ***

Date of Absconder Warrant:

Date of Arrest:

OATH/AFFIRMATION: I state that the facts contained in this document are
true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. INTRODUCTION

Violation of Missouri supervision condition(s):

#1 LAWS: I will obey all federal and state laws, municipal and county
ordinances. I will report all arrests to my Probation and Parole Officer
within 48 hours.

#8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: I will report as directed to my Probation and
Parole Officer. I will abide by any directives given me by my Probation and
Parole Officer.

#10 INTERVENTION FEES: I shall pay a monthly intervention fee in an amount
set by Missouri Department of Corrections pursuant to RSMo 217.690. This
payment shall be due and payable on the first day of the first month
following placement on probation, parole or conditional release.

Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C.

DOC ID: 95628

Date - 1/25/1

Time - 14:20:4

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#11 SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

#11.1: It is further ordered that you shall take medications as prescribed by a mental health professional.

#11.2: It is further ordered that you shall enter and successfully complete and out-patient mental health program.

#11.4: It is further ordered that you shall participate in substance abuse treatment as recommended by Probation and Parole Officer and certified or licensed treatment provider.

II. PARTICULARS OF VIOLATION

Gallagher was arrested on 11/05/2015 by Bridgeton Police for Endangering the Welfare Child 1st Degree (F).

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #1 LAWS: The official Bridgeton Police report OCA#15-3780 has been received and is summarized as follows: On 11/03/15 at approximately 7:57pm DET. Dickherber was contacted by Youth in Need employees and a juvenile they had in their custody in reference to an allegation of child abuse. The Marks and Jones from Youth in Need advised they received a call from therapist Lindsay Scheinerman at Remington Traditional High School informing them that Gallagher's son, [REDACTED] stated he was afraid to return home. When interviewed, [REDACTED] stated his father hits him regularly and that the assaults leave marks on his body or cause his mouth to bleed. He noted his father is a heavy crack cocaine user and Gallagher uses in front of him, leaving crack cocaine and paraphernalia out in plain sight in the house. [REDACTED] noted it is rare that food is in the house for him and his sister to eat and mold is reportedly growing inside the kitchen. The school counselor noted she has known [REDACTED] since the age of 5 years old and have made several Missouri Neglect Hot Line Calls on [REDACTED] behalf. Children's Division case worker Marilyn Roussan responded to the Bridgeton Police Department to take a report of these allegations.

Det. Dickherber interviewed Gallagher's son, [REDACTED], who related he is tired of his father and does not want to follow in his father's footsteps. He noted the night prior to 11/03/15, [REDACTED] grandmother, Patricia Gallagher, told [REDACTED] to try to leave the house for his own good. Based on this warning, [REDACTED] stayed after school and relayed his concerns to the school counselor. [REDACTED] relayed that he is often hit or slapped by his father, Gallagher, on any area of his body that Gallagher can reach. He noted Gallagher has a "really bad temper" and the assaults normally occur once a week, with the last time being approximately two weeks ago. He stated the last time, Gallagher hit him, it was with an open hand in the face which caused his lip to bleed. He noted the assaults usually preceded by Gallagher verbally abusing [REDACTED] by telling him he is worthless and so on. He noted that should he talk back to Gallagher, the assault would increase to him chasing [REDACTED] around the house. Should he be caught by Gallagher, [REDACTED] intimated that he would be slapped in the face and occasionally struck in the face with a closed fist. [REDACTED] explained that he believes that his father feels that since [REDACTED] is big for his age, he is "big enough to hurt him (Gallagher)". [REDACTED] noted he has seen drugs in his father's room, "looking like a rock" and glass pipes in his father's room. He noted his father often has people over, retreating to his bedroom (which as confirmed by a home visit, is in the basement of the home), and not opening the door for any reason.

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[REDACTED] further indicated that Gallagher did not shop for groceries and that responsibility fell to his fifteen year old sister, [REDACTED]. He noted [REDACTED] had taken to driving the family vehicle to the store to obtain food, however does not have a driver's license. [REDACTED] noted at one time, having eaten nothing but popcorn for a week and that the house is currently infested with bedbugs. [REDACTED] noted his father's behavior has caused him to miss approximately 16 to 17 days of school and his sister has not been to school for approximately 47 days. He notes he does not feel safe in his home with his father and believes his father may hurt him if he were to find out what he said to police.

On 11/03/15 at approximately 10:45pm Bridgeton Police officers responded to Gallagher's residence in an effort to make contact with [REDACTED]. Upon arrival they met with both [REDACTED] and Timothy Gallagher who were arriving home at the time. Both were taken to the Bridgeton Police station for an interview. [REDACTED] spoke to Det. Dickherber and confirmed that her father and brother, [REDACTED], would often engage in physical fights. She noted the fighting would occur when Gallagher "calls out" [REDACTED] for being lazy or for a failure to do whatever he is being told to do. [REDACTED] would say something in response and in return, Gallagher would smack [REDACTED] in the face with an open hand. [REDACTED] notes [REDACTED] would at times "ball up and cry" in response to Gallagher's assault, with [REDACTED] intervening attempting to calm her father down. She noted at time [REDACTED] would fight back, which resulted in items in the home being broken during the fight. [REDACTED] noted she used to engage in fights with her father, however has since learned she can simply leave the house. [REDACTED] indicated she doesn't feel responsible for buying groceries, but as her family needs to eat, she "has to do what I have to" in order to eat, which includes driving the family vehicle without a valid driver's license.

[REDACTED] is not 100% sure her father is using illicit drugs, but suspects such as he has constant "anger outbreaks" and will stay awake for two days in a row. She noted she has seen individuals in her home whom she feels are actively using illicit substances. She stated she has found used needles throughout the home and in the laundry. [REDACTED] noted the house is not spotless, but believes it is livable. She confirmed the house to have bedbugs, however she sleeps on an air mattress that is not effected by this infestation. Both children, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were subsequently taken into Protective Custody at this time and a wanted was issued for Gallagher's arrest for Endangering the Welfare of a Child 1st Degree (F).

On 11/04/15 Bridgeton Detectives Wright and Dickherber attempted to conduct a check of the residence at 11953 Beaverton at the request of Children's Division Investigator Marilyn Roussan however were not initially permitted access by Patricia Gallagher. The Detectives and CDI again attempted a home visit approximately three hours later and were allowed access into the home where pictures were taken. Let it be noted the report does not indicate the state of the inside of the home.

While on patrol on 11/05/15 at approximately 1:30am, Officer Gale was conducted patrols near Beaverton Street when Officer Gale observed Gallagher standing in his driveway. He was subsequently arrested on the wanted.

On 11/05/15 Det. Dussold and Det. Wright made contact with Patricia Gallagher who explained she is unable to ambulate very well without assistance and relied on her son to assist her with errands. She

Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C.
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DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT expressed concern over Gallagher stealing money from her. These thefts included \$1800.00 worth of unauthorized ATM withdrawals previously reported to the department (OCA#15-3321). She feared if confronted about the missing funds, Gallagher could severely injure her. On 11/04/15 Ms. Gallagher gave her son a check to cash for \$300.00 in order for her to have grocery money, however has not yet received the cash from this transaction. Ms. Gallagher indicated her son could exhibit unpredictable behavior which included violent outbursts which led to physical altercations between [REDACTED] and Gallagher. Gallagher also implied to his mother that his name along with his mother and deceased father's names were on the house deed, however this is not correct.

Ms. Gallagher filed an Ex-Parte and it was granted, prohibiting Gallagher from contacting his mother or coming within 500 feet of the residence on Beaverton. Let it be noted the REJIS hit does not indicate an updated arrest record, but the Bridgeton Police report indicates the charge of Financial Exploitation of the Elderly was added to Gallagher's recent arrest charges.)

Supplemental reports and evidence will be provided to this officer by Det. Dickherber and a supplemental violation report will be submitted.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #8' _____
REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: On 10/26/15 Gallagher was provided with a return appointment for 11/03/15 at 11:00am. On 11/03/15 Gallagher failed to report as directed and did not contact this officer to reschedule his appointment.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #10 INTERVENTION FEES: Upon release, Gallagher was ordered to pay \$30.00 per month to Intervention Fees per RSMo 217.690, however has failed to abide by this monthly payment schedule. He is delinquent \$630.00 towards intervention fees.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #11.1 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: Since being released Gallagher has been directed on numerous occasions to obtain a mental health evaluation to become medication compliant. He was last directed on 09/09/15 by this officer to engage in a mental health outpatient program and to date has not done so. He has not verified any prescription medication since being released from incarceration.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #11.2 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: As ordered, Gallagher was to complete a mental health evaluation to engage in a mental health outpatient program. Since being released he has been directed to engage in this type of program by PO Lammers and most recently by this officer on 09/09/15. Gallagher was to engage in a mental health program by 10/01/15 and verify such with this officer. Gallagher has failed to verify this with this officer.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #11.4 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: On 08/07/15 Gallagher submitted a lab urinalysis and results indicated use of cocaine. Gallagher was directed to obtain a substance abuse evaluation and to have such completed by 10/01/15. Gallagher has failed to abide by this directive and has not engaged in any substance abuse treatment programs.

Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C.
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III. OTHER VIOLATIONS

Date	Conditions Violated	Recommendation	Action
10/08/2014	LAW	CONTINUANCE	CONTINUED
08/07/2015	LAW	DELAYED ACTION	DELAYED ACTION
08/26/2015	DRG DIR	DELAYED ACTION	DELAYED ACTION
09/09/2015	DIR	DELAYED ACTION	DELAYED ACTION
10/02/2015	DIR SUP	DELAYED ACTION	DELAYED ACTION

Citations

None

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Please refer to the previously submitted violation reports dated 08/07/15, 08/26/15, 09/09/15, 10/02/15, and 10/19/15. At this time, charges remain pending under Docket 15SL-CR06386 for Theft/Stealing Over \$500.00 (F). Gallagher remains out on bond and has a return Court date of 11/17/15.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

The recommendation is for Revocation based on Gallagher's continued criminal activity and his failure to abide by his conditions of parole granted by the Board.

Since being released, Gallagher has not held any type of employment, nor does he file for disability as he reports living off of an inheritance from his family. He has not engaged in any employability programs nor has he engaged in any educational pursuits since his release.

For the beginning of his supervision, no substance abuse was detected from Gallagher, however his most recent urinalysis test indicated use of cocaine. He was referred to NCADA for a substance abuse evaluation, however failed to obtain such as directed. Should Gallagher report to this officer as directed, a follow-up urinalysis will be conducted. Since his release, he was not referred for treatment. Gallagher did complete an ITC in 2000 on a previous supervision cycle.

Gallagher's mental health continues to be an issue that he has ignored since his release on parole. While incarcerated, he received mental health treatment for Bi-polar Disorder and Poly-substance Abuse and was prescribed Trazadone, Vistaril, and Paxil. Gallagher reports not having any insurance to engage in mental health treatment. This officer provided Gallagher resources to obtain a mental health evaluation at little to no cost and he remains non-compliant with this Special Condition. File material also indicates Gallagher has physical impairments which include seizures, high blood pressure, knee problems, and back pain.

As alleged above, Gallagher is currently exhibiting aggressive behavior that is putting minor children in danger and in the presence of illegal activity. Let it be noted an active Exparte exists prohibiting Gallagher from contacting his mother, Patricia Gallagher, whom he initially home planned with, and if released from custody, will not be able to reside at

Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C.

Date - 1/25/1

DOC ID: 95628

Time - 14:20:4

FIELD VIOLATION REPORT

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT
11953 Beaverton or within 500 feet of this residence.

Electronic Monitoring is not viable as Gallagher has no viable home plan. The St. Louis Community Release Center is not an option as Gallagher is not compliant with his mental health treatment nor medication compliant, therefore is not an appropriate candidate for SLCRC.

At this time a DOC warrant will be issued and this officer respectfully requests the Board revoke Gallagher's parole.

V. AVAILABILITY

Gallagher's whereabouts are unknown.

THE CLIENT HAS EARNED AND OPTIMAL DISCHARGE DATES FOR EACH IDENTIFIED DOCKET NUMBER (RSMo 217.703) AS NOTED BELOW. CONTINUED SUPERVISION COMPLIANCE WILL RESULT IN THE CLIENT BEING DISCHARGED ON THEIR OPTIMAL DISCHARGE DATE RELATIVE TO EACH DOCKET NUMBER.

07SL-CR05125 EARNED DATE 03/08/2019 & OPTIMAL DATE 07/16/2017

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Anne Salamone

/s/ Allison Rekart

ANNE SALAMONE E0124387
Probation and Parole Officer

Allison Rekart
Unit Supervisor

Date: ____11/6/15____

Date: ____11/6/15____

/aes (Date Created: 11/06/15)

Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C.
DOC ID: 95628

Date - 1/25/1
Time - 14:20:4

FIELD VIOLATION REPORT

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT
DOC Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C. DOC ID: 95628

District: 08C Officer: E0124387 ANNE SALAMONE
District Address: 9441 DIELMAN ROCK ISLAND IND
OLIVETTE MO 63132
Phone: [REDACTED] Fax: [REDACTED]

Type of Report: Supplemental Date: 11/10/2015
Type of Violation: Fel, Tec.
Conditions Violated: Laws, Reporting/Directives, Intervention Fees,
Conditions Violated: Special Conditions
No Court Action Requested
Officer Recommendation: REVOCATION

Sentence Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY
Sentence Status: Parole Viol Upd-Fel Law Viol
PG: POSS CONT SUBSTANCE
Type: Sentence Length: 12 yr
Term of Probation: Spec Ind: Persistent Drug Offender
District: PPBOARD Supervision Began: 11/08/2013 Expires: 09/28/2020
County: STLO Circuit/Div: 21/5 Docket Number: 07SL-CR05125

Date Violation Discovered:
Violation Interview Date: 11/09/2015 Time: 10:30 A
Location: ST. LOUIS COUNTY JAIL

Y Offender Advised that Any Statements May be Included in Violation Report
Y Offender Given Booklet "Rights of Alleged Violator"
Y Violation Warrant Issued
Preliminary Hearing Waived
IN CUSTODY? Y Date: 11/06/2015
Location: ST. LOUIS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVICES
ST. LOUIS CO DEPT OF JUSTICE 100 SOUTH CENTRAL
ST. LOUIS MO 63105

*** FOR MISSOURI BOARD ABSCONDER/ESCAPEES ONLY ***

Date of Absconder Warrant: Date of Arrest:

OATH/AFFIRMATION: I state that the facts contained in this document are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Please refer to the previously submitted violation report(s) dated:
08/07/2015 08/26/2015 09/09/2015 09/16/2015 10/02/2015 10/19/2015
11/06/2015.

In response to the violation of condition #1 Laws, Gallagher stated, "I was only wanted. I was never arrested, which you already know."

In response to the violation of condition #8 Reporting/Directives, Gallagher stated, "I was in the hospital."

In response to the violation of condition #10 Intervention Fees, Gallagher chose to make no statement.

In response to the violation of condition #11.1 Special Conditions, Gallagher stated, "You gave me until 12/11 to do that."

Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C.

DOC ID: 95628

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT

In response to the violation of condition #11.2 Special Conditions, Gallagher stated, "You gave me until 12/11 to do that."

In response to the violation of condition #11.4 Special Conditions, Gallagher stated, "You gave me until 12/11 to do that."

This officer offered Gallagher a preliminary hearing and provided him a red booklet outlining his rights. While Gallagher signed this form, he stated, "fuck you" while this officer explained the purpose of the hearing. Gallagher chose to waive his right to a preliminary hearing.

During the course of the violation interview, Gallagher was agitated and called this officer a 'liar' and this officer's supervisor a liar. When asked if he had any viable home plans as his mother's house is not viable as long as the Exparte is active, he stated he did however did not know the exact addresses.

This officer also provided Gallagher with a directive reiterating the current exparte, prohibiting him from any contact with his mother and for the time being, prohibiting contact with his children unless otherwise advised by the proper authority. Gallagher again became agitated, crumpled the directive up, and refused to sign the directive. This officer informed Gallagher that his refusal to sign does not invalidate the directive being given and failure to abide by it would result in a violation of his parole.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

The recommendation is for Revocation. Please see the previously submitted violation report dated 11/06/15 for the full rationale. Gallagher remains in custody on a DOC detainer warrant and is awaiting return.

V. AVAILABILITY

Gallagher is currently in custody at: ST. LOUIS COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, 100 S. CENTRAL AVE., CLAYTON, MO 63105.

Gallagher has a pending case under Docket 15SL-CR06386 in St. Louis County and his next scheduled hearing is 11/17/15 at 9:00am.

THE CLIENT HAS EARNED AND OPTIMAL DISCHARGE DATES FOR EACH IDENTIFIED DOCKET NUMBER (RSMo 217.703) AS NOTED BELOW. CONTINUED SUPERVISION COMPLIANCE WILL RESULT IN THE CLIENT BEING DISCHARGED ON THEIR OPTIMAL DISCHARGE DATE RELATIVE TO EACH DOCKET NUMBER.

07SL-CR05125 EARNED DATE 03/08/2019 & OPTIMAL DATE 07/16/2017

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Anne Salamone

/s/ Allison Rekart

ANNE SALAMONE E0124387
Probation and Parole Officer

Allison Rekart
Unit Supervisor

Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C.

DOC ID: 95628 Case 2:17-cv-04149-SRB Document 11 Filed 08/14/17 Page 8 of 8

Date - 11/29/16

REDACTED 8:57:46

FIELD VIOLATION REPORT

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT
Date: _____ Date: _____

/aes (Date Created: 11/10/15)

Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C.

DOC ID: 95628

Date - 11/29/16

Case 2:17-cv-04149-SRB Document 11 Filed 08/14/17 Page 9 of 11

EXHIBIT 11

REDACTED

8:57:46

Missouri Department of Corrections
Board of Probation and Parole
FIELD VIOLATION REPORT
ABSCONDER

DOC Name: HEMPHILL, KENNETH A.

DOC ID: 1186797

District: 25 Officer: E0122201 OLGA VANGENNIP
District Address: 1441 BLACK RIVER INDUST. PARK
POPLAR BLUFF MO 63901
Phone: 573-840-9555 Fax: 573-840-9561

Type of Report: Initial Date: 04/11/2017
Type of Violation: Abs, Tec.
Conditions Violated: Residency, Employment, Reporting/Directives,
Conditions Violated: Intervention Fees
No Court Action Requested
Officer Recommendation: DELAYED ACTION

Sentence Name: HEMPHILL, KENNETH A.
Sentence Status: Offender Declared Absconder
PG:BURGLARY-2ND DEGREE
Type: Sentence Length: 7 yr
Term of Probation: Spec Ind:
District: PPBOARD Supervision Began: 04/15/2016 Expires: 10/23/2020
County: RIPL Circuit/Div: 36/1 Docket Number: 08RI-CR00612-01

Date Violation Discovered: 04/11/2017
Violation Interview Date: Time:
Location:

N Offender Advised that Any Statements May be Included in Violation Report
N Offender Given Booklet "Rights of Alleged Violator"
Y Violation Warrant Issued
Preliminary Hearing Not Applicable
IN CUSTODY? N Date:
Location:

*** FOR MISSOURI BOARD ABSCONDERS/ESCAPEES ONLY ***

Date of Absconder Warrant: 04/11/2017 Date of Arrest:

OATH/AFFIRMATION: I state that the facts contained in this document are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. INTRODUCTION

Violation of Missouri supervision condition(s):

#3 RESIDENCY: I will obtain advance permission from my Probation and Parole Officer before making any change in residency.

#4 EMPLOYMENT: I will maintain employment unless engaged in a specific program approved by my Probation and Parole Officer. I will obtain advance permission from my Probation and Parole Officer before quitting my job or program. In the event I lose my job or am terminated from a program, I will notify my Probation and Parole Officer within 48 hours.

#8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: I will report as directed to my Probation and Parole Officer. I will abide by any directives given me by my Probation and Parole Officer.

Name: HEMPHILL, KENNETH A.

DOC ID: 1186797

#10 INTERVENTION FEES: I shall pay a monthly intervention fee in an amount set by Missouri Department of Corrections pursuant to RSMo 217.690. This payment shall be due and payable on the first day of the first month following placement on probation, parole or conditional release.

II. PARTICULARS OF VIOLATION

Hemphill has not been arrested relative to the violation.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #3 RESIDENCY: Hemphill was to reside at the approved home plan located at 360 S 11th St. TRLR #14. This officer spoke with H. Lacey, his mother, on 03/21/2017 who stated Hemphill had not been residing at the home plan as directed. This officer spoke to Ms. Lacey again on 04/11/2017 to try to make contact with client. The client's mother again stated that he was not living there, but had been to her home on 04/10/2017. She asked him where he was living, but he refused to tell her. Hemphill's mother informed him that his parole officer was looking for him, to which he reportedly stated, "Don't worry about it, I got this." Hemphill last reported on 02/15/2017.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #4 EMPLOYMENT: Hemphill was directed to gain and maintain full time verifiable employment. Hemphill has failed to do so.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: HEMPHILL failed to report as directed on 03/08/2017. This officer called the home plan and spoke to his mother, and gave a directive for him to report on 03/21/2017; again he failed to do so. Hemphill last reported on 02/15/2017.

Circumstances surrounding the violation of condition #10 INTERVENTION FEES: Hemphill has failed to make any payments towards the intervention fee program and is currently \$90 in arrears.

III. OTHER VIOLATIONS

Date	Conditions Violated	Recommendation	Action
12/07/2010	TRA ASC	CONTINUANCE	CONTINUED
12/17/2010	SPC	CONTINUANCE	CONTINUED
04/13/2011	SUP SPC	CONTINUANCE	CONTINUED
06/15/2011	RES DIR SPC	CAPIAS, DELAYED ACTION	CONTINUED
02/24/2012	SPC	CONTINUANCE	CONTINUED
06/30/2016	RES DIR	DELAYED ACTION	CONTINUE

Citations

02/26/2009 #6--Drugs
06/22/2009 #8--Reporting/Directives
03/22/2010 #6--Drugs
02/16/2011 #9--Supervision Strategy

Name: HEMPHILL, KENNETH A.

DOC ID: 1186797

04/23/2012 #3--Residency
07/21/2014 #6--Drugs
 #2--Travel
08/26/2014 #6--Drugs
09/25/2014 #6--Drugs
05/02/2016 #11--Special Conditions

IV. RECOMMENDATION

The recommendation is for Delayed Action.

Hemphill has shown very little initiative on his part to follow the orders of his parole, since his release on 01/20/2017. He has failed to notify this officer of change of residency prior to his moving from the residence. In addition, he has failed to report to the probation/parole office as directed, which is a basic condition of his supervision. He appears to be willfully refusing to abide by the conditions of his parole, which is evidenced by his failure to report as required. It is this officer's opinion that he is no longer amenable to community supervision. Hemphill is hereby declared an ABSCONDER.

Efforts to re-engage Hemphill will continue for 90 days per policy. A Supplemental report will then be submitted with another recommendation at that time.

V. AVAILABILITY

Hemphill is an ABSCONDER and his whereabouts are currently unknown. He is not available to the Parole Board upon request at this time.

THE CLIENT HAS EARNED AND OPTIMAL DISCHARGE DATES (217.703) FOR EACH INDENTIFIED DOCKET NUMBER AS NOTED BELOW. CONTINUED SUPERVISION COMPLIANCE SHALL RESULT IN THE CLIENT BEING DISCHARGED ON THE OPTIMAL DISCHARGE DATE RELATIVE TO EACH DOCKET NUMBER.

CASE # 08RI-CR00612-01:

EARNED DATE 07/25/2020 & OPTIMAL DATE 12/13/2018.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Olga VanGennip

/s/Marc Carter

OLGA VANGENNIP E0122201
Probation and Parole Officer

MARC CARTER
Supervisor

Date: _____

Date: _____

/OV(Date Created:04/11/2017)
Em PPBOARD 04/12/17 cle

Name: HEMPHILL, KENNETH A.
DOC ID: 1186797

Case 2:17-cv-04149-SRB Document 11 Filed 08/14/17 Page 18
EXHIBIT 11
Date - 4/12/17
Time 9:51:43
REDACTED

Missouri Department of Corrections
Board of Probation and Parole
FIELD VIOLATION REPORT

Name: HEMPHILL, KENNETH A.

DOC ID: 1186797

Date - 4/12/17

EXHIBIT 11

Filed 08/14/17

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REDACTED

9:51:43



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
WARRANT

BOND:

(Parole and Conditional Release Only)

- ☐ ENTERED
☐ ENTERED BY COMMAND CENTER

TYPE OF CASE (CHECK ALL APPLICABLE):

- ☐ PROBATION ☐ PAROLE ☐ INMATE
☐ INTERSTATE ☐ CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Type of Violation

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

OFFENDER NAME

DOC NUMBER

ALIAS NAME(S)

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS:

AUTHORITY:

I hereby affirm that I have probable cause as set forth herein to believe the above-named offender has violated condition(s) of her/his supervision, inmate agreement, or statute. Under the authority granted by the Board of Probation & Parole of the State of Missouri and its Probation & Parole Officer by section 217.390, 217.430, 217.541, 217.720, 217.722, and 575.210 RSMo and by the Director of the Department of Corrections, you are hereby requested to arrest the above-named offender and hold her/him subject to the Order of the Court having jurisdiction in the case, the State Board of Probation & Parole, or its officer issuing this warrant.

DATE ISSUED

DISTRICT

ISSUED BY

ISSUED BY (SIGNATURE)

SUPERVISED BY

APPROVED BY

OFFENDER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

GENDER

RACE

DATE OF BIRTH

HAIR

EYES

HGT

WGT

SSN

FBI

SID

IDENTIFYING MARKS

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS

LAST KNOWN EMPLOYER

OFFENSE / EXPIRATION / CAUSE (Court Cases include Judge, County, Division)

DETAINER FILED:

NAME

SIGNATURE

DISTRICT NUMBER, ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER

DETAINER FILED BY:

DATE ARRESTED

PLACE DETAINED



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
REQUEST FOR OR WAIVER OF PRELIMINARY HEARING

OFFENDER NAME GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY	DOC NUMBER 95628	DATE 11/09/15
-------------------------------------	---------------------	------------------

VIOLATION(S)
The charges brought against you consist of the following violation(s) of the conditions of your probation, parole or conditional release
#1 Laws
#8 Reporting/Directives
#10 Intervention Fees
#11 Special Conditions

OFFENDER'S REQUEST/WAIVER OF PRELIMINARY HEARING

I have read a copy of the Rights of Offender to Preliminary and Revocation Hearing Booklet and I fully understand my rights to a preliminary hearing. I hereby:

- ☐ REQUEST a preliminary hearing
☐ WAIVE a preliminary hearing

BOARD CASES I understand that the Board of Probation and Parole does not have subpoena power and that by waiving my on-site preliminary hearing I may forfeit my right to cross-examine adverse witnesses if I elect to appear before the Board for a final revocation hearing.

INTERSTATE CASES Offenders must sign a written admission in order to waive their hearing.

OFFENDER STATEMENT

I, _____, admit to violating all or some of the above listed conditions of my supervision by

OFFENDER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	WITNESS'S SIGNATURE	DATE
			11/9/15

NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY HEARING

THIS IS TO INFORM YOU, THAT AT YOUR REQUEST, A HEARING WILL BE HELD →		DATE 11/17/15
TIME 9:00am	LOCATION St. Louis County Justice Center	
THE HEARING OFFICER WILL BE	NAME Batina Washington	OFFENDER NAME Gallagher, Timothy
The purpose of this hearing is to determine whether probable cause or reasonable grounds exist to refer your case to the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole or to the Court having jurisdiction. The preliminary hearing is NOT a revocation hearing. Based on information and evidence placed before him/her, the Hearing Officer will determine if probable cause exists for your case to be referred to the authority having jurisdiction.		

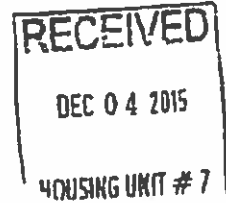
MO 931 2163 CS 1/1



DIVISION OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Eastern Reception Diagnostic & Correctional Center

Probation & Parole Office



DATE: December 3, 2015
TO: GALLAGHER, Timothy C. #95628; HU 7B-102
FROM: Jeanne S. Larkins, PPOII JSL
SUBJECT: Board Decision

The decision of the Parole Board is to return you for revocation proceedings on your parole/conditional release.

A parole officer will go through the revocation process with you as soon as possible, after your file is reviewed. If you have any questions, please address them to the Parole Office on the approved kite form.

Thank you.

xc: File

WERDCC PROBATION & PAROLE OFFICE

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Mildred Curren DOC# 232894
Housing Unit: 2AL-107-003 Date: 5.25.17

From: Mindy Leonard, POII
Board Hold/PV Unit

It is the Board's decision to process you for revocation of your parole. Mr. Houser, the Parole Violator officer, will be in contact with you soon to explain the process and interview you.

Please note this is your notice of the Parole Board's decision at this time. I will not review or respond to any kites regarding the Board's decision, as Mr. Houser will speak with you in due time.

WERDCC PROBATION & PAROLE OFFICE

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO: Amber Wyse DOC# 1201616
Housing Unit: 200-202-101 Date: 5.25.17

From: Mindy Leonard, POII
Board Hold/PV Unit

It is the Board's decision to process you for revocation of your parole. Mr. Houser, the Parole Violator officer, will be in contact with you soon to explain the process and interview you.

Please note this is your notice of the Parole Board's decision at this time. I will not review or respond to any kites regarding the Board's decision, as Mr. Houser will speak with you in due time.



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

WAIVER OF REVOCATION HEARING OR REQUEST FOR REVOCATION HEARING

SIGN AND DATE ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

I. WAIVER OF REVOCATION HEARING

I, _____ have been
returned to the Missouri Division of Adult Institutions for alleged violation of
supervision. I am aware of my rights to a hearing, as stated in Section 217.720.

"The Board shall either order him discharged from such institution or other
detaining custody or shall cause the inmate to be brought before it for a
hearing on the violation charged, under such rules and regulations as the
Board may adopt. If the violation is established and found, the Board may
continue or revoke the parole or conditional release, or enter such other
order as it may see fit. If no violation is established and found, then the
parole or conditional release shall continue."

Having been fully informed, and having full knowledge of these rights in the
aforementioned section, I DO HEREBY WAIVE MY RIGHTS TO A REVOCATION
HEARING BY THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.

NAME	NUMBER	DATE
------	--------	------

II. REQUEST FOR REVOCATION HEARING

I, Gallagher Timothy . 95628 HEREBY
REQUEST A REVOCATION HEARING before the Board of Probation and Parole,
as provided for in the Statute as cited in Item I, above.

NAME <u>X</u> <u>Gallagher Timothy</u>	NUMBER <u>95628</u>	DATE <u>12-22-15</u>
DATE RETURNED TO DIVISION OF ADULT INSTITUTION <u>12.2.15</u>	SIGNATURE WITNESSED BY <u>Joanne Harkins</u>	DATE <u>12.22.15</u>

MO 931-1887 (4-91)



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

WAIVER OF REVOCATION HEARING OR REQUEST FOR REVOCATION HEARING

SIGN AND DATE ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

I. WAIVER OF REVOCATION HEARING

I, _____, _____ have been
(NAME) (NUMBER)
returned to the Missouri Division of Adult Institutions for alleged violation of
supervision. I am aware of my rights to a hearing, as stated in Section 217.720.

"The Board shall either order him discharged from such institution or other
detaining custody or shall cause the inmate to be brought before it for a
hearing on the violation charged, under such rules and regulations as the
Board may adopt. If the violation is established and found, the Board may
continue or revoke the parole or conditional release, or enter such other
order as it may see fit. If no violation is established and found, then the
parole or conditional release shall continue."

Having been fully informed, and having full knowledge of these rights in the
aforementioned section, I DO HEREBY WAIVE MY RIGHTS TO A REVOCATION
HEARING BY THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.

NAME	NUMBER	DATE
<i>W. Gallagher</i>	<i>95628</i>	<i>12-23-15</i>

II. REQUEST FOR REVOCATION HEARING

I, _____, _____ HEREBY
(NAME) (NUMBER)
REQUEST A REVOCATION HEARING before the Board of Probation and Parole,
as provided for in the Statute as cited in Item I, above.

NAME	NUMBER	DATE
DATE RETURNED TO DIVISION OF ADULT INSTITUTION	SIGNATURE WITNESSED BY	DATE
<i>12-23-15</i>	<i>Deed Vg</i>	<i>12-23-15</i>

MO 931 1887 (4-91)



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

WAIVER OF REVOCATION HEARING OR REQUEST FOR REVOCATION HEARING

SIGN AND DATE ONLY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

I. WAIVER OF REVOCATION HEARING

I, Amber Wyle (NAME), 1201616 (NUMBER) have been returned to the Missouri Division of Adult Institutions for alleged violation of supervision. I am aware of my rights to a hearing, as stated in Section 217.720.

"The Board shall either order him discharged from such institution or other detaining custody or shall cause the inmate to be brought before it for a hearing on the violation charged, under such rules and regulations as the Board may adopt. If the violation is established and found, the Board may continue or revoke the parole or conditional release, or enter such other order as it may see fit. If no violation is established and found, then the parole or conditional release shall continue."

Having been fully informed, and having full knowledge of these rights in the aforementioned section, I DO HEREBY WAIVE MY RIGHTS TO A REVOCATION HEARING BY THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.

NAME <u>Amber Wyle</u>	NUMBER <u>1201616</u>	DATE <u>6-19-17</u>
---------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

II. REQUEST FOR REVOCATION HEARING

I, _____ (NAME), _____ (NUMBER) HEREBY REQUEST A REVOCATION HEARING before the Board of Probation and Parole, as provided for in the statute as cited in Item I, above.

NAME	NUMBER	DATE
DATE RETURNED TO DIVISION OF ADULT INSTITUTION	SIGNATURE WITNESSED BY <u>[Signature]</u>	DATE <u>6/19/17</u>

Jeremiah W
Gov



State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Board of Probation and Parole
Ad Excelleum Conamur - "We Strive Towards Excellence"

Date: _____

Name: _____

Number: _____

This is to advise that you have been scheduled for a Revocation Hearing before the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole on

_____ in the Parole Hearing Room at the Reception and Diagnostic Center.

It is your responsibility to notify anyone whom you wish to appear in your behalf at the Hearing on the above date. Any witnesses or delegates wishing to attend need to contact FRDC Administrative staff prior to the hearing to receive clearance to enter the Institution.

Sincerely,

Missouri Board of Probation and Parole

DOC ID: 1201616 Cycle: 20091021
DOC Name: WYSE, AMBER LEIGH

Name AMBER LEIGH WYSE Number 1201616
Institution/Housing Unit CCC/004 P
Minimum Mandatory Release Date N/A

RELATING TO PAROLE/CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATION

Following your violation hearing on _____ or your waiver of
violation hearing, signed by you on 06/19/2017 :

- X 1. You have been revoked. Your copy of the order of
Revocation is attached.
- ____ 2. Because you were returned with a concurrent or
consecutive sentence, you are not eligible for further
parole consideration.
- ____ 3. Your New Maximum Release Date will be .
- ____ 4. You have been scheduled for release from confinement
on .

Special Conditions of release are:

- X 5. You have been scheduled for a Parole Hearing 11/00/2017.

The reason for the actions taken are:

**THIS DECISION IS SUBJECT TO APPEAL.



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
ORDER OF REVOCATION

NAME Amber Wyse		DOC NUMBER 1201616
COUNTY OF CONVICTION Lafayette; Ray	CONVICTION DATE 12/18/09; 11/15/13; 01/21/14	Term Eight Years (5, 8, 7 CC)
CHARGE Sequence 1: POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBST EXCEPT 35 GRAMS OR LESS OF MARIJUANA Sequence 2: POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBST EXCEPT 35 GRAMS OR LESS OF MARIJUANA Sequence 3: POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBST EXCEPT 35 GRAMS OR LESS OF MARIJUANA		
AND WAS THEREAFTER CONFINED UNDER SAID SENTENCE UNTIL RELEASED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE		RELEASE MONTH/DAY/YEAR 09/24/16
VIOLATION OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF RELEASE		
REVOCATION HEARING	☒ WAIVED ☐ HELD	MONTH/DAY/YEAR 06/19/17
THEREFORE AFTER CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED, SAID CHARGES WHICH WARRANT REVOCATION ARE SUSTAINED, TO WIT: 1. LAWS: I will obey all federal and state laws, municipal and county ordinances. I will report all arrests to my Probation and Parole Officer within 48 hours. 5. ASSOCIATION: I will obtain advance permission from my Probation and Parole Officer before I associate with any person convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, or with anyone currently under the supervision of the Board of Probation and Parole. It is my responsibility to know with whom I am associating. 6. DRUGS: I will not have in my possession or use any controlled substance except as prescribed for me by a licensed medical practitioner. 7. WEAPONS: I will not own, possess, purchase, receive, sell, or transport any firearms, ammunition or explosive device, or any dangerous weapon if I am on probation or parole for a felony charge or a misdemeanor involving firearms or explosives, or if it is in violation of federal, state, or municipal laws or ordinances.		
TIME NOT ACCREDITED TO SENTENCE PURSUANT TO STATE LAW		DAYS
THE NEW MAXIMUM RELEASE DATE WILL BE		MONTH/DAY/YEAR The Same, 09/24/21
By virtue of authority in us vested, we, the MISSOURI BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE do hereby annul, cancel and revoke the Parole/Conditional Release issued 09/24/16 and hereby order and direct confinement in a facility designated by the MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS until the remainder of said sentence has been served in accordance with the terms of criminal judgment. Given, and certified to, under our hand, and the seal of said Missouri State Board of Probation and Parole.		
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE		MONTH/DAY/YEAR 7-5-17
Case 2:17-cv-04149-SRB Document 1-17 Filed 08/14/17 Page 2 of 4		MEMBER SIGNATURE <i>[Signature]</i>

AKU032A-OVN
Time - 8:56:23

Missouri Department of Corrections
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Page - 1
Date - 1/07/16

DOC ID: 95628 Cycle: 20080825
DOC Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C

OFFENDER COPY

Name TIMOTHY C GALLAGHER Number 95628
Institution/Housing Unit ERDCC/010 A113
Minimum Mandatory Release Date N/A

RELATING TO PAROLE/CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATION

Following your violation hearing on _____ or your waiver of
violation hearing, signed by you on 12/23/15 :

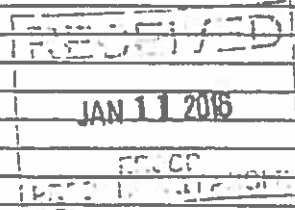
- X 1. You have been revoked. Your copy of the order of
Revocation is attached.
- ___ 2. Because you were returned with a concurrent or
consecutive sentence, you are not eligible for further
parole consideration.
- ___ 3. Your New Maximum Release Date will be .
- ___ 4. You have been scheduled for release from confinement
on .

Special Conditions of release are:

- X 5. You have been scheduled for a Parole Hearing 06/00/2016.

The reason for the actions taken are:

**THIS DECISION IS SUBJECT TO APPEAL.





STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

ORDER OF REVOCATION

NAME: GALLAGHER, Timothy C.		DOC NUMBER: 95628	
COUNTY OF CONVICTION: St. Louis	CONVICTION DATE: 10-06-2008		TERM: Twelve(12) years
CHARGE	PG: POSS CONT SUBSTANCE		
AND WAS THEREAFTER CONFINED UNDER SAID SENTENCE UNTIL RELEASED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE			RELEASE MONTH/DAY/YEAR 11-08-2013
REVOCATION HEARING	☒ WAIVED	☐ HELD	MONTH/DAY/YEAR 12-23-2015
THEREFORE AFTER CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED, SAID CHARGES WHICH WARRANT REVOCATION ARE SUSTAINED, TO WIT:			
#1 LAWS: I will obey all the federal and state laws, municipal and county ordinances. I will report all arrests to my Probation and Parole Officer within 48 hours.			
#6 DRUGS: I will not have in my possession or use any controlled substance except as prescribed for me by a licensed medical practitioner.			
#8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: I will report as directed to my Probation and Parole Officer. I will abide by any directives given me by my Probation and Parole Officer.			
#9 SUPERVISION STRATEGIES: I will enter and successfully complete any supervision strategy and abide by all rules and program requirements, as directed by the Court, Board or my supervising Probation & Parole Officer.			
#10 INTERVENTION FEE: I shall pay a monthly intervention fee in an amount set by Missouri Department of Corrections pursuant to RSMo 217.890. This payment shall be due and payable on the first day of the first month following placement on probation, parole, or conditional release.			
#11.1 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: It is further ordered that you shall take medications as prescribed by a mental health professional.			
#11.2 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: It is further ordered that you shall enter and successfully complete an out-patient mental health program.			
#11.4 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: It is further ordered that you shall participate in substance abuse treatment as recommended by Probation and Parole Officer and certified or licensed treatment provider.			
TIME NOT ACCREDITED TO SENTENCE PURSUANT TO STATE LAW		N/A	DAYS
THE NEW MAXIMUM RELEASE DATE WILL BE		Month/Day/Year The same, 09-28-2020	
By virtue of authority in us vested, we, the MISSOURI BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE do hereby annul, cancel and revoke the Parole/Conditional Release issued 11-08-2013 and hereby order and direct confinement in a facility designated by the MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS until the remainder of said sentence has been served in accordance with the terms of criminal judgment.			
Given, and certified to, under our hand, and the seal of said Missouri State Board of Probation and Parole.			MONTH/DAY/YEAR 11/5/2015
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE		Member Signature: <i>[Signature]</i>	

Rights Of Offender To Preliminary and Revocation Hearing

Department of Corrections
Board of Probation and Parole
3400 Knipp Drive
Jefferson City, Missouri 65109

MBPP-260 (09-2012)

This booklet has been revised and amended as a result of changes in several Statutes and Board policies. The previous booklet of a similar nature issued in March, 2002 is obsolete.

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet is designed to provide information and set out the rights of individuals who have been placed on probation, parole, or conditional release and who have become involved in alleged violations of the conditions of probation, parole, or conditional release. Information contained in this booklet has been derived from Statutes of the State of Missouri, Court decisions, Attorney General's Opinions, rules of the Courts and policies of the Board of Probation and Parole.

ARREST AND DETENTION

The Missouri Revised Statutes 217.720 and 217.722 authorize a Probation and Parole Officer to issue a warrant for an offender under their supervision if they determine that there is probable cause to believe that the offender has violated one or more of the conditions of supervision. These statutes set out the authority as well as the various methods available to the officer to handle violations, including the appropriate due process requirements applicable to offenders who are in violation of their supervision conditions.

These statutes provide that any Probation and Parole Officer who has probable cause to believe that the offender on probation, parole, or conditional release has violated a condition of probation, parole, or conditional release, may issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender. The Probation and Parole Officer may effect the arrest or may deputize any other officer with the power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a copy of the warrant, which shall outline the circumstances of the alleged violations containing the statement that the offender has, in the judgment of the Probation and Parole Officer, violated conditions of probation, parole, or conditional release.

The warrant delivered with the offender by the arresting officer to the official in charge of any jail or other detention facility shall be sufficient legal authority for detaining the offender pending a preliminary hearing on the alleged violation. The arrested offender will be delivered a copy of the warrant at the time of the arrest or as soon as possible thereafter.

PRELIMINARY HEARING

A preliminary hearing is an informal hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a violation occurred. Any probationer, parolee, or conditional releasee who has allegedly violated the conditions of probation, parole or conditional release and is in custody based upon a warrant for said violations, has a right to a preliminary hearing. The Board may also order a preliminary hearing when a parolee or a conditional releasee is not in custody on a parole or conditional release warrant, but revocation is being pursued.

The offender shall have an opportunity to indicate his/her desire for a preliminary hearing by signing a "Request for or Waiver of Preliminary Hearing" form. If the offender requests a hearing or desires to waive the hearing, he/she will designate this desire by checking the appropriate box and by signing this form in the proper place. If the right to the preliminary hearing is waived, the right to a revocation hearing before the Parole Board or Court is not affected.

An interstate case under supervision has the same opportunity to indicate his/her desire for a preliminary hearing. All requests by the sending state to hold a preliminary hearing will be honored, except where a waiver admitting the fact(s) of the violation(s) has been executed. The admission must be entered and signed by the offender on the "Request For or Waiver of Preliminary Hearing" form. Otherwise, the hearing must be held.

If a preliminary hearing is to be held, the offender will receive reasonable notice of preliminary hearing from a Probation and Parole Officer. The notice will set out the date, time, location of the hearing, and the hearing officer. In no case will the officer holding the hearing be the Probation and Parole Officer of the offender or that officer's immediate supervisor. The notice will also outline the alleged violations of the conditions of probation, parole, or conditional release.

The preliminary hearing will be held reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest as soon as possible to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the offender has violated the conditions of probation, parole, or conditional release. This is an informal inquiry and is not to be confused with a final revocation hearing.

It will be the responsibility of the offender to produce his/her own witnesses. If in custody, he/she is entitled to ample opportunity by the detaining authority to make such contacts as may be necessary to assure the appearance of the witnesses. The hearing officer does not have subpoena power, nor the funds to assure the appearance of any witness for the preliminary hearing, or to pay any other expenses incurred by the offender in preparation for or resulting from the preliminary hearing.

The hearing officer shall be in charge of the hearing. Only the offender and the hearing officer will be present, unless the hearing officer determines another person, i.e.: a security officer, interpreter, etc. should be in attendance. Only one witness should be allowed in the hearing room at a time. The hearing officer will initiate all questioning of the witnesses followed by the offender's cross-examination. The offender will have ample time to question the witnesses. The hearing officer, however, may terminate questioning if the testimony becomes irrelevant, repetitious, or excessive.

At the hearing the offender has the following rights:

- 1) the offender may present his/her own testimony in regard to the alleged violation, as well as present any documents or other evidence of mitigating circumstances, which may address the violation;
- 2) the offender may present his/her own witnesses who can give relevant information concerning this violation. These witnesses cannot be character witnesses;
- 3) the offender may confront or cross-examine any adverse witness unless the hearing officer determines that the witness may be subject to risk.
- 4) as the preliminary hearing is an informal review to establish probable cause only, attorneys do not have a role to play in this particular process. Generally, any request to have an attorney present shall be denied. The only exception shall be when the hearing officer has reason to believe that the offender is incapable of understanding the proceedings;
- 5) upon completion of the preliminary hearing, the hearing officer will forward a written report to the Parole Board or the Court for further action. The offender will receive a copy of the report as soon as possible.

In a probation case when the sentencing Court is immediately available, that Court may hold a combined preliminary and revocation hearing. Also, the preliminary hearing may be held by a judge having criminal jurisdiction in the county where the alleged violation or arrest occurred. When either occurs, the hearing shall be governed by the rules of that Court. The same rights which were previously stated, however, shall apply.

BOND ELIGIBILITY-PROBATION ONLY

A probationer who is in custody for alleged violations is eligible for release on bond as set by the Court. This applies only to probationers and not parolees or conditional releasees.

REVOCATION HEARING

When revocation is being pursued, any probationer, parolee, or conditional releasee who has allegedly violated the conditions of probation, parole, or conditional release has the right to a revocation hearing before the authority that originally granted the probation, parole, or conditional release. The hearing will be held within a reasonable time after the offender has been made available to the granting authority either by his/her return to the Missouri Department of Corrections for his/her appearance before the Parole Board or his/her return to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The offender may waive the right to a revocation hearing. Parolees and conditional releases from the Missouri Department of Corrections will be contacted by an Institutional Parole Officer who shall make available to him/her the "Request for or Waiver of Revocation Hearing" form. He/she will sign this form indicating his/her desire. Probationers or parolees under the authority of the Court will be given an opportunity to appear before the Court and to make their desires known at that time. Some Courts may not allow the offender to waive the revocation hearing. In these cases the hearing will be held at the instruction of the Court.

At the revocation hearing, the offender has the following rights:

- 1) the offender may present his/her own testimony regarding the alleged violation and may present documents, evidence, or mitigating circumstances which may throw light on the violation;
- 2) the offender may present witnesses who have relevant information concerning the violation(s) and/or consideration for revocation;
- 3) the offender may confront and cross-examine any adverse witness, unless the Board or Court finds good cause for not allowing confrontation or cross-examination;
- 4) the parolee or conditional releasee may have a representative of their choice at the revocation hearing before the Parole Board. The representative may include a family member, a friend, an employer or legal counsel;
- 5) at probation/Court parole revocation hearings the offender, if found to be indigent, may have legal counsel as provided by the rules of the Court;
- 6) if the offender appears to be incapable of representing himself/herself, legal counsel may be provided; and
- 7) a statement by the Court or the Board as to the evidence relied on and reasons for revoking shall be supplied to the probationer, parolee or conditional releasee. It will be the offender's responsibility to produce his/her own witnesses and to pay any expenses incurred in preparation for or resulting from the hearing. He/She will be given an opportunity by officials to make such contacts as may be necessary to assure the appearance of any witness.

REVOCATION DECISION-BOARD

After the revocation hearing, the Parole Board will reach a decision within a reasonable amount of time. The offender will receive a written notice of the Board's action as soon as the notice can be prepared and delivered. The following is a list of possible decisions the Board may make. The list, however, does not exhaust the decisions open to the Board.

The Board may:

- 1) request additional information by means of various types of reports from the supervising probation and parole officer, consulting psychologist or psychiatrist or any other party or agency that may be able to supply additional information regarding the violations;
- 2) schedule the offender for another personal hearing before the Board to further assess the violations;
- 3) revoke and schedule the offender for either a hearing or release.
- 4) not revoke, but consider the offender for reinstatement on supervision or placement in a community corrections program. The release will occur as soon as a satisfactory plan is approved by the Parole Board.

When an offender returns with a new sentence to the Missouri Department of Corrections, the hearing will be held in accordance with Board policy. If brought back as a parole violator, the offender is not eligible for conditional release. He/She may, however, be considered for parole at a later time. Conditional releasees may be revoked by the Board following the same procedure as for an alleged parole violator. Following revocation, an offender may never be reinstated on conditional release but he/she may be paroled at any such time deemed appropriate by the Parole Board.

TIME ACCREDITED-BOARD

All time served within the Missouri Department of Corrections and under direct supervision is accredited as time served on the sentence.

Missouri Revised Statutes 217.720 sets out restrictions regarding the time allowed on sentences. For those offenders who were arrested for a crime while on parole or conditional release and received a conviction and sentence and this was served outside the Missouri Department of Corrections, 217.720(2) RSMo. reads as follows:

"...If at any time during release on parole or conditional release the offender is arrested for a crime which later leads to conviction, and sentence is then served outside the Missouri Department of Corrections, the board shall determine what part, if any, of the time from the date of arrest until completion of the sentence imposed is counted as time served under the sentence from which the offender was paroled or conditionally released."

In consideration of this statute, an offender's time stops at the date of arrest and does not begin again until he/she has completed the sentence received. Once the sentence is complete, his/her time will begin again and will be accredited as time served on his/her sentence.

217.720(3) RSMo. relates to those who have absconded while under parole or conditional release supervision. The Statute reads as follows:

"An offender for whose return a warrant has been issued by the board shall, if it is found that the warrant cannot be served, be deemed to be a fugitive from justice or to have fled from justice. If it shall appear that the offender has violated the provisions and conditions of his parole or conditional release, the board shall determine whether the time from the issuing date of the warrant to the date of his arrest on the warrant, or continuance on parole or condition release shall be counted as time served under the sentence..."

In both cases of the offender who serves a sentence outside the Missouri Department of Corrections and the absconder, it will be discretionary with the Parole Board as to whether or not any part of that time is accredited against the offender's sentence.

In case of consecutive sentences, time is accredited as in any other case. If one parole or conditional release is revoked and there are other remaining consecutive paroles or conditional releases granted, all are automatically revoked.

"If a person released from imprisonment on parole or serving a conditional release term violates any of the conditions of his parole or release, he may be treated as a parole violator. If the board of probation and parole revokes the parole or conditional release, the paroled person shall serve the remainder of the prison term and conditional release term, as an additional prison term, and the conditionally released person shall serve the remainder of the conditional release term as a prison term, unless released on parole." (558.031(5) RSMo.)

REVOCATION DECISION-COURT

Per 559.036 RSMo., the power of the Court to revoke probation/court parole shall extend for the duration of the term of probation/court parole designated by the Court and for any further period which is reasonably necessary for the adjudication of matters arising before its expiration, provided that, some affirmative manifestation of an intent to conduct a revocation hearing occurs prior to the expiration of the period.

The Court, at the conclusion of the revocation hearing, may immediately advise of the decision made by the Court in the case or may take the case under advisement and rule within a reasonable time. The Court has discretion in what action may be taken with regard to the violation. Following are some examples of dispositions available to the Court. The list, however, does not exhaust the decisions open to the Court.

The Court may:

- 1) order the continuance of the probation or court parole, causing the continuance of supervision by the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole;
- 2) order continuance of probation or court parole under such new conditions as the Court may prescribe;
- 3) revoke the probation or court parole and order any authorized disposition available under 557.011 RSMo. or 559.016 RSMo, including a new term of probation supervision;
- 4) sentence under 217.362 RSMo., 217.378 RSMo. or 559.115 RSMo., with consideration for probation; or
- 5) relieve the offender of court parole or probation supervision and issue a final discharge.

TIME ACREDITED-COURT

The Court may reduce the prison or jail term by all or part of the time the probationer serves on probation.

2016

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2016



A Safer Missouri and the Standard of
Excellence in Corrections

Eric R. Greitens, Governor
Anne L. Precythe, Director

Published 3/2/2017

11. Supervised Population

Probation and Parole statistics include Missouri field supervised offenders, Interstate offenders and offenders supervised in the Community Release Centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2016 was approximately two-thirds larger than the institutional population. Where the male supervised population was 1 ½ times that of the institutional male population, females on supervision were 4 ¼ times that of females in institutions. This led to a ratio of one female for every eight males in prison, but one female to every three males on supervision representing a much greater proportion of the supervised population. Supervised Black and White females are represented in percentages very similar to the respective percent of the incarcerated population (Table 11.1). For males, the percent of White males is higher- and percent of Black males lower- on supervision than in the incarcerated population. The percent of Black and White females were similar for parole and probation, but White males make up a greater percentage of male probationers (71.8%) than male parolees (63.8%). Black males accounted for a greater percentage of male parolees (34.3%) than probationers (25.8%) (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1. Number and percent of probation, parole and total supervised population by gender and race on June 30, 2016.

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	8	39	47	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	343	4,501	4,844	13.9%	34.3%	31.1%
Hispanic	60	171	231	2.4%	1.3%	1.5%
Native American	20	28	48	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	-	16	16	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,037	8,377	10,414	82.5%	63.8%	66.8%
Total	2,468	13,132	15,600	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	38	106	144	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	1,985	8,076	10,061	16.7%	25.8%	23.3%
Hispanic	159	511	670	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%
Native American	51	84	135	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	13	50	63	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
White	9,637	22,455	32,092	81.1%	71.8%	74.3%
Total	11,883	31,282	43,165	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	46	145	191	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	2,328	12,577	14,905	16.2%	28.3%	25.4%
Hispanic	219	682	901	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Native American	71	112	183	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	13	66	79	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
White	11,674	30,832	42,506	81.3%	69.4%	72.3%
Total	14,351	44,414	58,765	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The percent of probationers in the 20 to 24 year age group is roughly double the percent of that age group among parolees. However, after 24 years of age, the percent of offenders in each age group is very similar (less than 2% difference) for both probation and parole (Table 11.2). Notable exceptions are in females in the 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 age groups. In these groups, percent of parolees is about 3% more than the percent of these groups among probationers. This increase in parolees corresponds with the most populous incarcerated female age groups being between the ages of 25 to 29 and the ages of 30 to 34 and is likely tied to the aging of offenders before they are released to parole.

Table 11.2. Number and percent of probation and parole supervised population by gender and age on June 30, 2016.

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	4	11	15	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 20 To 24	126	1,014	1,140	5.1%	7.7%	7.3%
	Age 25 To 29	469	2,220	2,689	19.0%	16.9%	17.2%
	Age 30 To 34	539	2,325	2,864	21.8%	17.7%	18.4%
	Age 35 To 39	465	2,029	2,494	18.8%	15.5%	16.0%
	Age 40 To 44	311	1,555	1,866	12.6%	11.8%	12.0%
	Age 45 To 49	233	1,307	1,540	9.4%	10.0%	9.9%
	Age 50 To 54	182	1,139	1,321	7.4%	8.7%	8.5%
	Age 55 To 59	83	835	918	3.4%	6.4%	5.9%
	Age 60 To 64	37	402	439	1.5%	3.1%	2.8%
	Age 65 To 69	13	172	185	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%
	Age 70 And Over	6	123	129	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%
	Total	2,468	13,132	15,600	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Age 16	-	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	1	39	40	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 18 To 19	143	730	873	1.2%	2.3%	2.0%
	Age 20 To 24	1,520	4,984	6,504	12.8%	15.9%	15.1%
	Age 25 To 29	2,304	5,516	7,820	19.4%	17.6%	18.1%
	Age 30 To 34	2,178	5,104	7,282	18.3%	16.3%	16.9%
	Age 35 To 39	1,892	4,215	6,107	15.9%	13.5%	14.1%
	Age 40 To 44	1,263	3,108	4,371	10.6%	9.9%	10.1%
	Age 45 To 49	1,032	2,635	3,667	8.7%	8.4%	8.5%
	Age 50 To 54	805	2,320	3,125	6.8%	7.4%	7.2%
	Age 55 To 59	478	1,546	2,024	4.0%	4.9%	4.7%
	Age 60 To 64	186	625	811	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%
	Age 65 To 69	49	292	341	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%
	Age 70 And Over	32	164	196	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
	Total	11,883	31,282	43,165	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision Assessment (Offender Needs Score)

During the first 120 days of supervision, the offender is in the assessment period. At the end of that period, the supervision level is based on the field risk reduction instrument completed by the probation and parole officers. This assessment is based on the offenders' prior history and current interaction with the community, derived from the Needs Score. The Need Score is a risk and needs assessment completed by the supervising probation and parole officer and contains component scores for Law (new offenses), Technical Violations, Social, Employment and Substance Abuse. The Social Score measures all family, medical, mental health and financial problems.

For offenders on regular supervision, the assessment is updated every 60 days. The assessment determines the level of supervision and the need for community programming and supervision strategies. The scoring of the components of the last needs assessment on or before June 30, 2016 is shown after the level of supervision. Offenders in the Community Release Centers are not included in the Needs Assessment. In addition, a substance abuse classification and assessment (SACA) is also conducted since introduction by the Department in 2003. Most SACA assessments are completed on admission to prison and on the start of field supervision (probation or parole).

The majority of all offenders are assessed at Level II supervision (36.1 %), followed by Level I (29.2%). This is also true for all probationers, but the greatest proportion of parolees are Level II followed by Level III (Table 11.3). Males in both probation and parole follow the trend of total probation or parole. However, females on parole show the greatest proportion of offenders falling into Level II followed by Level I supervision, and for female probationers the majority (44.9%) are Level I.

Table 11.3. Number and percent of probation and parole supervised offenders by gender and level of supervision for offenders with a classification as of June 30, 2016.

Supervised Population on June 30, 2016							
Level of Supervision	Parole			Probation			Supervision Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Absconder	85	416	501	217	419	636	1,137
Assessment	292	1,537	1,829	1,174	3,261	4,435	6,264
Level III	457	3,811	4,268	2,049	6,407	8,456	12,724
Level II	918	5,447	6,365	2,974	11,567	14,541	20,906
Level I	706	1,865	2,571	5,231	9,096	14,327	16,898
Total	2,458	13,076	15,534	11,645	30,750	42,395	57,929
Percent of Population for Assessment Level							
Absconder	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%
Assessment	11.9%	11.8%	11.8%	10.1%	10.6%	10.5%	10.8%
Level III	18.6%	29.1%	27.5%	17.6%	20.8%	19.9%	22.0%
Level II	37.3%	41.7%	41.0%	25.5%	37.6%	34.3%	36.1%
Level I	28.7%	14.3%	16.6%	44.9%	29.6%	33.8%	29.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Law scores are assessed based on new arrests. The majority of parolees and probationers, approximately 80%, have no arrests within three months prior to assessment. Technical scores are based on technical violations of probation or parole conditions and have a noticeably lower percent of offenders with no violations in the previous six months (Table 11.4). Just under half of males and females had a technical violation in six months and roughly one-third had a violation in the previous three months. Females generally have lower percentages than males for both new charges and technical violations. Approximately two-thirds of both males and females have social issues requiring intervention. This percentage is similar for parolees and probationers.

Among parolees, roughly half of females and 60% of males had some type of employment for the previous three months. The percentage was greater for probationers with approximately 60% of females and two-thirds of males (Table 11.4) having some type of employment. The percent of supervised offenders exhibiting no substance abuse for six months prior was slightly higher for parolees than for probationers, and in both cases higher for females than for males.

Greater differences have been seen between probationers and parolees in the Substance Abuse Classification and Assessment. The largest group among parolees (43.9%) is that classified as "significant" substance abuse, requiring intermediate level treatment (Table 11.5). More than half required intermediate or long-term treatment. Females had an even greater percent of those with significant substance abuse at 52.4% of female parolees. There were also a greater percent of females than males that were classified as "severe/chronic" and requiring long-term treatment.

Among probationers, the largest group contained those classified as having "moderate" substance abuse, requiring short-term treatment. In the case of probationers, there were a greater percent of females than males classified as no substance abuse. Of those requiring any education or treatment, the percent of females was below that of males.

Table 11.4. Number and percent of parole and probation supervised offenders by gender for each component of the Need Score supervision assessment as of June 30, 2016.

Needs Analysis Score Components						
Law Scores*	Count			Percent		
Parole	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Arrests Past 3 Months	2,028	10,332	12,360	83.0%	79.9%	80.4%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	105	615	720	4.3%	4.8%	4.7%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	310	1,986	2,296	12.7%	15.4%	14.9%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Arrests Past 3 Months	9,579	23,982	33,561	83.2%	79.1%	80.3%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	486	1,574	2,060	4.2%	5.2%	4.9%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	1,445	4,747	6,192	12.6%	15.7%	14.8%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Technical Scores**						
Parole	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,454	7,151	8,605	59.5%	55.3%	56.0%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	202	1,156	1,358	8.3%	8.9%	8.8%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	787	4,626	5,413	32.2%	35.8%	35.2%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	6,469	15,997	22,466	56.2%	52.8%	53.7%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,063	2,878	3,941	9.2%	9.5%	9.4%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	3,978	11,428	15,406	34.6%	37.7%	36.8%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Social Scores						
Parole	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Problem	172	830	1,002	7.0%	6.4%	6.5%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	633	3,405	4,038	25.9%	26.3%	26.3%
Problem Requiring Intervention	1,638	8,698	10,336	67.0%	67.3%	67.2%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Problem	626	1,753	2,379	5.4%	5.8%	5.7%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	3,116	7,857	10,973	27.1%	25.9%	26.2%
Problem Requiring Intervention	7,768	20,693	28,461	67.5%	68.3%	68.1%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.4. (continued)

Needs Analysis Score Components

Employment Scores	Count			Percent		
Parole	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Full-time for Past 3 Months	411	3,420	3,831	16.8%	26.4%	24.9%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	827	4,203	5,030	33.9%	32.5%	32.7%
Unemployed	1,205	5,310	6,515	49.3%	41.1%	42.4%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Full-time for Past 3 Months	2,741	9,607	12,348	23.8%	31.7%	29.5%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	4,073	10,529	14,602	35.4%	34.7%	34.9%
Unemployed	4,696	10,167	14,863	40.8%	33.6%	35.5%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Substance Abuse Scores						
Parole	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	1,687	8,792	10,479	69.1%	68.0%	68.2%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	192	1,030	1,222	7.9%	8.0%	7.9%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	564	3,111	3,675	23.1%	24.1%	23.9%
Parole Total	2,443	12,933	15,376	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	7,812	20,042	27,854	67.9%	66.1%	66.6%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	1,086	2,967	4,053	9.4%	9.8%	9.7%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	2,612	7,294	9,906	22.7%	24.1%	23.7%
Probation Total	11,510	30,303	41,813	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.5. Number and percent of parole and probation supervised offenders by gender by Substance Abuse Classification and Assessment level as of June 30, 2016.

SACA Scores	Count			Percent		
Parole	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	39	65	104	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	171	933	1,104	7.0%	7.1%	7.1%
Slight-Requires SA education	156	1,427	1,583	6.4%	10.9%	10.2%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	507	3,832	4,339	20.9%	29.3%	28.0%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	1,273	5,526	6,799	52.4%	42.3%	43.9%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	322	1,349	1,671	13.3%	10.3%	10.8%
Parole Total	2,468	13,132	15,600	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	2,195	1,878	4,073	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	1,702	3,730	5,432	17.6%	12.7%	13.9%
Slight-Requires SA education	1,511	4,898	6,409	15.6%	16.7%	16.4%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	3,214	10,918	14,132	33.2%	37.1%	36.2%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	2,903	8,424	11,327	30.0%	28.6%	29.0%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	358	1,434	1,792	3.7%	4.9%	4.6%
Probation Total	11,883	31,282	43,165	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

12. Sentencing – Supervised Population

Sentences by Sentencing Counties

Table 12.1. Top twenty counties in numbers of sentences for offenders on parole on June 30, 2016 and the average sentence in years by county.

Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,721	11.4	11.0%
2	St. Louis City	1,443	8.4	9.3%
3	Jackson	814	11.1	5.2%
4	Greene	662	7.4	4.2%
5	St. Charles	657	7.8	4.2%
6	Buchanan	385	5.5	2.5%
7	St. Francois	385	7.3	2.5%
8	Clay	366	6.4	2.3%
9	Boone	358	6.7	2.3%
10	Jefferson	356	6.6	2.3%
11	Jasper	232	6.3	1.5%
12	Pettis	217	6.4	1.4%
13	Dunklin	213	6.4	1.4%
14	Cape Girardeau	206	6.4	1.3%
15	Lafayette	203	7.3	1.3%
16	Butler	186	5.9	1.2%
17	Platte	184	6.2	1.2%
18	Franklin	177	5.9	1.1%
19	Randolph	167	6.9	1.1%
20	Cole	161	6.6	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		9,091	8.3	58.3%
Total All Other Counties		6,509	5.6	41.7%
Total All Counties		15,600	7.2	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	168	5.5	6.8%
2	Greene	130	6.2	5.3%
3	St. Charles	117	6.5	4.7%
4	St. Francois	94	6.5	3.8%
5	St. Louis City	80	8.4	3.2%
6	Buchanan	72	5.0	2.9%
7	Jefferson	68	5.2	2.8%
8	Clay	60	5.5	2.4%
9	Jackson	51	7.2	2.1%
10	Butler	49	5.0	2.0%
11	Lafayette	49	6.8	2.0%
12	Boone	47	5.2	1.9%
13	Dunklin	47	5.2	1.9%
14	Randolph	44	6.7	1.8%
15	Laclede	41	5.1	1.7%
16	Saline	38	7.8	1.5%
17	Camden	36	5.1	1.5%
18	Pettis	36	4.9	1.5%
19	Livingston	35	5.5	1.4%
20	Washington	34	6.3	1.4%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,395	6.0	52.5%
Total All Other Counties		1,172	4.9	47.5%
Total All Counties		2,467	5.5	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,641	11.6	12.5%
2	St. Louis City	1,275	8.7	9.7%
3	Jackson	768	11.3	5.8%
4	St. Charles	540	8.0	4.1%
5	Greene	522	7.7	4.1%
6	Buchanan	313	5.6	2.4%
7	Boone	311	6.9	2.4%
8	Clay	306	6.6	2.3%
9	St. Francois	291	7.6	2.2%
10	Jefferson	288	6.9	2.2%
11	Jasper	201	6.6	1.5%
12	Pettis	181	6.7	1.4%
13	Cape Girardeau	173	6.6	1.3%
14	Dunklin	166	6.7	1.3%
15	Platte	158	6.1	1.2%
16	Lafayette	154	7.5	1.2%
17	Franklin	146	6.1	1.1%
18	Butler	137	6.2	1.0%
19	Cole	132	7.0	1.0%
20	Cass	131	5.7	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		7,838	8.6	59.2%
Total All Other Counties		5,294	5.7	40.8%
Total All Counties		13,132	7.5	100.0%

Table 12.2. Top twenty counties in numbers of sentences for offenders on probation on June 30, 2016 and the average probation term in years by county.

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	5,316	4.9	12.3%
2	St. Louis City	1,483	3.6	5.8%
3	Greene	1,364	4.8	5.5%
4	Jackson	1,289	3.3	5.3%
5	St. Charles	1,834	4.7	4.2%
6	Jefferson	1,429	4.8	3.3%
7	Boone	1,245	4.4	2.9%
8	Franklin	823	5.0	1.9%
9	Jasper	726	4.8	1.7%
10	Clay	688	5.0	1.6%
11	Cole	679	4.9	1.6%
12	Christian	633	4.8	1.5%
13	Buchanan	627	3.7	1.5%
14	St. Francois	624	5.0	1.4%
15	Phelps	598	4.9	1.4%
16	Cape Girardeau	567	4.9	1.3%
17	Taney	560	4.9	1.3%
18	Scott	536	4.8	1.2%
19	Dunklin	486	4.7	1.1%
20	Laclede	447	5.0	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		34,959	4.5	57.8%
Total All Other Counties		18,206	4.7	42.2%
Total All Counties		43,165	4.6	100.0%

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total	Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,233	4.9	10.5%	1	St. Louis City	4,053	4.9	12.9%
2	Greene	676	4.9	5.7%	2	St. Louis City	2,087	3.6	6.7%
3	St. Charles	530	4.5	4.6%	3	Jackson	1,511	3.4	4.8%
4	Jackson	473	3.2	4.0%	4	Greene	1,683	4.5	4.4%
5	St. Louis City	396	3.7	3.3%	5	St. Charles	1,234	4.7	4.1%
6	Jefferson	373	4.9	3.2%	6	Jefferson	1,054	4.5	3.4%
7	Boone	309	4.4	2.6%	7	Boone	956	4.4	3.0%
8	St. Francois	221	5.0	1.9%	8	Franklin	610	5.0	2.0%
9	Franklin	213	5.0	1.5%	9	Jasper	541	4.5	1.7%
10	Cole	210	4.9	1.5%	10	Clay	505	5.0	1.6%
11	Phelps	207	4.9	1.7%	11	Cole	469	4.9	1.5%
12	Cape Girardeau	189	4.9	1.6%	12	Christian	451	4.5	1.4%
13	Clay	187	5.0	1.6%	13	Buchanan	441	3.7	1.4%
14	Buchanan	186	3.5	1.6%	14	St. Francois	403	5.0	1.3%
15	Jasper	185	4.5	1.6%	15	Taney	401	4.9	1.3%
16	Christian	182	4.9	1.5%	16	Phelps	391	4.9	1.2%
17	Scott	168	4.6	1.4%	17	Cape Girardeau	373	4.9	1.2%
18	Laclede	161	5.0	1.4%	18	Scott	373	4.5	1.2%
19	Taney	159	5.0	1.3%	19	Dunklin	334	4.7	1.1%
20	Dunklin	157	4.5	1.3%	20	Laclede	309	5.0	1.0%
Total Top 20 Counties		6,442	4.5	54.5%	Total Top 20 Counties		15,500	4.5	59.8%
Total All Other Counties		5,401	4.7	45.5%	Total All Other Counties		12,782	4.7	40.9%
Total All Counties		11,843	4.7	100.0%	Total All Counties		31,282	4.6	100.0%

Table 12.3. Number of offenders on probation and average terms for all Missouri counties on June 30, 2016. Includes out-of-state.

Supervised Offenders by Sentencing Counties - Probation, June 30, 2016

County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
* Out Of State	1,992	3.4	4.6%	Livingston	159	5.0	0.4%
Adair	185	4.7	0.4%	Macon	149	4.9	0.3%
Andrew	58	3.8	0.1%	Madison	99	5.0	0.2%
Atchison	27	4.9	0.1%	Maries	51	5.1	0.1%
Audrain	244	4.7	0.6%	Marion	256	5.0	0.6%
Barry	387	4.8	0.9%	McDonnell	149	4.9	0.3%
Barton	100	5.0	0.2%	Mercer	25	5.0	0.1%
Bates	238	4.9	0.6%	Miller	321	5.0	0.7%
Benton	182	4.9	0.4%	Mississippi	211	4.6	0.5%
Bollinger	114	5.0	0.3%	Moniteau	102	5.0	0.2%
Boone	1,245	4.4	2.9%	Monroe	42	5.0	0.1%
Buchanan	627	3.7	1.5%	Montgomery	158	4.9	0.4%
Butler	392	5.0	0.9%	Morgan	252	5.0	0.6%
Caldwell	50	5.0	0.1%	New Madrid	336	4.8	0.8%
Callaway	335	4.7	0.8%	Newton	256	4.9	0.6%
Camden	387	5.0	0.9%	Nodaway	96	5.1	0.2%
Cape Girardeau	567	4.9	1.3%	Oregon	37	4.3	0.1%
Carroll	89	5.0	0.2%	Osage	89	4.9	0.2%
Carter	22	4.7	0.1%	Ozark	50	4.5	0.1%
Cass	424	4.7	1.0%	Pemiscot	275	4.5	0.6%
Cedar	130	5.1	0.3%	Perry	161	5.0	0.4%
Chariton	46	5.0	0.1%	Pettis	290	4.8	0.7%
Christian	633	4.8	1.5%	Phelps	598	4.9	1.4%
Clark	50	4.8	0.1%	Pike	171	4.8	0.4%
Clay	693	5.0	1.6%	Platte	376	4.5	0.9%
Clinton	55	5.0	0.1%	Polk	305	5.0	0.7%
Cole	679	4.9	1.6%	Pulaski	405	5.0	0.9%
Cooper	229	4.8	0.5%	Putnam	36	4.9	0.1%
Crawford	374	5.0	0.9%	Ralls	116	5.0	0.3%
Dade	73	4.9	0.2%	Randolph	312	4.9	0.7%
Dallas	103	4.8	0.2%	Ray	233	5.0	0.5%
Davies	44	5.0	0.1%	Reynolds	55	4.9	0.1%
DeKalb	54	5.0	0.1%	Ripley	152	5.0	0.4%
Dent	145	5.0	0.3%	Saline	277	4.8	0.6%
Douglas	101	3.9	0.2%	Schuyler	21	5.0	0.0%
Dunklin	486	4.7	1.1%	Scotland	28	4.7	0.1%
Franklin	823	5.0	1.9%	Scott	536	4.8	1.2%
Gasconade	110	5.0	0.3%	Shannon	32	4.3	0.1%
Gentry	19	4.7	0.0%	Shelby	62	5.0	0.1%
Greene	2,364	4.8	5.5%	St. Charles	1834	4.7	4.2%
Grundy	75	5.0	0.2%	St. Clair	99	5.0	0.2%
Harrison	97	5.0	0.2%	St. Francois	624	5.0	1.4%
Henry	285	5.0	0.7%	St. Louis City	2483	3.6	5.8%
Hickory	54	5.0	0.1%	St. Louis Cnty	5316	4.9	12.3%
Holt	19	4.9	0.0%	Ste. Genevieve	165	4.8	0.4%
Howard	71	5.0	0.2%	Stoddard	379	4.8	0.9%
Howell	278	4.2	0.6%	Stone	282	4.8	0.7%
Iron	67	5.0	0.2%	Sullivan	42	4.8	0.1%
Jackson	2,289	3.3	5.3%	Taney	560	4.9	1.3%
Jasper	726	4.8	1.7%	Texas	245	4.7	0.6%
Jefferson	1,429	4.8	3.3%	Vernon	258	5.0	0.6%
Johnson	333	5.0	0.8%	Warren	362	4.9	0.8%
Knox	19	4.4	0.0%	Washington	204	4.8	0.5%
Laclede	447	5.0	1.0%	Wayne	158	5.0	0.4%
Lafayette	371	4.8	0.9%	Webster	287	5.0	0.7%
Lawrence	422	5.0	1.0%	Worth	16	5.0	0.0%
Lewis	83	5.0	0.2%	Wright	227	5.0	0.5%
Lincoln	340	4.8	0.8%	Total All Counties	43165	4.6	100.0%
Linn	64	4.9	0.1%				

Offense Groups

For both probation and parole, the greatest percent of offenders were supervised for nonviolent offenses. Among parolees, violent and sex and child abuse offenses accounted for nearly double the percent among probationers (Table 12.4). This is not surprising due to the nature of the offenses and associated penalties. Twice the percentage of probationers were supervised for DWI offenses than among parolees. This, again, was not unexpected as DWI offenders may also be sentenced to 120-day or long-term treatment programs rather than term sentences. For both probation and parole, there was a greater percent of females with drug and nonviolent offenses. Average probation terms were similar for males and females, but among parolees males tended to have noticeably longer sentences than females for drug, violent and sex and child abuse offenses (Table 12.5)

Table 12.4. Number and percent of supervised offenders in each offense group as of June 30, 2016.

	Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	257	3,181	3,438	10.4%	24.2%	22.0%
	Sex and Child Abuse	54	940	994	2.2%	7.2%	6.4%
	Nonviolent	1,127	4,889	6,016	45.7%	37.2%	38.6%
	Drug	966	3,585	4,551	39.1%	27.3%	29.2%
	DWI	64	537	601	2.6%	4.1%	3.9%
	Total	2,468	13,132	15,600	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Violent	944	4,518	5,462	7.9%	14.4%	12.7%
	Sex and Child Abuse	369	1,005	1,374	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
	Nonviolent	4,962	13,124	18,086	41.8%	42.0%	41.9%
	Drug	5,036	9,656	14,692	42.4%	30.9%	34.0%
	DWI	572	2,979	3,551	4.8%	9.5%	8.2%
	Total	11,883	31,282	43,165	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include RSMo. 566 sex offenses and RSMo., 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo. 195 offenses. DWI includes BAC offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Table 12.5. Average sentences by offense group for supervised offenders as of June 30, 2016.

		Offense Group*	Female	Male	Total
Parole		Violent	9.2	11.5	11.3
		Sex and Child Abuse	6.2	9.3	9.1
		Nonviolent	4.7	5.0	5.0
		Drug	5.5	7.1	6.8
		DWI	5.2	5.5	5.5
		Total	5.5	7.5	7.2
Probation		Violent	4.3	4.3	4.3
		Sex and Child Abuse	4.4	4.8	4.7
		Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.7
		Drug	4.7	4.6	4.6
		DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7
		Total	4.7	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include RSMo. 566 sex offenses and RSMo., 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo. 195 offenses. DWI includes BAC offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Twenty Offenses

For all offenders (Table 12.6) and among all groups (Table 12.7 – 12.10), the twenty most populous offenses for probation made up around 75% of all probation offenses. Female probationers were slightly higher at 78.2% (Table 12.7). In nearly all cases, top twenty offenses comprise a greater portion of all offenses among probationers than for parole supervised offenders (approx. 68-70%). This indicates a wider range of offenses represented in the incarcerated population, and consequently, the parole population than in the probation population. Female offenders are the exception with a greater percent represented in the top twenty offenses for parole (78.5%) than for probation. In general, top offenses and patterns among parole supervised offenders reflected top offenses among incarcerations.

Table 12.6. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	2,414	5.6	15.5%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,419	5.5	9.1%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,237	9.1	7.9%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	943	5.0	6.0%
5	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	609	9.3	3.9%
6	18010	FORGERY	520	5.1	3.3%
7	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	420	8.6	2.7%
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	416	6.0	2.7%
9	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	405	16.4	2.6%
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	359	5.3	2.3%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	353	4.8	2.3%
12	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	280	26.5	1.8%
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	202	5.0	1.3%
14	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	200	7.5	1.3%
15	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	192	3.6	1.2%
16	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	185	5.4	1.2%
17	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	162	3.3	1.0%
18	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	140	3.6	0.9%
19	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	136	10.3	0.9%
20	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	119	3.6	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			10,711	7.1	68.7%
Total All Other Offenses			4,889	7.3	31.3%
Total All Offenses			15,600	7.2	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	9,724	4.6	22.5%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	3,474	4.8	8.0%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,758	4.8	6.4%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,663	4.7	6.2%
5	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	2,257	4.7	5.2%
6	18010	FORGERY	1,303	4.8	3.0%
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	1,213	4.8	2.8%
8	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	1,153	5.0	2.7%
9	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	938	4.8	2.2%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	936	4.8	2.2%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	785	4.6	1.8%
12	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	639	4.8	1.5%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	605	4.7	1.4%
14	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	559	2.0	1.3%
15	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	499	4.6	1.2%
16	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	486	4.6	1.1%
17	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	414	4.9	1.0%
18	46780	DWR/DWS	405	4.7	0.9%
19	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-IS	402	4.8	0.9%
20	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	401	4.9	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			31,614	4.7	73.2%
Total All Other Offenses			11,551	4.4	26.8%
Total All Offenses			43,165	4.6	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.7. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised female offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	608	4.9	24.6%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	244	4.9	9.9%
3	18010	FORGERY	231	5.0	9.4%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	191	8.2	7.7%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	173	5.1	7.0%
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	54	4.0	2.2%
7	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	52	7.7	2.1%
8	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	51	3.6	2.1%
9	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	40	4.7	1.6%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	39	5.7	1.6%
11	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	38	4.6	1.5%
12	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	35	4.9	1.4%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	31	7.2	1.3%
14	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	29	3.5	1.2%
15	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	26	5.7	1.1%
16	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	22	24.0	0.9%
17	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-IS	21	5.4	0.9%
18	15017	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	19	5.0	0.8%
19	15018	THEFT-\$25000 OR MORE	17	7.6	0.7%
20	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	17	4.6	0.7%
Total Top 20 Offenses			1,938	5.5	78.5%
Total All Other Offenses			530	5.5	21.5%
Total All Offenses			2,468	5.5	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	3,527	4.7	29.7%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,426	4.8	12.0%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	748	4.9	6.3%
4	18010	FORGERY	693	4.8	5.8%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	478	4.8	4.0%
6	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	420	4.7	3.5%
7	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-IS	206	4.8	1.7%
8	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	205	4.8	1.7%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	202	4.8	1.7%
10	15025	THEFT/STEAL CREDIT CARD OR LETTER	163	4.7	1.4%
11	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	162	4.8	1.4%
12	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	157	4.8	1.3%
13	15036	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD OFFE	143	4.9	1.2%
14	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	119	4.9	1.0%
15	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	118	4.8	1.0%
16	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	116	4.7	1.0%
17	15018	THEFT-\$25000 OR MORE	116	5.1	1.0%
18	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	102	4.8	0.9%
19	15017	THEFT/STEALING CONTROLLED SUBSTAN	98	4.7	0.8%
20	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	95	4.8	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			9,294	4.8	78.2%
Total All Other Offenses			2,589	4.3	21.8%
Total All Offenses			11,883	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.8. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised male offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,806	5.8	13.8%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,246	5.5	9.5%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,046	9.3	8.0%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	699	5.1	5.3%
5	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	557	9.4	4.2%
6	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	392	16.6	3.0%
7	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	389	8.7	3.0%
8	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	377	6.0	2.9%
9	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	348	5.2	2.7%
10	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	299	5.0	2.3%
11	18010	FORGERY	289	5.2	2.2%
12	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	258	26.7	2.0%
13	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	187	7.4	1.4%
14	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	169	5.3	1.3%
15	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	167	5.0	1.3%
16	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	163	3.6	1.2%
17	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	155	3.2	1.2%
18	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	131	3.6	1.0%
19	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	130	10.4	1.0%
20	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	116	9.2	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			8,924	7.5	68.0%
Total All Other Offenses			4,208	7.5	32.0%
Total All Offenses			13,132	7.5	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	6,197	4.5	19.8%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	2,185	4.7	7.0%
3	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	2,048	4.8	6.5%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,010	4.8	6.4%
5	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	1,837	4.7	5.9%
6	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	1,097	4.8	3.5%
7	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	1,077	5.0	3.4%
8	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	836	4.8	2.7%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	734	4.7	2.3%
10	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	628	4.5	2.0%
11	18010	FORGERY	610	4.7	2.0%
12	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	521	4.7	1.7%
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	477	4.8	1.5%
14	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	475	2.0	1.5%
15	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	458	4.5	1.5%
16	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	391	4.6	1.2%
17	46780	DWR/DWS	357	4.7	1.1%
18	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	332	4.6	1.1%
19	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	295	4.9	0.9%
20	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	268	4.2	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			22,833	4.6	73.0%
Total All Other Offenses			8,449	4.4	27.0%
Total All Offenses			31,282	4.6	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.9. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of supervised Black offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	564	7.0	11.6%
2	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	405	9.4	8.4%
3	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	396	9.5	8.2%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	338	6.0	7.0%
5	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	309	16.3	6.4%
6	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	191	5.3	3.9%
7	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	184	26.6	3.8%
8	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	181	8.9	3.7%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	162	6.1	3.3%
10	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	112	5.6	2.3%
11	18010	FORGERY	107	5.1	2.2%
12	32500	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	106	10.7	2.2%
13	32495	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	86	13.5	1.8%
14	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	73	5.3	1.5%
15	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	69	5.4	1.4%
16	10020	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	66	30.0	1.4%
17	31010	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	65	13.3	1.3%
18	13011	ASLT 1ST-SER PHY INJURY	56	21.4	1.2%
19	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	43	3.5	0.9%
20	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	41	3.0	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			3,554	10.0	73.4%
Total All Other Offenses			1,290	7.3	26.6%
Total All Offenses			4,844	9.3	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,634	4.1	16.2%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	1,012	4.7	10.1%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	699	4.7	6.9%
4	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	679	4.4	6.7%
5	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	527	5.0	5.2%
6	18010	FORGERY	333	4.7	3.3%
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	294	4.5	2.9%
8	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	268	4.5	2.7%
9	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	230	4.3	2.3%
10	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	225	4.6	2.2%
11	47410	DWI/ALCOHOL	195	4.4	1.9%
12	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	180	4.1	1.8%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	176	4.5	1.7%
14	31065	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	163	4.3	1.6%
15	31171	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	161	3.1	1.6%
16	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	151	4.5	1.5%
17	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	133	2.0	1.3%
18	27025	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	122	3.6	1.2%
19	46780	DWR/DWS	119	4.6	1.2%
20	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	110	4.7	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			7,411	4.4	73.7%
Total All Other Offenses			2,650	4.2	26.3%
Total All Offenses			10,061	4.3	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

Table 12.10. Top twenty offenses and ranking by number of White, Native American and Asian supervised offenders on June 30, 2016, including average sentence or term and percent total for each offense.

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)*	Percent of Total
Parole					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,850	5.1	17.2%
2	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,081	5.3	10.1%
3	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	832	8.9	7.7%
4	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	752	4.9	7.0%
5	18010	FORGERY	413	5.1	3.8%
6	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	280	4.7	2.6%
7	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	254	6.0	2.4%
8	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	247	5.1	2.3%
9	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	239	8.3	2.2%
10	12020	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	213	8.9	2.0%
11	47417	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	185	7.5	1.7%
12	47410	DWI-ALCOHOL	176	3.5	1.6%
13	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	173	4.9	1.6%
14	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	165	5.4	1.5%
15	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	121	3.4	1.1%
16	26031	NONSUP-6MO-12MO-AMT-\$5000	111	3.6	1.0%
17	22107	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	98	9.1	0.9%
18	32566	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	98	5.6	0.9%
19	10031	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	96	26.2	0.9%
20	12010	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	96	17.1	0.9%
Total Top 20 Offenses			7,480	6.2	69.5%
Total All Other Offenses			3,276	6.2	30.5%
Total All Offenses			10,756	6.2	100.0%
Probation					
1	32450	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	8,090	4.7	24.4%
2	15021	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	2,462	4.9	7.4%
3	47410	DWI-ALCOHOL	2,062	4.7	6.2%
4	32465	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	2,059	4.9	6.2%
5	14020	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,984	4.8	6.0%
6	18010	FORGERY	970	4.8	2.9%
7	13029	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	919	4.9	2.8%
8	47418	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFENDER	863	4.9	2.6%
9	13031	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	711	4.8	2.1%
10	26035	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	626	5.0	1.9%
11	23013	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	605	4.8	1.8%
12	24015	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	488	4.8	1.5%
13	14010	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	429	4.8	1.3%
14	13019	DOM ASSLT-3RD-1ST/2ND OFF	426	2.0	1.3%
15	13033	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJURY	377	4.9	1.1%
16	26045	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-IS	342	4.9	1.0%
17	19013	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	337	4.9	1.0%
18	46780	DWR/DWS	286	4.8	0.9%
19	31020	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON	269	4.8	0.8%
20	32452	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G-CANBNOID	269	4.7	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			24,574	4.7	74.2%
Total All Other Offenses			8,530	4.5	25.8%
Total All Offenses			33,104	4.7	100.0%

*Average sentence is the average prison sentence for parole offenders, and average term for probation

13. Comparison with Supervised Population of June 30, 2011

Offense Groups

Unlike the gender disparity in the incarcerated population, males and females on parole supervision have decreased at roughly the same percent in the past five years (Table 13.1). For both sexes, the number of individuals decreased in each category except for sex and child abuse. The percent of females in each offense group remained relatively unchanged from 2011 to 2016 (Fig. 13.1).

However, the percentage of males on parole for drug offenses showed a large decrease, and sex and child abuse offenses showed a smaller increase than drug offenses.

Table 13.1. Number of male and female parole supervised offenders by offense group and percent change from the FY2011 to the FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	270	3,426	3,696	257	3,181	3,438	-4.8%	-7.2%	-7.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	49	760	809	54	940	994	10.2%	23.7%	22.9%
Nonviolent	1,311	5,888	7,199	1,127	4,889	6,016	-14.0%	-17.0%	-16.4%
Drug	1,092	4,961	6,053	966	3,585	4,551	-11.5%	-27.7%	-24.8%
DWI	82	695	777	64	537	601	-22.0%	-22.7%	-22.7%
Total	2,804	15,730	18,534	2,468	13,132	15,600	-12.0%	-16.5%	-15.8%

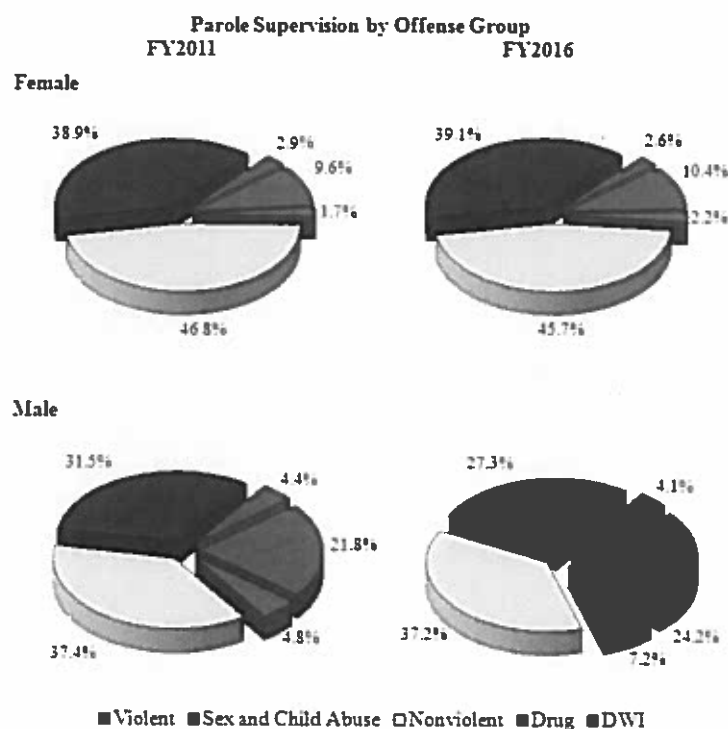


Figure 13.1. Percent of offenses in each offense group for male and female parole supervised offenders on June 30, 2011 and 2016.

The number of both males and females on probation showed a decrease from 2011, with males decreasing to greater extent (23.7%) (Table 13.2). Both sexes also had decreases in all offense types, with the greatest being sex and child abuse offenses among males. The percentage of probation supervised offenders by offense group changed little for both males and females over the last five years (Fig. 13.2). The greatest decrease in both females and males on supervision was in those sentenced for sex and child abuse offenses.

Table 13.2. Number of male and female probation supervised offenders by offense group and percent change from the FY2011 to the FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	977	5,267	6,244	944	4,518	5,462	-3.4%	-14.2%	-12.5%
Sex and Child Abuse	486	1,360	1,846	369	1,005	1,374	-24.1%	-26.1%	-25.6%
Nonviolent	6,033	17,527	23,560	4,962	13,124	18,086	-17.8%	-25.1%	-23.2%
Drug	5,497	12,885	18,382	5,036	9,656	14,692	-8.4%	-25.1%	-20.1%
DWI	604	3,966	4,570	572	2,979	3,551	-5.3%	-24.9%	-22.3%
Total	13,597	41,005	54,602	11,883	31,282	43,165	-12.6%	-23.7%	-20.9%

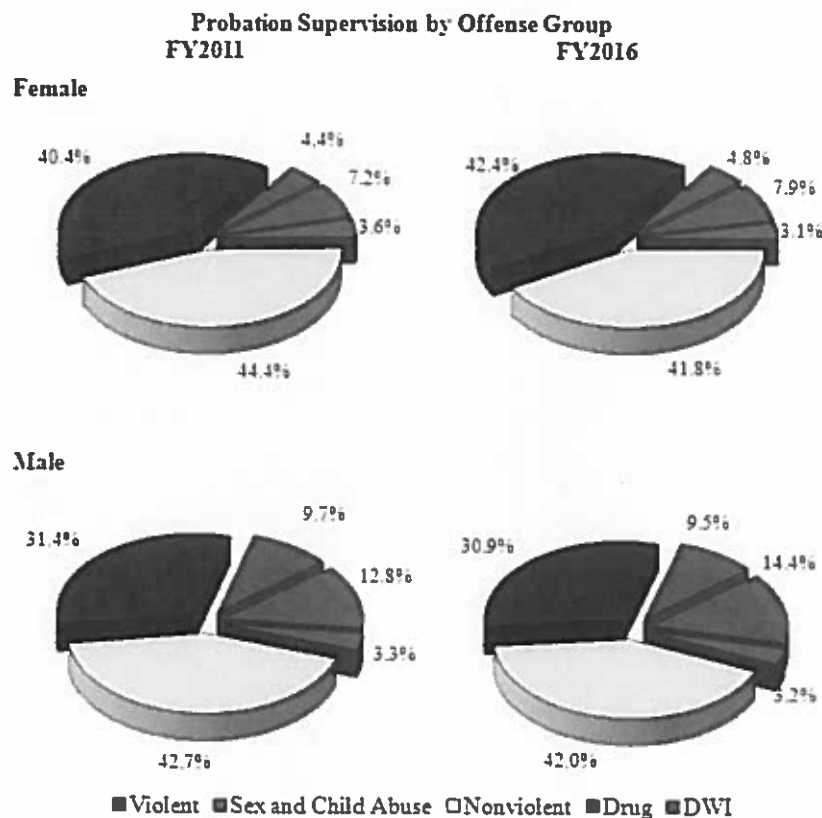


Figure 13.2. Percent of offenses in each offense group for male and female probation supervised offenders on June 30, 2011 and 2016.

Average Sentence

Average sentence length of offenders on parole increased from FY2011 for both genders (Table 13.3). The only offense group which saw a decline in offense length was that of sex and child abuse in female offenders. As with the incarcerated population, male offenders had average sentence lengths approximately one to three years longer than females in the same offense group for violent, sex and child abuse and drug offenses in FY2011. By FY2016, male and female average sentences had generally increased but to a greater extent among male parolees for drug and sex and child abuse offenses. Conversely, females had a much greater percent increase in violent offenses than males (Fig. 13.3)

Table 13.3. Average sentence length in years by offense group and gender for parole supervised offenders for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	8.2	11.3	11.0	9.2	11.5	11.3	12.5%	2.1%	2.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	6.7	9.1	9.0	6.2	9.3	9.1	-7.0%	1.7%	1.5%
Nonviolent	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6%	5.0%	5.0%
Drug	5.5	6.9	6.7	5.5	7.1	6.8	0.3%	3.1%	1.9%
DWI	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	24.0%	27.5%	27.2%
Total	5.2	7.1	6.8	5.5	7.5	7.2	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%

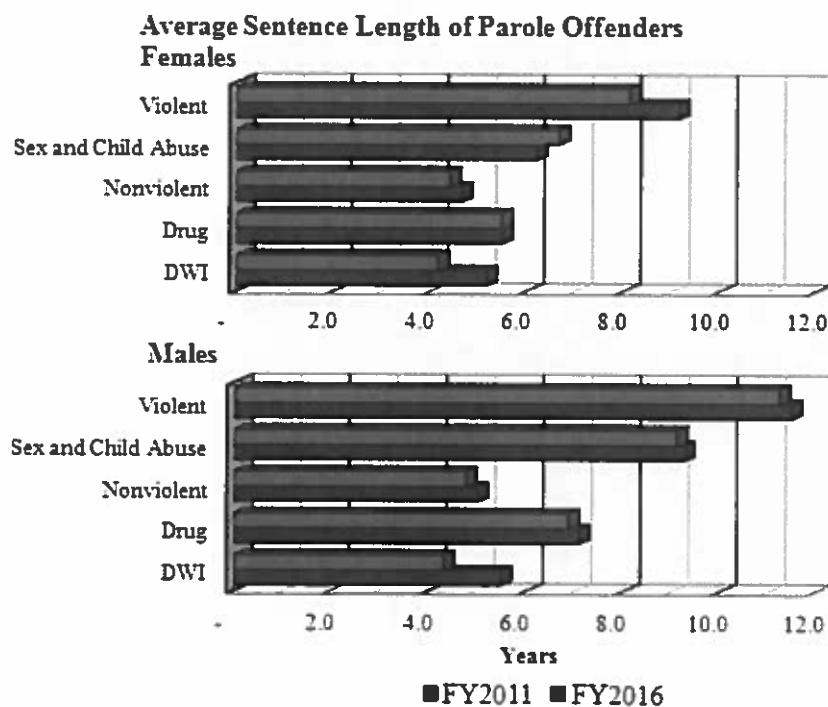


Figure 13.3. Average sentence length by offense group and gender for parole supervised offenders for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Average probation term length was comparable between males and females and relatively unchanged from FY2011 to FY2016, though total term length increased 5.2% for females (Table 13.4). Male violent, nonviolent, and drug offenses increased, with very little change in other offense groups. However, females showed an increase in all offense groups compared to males with the exception of DWI offenses, which showed a slower increase in females (Fig. 13.4). Likewise, the percentage increase in term length for females was less than males in three groups: nonviolent offenses, drug offenses, and DWI offenses.

Table 13.4. Average term length by offense group and gender for probation supervised offenders for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Offense Group	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	7.0%	4.6%	5.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.7	2.6%	0.3%	0.8%
Nonviolent	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%
Drug	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.0%	4.9%	4.7%
DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%
Total	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.2%	4.3%	4.6%

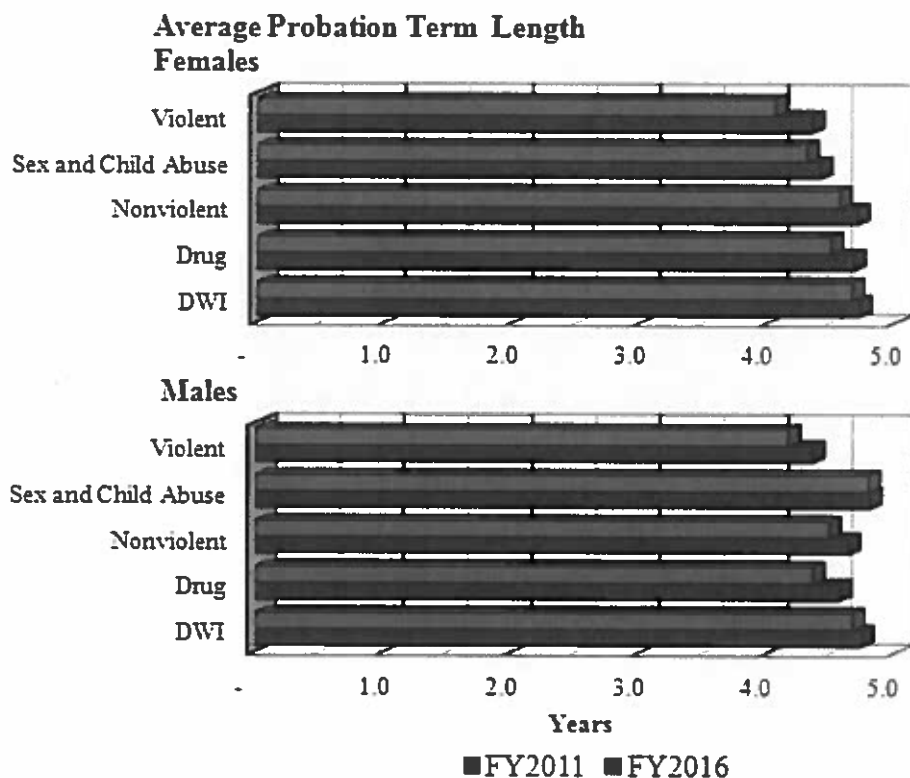


Figure 13.4. Average term length by offense group and gender for probation supervised offenders for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Violent and Nonviolent Compositions

The percent of parole supervised offenders increased in violent and Sex Offenses for total, males and females from FY2011. The percent increase of females was marginal, while males increased from roughly 27% to 31% (Fig. 13.5).

The percent of violent and nonviolent offenses among female probationers is similar to that of female parole supervised offenders (Fig. 13.6). For males, the percent of nonviolent offenses among probationers is much greater, and violent offenses much less, than in male parole supervised offenders. This can be said of both FY2011 and FY2016. Both males and females showed an increase in percent violent offenses for probationers in the past five years.

Female				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	319	11.4%	311	12.6%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,485	88.6%	2,157	87.4%
Total	2,804	100.0%	2,468	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,186	26.6%	4,121	31.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	11,544	73.4%	9,011	68.6%
Total	15,730	100.0%	13,132	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,505	24.3%	4,432	28.4%
Nonviolent Offenses*	14,029	75.7%	11,168	71.6%
Total	18,534	100.0%	15,600	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

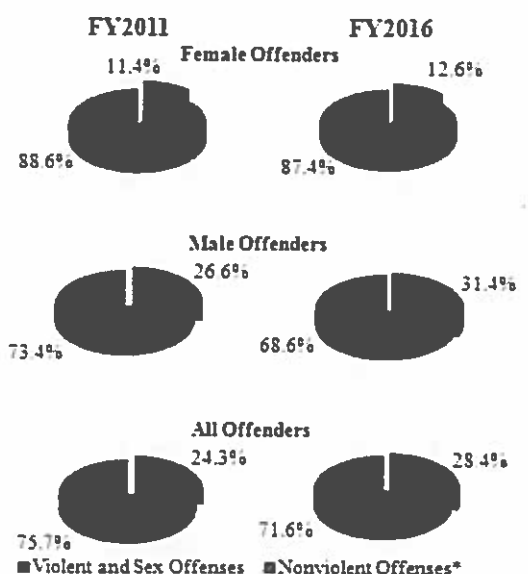


Figure 13.5. Number and percent of all, male and female parole supervised offenders in Violent and Nonviolent offense classes for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Female				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	1,463	10.8%	1,313	11.0%
Nonviolent Offenses*	12,134	89.2%	10,570	89.0%
Total	13,597	100.0%	11,883	100.0%

Male				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	6,627	16.2%	5,523	17.7%
Nonviolent Offenses*	34,378	83.8%	25,759	82.3%
Total	41,005	100.0%	31,282	100.0%

All Offenders				
Offense Type	FY2011	Percent	FY2016	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	8,090	14.8%	6,836	15.8%
Nonviolent Offenses*	46,512	85.2%	36,329	84.2%
Total	54,602	100.0%	43,165	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

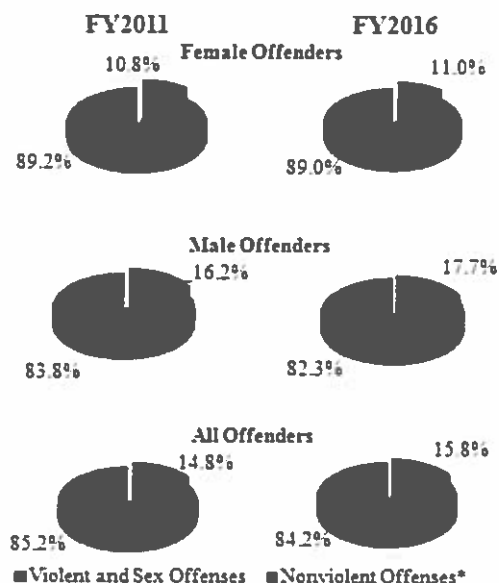


Figure 13.6. Number and percent of all, male and female probation supervised offenders in Violent and Nonviolent offense classes for the FY2011 and FY2016 cohort.

Racial Composition

The parole supervised population had an overall decrease of approximately 15.8% from FY2011 to FY2016 (Table 13.5). The reduction was relatively even among races for males, ranging from 11.1% (Unknown) to 20.9% (Black). However, Asians showed a dramatic increase of 50% though the actual numbers remain at less than 50 parolees. The greatest reductions for females were among Black and Asian racial groups. The rest of the groups remained relatively stable with the exception of Native American female parolees who saw a 17.6% increase.

For probation supervised offenders, there were reductions in males of all races ranging from 5.6% to 31.2%. Only Black and White racial groups exhibited a decrease among female probationers, while all others increased. The "Unknown" group, while a small percentage of the total population, saw an increase of 12 offenders between 2011 and 2016 which led to a total increase of 23.5% in "Unknown" offenders.

Table 13.5. Five Year Comparison of Parole and Probation Population by Race

Race	FY2011			FY2016			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole									
Asian	9	26	35	8	39	47	-11.1%	50.0%	34.3%
Black	586	5,690	6,276	343	4,501	4,844	-41.5%	-20.9%	-22.8%
Hispanic	56	193	249	60	171	231	7.1%	-11.4%	-7.2%
Native American	17	31	48	20	28	48	17.6%	-9.7%	0.0%
Unknown	0	18	18	0	16	16	0.0%	-11.1%	-11.1%
White	2,136	9,772	11,908	2,037	8,377	10,414	-4.6%	-14.3%	-12.5%
Total	2,804	15,730	18,534	2,468	13,132	15,600	-12.0%	-16.5%	-15.8%

Probation									
Asian	33	117	150	38	106	144	15.2%	-9.4%	-4.0%
Black	2,724	11,746	14,470	1,985	8,076	10,061	-27.1%	-31.2%	-30.5%
Hispanic	142	576	718	159	511	670	12.0%	-11.3%	-6.7%
Native American	34	89	123	51	84	135	50.0%	-5.6%	9.8%
Unknown	12	39	51	13	50	63	8.3%	28.2%	23.5%
White	10,652	28,438	39,090	9,637	22,455	32,092	-9.5%	-21.0%	-17.9%
Total	13,597	41,005	54,602	11,883	31,282	43,165	-12.6%	-23.7%	-20.9%

14. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings decreased for another year in FY2016 (Table 14.1). This was primarily due to a large decrease in parole releases as opposed to the other opening types which all increased slightly compared to FY2015 (Fig. 14.1). Supervision openings have decreased 1.3% per year in the last five years compared to a .7% decrease for FY2006 to FY2011. Releases to supervision from 120-day probation increased at 3.5% per year since FY2011, compared to a 2.1 percent decrease from FY2006 to FY2011 (Table 14.2).

Table 14.1. Number of supervised offenders by supervision opening type from FY2006 to FY2016.

Type of Opening	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Probation	18,311	17,783	17,890	18,219	17,411	16,672	17,273	18,126	18,249	17,535	17,588
120-Day Probation Releases	4,631	4,561	4,471	4,159	4,204	4,173	4,300	4,405	4,820	4,929	4,951
Parole Releases	12,063	12,054	12,269	13,771	12,502	12,386	12,631	12,704	12,921	12,482	11,616
Absconder Returns	3,466	3,551	3,318	3,742	3,456	3,643	3,968	4,424	5,085	5,114	5,164
Other	692	786	839	830	978	1,010	1,123	1,042	1,001	977	1,001
Supervision Openings	39,163	38,735	38,787	40,721	38,551	37,884	39,295	40,701	42,076	41,037	40,320
Percent Change		-1.1%	0.1%	5.0%	-5.3%	-1.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	-2.5%	-1.7%

Figure 14.1. Ten year trends in supervision opening types from FY2007 to FY2016.

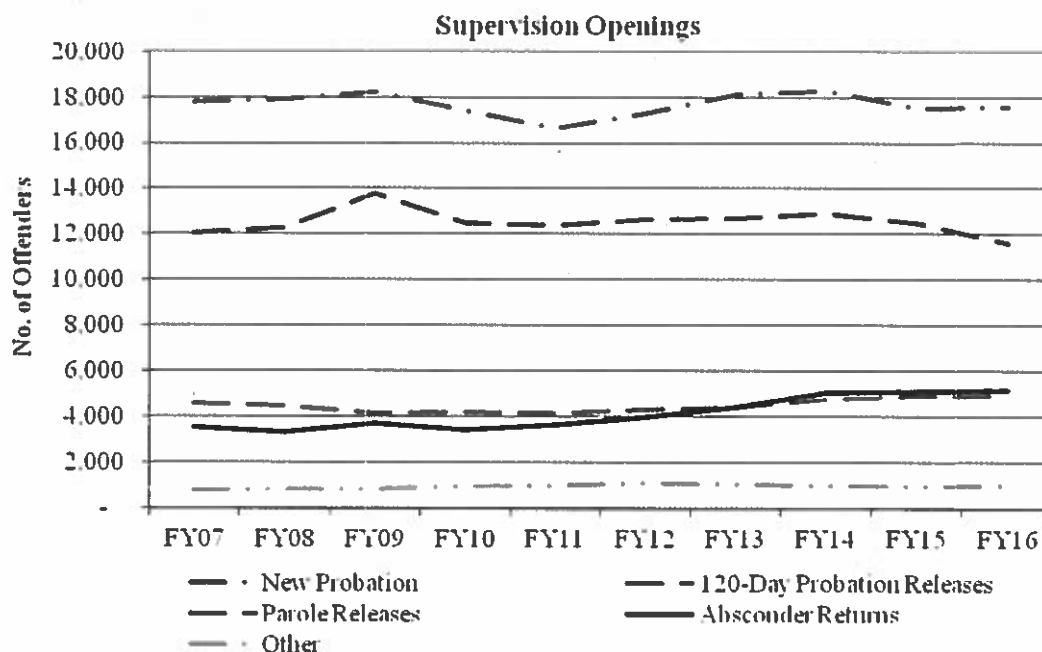


Table 14.2. Annual percent change in supervision opening type during FY2006 – FY2011 compared to change during FY2011 – FY2016.

Change in Supervision Openings		
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY06-FY11	FY11-FY16
Supervision Openings	-0.7%	1.3%
New Probation	-1.9%	1.1%
120 Day Probation Releases	-2.1%	3.5%
Parole Releases	0.5%	-1.3%
Absconder Returns	1.0%	7.2%
Other	7.9%	-0.2%

Openings by Gender and Race

Total female supervision openings increased again in FY2016, but at a smaller pace than the small increase in FY2015 and at a much lower rate than in FY2012-FY2014 (Table 14.3). All supervision opening types are near last year's numbers, and both new probations and parole releases are the highest of the past ten years (Fig. 14.2). Female supervision openings increased at 4.8% per year in the last five years compared to decreasing .9% from FY2007 to FY2011 (Table 14.4). All supervision opening types showed an average annual increase in the last five years. The great majority (97.3%) of supervision openings was from the White (72.6%) and Black (24.7%) offenders (Table 14.5). White females comprised a greater portion of female openings (82%) than White males did for male supervision openings. Among Blacks the reverse was true, with males comprising a greater portion (27.6%) than females (15%).

Table 14.3. Number of female supervised offenders by supervision opening type from FY2006 to FY2016.

Type of Opening	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
New Probation	4,634	4,470	4,431	4,376	4,209	4,085	4,337	4,702	4,900	4,862	4,902
120-Day Probation Releases	787	777	755	653	777	804	800	932	1,119	1,163	1,250
Parole Releases	1,548	1,602	1,763	1,772	1,684	1,580	1,698	1,757	1,785	1,851	1,837
Absconder Returns	665	670	668	705	598	720	723	858	1,065	1,162	1,162
Other	122	139	169	156	190	210	204	211	201	188	205
Supervision Openings	7,756	7,658	7,786	7,662	7,458	7,399	7,762	8,460	9,070	9,226	9,356
Percent Change		-1.3%	1.7%	-1.6%	-2.7%	-0.8%	4.9%	9.0%	7.2%	1.7%	1.4%

Figure 14.2. Ten year trends in female supervision opening types from FY2006 to FY2016.

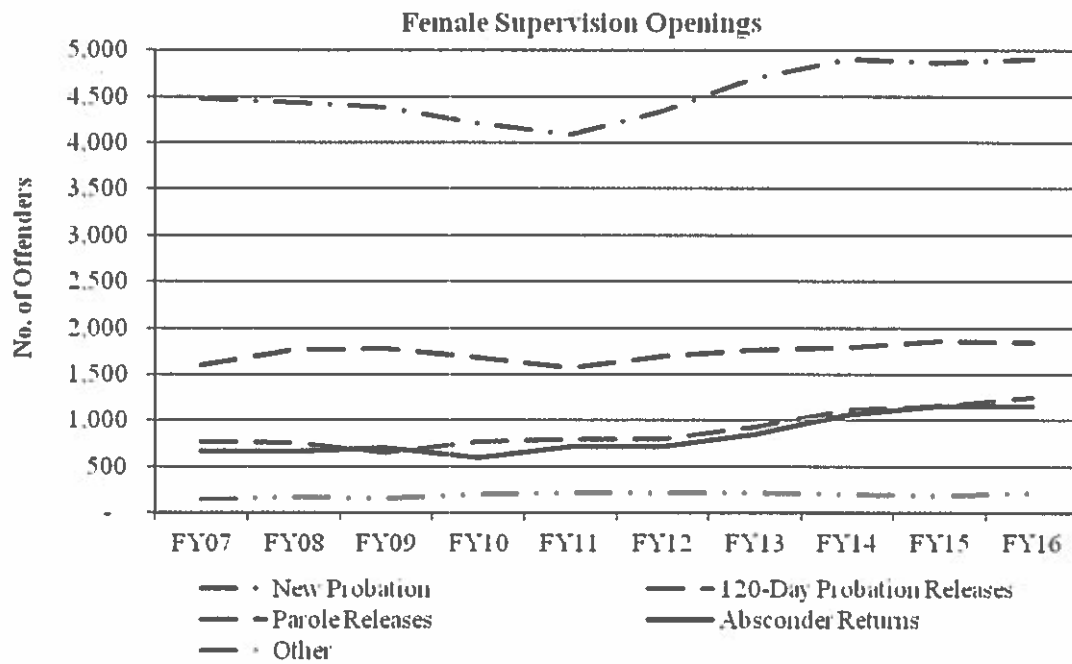


Table 14.4. Annual percent change in female supervision opening type during FY2006 – FY2011 compared to change during FY2011 – FY2016.

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY06-FY11	FY11-FY16
Supervision Openings	-0.9%	4.8%
New Probation	-2.5%	3.7%
120 Day Probation Releases	0.4%	9.2%
Parole Releases	0.4%	3.1%
Absconder Returns	1.6%	10.0%
Other	11.5%	-0.5%

Table 14.5. Number of all male and female supervision openings for FY2016 by opening type and race, including percent of openings.

Race	New Probation	Probation Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of Openings
Total							
Asian	73	15	32	10	5	135	0.3%
Black	4,265	754	2,990	1,757	198	9,964	24.7%
Hispanic	349	82	221	76	29	757	1.9%
Native American	53	10	50	20	8	141	0.3%
Unknown	49	2	7	2	1	61	0.2%
White	12,799	4,088	8,316	3,299	760	29,262	72.6%
Total	17,588	4,951	11,616	5,164	1,001	40,320	100.0%

Female

Asian	14	3	6	3	1	27	0.3%
Black	843	80	220	234	27	1,404	15.0%
Hispanic	79	34	50	23	9	195	2.1%
Native American	17	3	16	6	4	46	0.5%
Unknown	13	0	0	0	0	13	0.1%
White	3,936	1,130	1,545	896	164	7,671	82.0%
Total	4,902	1,250	1,837	1,162	205	9,356	100.0%

Male

Asian	59	12	26	7	4	108	0.3%
Black	3,422	674	2,770	1,523	171	8,560	27.6%
Hispanic	270	48	171	53	20	562	1.8%
Native American	36	7	34	14	4	95	0.3%
Unknown	36	2	7	2	1	48	0.2%
White	8,863	2,958	6,771	2,403	596	21,591	69.7%
Total	12,686	3,701	9,779	4,002	796	30,964	100.0%

15. Supervision Closings

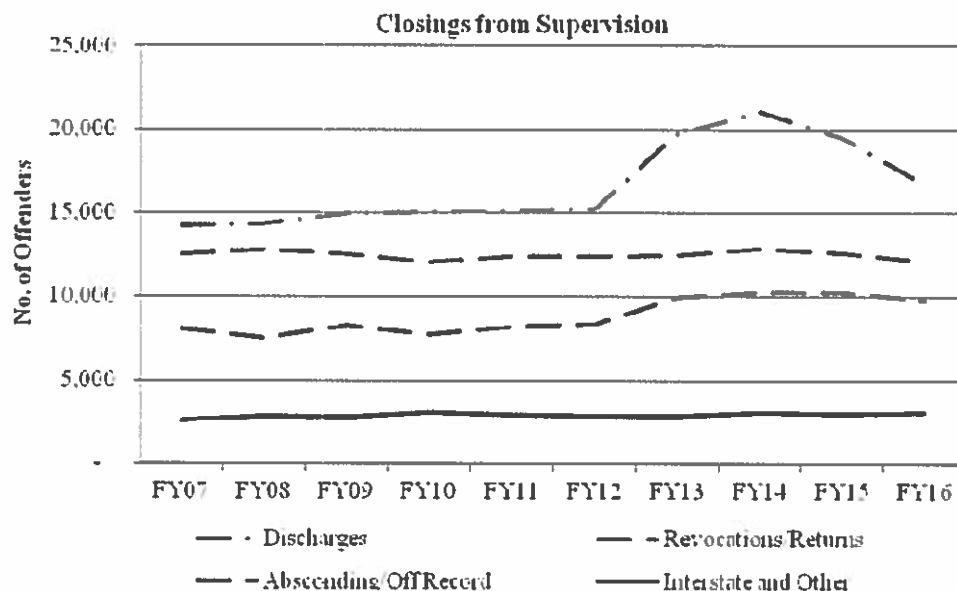
All Closings

On September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole were allowed to earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior (HB1525). This reduced the time to completion of sentences for certain offenders. ECC led to a sharp increase in discharges in FY2013 and FY2014, though there was a 3.8% decrease in FY2015 and a further 6.8% decrease in FY2016 (Table 15.1). While the notable discharge increase appears to be in the past, revocations and returns have remained consistent over the past ten years (Fig. 15.1).

Table 15.1. Number of closings from supervision by supervision closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Type of Closing	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Discharges	14,216	14,355	14,953	15,026	15,145	15,247	19,744	21,012	19,524	16,878
Revocations/Returns	12,535	12,777	12,529	12,012	12,388	12,361	12,452	12,853	12,565	12,139
Absconding/Off Record	8,072	7,494	8,228	7,725	8,199	8,340	9,952	10,191	10,241	10,132
Interstate and Other	2,554	2,858	2,754	3,042	2,897	2,861	2,853	3,063	3,003	3,100
Total Releases	37,377	37,484	38,464	37,805	38,629	38,809	45,001	47,119	45,333	42,249
Annual Percent Change		0.3%	2.6%	-1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	16.0%	4.7%	-3.8%	-6.8%
Percent Discharged	38.0%	38.3%	38.9%	39.7%	39.2%	39.3%	43.9%	44.6%	43.1%	39.9%

Figure 15.1. Ten year trends in closings to supervision by closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.



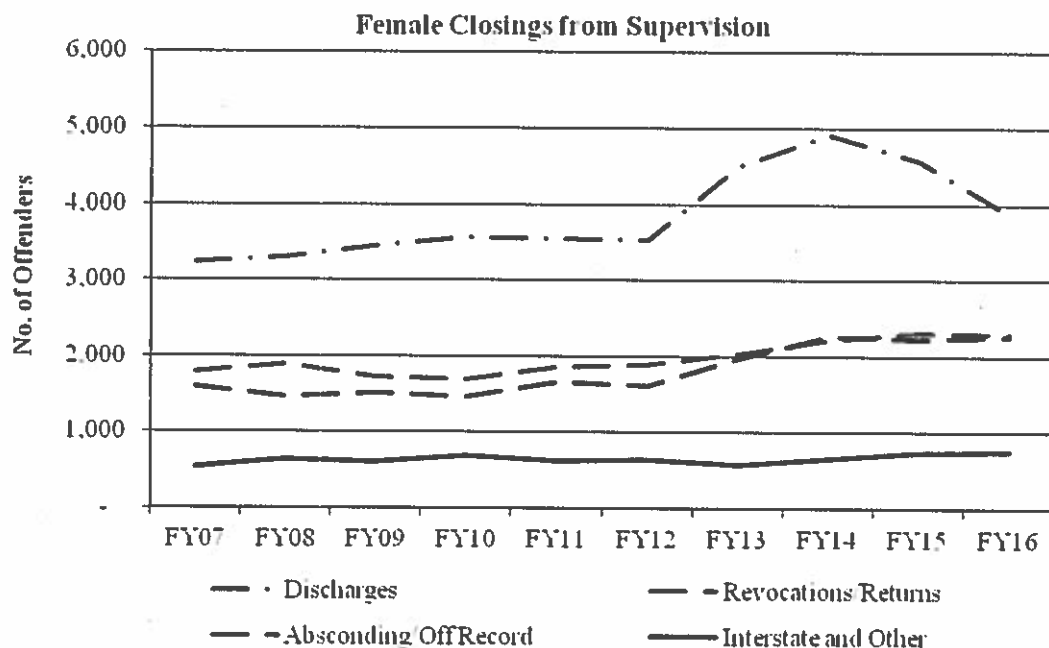
Closings by Gender and Race

The total number of closings in the female supervised population also decreased from FY2015 by 5.4% (Table 15.2). Female discharges were still elevated after the changes in FY2013. However, the other closing types have increased as well. (Fig. 15.2).

Table 15.2. Number of female closings from supervision by supervision closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Female Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Discharges	3,239	3,301	3,450	3,568	3,552	3,537	4,508	4,903	4,571	3,908
Revocations/Returns	1,801	1,898	1,730	1,693	1,864	1,883	2,038	2,223	2,321	2,312
Absconding/Off Record	1,596	1,476	1,514	1,475	1,663	1,609	1,980	2,265	2,230	2,333
Interstate and Other	543	647	610	694	626	637	582	657	732	764
Total Releases	7,179	7,322	7,304	7,430	7,705	7,666	9,108	10,048	9,854	9,317
Annual Percent Change		2.0%	-0.2%	1.7%	3.7%	-0.5%	18.8%	10.3%	-1.9%	-5.4%
Percent Discharged	45.1%	45.1%	47.2%	48.0%	46.1%	46.1%	49.5%	48.8%	46.4%	41.9%

Figure 15.2. Ten year trends in female closings to supervision by closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.

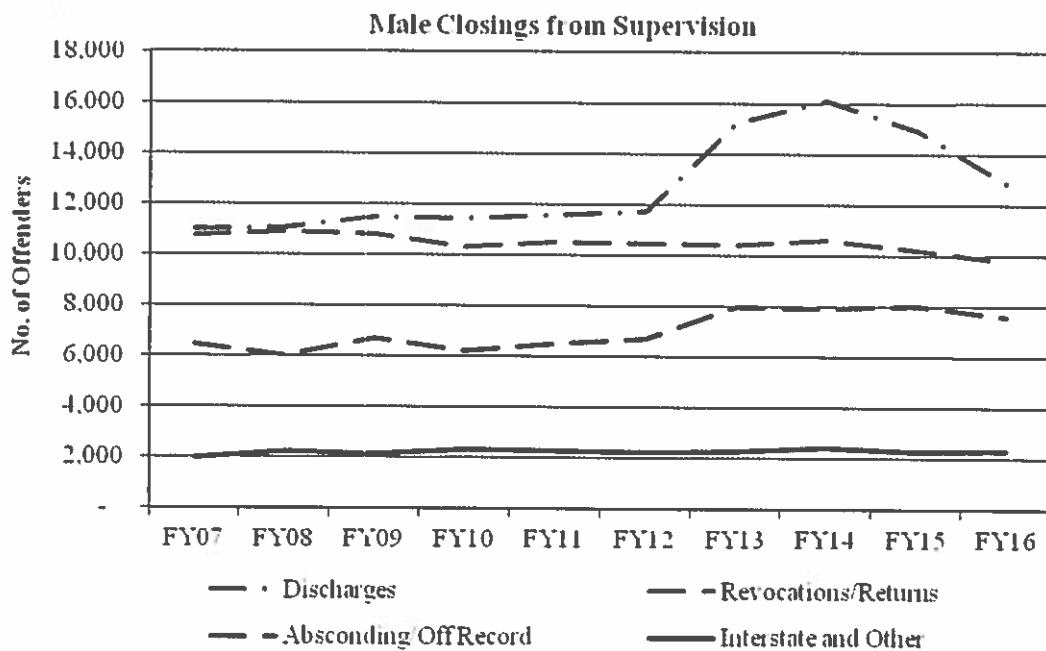


Males closely followed the overall trend for closings from supervisions, sharply increasing from FY2012 then declining 7.2% from last year (Table 15.3). Revocations and returns remained fairly consistent over the past ten years only seeing a small dip in FY2016 (Fig. 15.3). One interesting note trend was males have generally had between 1 and 1.5 times as many discharges as revocations. Females, on the other hand, had a greater ratio with at least 1.5 to two times as many discharges since FY2013. This has generally been the case for females over the past ten years. However, males had relatively even numbers of discharges and revocations until FY2013 when the ECC began taking effect.

Table 15.3. Number of male closings from supervision by supervision closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.

Male Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Discharges	10,977	11,054	11,503	11,458	11,593	11,710	15,236	16,109	14,953	12,970
Revocations/Returns	10,734	10,879	10,799	10,319	10,524	10,478	10,414	10,630	10,244	9,827
Absconding/Off Record	6,476	6,018	6,714	6,250	6,536	6,731	7,972	7,926	8,011	7,799
Interstate and Other	2,011	2,211	2,144	2,348	2,271	2,224	2,271	2,406	2,271	2,336
Total Releases	30,198	30,162	31,160	30,375	30,924	31,143	35,893	37,071	35,479	32,932
Annual Percent Change		-0.1%	3.3%	-2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	3.3%	-4.3%	-7.2%
Percent Discharged	36.4%	36.6%	36.9%	37.7%	37.5%	37.6%	42.4%	43.5%	42.1%	39.4%

Figure 15.3. Ten year trends in male closings to supervision by closing type from FY2007 to FY2016.



Patterns in closings from supervision by race are comparable to those of supervision openings. Blacks have a marginally greater percentage of the total closings than openings, while Whites have slightly less (Table 15.4). This is true for both males and females.

Table 15.4. Number of closings from supervision by supervision closing type, race and gender from FY2007 to FY2016.

Race	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings	Percent of Closings
Total						
Asian	57	32	27	12	128	0.3%
Black	4,580	2,430	3,410	726	11,146	26.4%
Hispanic	291	166	149	103	709	1.7%
Native American	41	46	32	20	139	0.3%
Unknown	36	4	8	12	60	0.1%
White	11,873	9,461	6,506	2,227	30,067	71.2%
Total	16,878	12,139	10,132	3,100	42,249	100.0%
Female						
Asian	9	6	5	1	21	0.2%
Black	752	176	477	121	1,526	16.4%
Hispanic	62	58	38	24	182	2.0%
Native American	8	17	9	7	41	0.4%
Unknown	2	0	1	3	6	0.1%
White	3,075	2,055	1,803	608	7,541	80.9%
Total	3,908	2,312	2,333	764	9,317	100.0%
Male						
Asian	48	26	22	11	107	0.3%
Black	3,828	2,254	2,933	605	9,620	29.2%
Hispanic	229	108	111	79	527	1.6%
Native American	33	29	23	13	98	0.3%
Unknown	34	4	7	9	54	0.2%
White	8,798	7,406	4,703	1,619	22,526	68.4%
Total	12,970	9,827	7,799	2,336	32,932	100.0%

16. Time Under Supervision

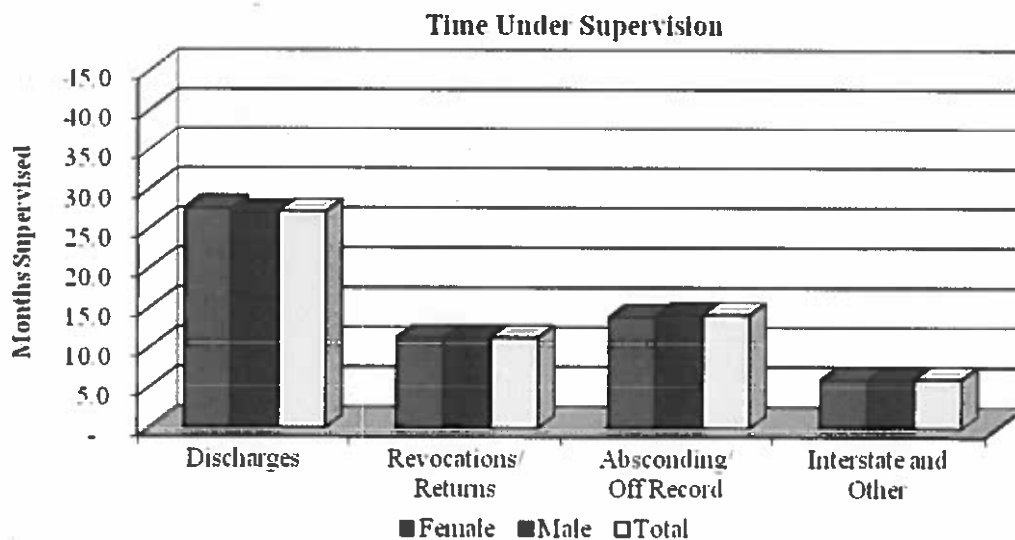
Total and by Gender

In FY2016, supervised offenders had an average of about 18 months under supervision. Discharged offenders were under supervision nearly three times longer than revocations (Table 16.1). This should not be surprising as discharged offenders simply served out their probation term to completion. Females tended to serve slightly longer terms than males when discharged (Fig. 16.1).

Table 16.1. Number of closings from supervision and average months under supervision by gender and closing type for FY2016.

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served	Closings	Avg. Months Served
Discharges	3,908	27.7	12,970	27.0	16,878	27.2
Revocations/Returns	2,312	11.4	9,827	11.4	12,139	11.4
Absconding/Off Record	2,333	13.8	7,799	14.1	10,132	14.0
Interstate and Other	764	6.1	2,336	6.2	3,100	6.2
TOTAL/AVERAGE	9,317	18.4	32,932	17.8	42,249	17.9

Figure 16.1. Average months under supervision for all, male and female supervised offenders in FY2016.



Offense Group

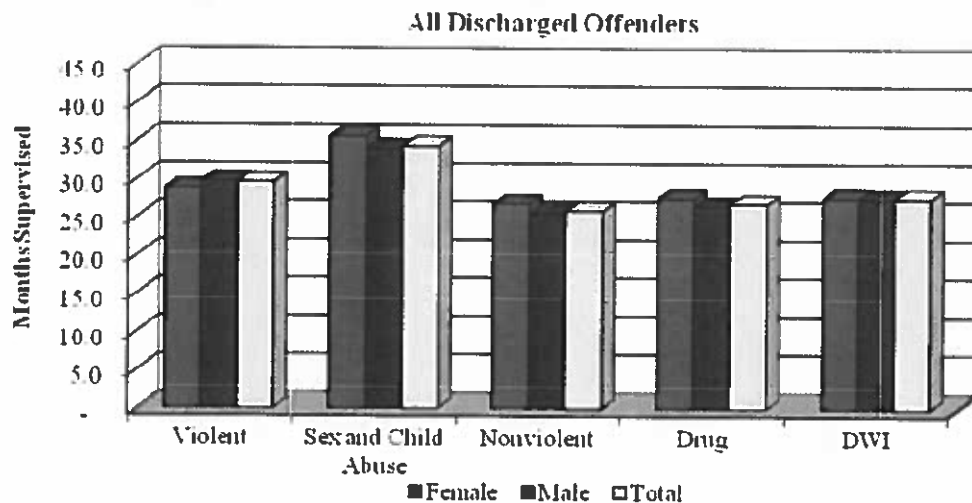
Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st degree, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include RSMo Chapter 566 sex offenses and RSMo Chapter 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include those from RSM. Chapter 195, and new RSMo Chapter 579, created for drug offenses. The DWI designation includes BAC offenses. Nonviolent offenses are classified as other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Among offenders discharged from supervision, as with the institutional population, the overall average time served was greatest for sex and child abuse. Violent, drug, and DWI offenders had comparable lengths of time served (Table 16.2). Females tended to serve roughly a one to three month longer average sentence than males for every offense group except violent and DWI. In particular, females had a longer average time served than males for sex and child abuse offenses (Fig. 16.2).

Table 16.2. Number of closings from supervision and average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	322	28.8	1,977	29.6	2,299	29.5
Sex and Child Abuse	143	35.5	528	34.0	671	34.3
Nonviolent	1,581	26.8	5,086	25.5	6,667	25.8
Drug	1,635	27.6	3,954	26.5	5,589	26.8
DWI	227	27.7	1,425	27.6	1,652	27.6
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,908	27.7	12,970	27.0	16,878	27.2

Figure 16.2. Average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.



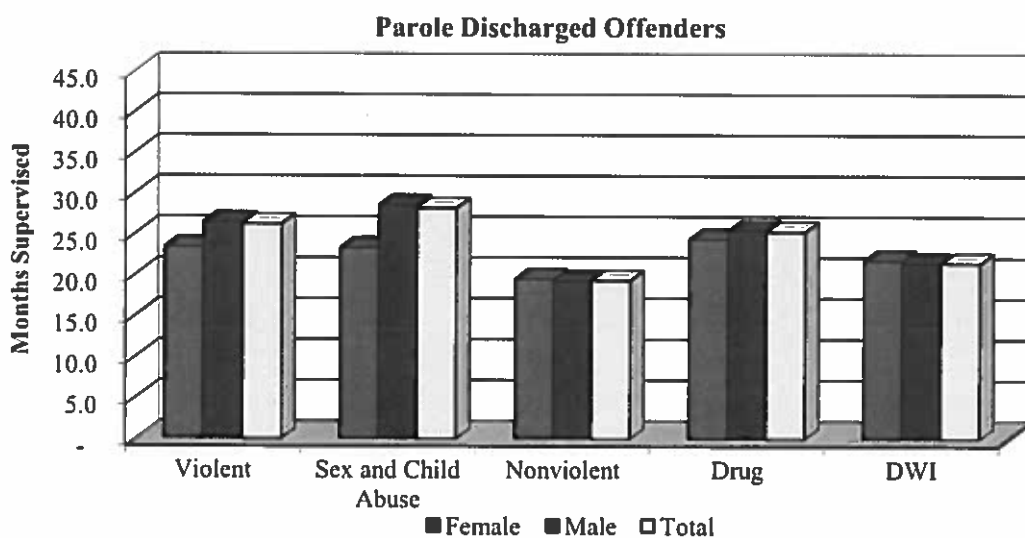
For offenders discharged from parole supervision, the average time under supervision was notably less than the average for all discharged supervised offenders (Table 16.3). In this group, the shortest average time was for nonviolent offenses. Females had three to five months shorter average time under supervision than males for violent and sex and child abuse offenses. However, females had longer average time under supervision than males for DWI offenses. This may be due to the small number of females who are released for these offenders which could skew the average shown here. Average supervised time was comparable for males (Fig. 16.3).

Please note that in 2012, legislation was passed allowing offenders to accrue Earned Credit Compliance (ECC). This change allowed for eligible offenders with eligible offenses to take 30 days off their sentences for every 30 days that they were compliant on supervision after a minimum of 2 years is served. This has reduced time on supervision for many offenders. Because certain violent crimes and sex and child abuse crimes were ineligible for ECC, these groups of offenses are not as widely affected by Earned Credit Compliance.

Table 16.3. Number of closings from parole supervision and average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female parole discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	83	23.5	884	26.4	967	26.2
Sex and Child Abuse	22	23.4	256	28.5	278	28.1
Nonviolent	328	19.5	1,674	19.3	2,002	19.3
Drug	291	24.3	1,202	25.4	1,493	25.2
DWI	26	21.8	265	21.4	291	21.4
TOTAL/AVERAGE	750	22.0	4,281	23.2	5,031	23.0

Figure 16.3. Average months under parole supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female parole discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.

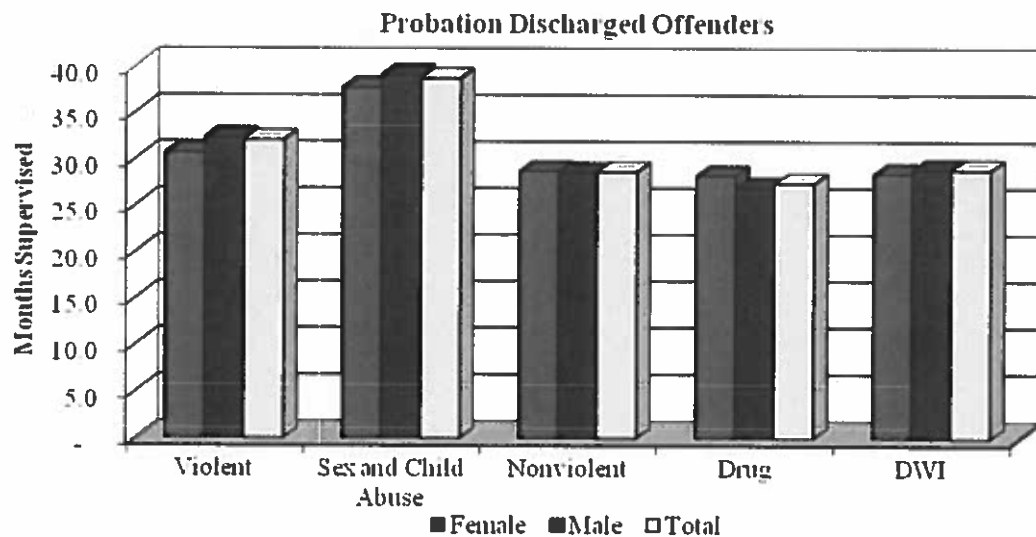


For probation discharged offenders, the longest average time was again for sex and child abuse followed by violent offenses (Table 16.4). Females had longer average time served before probation discharges than males for drug offenses. Meanwhile, males served more time for sex and child abuse offenses and violent offenses (Fig. 16.4). The largest difference in average months served was between female and male violent offenders but this difference was only about a month and a half more months served for males than females.

Table 16.4. Number of closings from probation supervision and average months under supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female probation discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	239	30.7	1,093	32.2	1,332	31.9
Sex and Child Abuse	121	37.7	272	39.1	393	38.7
Nonviolent	1,253	28.7	3,412	28.6	4,665	28.6
Drug	1,344	28.3	2,752	26.9	4,096	27.4
DWI	201	28.4	1,160	29.0	1,361	28.9
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,158	29.0	8,689	28.9	11,847	28.9

Figure 16.4. Average months under probation supervision by gender and offense group for all, male and female probation discharged field supervised offenders in FY2016.



17. Recidivism Rates of Supervised Offenders

Recidivism rates in this section refer to new probationer and new 120-day/long term drug program (120-Day/LT Drug) offenders released to probation in their first cycle opening. See Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases for explanation of recidivism terms (Section 8). For recidivism rate of 120-Day/LT Drug program, only offenders with a new offense sentenced to a program and released to serve probation in their first cycle opening are used for calculations. This does not include offenders serving probation and revoked to 120-Day/LT Drug program sentence.

Total Recidivism

By FY2011 releases to probation, five year recidivism among 120-Day/LT Drug offenders for either first return or first new conviction was about 44%, down from about 46% for FY2007 releases (Table 17.1). Six-month recidivism was below 4% from FY2012 to FY2015 but it was back to 5% in FY2016. Two year recidivism was down from approximately 30% of 120-Day/LT Drug offenders to approximately one-quarter. For first new convictions only, FY2016 showed a continuing increase in six-month and one-year recidivism for the third year in a row. However, the rate for two-, three- and five-year recidivism for new convictions is beginning to decline.

The recidivism rate of new probation includes only those offenders sentenced for a new offense to serve probation. The time to the first incarceration or first new conviction is calculated from the start of supervision. Among all new probation offenders for either violation or new conviction, recidivism rates have generally increased in all time periods from FY2009 to FY2016. However, two-year recidivism showed a slight decline for the FY2013 releases (Table 17.2). For first new convictions only, six-month and one year recidivism were at their highest levels since FY2007. All other recidivism periods show slight increases over the past few years, though two- and three-year recidivism are beginning to decrease or remain constant.

Table 17.1. Recidivism, by year, for new 120-day and long term drug program offenders released to probation from FY2007 to FY2016 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for new conviction only.

120-Day and Long Term Drug Program						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2007	1,568	4.3	15.1	30.4	38.3	45.7
FY2008	1,479	4.5	13.9	28.4	36.2	45.1
FY2009	1,506	4.2	13.3	26.8	34.6	43.6
FY2010	1,572	3.6	13.4	27.2	34.1	41.7
FY2011	1,554	4.0	14.3	29.6	37.3	43.6
FY2012	1,558	3.3	11.7	27.7	35.9	-
FY2013	1,566	3.8	11.7	26.6	34.4	-
FY2014	1,529	3.6	12.6	26.4	-	-
FY2015	1,573	3.8	13.9	-	-	-
FY2016	1,443	5.0	-	-	-	-
Average	1,535	4.0	13.3	27.9	35.8	43.9
First New Conviction						
FY2007	1,568	1.8	5.5	13.0	18.9	27.9
FY2008	1,479	1.4	5.0	13.2	18.7	27.3
FY2009	1,506	1.5	4.8	12.3	18.3	28.0
FY2010	1,572	1.1	4.5	12.2	18.0	26.2
FY2011	1,554	1.4	5.0	15.3	20.8	29.3
FY2012	1,558	0.9	4.3	13.9	19.9	-
FY2013	1,566	1.0	4.5	11.5	16.5	-
FY2014	1,529	1.2	4.7	12.4	-	-
FY2015	1,573	2.1	5.6	-	-	-
FY2016	1,443	1.4	-	-	-	-
Average	1,535	1.4	4.9	13.0	18.7	27.7

Table 17.2. Recidivism, by year, for new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for new conviction only.

New Probation						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2007	15,610	3.9	10.5	21.4	27.4	33.8
FY2008	15,675	3.5	10.2	20.3	26.1	32.6
FY2009	15,971	3.6	9.8	19.5	25.5	32.4
FY2010	15,017	4.0	10.1	20.3	26.0	32.7
FY2011	14,331	4.1	10.8	21.1	27.8	33.9
FY2012	15,067	4.5	10.9	22.1	28.8	-
FY2013	15,857	4.4	11.4	21.8	27.7	-
FY2014	15,831	4.6	11.9	22.2	-	-
FY2015	15,058	5.0	12.4	-	-	-
FY2016	15,070	5.5	-	-	-	-
Average	15,349	4.3	10.9	21.1	27.0	33.1

First New Conviction						
FY2007	15,610	1.5	4.2	10.1	14.5	21.1
FY2008	15,675	1.5	4.3	9.9	14.0	21.1
FY2009	15,971	1.5	4.3	9.9	14.6	22.2
FY2010	15,017	1.4	4.3	10.2	15.1	22.5
FY2011	14,331	1.5	4.6	10.6	16.0	23.2
FY2012	15,067	1.5	4.4	10.8	15.8	-
FY2013	15,857	1.4	4.6	10.5	15.4	-
FY2014	15,831	1.6	4.7	10.4	-	-
FY2015	15,058	1.5	4.8	-	-	-
FY2016	15,070	1.8	-	-	-	-
Average	15,349	1.5	4.5	10.3	15.1	22.0

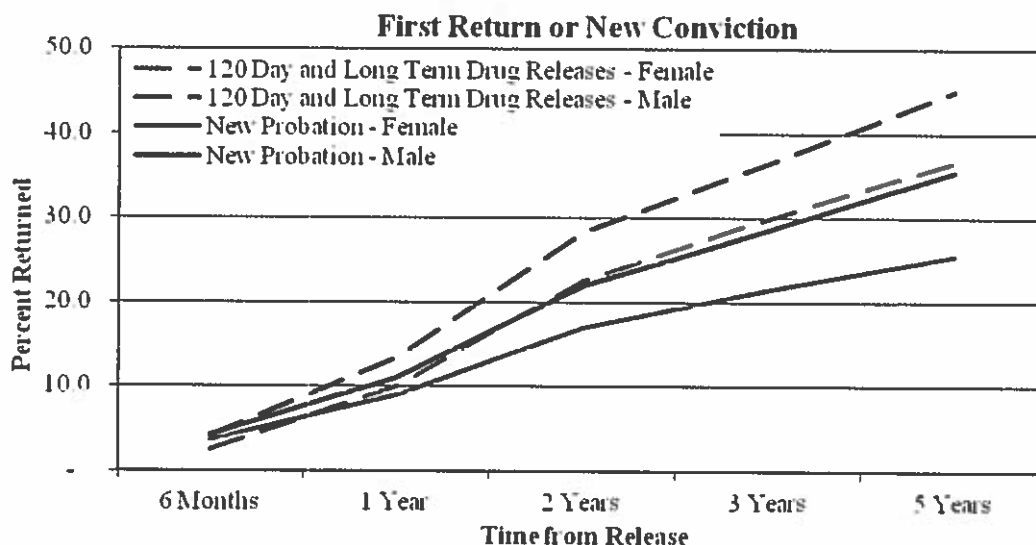
For both 120-Day/LT Drug offenders and new probation offenders, the average recidivism rate for first return or new conviction has been higher for males than females over the last ten years (Table 17.3). Recidivism was higher for 120-Day/LT Drug offenders than new probation offenders in all

periods except six-months. At six-months, new probation recidivism for females more closely approached that of males than does the 120-Day/LT Drug female recidivism rate. Recidivism rates were similar between 120-Day/LT Drug female offenders and new probation male offenders. Both of these groups have rates that are increasing at nearly the same rate from six months to five years (Fig. 17.1). All groups showed an increasing rate of recidivism after two years but over time, this rate of increase in recidivism has slowed. However, recidivism for 120-Day/LT Drug male offenders had a greater rate than the other groups and accounts for most returns and convictions. New probation females exhibited the greatest decrease in recidivism rate after year two.

Table 17.3. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).

First Return for Violation or Incarceration for New Conviction						
Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,003	2.5	9.9	22.6	29.9	36.4
Male	11,904	4.1	13.3	28.3	36.4	44.9
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	35,358	3.7	8.9	17.0	21.5	25.5
Male	103,032	4.3	11.0	22.0	28.6	35.4

Figure 17.1. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first return to prison for violation or new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).



For both 120-Day/LT Drug offenders and new probation offenders, ten-year average recidivism for new conviction was higher for males than females (Table 17.4). Recidivism rates were similar for 120-Day/LT Drug offenders and new probation offenders at six months and one year for both males and females. By year two, 120-Day/LT Drug recidivism became higher than new probation recidivism.

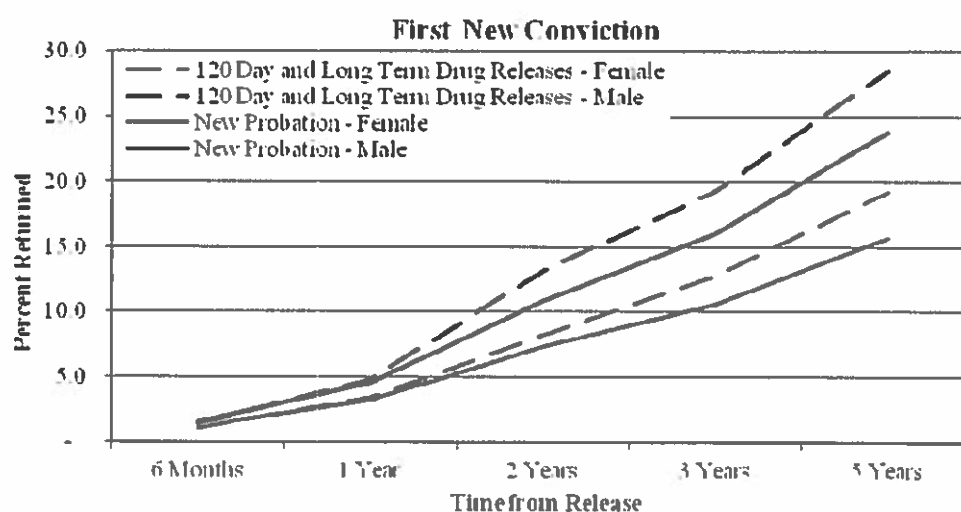
Recidivism among males remained higher than among females in both 120-Day/LT Drug and new probations through all time periods after six months. The gap widened over time with male new conviction recidivism increasing at a greater rate from year three to five (Fig. 17.2). Females, however, showed an increased rate of recidivism after the first year, but still remained below male recidivism.

Table 17.4. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).

**Ten-Year Recidivism for Supervised Offenders FY2007 to FY2016
First New Conviction**

Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,003	1.1	3.4	8.3	12.8	19.2
Male	11,904	1.4	4.8	13.2	19.4	28.6
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	35,358	1.2	3.2	7.4	10.7	15.7
Male	103,032	1.6	4.5	10.9	16.1	23.8

Figure 17.2. Ten year recidivism by gender for 120-day/long term drug treatment and new probation offenders from FY2007 to FY2016 on first new conviction (new prison or probation sentence).



Offense Group

Among new probations and 120-Day/LT Drug released to probation from FY2007 to FY2016, recidivism for combined first returns and new conviction was lowest for DWI at all time periods (Fig 17.3). Nonviolent recidivism was second highest to violent recidivism for six months, but became the highest within two years. Within three years, recidivism for drug and sex and child abuse offenders remained similar.

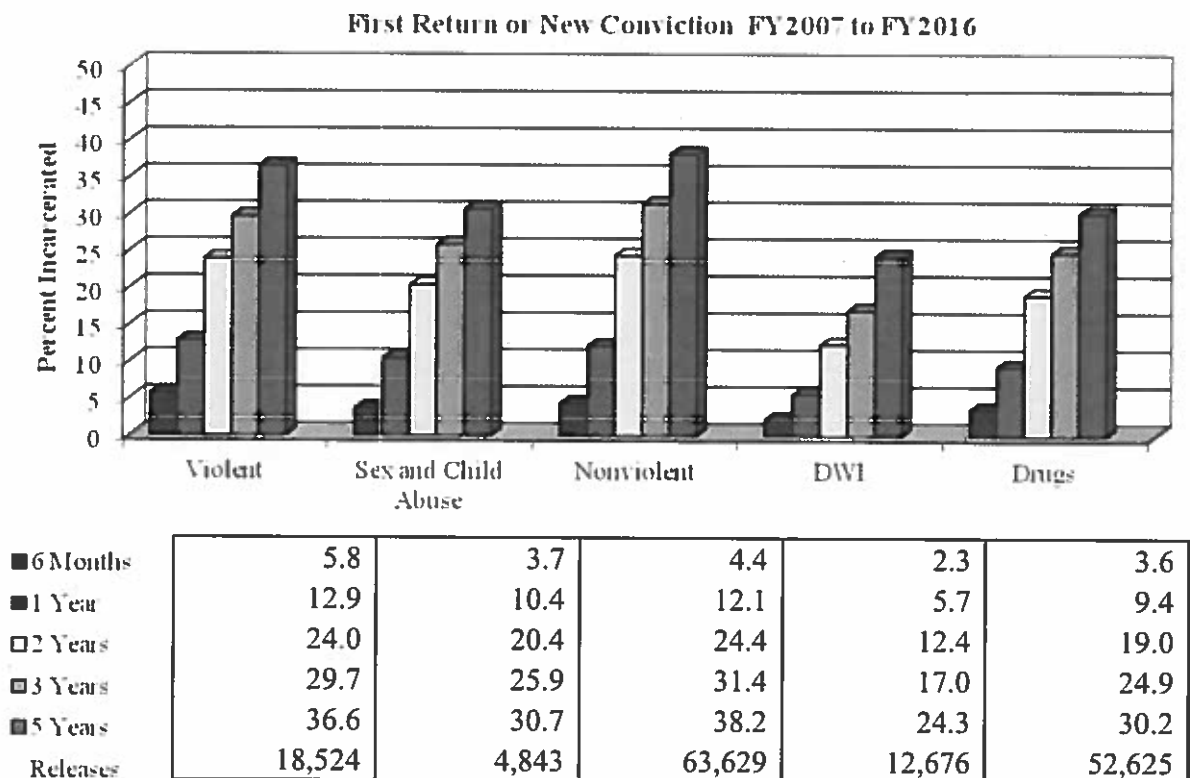


Figure 17.3. Recidivism rates as percent of first returns and new convictions for supervised new probation and 120-day/long term drug program offenders. Includes offenders released from FY2007 to FY2016, and total number released by offense group.

Nonviolent supervised offenders released from FY2007 to FY2016 had the highest rate of new conviction recidivism for all time periods (Fig. 17.4). This is similar to the rate of institutional new conviction recidivism. DWI offenders had the lowest recidivism for six months to two years. By year three, sex and child abuse offenders had the lowest recidivism. This change around year two or three with DWI surpassing sex and child abuse is also much like what was seen with institutional new conviction recidivism.

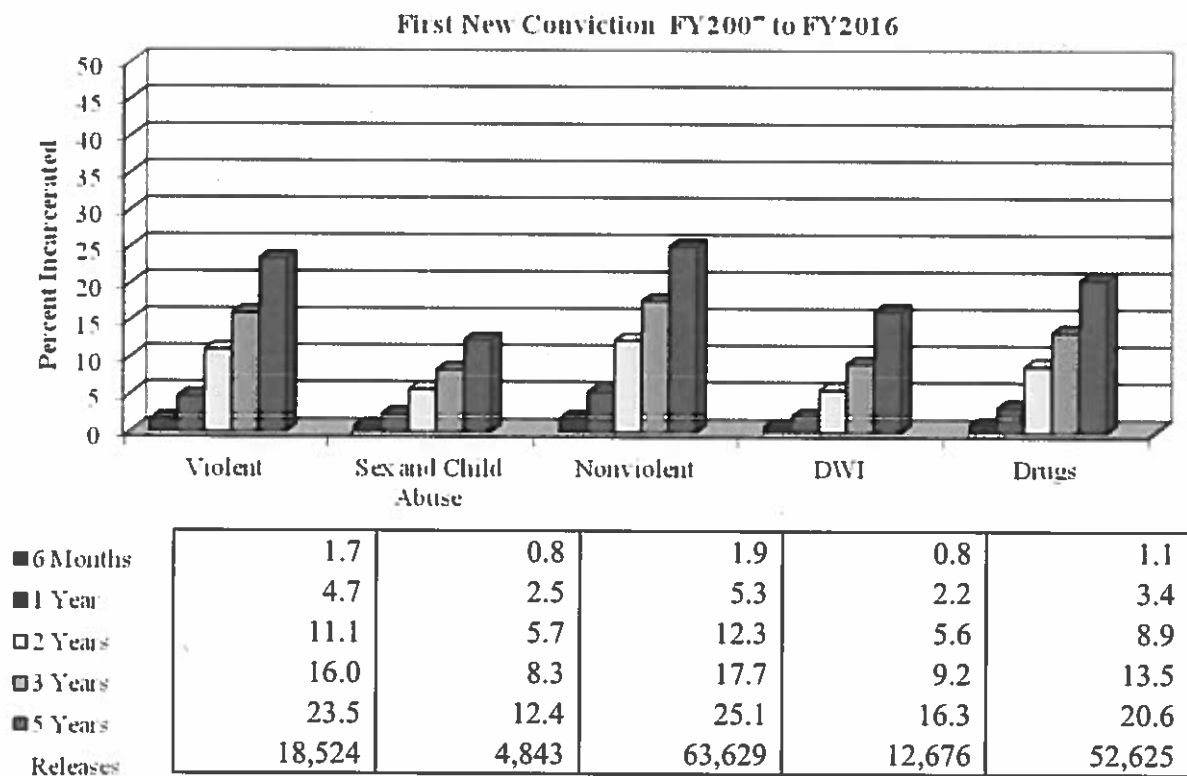


Figure 17.4. Recidivism rates as percent of new convictions for supervised new probation and 120-day/long term drug program offenders. Includes offenders released from FY2007 to FY2016, and total number released by offense group.

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Missouri Department of Corrections

Eric R. Greitens, Governor

Anne L. Precythe, Director



AK0032A-OPN
Time - 10:13:47

Missouri Department of Corrections
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Page - 1
Date - 7/06/16

DOC ID: 95628 Cycle: 20080825
DOC Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C

Institution/Housing Unit MECC/001

Minimum Mandatory Release Date N/A

RELATING TO RELEASE CONSIDERATION

- ☐ 1. You have been scheduled for a parole hearing .
- ☐ 2. At your request, your case has been closed to further parole consideration.
- ☐ 3. You have been given parole consideration in a parole hearing . You will be scheduled for a reconsideration hearing .
- ☒ 4. You have been scheduled for release from confinement / on 09/28/2018.

Actual release depends upon continued record of good conduct and an acceptable release plan. The release decision is:

☐ Guideline ☐ Below Guideline ☐ Above Guideline

Special Conditions of release are:
Anger Management, Detainer, No Drinking,
Substance Abuse Program

Strategy Stipulation Date:

- ☐ 5. Your previously set release date has been cancelled.
- ☐ 6. Your conditional release date has been extended to .
- ☐ 7. The Board has reviewed your appeal. It is the decision of the Board to your appeal.
- ☐ 8. You have been scheduled for a Conditional Release Extension hearing on .

The reasons for the action taken are:

****THIS DECISION IS NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL.**

There does not appear to be a reasonable probability at this time that you would live and remain at liberty without again violating the law based upon:
A: Poor field supervision history.

Time - 12:03:35 Non-DOC Det/Loc MULES Hits/Det Withdrawn Date - 11/08/16

Institution: EASTERN RECEPTION DIAGNOSTIC CORR CE Date: 01/12/2016
To: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C. Assigned: MECC DOC ID: 00095628
Detainer Type: Missouri

Detainer Special Information or Comments

CASE NO: 15SL-CR06386 W/WARRANT NO: 15-SLFTA-9033 (FTA)
CHARGES: THEFT/STEALING (VALUE OF PROPERTY OR SERVICES IS \$500 OR MORE BUT
LESS THAN \$25,000) (FELONY C)
*

Detainer Interview Date: 01/13/2016
Detainer Withdrawn Date & Reason: 11/08/2016 FOUND NOT GUILTY

DETAINDER, HERETOFORE PLACED AGAINST THE ABOVE NAMED INMATE IN FAVOR OF

Law Agency: ST. LOUIS COUNTY JUSTICE SERVICES
Authority: BRIAN HERSHBACH Title: BONDING SUPERVISOR
Phone Number: [REDACTED] Fax: [REDACTED] Ext:
Address: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVICES 100 S. CENTRAL
City: CLAYTON State: MO Zip Code: 63105 County: ST. LOUIS

EFFECTIVE DATE: 11/08/2016 IS WITHDRAWN

RECORDS OFFICER SIGNATURE

DATE

M. Kenzie Martin

11-08-16

Original: S & J
CC: CO Parole Office Via IPO
Class File
Inmate
Unit

MISSOURI EASTERN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
PAROLE OFFICE

INMATE COPY

Date: November 17, 2016
To: Timothy Gallagher #95628 1B1
From: Leah Borton, DAI
Subject: Parole Issues

The detainer for Docket 15SL-CR06386 -Theft/Stealing (Value Of Property Or Services Is \$500 Or More But Less Than \$25,000) { *Felony C RSMo: 570.030* } is showing as you were found not guilty. However, when you were returned it was not for #1 Laws violation only. According to the Board Advisory you were returned for: # 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.1, 11.2, 11.4.

10/08/14 - arrested by Bridgeton on 10-7-14 for Driving While License Was Suspended and FTA for St.John, MO

08/07/15 - arrested on 07/30/2015 by Bridgeton Police Department for Stealing Over \$500-\$24999 (F). 15SL-CR06386 – found not guilty

08/26/15 - violation of condition #6 DRUGS: On 08/07/15 Gallagher submitted to a lab urinalysis and results indicated use of cocaine.

violation of condition #8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: On 08/07/15 this officer provided Gallagher with a return appointment sate of 08/25/15 at 11:00am. On 08/25/15 Gallagher failed to report as directed and failed to contact this officer to reschedule his missed appointment.

09/09/15 - violation of condition #8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: Due to Gallagher's failure to report on 08/25/15, a letter was mailed to his residence with a rescheduled appointment of 09/01/15 at 1:45pm. On 09/01/15 Gallagher failed to report as directed.

10/02/15 - violation of condition #8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: On 09/09/15 Gallagher signed a written directive to obtain an electronic monitoring appropriate phone line by 09/22/15 and was given a next report date of 09/22/15 at 1:00pm to relay the phone number for the EMP referral. On 09/22/15 Gallagher failed to report as directed. This officer contacted Gallagher at approximately 3:00pm on 09/22/15 and Gallagher was directed to report with an EMP appropriate phone line on 09/28/15.

10/02/15 (continued)

violation of condition #8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: On 09/09/15 Gallagher signed a written directive to obtain a substance abuse assessment with a licensed treatment provider by 10/01/15. Gallagher has yet to verify completion of this assessment.

violation of condition #8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: On 09/09/15 Gallagher signed a written directive to engage in a mental health treatment program and verify such by 10/01/15. To date Gallagher has failed to provide verification to this officer of his engagement in any mental health program.

violation of condition #9 SUPERVISION STRATEGY: On 09/09/15 Gallagher signed a written directive to obtain an electronic monitoring appropriate phone line by 09/22/15 and was given a next report date of 09/22/15 at 1:00pm to relay the phone number for the EMP referral. On 09/22/15 Gallagher failed to report as directed. This officer contacted Gallagher via phone at approximately 3:00pm on 09/22/15 and Gallagher indicated he had lost the paperwork this officer provided him and had not obtained the phone line as directed.

11/06/15 - arrested on 11/05/2015 by Bridgeton Police for Endangering the Welfare Child 1st Degree (F). Children, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were subsequently taken into Protective Custody at this time and a wanted was issued for Endangering the Welfare of a Child 1st Degree (F). Ms. Gallagher filed an Ex-Parte and it was granted, prohibiting Gallagher from contacting his mother or coming within 500 feet of the residence on Beaverton. Let it be noted the REJIS hit does not indicate an updated arrest record, but the Bridgeton Police report indicates the charge of Financial Exploitation of the Elderly was added to Gallagher's recent arrest charges.

violation of condition #8 REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: On 10/26/15 Gallagher was provided with a return appointment for 11/03/15 at 11:00am. On 11/03/15 Gallagher failed to report as directed and did not contact this officer to reschedule his appointment.

violation of condition #10 INTERVENTION FEES: Upon release, Gallagher was ordered to pay \$30.00 per month to Intervention Fees per RSMo 217.690, however has failed to abide by this monthly payment schedule. He is delinquent \$630.00 towards intervention fees.

#11 SPECIAL CONDITIONS ORDERED AT TIME OF RELEASE

#11.1: It is further ordered that you shall take medications as prescribed by a mental health professional.

#11.2: It is further ordered that you shall enter and successfully complete and out-patient mental health program.

#11.4: It is further ordered that you shall participate in substance abuse treatment as recommended by Probation and Parole Officer and certified or licensed treatment provider.

INMATE COPY

11/06/15 (Continued)

violation of condition #11.1 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: Since being released Gallagher has been directed on numerous occasions to obtain a mental health evaluation to become medication compliant. He was last directed on 09/09/15 by this officer to engage in a mental health outpatient program and to date has not done so. He has not verified any prescription medication since being released from incarceration.

violation of condition #11.2 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: As ordered, Gallagher was to complete a mental health evaluation to engage in a mental health outpatient program. Since being released he has been directed to engage in this type of program by PO Lammers and most recently by this officer on 09/09/15. Gallagher was to engage in a mental health program by 10/01/15 and verify such with this officer. Gallagher has failed to verify this with this officer.

violation of condition #11.4 SPECIAL CONDITIONS: On 08/07/15 Gallagher submitted a lab urinalysis and results indicated use of cocaine. Gallagher was directed to obtain a substance abuse evaluation and to have such completed by 10/01/15. Gallagher has failed to abide by this directive and has not engaged in any substance abuse treatment programs.

- Cause 1622-CR03390 – Assault 2nd Degree (Felony C) is scheduled for trial on 12/12/16

At this point I do not believe that a report should be sent to the Board. If you are found not guilty of the Assault 2nd you could petition again.

Regarding your original Possession of a C/S charge, if it is changed in January due to the new criminal code and your face sheet is changed to reduce the sentence the Parole Board will be notified.

Your next required review will be conducted in December of 2017, about nine months from your release.

Cc: IPO Keith Reidt

C4

2: Timothy GALLAGHER

#95628

On 11-5-15 Tim was questioned by the Bridgeton Police about child endangerment. There were no marks - bruises - when taken - no marks, no broken bones, so nothing was noted on the Police list. The Police came to the house again and never found the drugs that were supposed to be in the area.

Tim didn't steal money from me. He never threatened me, never said a hard word to me. He's just a real other person angry.

And about the reporting and let me never filled or granted.

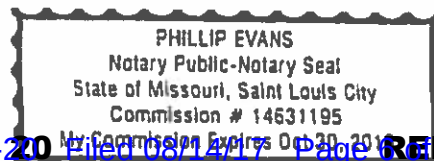
Tim was taken into custody for peace violation - never charged on any of this.

Sent him home!

Patricia A. Gallagher

Phillip Evans
Phillip Evans

11-29-16



Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor

Chairman and Compact Administrator
Ellis McSwain Jr.

Board Members

Jimmie Wells
Martin Rucker
Kenneth C. Jones
Don T. Ruzicka
Jennifer Zamkus
Gary Dusenberg



State Of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Board of Probation and Parole

George A. Lombardi, Director

Chief State Supervisor
Julie Kempker

Assistant Division Director
Peg McClure

December 15, 2016

Patricia Gallagher
11953 Beaverton Drive
Bridgeton, MO 63044-2845

Subject: Timothy Gallagher 95628

Dear Ms. Gallagher,

I received your copy of the notarized letter regarding your son. He still has a pending charge for Assault 2nd Degree that is scheduled for a trial setting in February of 2017. That is cause number: Cause 1622-CR03390. Until this case is resolved there will be no action on his parole release.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Leah Borton".

Leah Borton
District Administrator
MECC Parole Office

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December 1, 2016

Missouri Department of Corrections
Parole Board
3400 Knipp Drive
Jefferson City, MO 65109

In Re: Timothy Gallagher v. State of Missouri
Cause No. 15SL-CR06386-01

Dear Members of the Parole Board:

This letter respectfully requests your consideration in reducing the term of incarceration for Timothy Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher violated his parole when he was arrested on July 30, 2015 for stealing an iPhone and was charged with the class C felony of stealing over \$500. Pursuant to the recent holding in *Bazell*, the charge was reduced to a class A misdemeanor prior to trial. After a jury trial, Mr. Gallagher was found not guilty. The court's judgment and order is enclosed.

Because Mr. Gallagher is currently incarcerated for the arrest of a crime that the criminal justice system has determined he did not commit, I respectfully request this Board use its discretion to reduce Mr. Gallagher's term of incarceration in order to achieve an outcome that is fair and just.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Dominic R. Cicerelli #69039 MO
Sindel, Sindel, & Noble, P.C.
8000 Maryland Avenue, Suite 350
Clayton, Missouri 63105



D

MISSOURI EASTERN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
PAROLE OFFICE

Date: December 16, 2016

To: Timothy Gallagher #95628 1B1

From:  Leah Borton, DAI

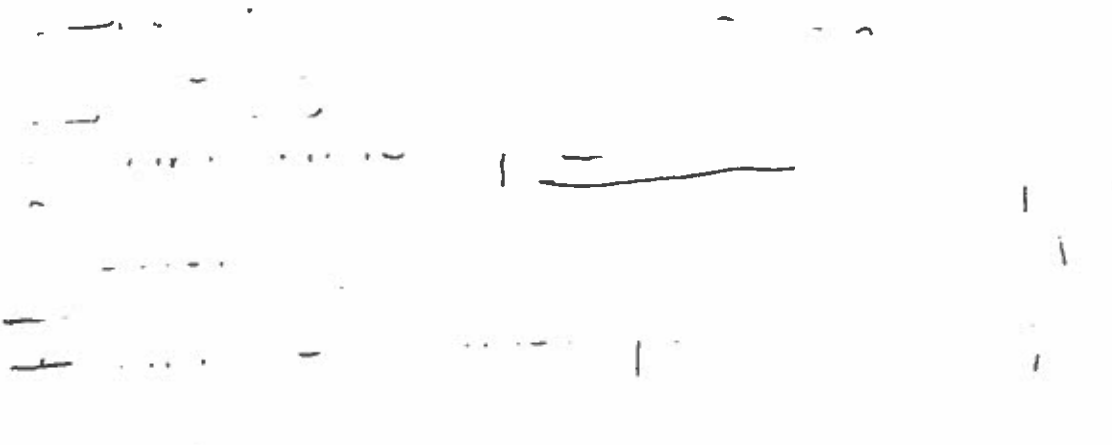
Subject: Parole Issues

I received a letter from Dominic R Cicerelli from the firm of Sindel Sindel & Noble noting that you were found not guilty for 15SL-CR06386-01 and asking for reconsideration of your case. I also received notarized letters (one was a copy) from Patricia Gallagher asking for your release.

As I noted in my previous letter; you were returned it was not for #1 Laws violation only. According to the Board Advisory you were returned for: # 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.1, 11.2, 11.4.

- Cause 1622-CR03390 – Assault 2nd Degree (Felony C) is scheduled for a trial setting on 2/6/17.

At this point I do not believe that a report should be sent to the Board. If you are found not guilty of the Assault 2nd you could petition again.



MISSOURI EASTERN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
PAROLE OFFICE

Date: December 29, 2016
To: Timothy Gallagher #95628 1B1
From: Leah Borton, DAI
Subject: Parole Issues

I was wrong on my last letter to you as you indicate this offense:

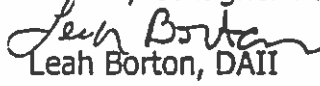
- Cause 1622-CR03390 – Assault 2nd Degree (Felony C) is scheduled for a trial setting on 2/6/17.

is not yours.

However, that does not negate the fact that you had the following violations on supervision: #1 Laws (3 cts) 6-drugs, 8-reporting directives, 9-supervision strategy, 10-intervention fees and 11.1, 11.2, 11.4 special conditions.

Once you complete Anger Management I'd be happy to send a report to the Board to see if your release date can be advanced.

MISSOURI EASTERN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
PAROLE OFFICE

Date: January 19, 2017
To: Timothy Gallagher #95628 1B1
From: 
Leah Borton, DAI
Subject: Parole Issues

I have attached the last letter I sent to you that I had saved on my computer I do not know why you didn't receive it.

MISSOURI EASTERN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
PAROLE OFFICE

Date: January 25, 2017

To: Timothy Gallagher #95628 1B1

From:  Leah Borton, DAI

Subject: Parole Issues

Your letters to Julie Kempker and Peg McClure have been returned to me for a response. I admitted in the note to you on 12/29/16 that I was wrong about Cause 1622-CR03390.

Your next scheduled review is in December of 2017, nine months prior to release.

AK032A-OPN
Time - 14:15:48

Missouri Department of Corrections
BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Page - 1
Date - 6/05/17

DOC ID: 95628 Cycle: 20080825
DOC Name: GALLAGHER, TIMOTHY C

Institution/Housing Unit MECC/002

Minimum Mandatory Release Date N/A

RELATING TO RELEASE CONSIDERATION

- ☐ 1. You have been scheduled for a parole hearing .
- ☐ 2. At your request, your case has been closed to further parole consideration.
- ☐ 3. You have been given parole consideration in a parole hearing . You will be scheduled for a reconsideration hearing .
- ☒ 4. You have been scheduled for release from confinement on 09/28/2018.

Actual release depends upon continued record of good conduct and an acceptable release plan. The release decision is:

☐ Guideline ☐ Below Guideline ☐ Above Guideline

Special Conditions of release are:
No Drinking, Substance Abuse Program

Strategy Stipulation Date:

- ☐ 5. Your previously set release date has been cancelled.
- ☐ 6. Your conditional release date has been extended to .
- ☐ 7. The Board has reviewed your appeal. It is the decision of the Board to your appeal.
- ☐ 8. You have been scheduled for a Conditional Release Extension hearing on .

The reasons for the action taken are:

**THIS DECISION IS NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL.

File review.

No change in date

Change special conditions/strategies.

8-2-17

Mr Michael Rette IPO,

I need to know if Mr Donald Ruzicka WAS ON my Parole Board panel, For my parole hearing 6-15-2016. And to what extent he WAS involved in determining my Parole date of 9-28-18. 18 months Past my highest guideline date.

Would you also please get me A copy of the report that D.A. II Leah Burton wrote to the Board of Parole sometime After April 25th, 2017, But prior to June 8th 2017

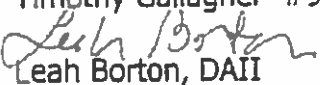
Timothy Gallagher #95628
2-D-13

Thank Q in

Advance

Tim Gallagher

**MISSOURI EASTERN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
PAROLE OFFICE**

Date: August 3, 2017
To: Timothy Gallagher #95628 2D13
From: 
Leah Borton, DAI
Subject: Parole Issues

I have no way to know who the Board member was on your parole hearing day; as I don't keep my calendars that far back. Your parole decision was made by a majority of the Board so it really doesn't matter who was at the hearing. Your file was passed around until a majority of the Parole Board agreed on your decision.

Regarding the special report I sent, it is not something I can share with you.

Cc: IPO Michael Pratte

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI**

CIVIL COVER SHEET

This automated JS-44 conforms generally to the manual JS-44 approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974. The data is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. The information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form is authorized for use only in the Western District of Missouri.

The completed cover sheet must be saved as a pdf document and filed as an attachment to the Complaint or Notice of Removal.

Plaintiff(s):

First Listed Plaintiff:
Stephanie Gasca ;
County of Residence: Outside This District

Additional Plaintiff(s):

Mildred Curren ;
Timothy Gallagher ;
Kenneth Hemphill ;
Jesse Neely ;
Amber Wyse ;

Defendant(s):

First Listed Defendant:
Director MDOC Anne Precythe ;
County of Residence: Cole County

Additional Defendants(s):

Chairman Mo Parole Board Kenneth Jones ;
Mo Parole Board Member Jennifer Zamkus ;
Mo Parole Board Member Jim Wells ;
Mo Parole Board Member Martin Rucker ;
Mo Parole Board Member Ellis McSwain ;
Mo Parole Board Member Don Ruzicka ;
Mo Parole Board Member Gary Dusenberg ;

County Where Claim For Relief Arose: Cole County

Plaintiff's Attorney(s):

Mae Quinn (Stephanie Gasca)
MacArthur Justice Center
3115 South Grand Blvd, Suite 300
Saint louis, Missouri 63118
Phone: 3142548541
Fax: 3142548547
Email: mae.quinn@macarthurjustice.org

Amy Breihan (Amber Wyse)
MacArthur Justice Center
3115 South Grand Blvd, Suite 300
Saint louis, Missouri 63118
Phone: 3142548543
Fax: 3142548547
Email: amy.breihan@macarthurjustice.org

Defendant's Attorney(s):

Assistant Attorney General Stephen Hawke (Anne Precythe)
Missouri Attorney General's Office
PO Box 899
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Phone: (573) 751-3321
Fax: (573) 751-3825
Email: stephen.hawke@ago.mo.gov

Basis of Jurisdiction: 3. Federal Question (U.S. not a party)

Citizenship of Principal Parties (Diversity Cases Only)

Plaintiff: N/A

Defendant: N/A

Origin: 1. Original Proceeding

Nature of Suit: 550 Prison Conditions

Cause of Action: 42 USC Section 1983 action based upon due process violations associated with Missouri parole revocation proceedings, including lack of appointed counsel or meaningful hearings

Requested in Complaint

Class Action: Class Action Under FRCP23

Monetary Demand (in Thousands): 0

Jury Demand: Yes

Related Cases: Is NOT a refiling of a previously dismissed action

Signature: Mae C. Quinn

Date: 08/14/2017

If any of this information is incorrect, please close this window and go back to the Civil Cover Sheet Input form to make the correction and generate the updated JS44. Once corrected, print this form, sign and date it, and submit it with your new civil action.