Oregon's parole process is desperately in need of reform.

Today, we're talking about the parole process for people:

- Convicted of Murder or Aggravated Murder; and
- Sentenced to life imprisonment with the opportunity for release after serving a minimum term of 25 or 30 years in prison

Traits of a Well-Serving Parole Process

PREDICTABILE

CLEAR EXPECTATIONS

FAIR & TRANSPARENT

FOSTERS HOPE

ENCOURAGES REHABILITATION

Parole Process Timeline



(1) Rehabilitation Hearing

Non-exclusive Criteria (OAR 255-032-0020)

AIC has a "*heavy burden*" to show "likely to be rehabilitated within a reasonable period of time"

- 1) The inmate's involvement in **correctional treatment**, **medical care**, **educational**, **vocational or other training** in the institution which will substantially enhance his/her capacity to lead a law-abiding life when released;
- 2) The inmate's institutional employment history;
- 3) The inmate's institutional disciplinary conduct;
- 4) The inmate's **maturity, stability, demonstrated responsibility, and any apparent development** in the inmate personality which may promote or hinder conformity to law;
- 5) The inmate's **past use of narcotics or other dangerous drugs**, or past habitual and excessive use of alcoholic liquor;
- 6) The inmate's prior criminal history, including the nature and circumstances of previous offenses;
- 7) The inmate's conduct during any **previous period of probation or parole**;
- 8) The inmate does/does not have a mental or emotional disturbance, deficiency, condition or disorder predisposing them to the commission of a crime to a degree rendering them a danger to the health and safety of the community;
- 9) The adequacy of the inmate's **parole plan** including community support from family, friends, treatment providers, and others in the community; type of residence, neighborhood or community in which the inmate plans to live;
- 10) There is a **reasonable probability that the inmate will remain in the community without violating the law**, and there is substantial likelihood that the inmate will **conform to the conditions of parole**.

(2) Prison Term Hearing/Calculation by the Board

Enter Prison	(1) Rehabilitation Hearing AIC met "heavy burden" oj be rehabilitated and <mark>can b</mark> immediately by the Board.	f likely to <mark>e released</mark>	Release from Prisor
25+ or 30+ years of incarceration		??? (few months to many years)	
 Completely unexpected! The Board calculates the ad <i>The prison term calculation makes no sense.</i> The prison term is calculated using a parole matrix set. Created in 1977, last amended in 1985, to deter felony convictions before 1989. No longer used in sentencing, except after bein parole process. Created for use within the first year of incarcera factors at the time of the crime. 	ystem: rmine the sentence for all g brought back for this	(2) Prison ter (3) Exit Interv Hearings (2)	

- Factors and scoring are outdated and unreliable, no longer inline with science.
- Results in prison terms that are years less than the time already served or many more years than the minimum prison term ordered by the court.



(3) Exit Interview Hearing

Enter Prison

(1) Rehabilitation Hearing

AIC met "heavy burden" of likely to be rehabilitated and <mark>can be released</mark> <mark>immediately by the Board.</mark>

Release from Prison

???

(few months to many years)

(2) Prison term hearing

(3) Exit Interview hearing

Hearings (2) & (3) consider the same information as in hearing (1).

25+ or 30+ years of incarceration

- At this point, the person is presumed ready to safely return to the community.
- Discretionary hearing, not required by law.
- Considers the same factors considered in the rehabilitation hearing:
 - Whether the person has a severe mental or emotional disorder;*
 - 2) Whether the person has a record of serious misconduct; and
 - 3) The person's release plan.

*The board usually orders a psychological evaluation, which is not required by law and can be ordered for the rehabilitation hearing. ALL information considered in the (2) Prison Term Hearing and the (3) Exit Interview is considered in the (1) Rehabilitation Hearing.

The (2) Prison Term Hearing and the (3) Exit Interview Hearing are held at unpredictable times over a span of months to many years.

Hearings in the Current Parole Process			
(1) Rehabilitation Hearing	(2) Prison Term Hearing	(3) Exit Interview	
Usually held after 25+ years of incarceration.	Usually held 4 to 6 months after Board finds person is likely to be rehabilitated.	Held a few months to 10 years after the prison term hearing.	
2 to 8 hours long	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 to 3 hours	
The Board assesses an individual's rehabilitation, change, and readiness to join the community.	The Board determines the prison term using a parole matrix system.	The Board determines whether to release the individual.	
The Board considers:	The Board considers:	The Board considers:	
Whether the prisoner has a mental or emotional disturbance rendering them a danger to the health and safety of the community	Whether the record includes a psychiatric or psychological diagnosis of severe emotional disturbance such as to constitute a danger to the health or safety of the community	Whether the prisoner has a present severe emotional disturbance such as to constitute a danger to the health or safety of the community	
Criminal history, including nature and circumstances of previous offenses	Nature of the crime and prior criminal history of felony convictions		
Release plan 🛛 🔶		Release plan	
Institutional conduct and employment		Institutional conduct	
Treatment, education, and other training while in custody			
Person's maturity, stability, demonstrated responsibility, and development			
Prior periods of parole or probation			
Past use of narcotics or other dangerous drugs, or past habitual and excessive use of alcoholic liquor			