



RHODE ISLAND PAROLE BOARD GUIDELINES

Adopted May 18, 2026

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**Rhode Island Parole Board
GUIDELINES**

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1.1 PURPOSE

- A. The mission of the Rhode Island Parole Board is to enhance public safety, contribute to the prudent use of public resources and consider the safe and successful re-entry of offenders through discretionary parole.
- B. The purpose of these Guidelines is to adopt standards, procedures, and administrative practices to assist the Board in carrying out its statutory responsibilities under R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 13-8-14 and 13-8-14.1 and other applicable provisions of law. These Guidelines are advisory in nature and are intended to promote transparency, consistency, and regularity in parole determinations, supervision decisions, hearing procedures, and related administrative practices, while guiding the Board in making individualized determinations in accordance with applicable law

1.2 DEFINITIONS

As used herein:

- A. "Department of Corrections," "RIDOC," or "DOC" means the Rhode Island Department of Corrections.
- B. "Dynamic factors" means factors that may change over time, and which reflect characteristics the offender has demonstrated since being incarcerated such as age, education level, custody assignment, prior disciplinary conduct in the prior 24 months.
- C. "LSI-R" means the Level Service Needs Inventory (Revised). "LS/CMI" means Level of Service/Case Management Inventory. Case management and assessments that measures the risk and need factors of late adolescent and adult offenders.
- D. "Rhode Island Parole Board," "Parole Board," or "Board" means the Rhode Island Parole Board.
- E. "Risk-reducing program" means a program that adheres to those elements that are shown in research to reduce recidivism.
- F. "Security Risk Group" or "SRG," as identified and defined by the Department of Corrections, means a member of a Security Risk Group (SRG) because of the nature of the crime(s), associations, institutional records, notoriety, knowledge and/or backgrounds or an exceptionally high level of media attention.
- G. "Static factors" means those factors that do not change over time such as criminal history, the sentenced/commitment offense, prior felony convictions, history of violent or

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assaultive convictions, status on probation or parole at the time of admission to the Adult Correctional Institutions.

- H. "Street time" means the time between the release of the prisoner under the parole permit and the prisoner's return to the adult correctional institutions or the women's division of the adult correctional institutions under order of the Board.
- I. "Victim" is one who has sustained personal injury or loss of property directly attributable to the criminal conduct for which the inmate has been incarcerated.

1.3 PROCEDURES

A. Submission of Materials – Timing

All submissions to the Parole Board by an inmate or on behalf of an inmate from a person or party outside of the Department of Corrections, including submissions by attorneys, must be in writing and must be received by the Parole Board Office no later than the 21st day of the month preceding the inmate's scheduled hearing month. For example, for hearings scheduled in February, materials must be received by the Board no later than January 21st.

This timeframe is intended to allow for the preparation and distribution of hearing materials to Board members in advance of the scheduled hearing session. The Board shall be under no obligation to consider materials received after this deadline. Materials not received by the applicable deadline may be excluded from consideration for the scheduled hearing session and may be deferred to a subsequent hearing, if applicable.

Materials and documents submitted to the Board shall include the full name and contact information of the person making the submission, as well as a reference to the inmate's name; and may be mailed, e-mailed, or faxed to:

RHODE ISLAND PAROLE BOARD
40 Howard Avenue
Cranston, RI 02920
FAX (401) 462-0915
EMAIL DOC.parolebd@doc.ri.gov

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B. Parole Plans

A parole plan should include verified information concerning the inmate's proposed residence and employment upon release.

Residence plans shall include the proposed address, telephone number, and a statement from the occupant or property owner indicating willingness to permit the inmate to reside at that location.

Employment plans should include documentation of prospective employment, when available, including a job offer on official company letterhead or other verifiable employment information. Where employment has not yet been secured, the Board may consider the inmate's employment history, institutional adjustment, risk assessment, reentry planning, and other relevant factors in evaluating release suitability.

In appropriate cases, the Board may permit a parolee a reasonable period of time following release to secure employment, conditioned upon documented good-faith efforts to obtain employment and compliance with all other conditions imposed by the Board.

C. Waivers/Continuances

Initial parole hearings are scheduled by the Department of Corrections based upon an inmate's parole eligibility date as calculated pursuant to law. Once scheduled, the Parole Board shall conduct the hearing unless waived, continued, or otherwise deferred in accordance with these Guidelines or applicable law.

An inmate seeking to waive or continue an initial parole hearing must submit the request in writing, on a form approved or provided by the Parole Board, no later than two (2) months prior to the scheduled hearing month. This requirement is intended to allow for statutory victim notification obligations, hearing preparation, scheduling, and related administrative processes. For example, for hearings scheduled for the month of February, a waiver or continuance must be received by the Board no later than December 1st.

Failure to timely submit a waiver or continuance request in accordance with this section may result in denial of the request and the Board proceeding with the hearing *in absentia* based upon the materials available to the Board.

Reconsideration hearings are discretionary and are governed by [§ 1.4(D)] of these Guidelines. Requests to continue a reconsideration hearing are subject to approval by the Board and the board may adjust a reconsideration hearing date based upon scheduling, administrative, or case-related considerations.

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D. Reconsideration – Timing

1. If the Board votes to deny parole, the Board may, in its discretion, deny parole without further reconsideration or may schedule a reconsideration hearing at a future date to allow the inmate an opportunity to present evidence of changes in the factors previously considered by the Board.

If a majority of the Board sitting as a subcommittee cannot agree on whether reconsideration should be granted, the matter shall default to reconsideration, and the Chairperson, or the member presiding over the hearing, shall be authorized to schedule a reconsideration hearing at an interval proportionate to the time remaining on the inmate's sentence. In cases where reconsideration is set, the interval time for reconsideration shall not exceed six (6) years.

This provision on reconsideration hearings shall operate prospectively and not retroactively to any matter adjudicated by the Board prior to December 5, 2015.

2. Notwithstanding the above, in all cases where the inmate was twenty-two (22) years of age or younger at the time of the offense for which they are serving, if the Board denies the inmate's initial application for parole but also grants reconsideration, then the timeframe for said reconsideration shall not exceed three (3) years.
3. The Board may for good cause, stated on the record, adjust any of the timeframes under this section.

E. Pending Charges – Continuation

In order to allow the Parole Board to fairly consider all relevant information concerning an inmate or parolee, and to account for unresolved criminal proceedings, the Board may continue a parole consideration hearing or parole revocation hearing where there are pending criminal charges or unresolved criminal matters.

A parolee requesting or agreeing to a continuance of a parole revocation hearing based upon pending criminal charges may remain held on the parole violation warrant pending the continued revocation proceedings, subject to applicable law and any waiver or continuance agreed upon by the parolee.

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1.4 COMPONENTS OF THE PAROLE STANDARDS

A. Discipline

Consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws § 13-8-14, the Parole Board shall consider whether an inmate has substantially observed the rules of the institution in which he or she is confined. Institutional disciplinary history, including the nature, frequency, and recency of any infractions, may be considered by the Board in evaluating an inmate's readiness for release.

The Parole Board will view institutional disciplinary history negatively and generally expects a period of sustained compliance with institutional rules prior to release, including, in many cases, a period of at least six (6) months without disciplinary infractions. Because R.I. Gen. Laws § 13-8-14 requires the Board to consider whether an inmate has substantially observed the rules of the institution, the Board may continue an initial parole hearing or reconsideration hearing for an inmate who is in disciplinary confinement at the time of the scheduled hearing in order to allow for a meaningful period of demonstrated compliance following release from such confinement.

Any grant of parole by the Board is contingent on an inmate remaining discipline-free between the decision to grant parole and the inmate's release to the community. A failure of this contingency may allow the Board to rescind parole.

B. Risk Assessment

1. Consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws § 13-8-14.1(a), the Rhode Island Parole Board uses a validated risk assessment instrument as one factor in evaluating an inmate for parole release. Risk assessment scores are advisory in nature and do not create a presumption of parole release or denial.
2. The risk assessment instrument considers static and dynamic factors associated with risk and recidivism. The Board may also consider additional case-specific factors and information relevant to an inmate's suitability for release. The below Risk Assessment Matrix, adopted by the Board in December 2016, balances offense severity and risk assessed.

The Board recognizes that its general parole risk assessment instrument is not specifically designed or validated to assess certain offense-specific risks, including sexual recidivism risk, domestic violence lethality risk, coercive control dynamics, or behavioral patterns associated with domestic strangulation offenses or repetitive

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violations of no-contact orders. In appropriate cases, the Board may consider additional specialized assessments (where available), victim-related information, institutional conduct, criminal history, patterns of behavior, and other relevant evidence in evaluating suitability for release and public safety concerns.

3. When available, the Parole Board may also consider an inmate’s LS/CMI or LSI-R risk-needs assessment to assist with condition setting, program referral, supervision planning, or reentry planning.

Parole Risk Assessment Matrix

The following matrix is intended as a general guide and does not create a presumption of release or denial. The Board may depart from the matrix based on the individual circumstances of each case.

Offense Severity	Risk Level		
	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk
Highest	5	4	4
High	5	4	3
Moderate	4	3	2
Low/Moderate	4	3	1
Low	3	2	1

1 – Parole recommended.

2 – Parole recommended at next hearing unless significant aggravating factors exist.

3 – Parole recommended unless significant aggravating factors exist, provided appropriate parole plan in place. Require appropriate programming in community for moderate or high-risk cases (consider LSI-R or LS/CMI scores).

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4 – Not recommended for parole unless significant mitigations factors present, absence of significant aggravating factors. If granted parole, appropriate programming in community for moderate and high-risk cases (consider LSI-R or LS/CMI scores). Higher supervision in the community should be considered.

5 – Not recommended for parole – focus on risk reduction programming (consider LSI-R or LS/CMI scores).

C. Aggravating Factors

In addition to an offender's risk assessment score, the Parole Board may consider any other factor that detracts from serious parole release consideration. The following factors are not exhaustive and may be considered by the Board in its discretion:

1. Negative institutional conduct/behavior.
2. The failure to complete or early termination from required or recommended programming.
3. Failure or termination from in a Work Release Program.
4. Nature of the offense as it relates to the parole candidate's motivation for committing the offense, their role in the offense, level of violence used, the amount of loss and/or injury to the victim, and the degree of sophistication evidenced in the offense.
5. Unfavorable re-entry preparation or incomplete plan.
6. Pattern of parole supervision failure.
7. Special concerns of the victim(s) or community.
8. Status in a Security Risk Group as it impacts the re-entry plan.
9. Escape
10. Sexual predatory activities

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D. Mitigating Factors

In addition to an offender's risk assessment score, the Parole Board may consider any other factor that enhances serious parole release consideration. The following factors are not exhaustive and may be considered by the Board in its discretion:

1. Appropriate participation and success in Work Release Program where available.
2. Completion of required or recommended programming.
3. Favorable and realistic re-entry plan.
4. Strong community support.
5. Within 12 months of sentence completion date.

E. Specialized Assessments

In cases involving life sentences, offenses involving death, sexual assault or child molestation, or other cases designated by the Board, the Board may require an inmate to cooperate with a Board-designated licensed mental health professional, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other qualified evaluator for purposes of completing a mental health evaluation, violence risk assessment, psychosexual evaluation, or other specialized assessment relevant to parole consideration and community safety.

The Board may consider any resulting evaluation, treatment recommendations, supervision recommendations, or proposed conditions of release in determining parole suitability and appropriate parole conditions.

Evaluations, assessments, reports, and related materials obtained or generated under this section shall be maintained as confidential records of the Parole Board to the extent permitted by law and shall not be deemed public records except as otherwise required by law or court order.

F. Sexual Offenses

An inmate sentenced for sexual offense(s) will not generally be seriously considered for parole until the inmate has meaningfully participated in or completed recommended sex offender treatment programming while incarcerated, where such programming has been made available.

In evaluating such cases, the Board may consider treatment participation, institutional adjustment, recommendations from treatment providers, victim-related information, and

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other factors relevant to public safety and release suitability. The Board may also consider, when available, an inmate's risk level assessment for sexual recidivism as determined by the Rhode Island Sex Offender Board of Review ("SOBR").

G. Special Parole Considerations for Persons Convicted as Juveniles

1. When a person who is serving a sentence imposed as the result of an offense or offenses committed when he or she was less than eighteen years of age becomes eligible for parole pursuant to applicable provisions of law, the Parole Board shall ensure that the procedures governing its consideration of the person's application for parole make certain that he or she is provided a meaningful opportunity to obtain release and shall adopt rules and guidelines to do so that are consistent with existing case law.
2. During a parole hearing involving a person described in subsection (1) of this section, in addition to other factors required by law or under these Guidelines to be considered by the Parole Board, the Board shall also take into consideration the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to that of adults, the hallmark features of youth and any subsequent growth and increased maturity of the prisoner during incarceration. The Board shall also consider the following:
 - a. A review of educational and court documents;
 - b. Participation in available rehabilitative and educational programs while in prison;
 - c. Age at the time of the offense;
 - d. Immaturity at the time of the offense;
 - e. Home and community environment at the time of the offense;
 - f. Efforts made toward rehabilitation;
 - g. Evidence of remorse; and
 - h. Any other factors or circumstances the Board considers relevant

H. Review of Standards/Guidelines

Each calendar year in May, the Parole Board shall hold an annual public meeting to review and consider updates or modifications to these Standards and Guidelines.

R.I. Gen. Laws 11-8-14.1

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1.5 VICTIMS OF CRIME

- A. To ensure that victims of crime who meet with the Parole Board feel free to express their opinions and feelings about an inmate's application for parole and possible release from incarceration without concern about possible retaliation (from the inmate or any other party) or invasion of their privacy, victims who request a meeting with the Parole Board may meet with the Board privately in executive/closed session.

Records, statements, recordings, notes, and related materials associated with such meetings shall be maintained as confidential to the extent permitted by law. The Parole Board shall not disclose to an inmate that a victim met with the Board unless the victim consents to such disclosure.

Media coverage may be present only with the consent of the victim(s) and, in such instances, the meeting will be held in open session.

- B. In homicide cases or cases involving the death of a victim, a member of the immediate family of the deceased victim shall be afforded the right created by this section. Where the victim is a minor, the victim's parent and/or legal guardian, shall have the right created by this section on behalf of the victim. When the minor victim reaches the age of 18, notifications shall thereafter be directed to the adult victim.
- C. Section 1.5 of these Guidelines is intended to comply with R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-28-2 (Victim's Rights) and other applicable provisions of Rhode Island law concerning victims' rights, privacy, dignity, and participation in all the criminal justice process. This section shall be construed consistently with the Open Meetings Act and Access to Public Records Act, including any permitted exemptions.

1.6 RECORDING OF HEARINGS

The Rhode Island Parole Board may audio-record inmate hearings for internal administrative purposes. Recordings are not the official record of Board proceedings, are not part of an inmate's parole file, and shall not be deemed public records to the extent permitted by law.

Recordings shall be maintained by the Board Administrator for a period not to exceed three (3) years, unless otherwise required by law, litigation hold or administrative necessity.

The official action of the Board is reflected in the vote taken and reported in open session and in the written decision issued by the Board. Recordings shall not be released except as otherwise required by law or court order.

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1.7 OUT-OF-STATE INMATES OR PAROLEES

- A. Inmates voluntarily serving a Rhode Island sentence in an out of state facility who are eligible for parole consideration by the Rhode Island Parole Board may be considered *in absentia*, unless they request tele-conferencing or videoconferencing (if available), subject to the discretion of the Parole Board. Per Rhode Island law, as amended from time to time, eligible inmates who have been involuntarily transferred out of state may apply to the Rhode Island Department of Corrections for a return to Rhode Island for their scheduled Board hearing as provided under applicable Rhode Island law.
- B. For parolees released for supervision outside the State of Rhode Island, a request to relocate or return supervision to Rhode Island shall be considered a request to amend the conditions of parole and may be addressed by the Board or Chairperson consistent with these Guidelines and applicable interstate supervision requirements.

1.8 VIOLATIONS/REVOCAION OF PAROLE

- A. The Parole Board considers any violation of the conditions of parole to be a very serious matter. Revocation proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with applicable law.
- B. After any parole revocation as per R.I. Gen. Laws §13-8-18, it will be solely within the discretion of the Parole Board to determine whether the inmate will be reconsidered for parole release during the same sentence and, if so, the length of time the inmate will serve before any such reconsideration.
- C. Per R.I. Gen. Laws 13-8-19, the Parole Board may choose to credit or revoke all or part of the time while released under the permit from the original sentence (“street time”), taking into consideration the seriousness of the violation(s) that prompted revocation, the parolee’s conduct while under supervision, periods of compliance, and any other factors the Board deems relevant.
- D. **Expedited Violation Procedures (Technical Violations)**: Consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws 13-8-18.1 (k), the Parole Board may utilize an expedited revocation procedures for parole violations not involving new criminal offenses, where there is no dispute as to the charged violation, and the parolee charged with such violation freely admits to the violation and accepts the appropriate sanction imposed. Such matters may include agreed-upon revocation dispositions, modifications of parole conditions, intermediate sanctions, or other administrative resolutions authorized by law.

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Separately, alleged technical violations of parole may be resolved through agreed dispositions, administrative action, intermediate sanctions, or other supervision-related resolutions approved by the Board consistent with applicable law and Board procedures.

The Chairperson may act for the Board between meetings on all such technical violation matters subject to ratification by the Board as per Section 1.9.

1.9 ACTIONS BY CHAIR

The Chairperson of the Rhode Island Parole Board is authorized to act for the Board between scheduled meetings in rescinding warrants, administratively approving discharge plans ordered by the Board, adjusting the timeframe set for reconsideration hearings in the interests of justice and consistent with these Guidelines, amending parole permits, modifying conditions of supervision, and addressing other matters related to the supervision of parolees or any other administrative matter that may require action between meetings and that do not involve the official act of granting or revoking parole not otherwise allowed by statute or these Guidelines. Any such actions are subject to ratification by the Board or a subcommittee thereof at a scheduled meeting.

Actions required between meetings, including approval of a parole detention warrant issued under R.I. Gen. Laws 13-8-18 for alleged violations of parole, may be approved by the chairperson or, in the absence or conflict of the chairperson, by any other duly appointed member of the Parole Board.

1.10 PUBLIC RECORDS

It is the policy of the Parole Board to maintain and release records in accordance with applicable law, including R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-1 et seq.

Records of the Parole Board are subject to the provisions of the Access to Public Records Act; however, certain records, including records relating to individual inmates, parolees, victims, mental health evaluations, risk assessments, Board deliberations, internal communications, and other confidential or sensitive matters, may be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to law.

Parole hearings are generally conducted in closed sessions unless an inmate requests that the hearing be held in open session as allowed by the Open Meetings Act. The official action of the Board is reflected in the vote taken in open session and in the written

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decision(s) maintained by the Board. Records relating to Board deliberations and internal communications are confidential and not subject to public disclosure.

The Board may withhold, redact, or limit the release of records to the extent permitted by law.

1.11 INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

A parolee remains under an active sentence and subject to the jurisdiction and supervision of the Rhode Island Parole Board. Requests to travel outside the United States must be approved by the Board.

International travel by a parolee is prohibited and will not be approved except in extraordinary circumstances as determined by the Board.

Requests for international travel may be addressed by the Chairperson between scheduled meetings, subject to ratification by the Board in accordance with § 1.9 of these Guidelines.

The Board retains sole discretion to approve or deny any such request.

1.12 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION FOR CHILD MOLESTATION OFFENSES

- A. In accordance with Title 13, chapter 8 of the Rhode Island General Laws of 1956, as amended, a person convicted of first-degree child molestation pursuant to §11-378.1 or second-degree child molestation pursuant to §11-37-8.3 shall be subject to Community Supervision upon the person's completion of any prison sentence, suspended sentence, and/or probationary term imposed as a result of that conviction. Said person under community supervision shall be under the jurisdiction, supervision, and control of the Rhode Island Parole Board in the same manner as a person under parole supervision.
- B. The Parole Board is authorized on an individual basis to establish any conditions of community supervision that may be necessary to ensure public safety as well as to promote the rehabilitation of the person, including requirements to:
 - 1. Observe the laws of the State Rhode Island and of the United States and of every jurisdiction where the offender may be. Keep the peace and be of good behavior.
 - 2. Not leave the State of Rhode Island without the written permission of your parole officer.
 - 3. Reply promptly to any communication from the Probation & Parole division or any authorized representative of the Parole Board.

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4. Carry out all instructions of your parole officer, report as directed and permit him/her to visit your residence and place of employment whenever he/she deems such visits necessary.
 5. Immediately inform your parole officer if you are arrested or charged with any criminal offense.
 6. Not own or possess firearms or weapons of any description.
 7. Not contact minors unless expressly approved by your parole officer.
 8. Comply with all sex offender registration requirements as provided by law.
 9. Engaged in sex offender specific counseling with a recognized treatment provider in the field and compliance with all conditions thereof.
- C. The initial terms and conditions of community supervision, as above, may be revised, altered, and amended by the Parole Board at any time and could include additional conditions, including but not limited to Global Positioning System (GPS), sex offender registration, counseling or other condition(s) that may be necessary to ensure public safety as well as to promote the rehabilitation of the person. Agreed-upon modifications to conditions of community supervision may be approved by the Chairperson, consistent with Section 1.9 of these Guidelines. Modifications recommended by the Department of Corrections not agreed upon by the person under supervision, shall be placed on the Board's calendar for consideration, with notice to the Department and person under supervision.
- D. Violations of community supervision constitute a misdemeanor offense under R.I. Gen. Laws § 13-8-33 which provides: "[a]ny person who violates a condition of community supervision shall be guilty of a separate offense and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to no more than one year in prison; provided, if the violation also constitutes a criminal offense the term of imprisonment shall be consecutive to any sentence received for the commission of the new offense."
- E. Violations of community supervision may be submitted by the Department of Corrections to the Rhode Island State Police for action.

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1.13 PAROLE COMPLIANCE CREDITS

- A. As used in this section, and unless otherwise provided by law, the following words shall, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, have the following meanings:
1. "Compliance," the absence of a finding by a parole officer or the Parole Board of a violation of the terms or conditions of a permit or conditions of parole supervision set by the Rhode Island Parole Board.
 2. "Compliance credits," credits that an eligible parolee earns through compliance with Parole Board-ordered conditions of parole supervision; provided, however, that the credits shall operate to reduce the length of parole supervision.
 3. "Eligible parolee," any offender who is currently serving a term of post incarceration parole supervision except any such person serving a sentence of a violation of R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-5-1 (where the specified felony is murder or sexual assault), § 11-23-1 (murder), § 11-26-1.4 (kidnapping of a minor), § 11-372 (first-degree sexual assault), § 11-37-8.1 (first-degree child molestation), or § 11-37-8.3 (second-degree sexual assault).
- B. As provided in R.I. Gen. Laws § § 13-8-11, on the first day of each calendar month after July 1, 2021, an eligible parolee shall earn five (5) days of compliance credits if the eligible parolee served on parole without any documented behavior that could constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of parole for the prior calendar month. Any compliance credits so granted and not rescinded pursuant to guidelines set forth by the Parole Board shall reduce the period of time that a parolee is subject to the jurisdiction of the Parole Board under §13-8-9.
- C. Compliance credits shall not be awarded and shall be suspended while a warrant is pending for an alleged violation of parole. The Parole Board may rescind any award of compliance credits upon a revocation of parole.
- D. Per R.I. General Laws §13-8-11(e), the award or rescission of credits by the Parole Board shall not be the subject of judicial review and shall not alter the ability of the Parole Board to revoke parole.
- E. The department of corrections shall keep a record of eligible parolee's sentence, including the person's end of supervision date based on earned credits for compliance with the terms and conditions of parole.

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1.14 EARLY TERMINATION OF PAROLE SUPERVISION

These guidelines for the early termination of parole supervision effectuate the purpose of RI R.I. Gen. Laws § § 13-8-35, "to provide a mechanism for eliminating supervision on parole, in deserving cases, consistent with the rehabilitative and reentry needs of the parolee and the promotion of public safety." See R.I. General Laws § 13-8-35

- A. Upon its own motion or upon request of a parolee the Parole Board may terminate supervision of an eligible parolee before the sentence expires:
 - 1. Seven (7) years after releasing a person on supervision, and at least annually thereafter, the Parole Board shall review the status of the parolee to determine the need for continued supervision. The Parole Board shall also conduct a status review whenever the supervision officer recommends early termination of the parolee's supervision. Parolees or supervision officers requesting termination of supervision must do so on a form approved by the Parole Board chairperson.
 - 2. Seven (7) years after releasing a prisoner on supervision, excluding a parolee serving a life sentence for first- or second-degree murder, the Parole Board shall terminate supervision over the parolee unless the Parole Board determines, after a hearing in accordance with this chapter, that the supervision should not be terminated because there is a likelihood that the parolee will engage in conduct violating any criminal law. If the Parole Board does not terminate supervision under this subsection, the parolee may request a hearing annually thereafter, and the Parole Board shall conduct an early termination hearing at least every two (2) years.
 - 3. In calculating the two-year (2) and seven-year (7) periods provided in this section, the Parole Board shall not include any period of parole before the recent release, or any period served in confinement or any other sentence.
 - 4. A parolee may not appeal an adverse decision under this section.
- B. Termination of supervision is indicated if the parolee:
 - 1. Has been on supervised parole for the required period;
 - 2. Has observed all the laws within and without the state;
 - 3. Has been employed and remains employed at the time of the request; and
 - 4. Has completed seven (7) continuous years of supervision and is free from an incident of new criminal behavior or serious parole violation.
- C. As used in this section, the term an "incident of new criminal behavior" or "serious parole violation" includes a new arrest or report of a parole violation, if supported by substantial

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evidence of guilt, even if no conviction or parole revocation results. The Parole Board shall not terminate supervision until it determines the disposition of a pending criminal charge.

- D. Case-specific factors that may justify a departure either above or below the early termination may relate to the current behavior of the parolee, or the parolee's background and criminal history.

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