



COLORADO

State Board of Parole

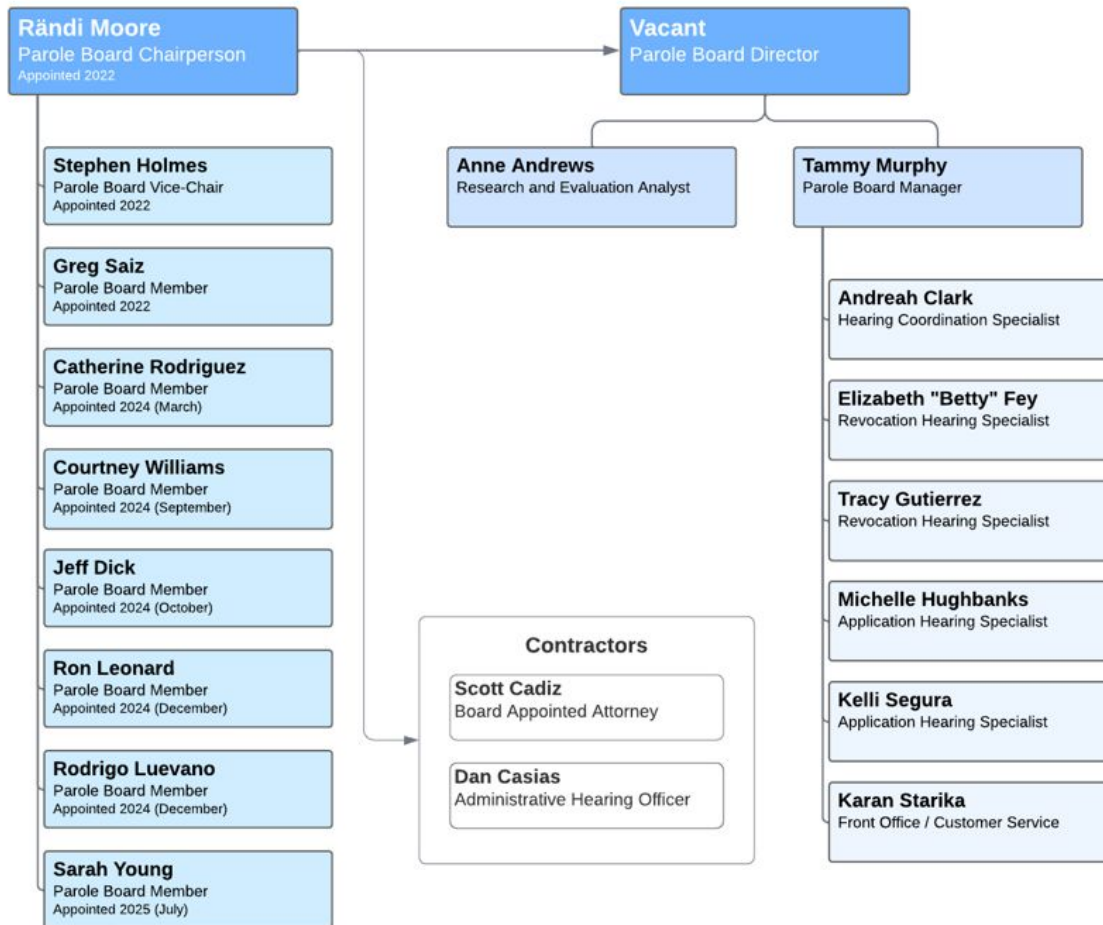
The mission of the Parole Board is to increase public safety by evaluating an individual's potential for successful reintegration to the community through the use of innovative evidence informed practices.

Parole Board

The Parole Board is a type 1 board (*§17-2-201(1)(a), C.R.S.*).

- The Department of Corrections serves as the principal department for the Parole Board (*§24-1-128.5(3), C.R.S.*)
- Exercise its prescribed statutory powers, duties, and functions independently of the principal department (*§24-1-105, C.R.S.*)





*Parole Board structure as of August 18, 2025.

Primary Functions of the Parole Board

- Application Hearings (*AKA Release Hearings or Parole Hearings*).
 - *The Parole Board does not have any influence over supervision practices by the Division of Adult Parole nor any placements to Community Corrections.*
- Setting parole conditions.
- Preside over revocation hearings.



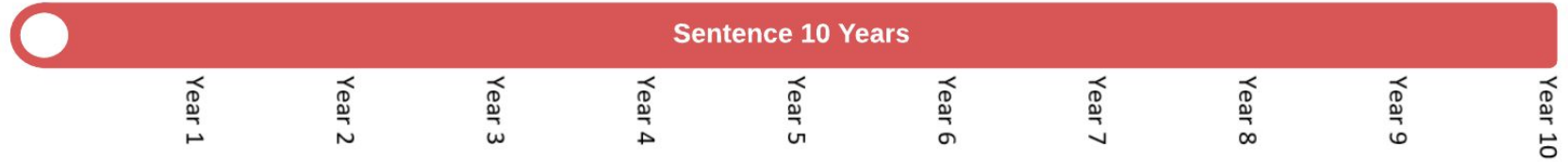
Parole Board Guiding Philosophy

When considering release, the Parole Board's central focus is:

- the risk to reoffend (*§17-22.5-404(1)(a), C.R.S.*),
- based on actuarial risk assessments (*§17-22.5-404(1)(b), C.R.S.*), and
- through a structured decision making process (*§17-22.5-404(1)(c), & (d), C.R.S.*).



Application Hearing



The following is an example of when and where the Parole Board's decision-making comes into play. Each individual case varies.



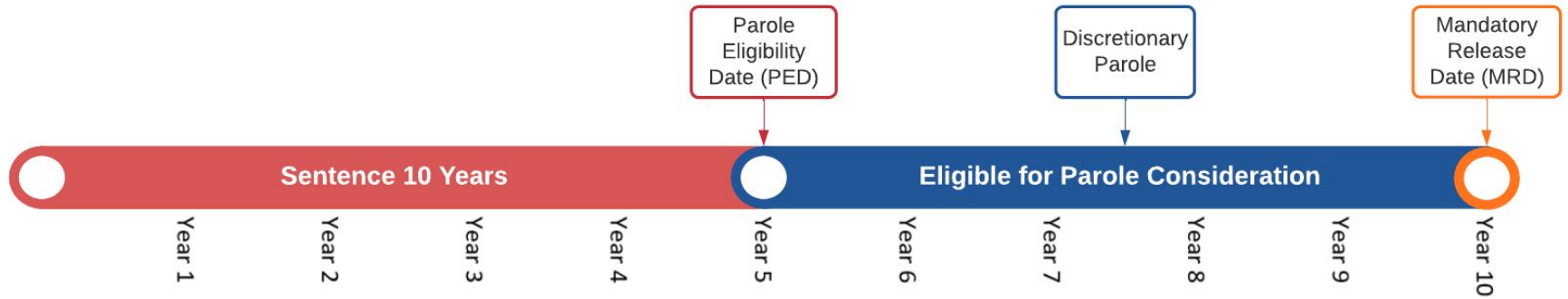
Application Hearing



Application Hearing



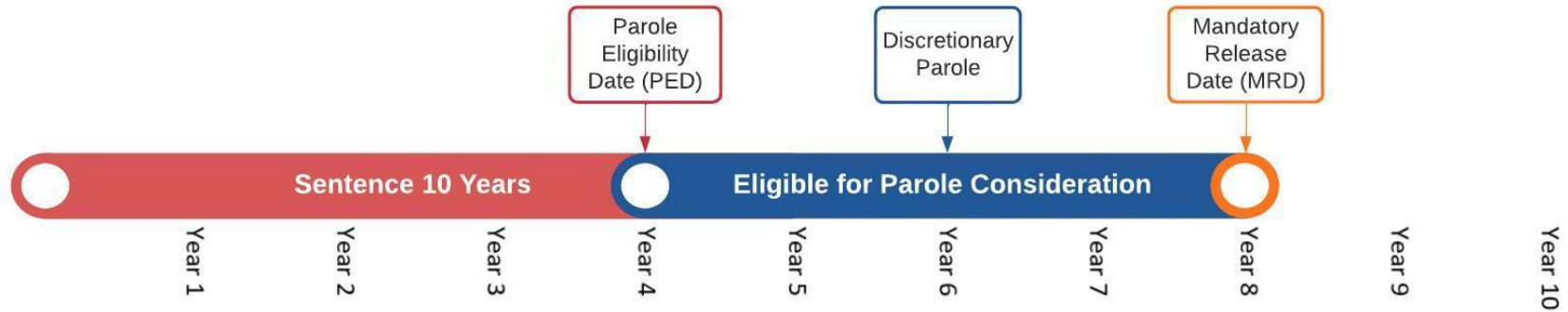
Application Hearing



- Credit for time served
- Good time
- Earned time



Application Hearing



- Credit for time served
- Good time
- Earned time



Release Outcomes

1 year Return Rates by Release Type



- No Return
- Technical Violation Parole Return (includes misdemeanors)
- New Crime Parole Return

The “no return” data includes any individual who has not been returned to CDOC custody after 1 year.



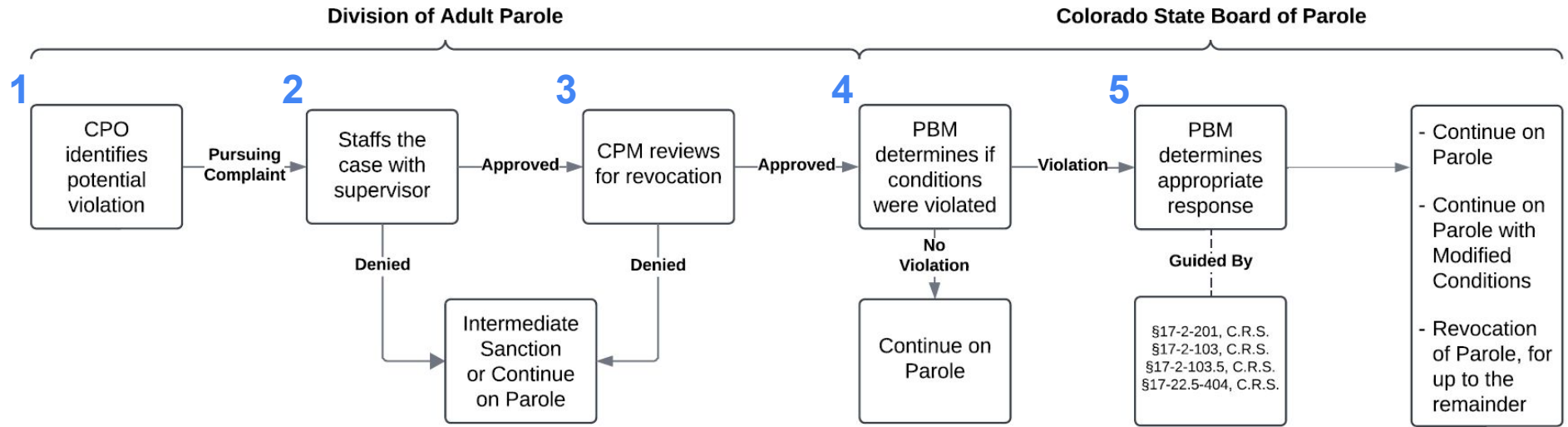
SNP Outcomes	FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25	FY 25/26 (through Dec 25)
Releases	35	30	10	20	12
Conditional Discretionary Release (CDR), aka "Tabled"	23	18	10	17	10
<i>Released to special needs parole</i>	20	14	2	7	5
<i>Remains on CDR status pending an approved parole plan</i>		3	6	7	5
<i>Deceased while awaiting an approved parole plan</i>	3	1	2	3	0
No decision (offender deceased while awaiting hearing)		2		1	
No decision (awaiting hearing)					4
Denials	32	21	8	14	13
TOTAL	67	53	18	34	29
Release Decision %	52.2%	56.6%	55.6%	58.8%	48.0%
Denial Decision %	47.8%	39.6%	44.4%	41.2%	52.0%

Revocations

- Parolee violates parole conditions.
- The community parole officer can file a complaint with the parole board.
 - *Complaint can only be filed for technical violations once the community parole officer has exhausted all appropriate or available intermediate sanctions, treatment, and support services.*
- Parole board member presides over revocation hearings.
 - *Quasi-judicial and basic due processes apply.*



Revocations



CPO: Community Parole Officer
 CPM: Community Parole Manager
 PBM: Parole Board Member



Finalized Revocation Hearing Outcomes by Fiscal Year FY2023- FY2026 (through November 2025)

Revoked vs Continued

	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026	
Continued on Parole	355	33%	355	28%	197	16%	137	11%	76	14%
Parole Revoked	720	67%	903	72%	1,011	84%	1,163	89%	469	86%

Reason for Revocation

	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026	
Revocation for new felony charge(s)	113	15%	119	12%	94	9%	86	7%	38	8%
Revocation for felony and misdemeanor charge(s)	25	3%	28	3%	26	3%	39	3%	11	2%
Revocation for new misdemeanor charge(s)	312	41%	376	39%	425	41%	448	38%	190	40%
Technical Violation Revocation for Absconding	128	17%	176	18%	279	27%	374	32%	140	29%
Other Technical Violation only***	177	23%	239	25%	180	18%	200	17%	87	18%
Other revocation type	8	1%	23	2%	24	2%	27	2%	9	2%

*Does not include continuance hearings or self-revocation request decisions.

**Other Technical Violations Only category includes inmates returned for termination from sex offender treatment, weapons violation(s), and/or contacting a victim under a protection order.

Prison Population Management Measures (PPMM)

C.R.S. 17-1-119.7: When the vacancy rate in DOC facilities drops below 3% for thirty (30) consecutive days, CDOC is required to send notifications to various stakeholders across the state.

The Parole Board receives 3 specific lists of offenders to be reviewed within 30 days:

1. MRD List:
 - Inmates within 90 days of their mandatory release date (MRD)
 - Approved parole plan
 - Do not require full board review or victim notification pursuant to section 24-4.1-302.5 (1)(j)
2. Conditional Discretionary Release List:
 - Inmates who have satisfied conditions for conditional release verified by the CDOC
 - Do not require full board review or victim notification pursuant to section 24-4.1-302.5 (1)(j)
3. Medium or Lower CARAS Risk Level List:
 - Medium or Lower Risk on the latest CARAS Risk assessment
 - Approved parole plan
 - Eligible based on sentence requirements from C.R.S. 17-1-119.7



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Barriers to being released on PPMM

17-1-119.7 (2)(IV)(D) includes many factors that make an individuals ineligible for release based on the PPMM statute. These factors include but are not limited to:

- Serving a sentence for an offense enumerated in section 24-4.1-302 or section 16-22-102 (9)
- Class I code of penal discipline (COPD) violation within 12 months
- Terminated for lack of progress or declined in writing to participate in programs that have been recommended and made available to the inmate within the 12 months
- Regressed from community corrections or revoked from parole within the previous one hundred eighty days
- Pending felony charge, detainer, or an extraditable warrant.

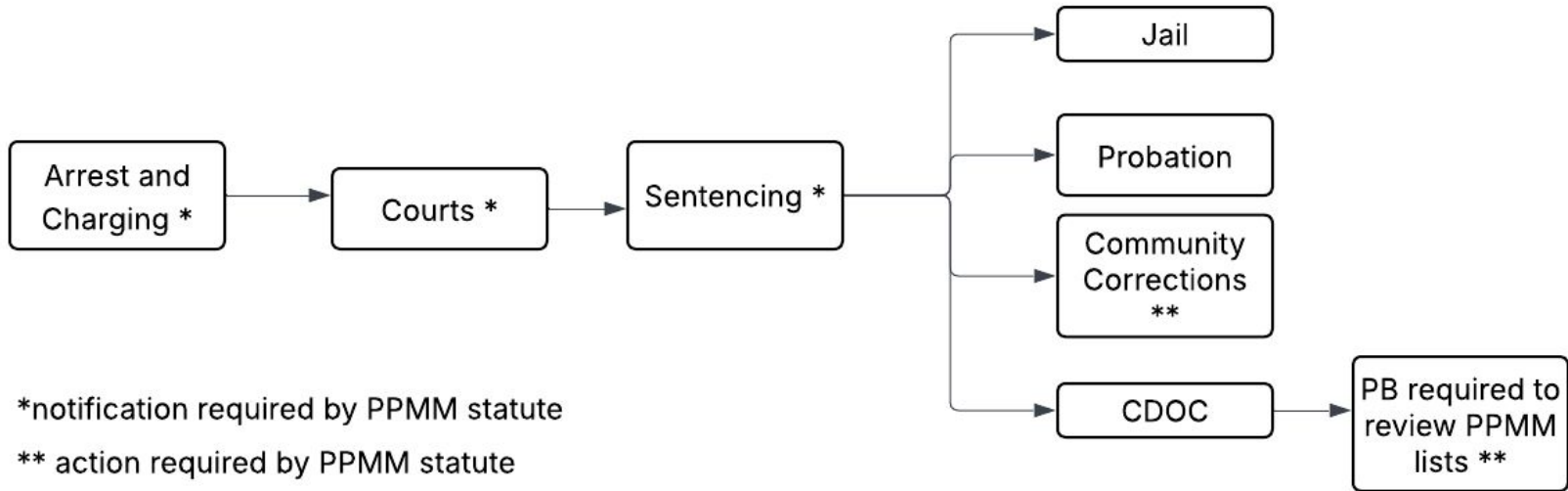
The Parole Board's also still is required to consider:

- An individual's risk to reoffend (§17-22.5-404(1)(a), C.R.S.),
- Risk based on actuarial risk assessments (§17-22.5-404(1)(b), C.R.S.), and
- Recommendation of a structured decision making process (§17-22.5-404(1)(c), & (d), C.R.S.).



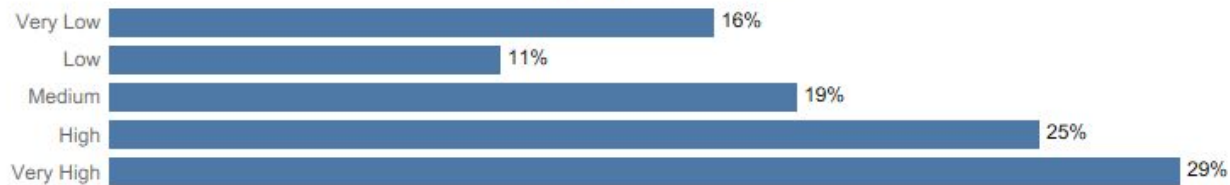
PPMM List Data		
(lists sent: 8/16/25, 9/18/25, 10/28/25, 11/7/25, 12/19/25)		
Med/Low Risk Lists (both VSU and Non-VSU)		
TOTAL RECEIVED	237	
TOTAL INELIGIBLE	153	65% were ineligible
TOTAL ELIGIBLE FROM RECEIVED	84	35% that were eligible
TOTAL RELEASED FROM ELIGIBLE	29	35%
MRD Lists		
TOTAL RECEIVED	31	
TOTAL INELIGIBLE	24	77% were ineligible
TOTAL ELIGIBLE FROM RECEIVED	7	23% that were eligible
TOTAL RELEASED FROM ELIGIBLE	0	0%
TOTAL FROM ALL LISTS RECEIVED		
TOTAL RECEIVED	268	
TOTAL INELIGIBLE	177	66% were ineligible
TOTAL ELIGIBLE FROM RECEIVED	91	34% that were eligible
TOTAL RELEASED FROM ELIGIBLE	29	32%
*based on lists received and reviewed by the Parole Board		

Observations on PPMM Process and Impact to CDOC Capacity



Current CDOC Population past their Parole Eligibility Date (PED) Risk and Needs

CARAS Risk Levels



LSI Risk Levels



SOA-R Scores



Psychological Needs Level



*Includes individuals that are currently in CDOC population that are past their Parole Eligibility Date (PED) as of 1/1/2025.

*Excludes individuals with life sentences (i.e. lifetime sex offenders)

Current Focus

- Strengthening Stakeholder Relationships
- Procedural Justice Surveys
 - ✓ Ensure fairness throughout the hearing process
 - ✓ Survey how are we perceived in our work

Current Goals

- Improve outcomes and consistent decisions
- Grow our understanding of supervision practices



Procedural Justice

Perceived fairness of the process

- Voice
- Understanding
- Neutrality
- Respect
- Transparency

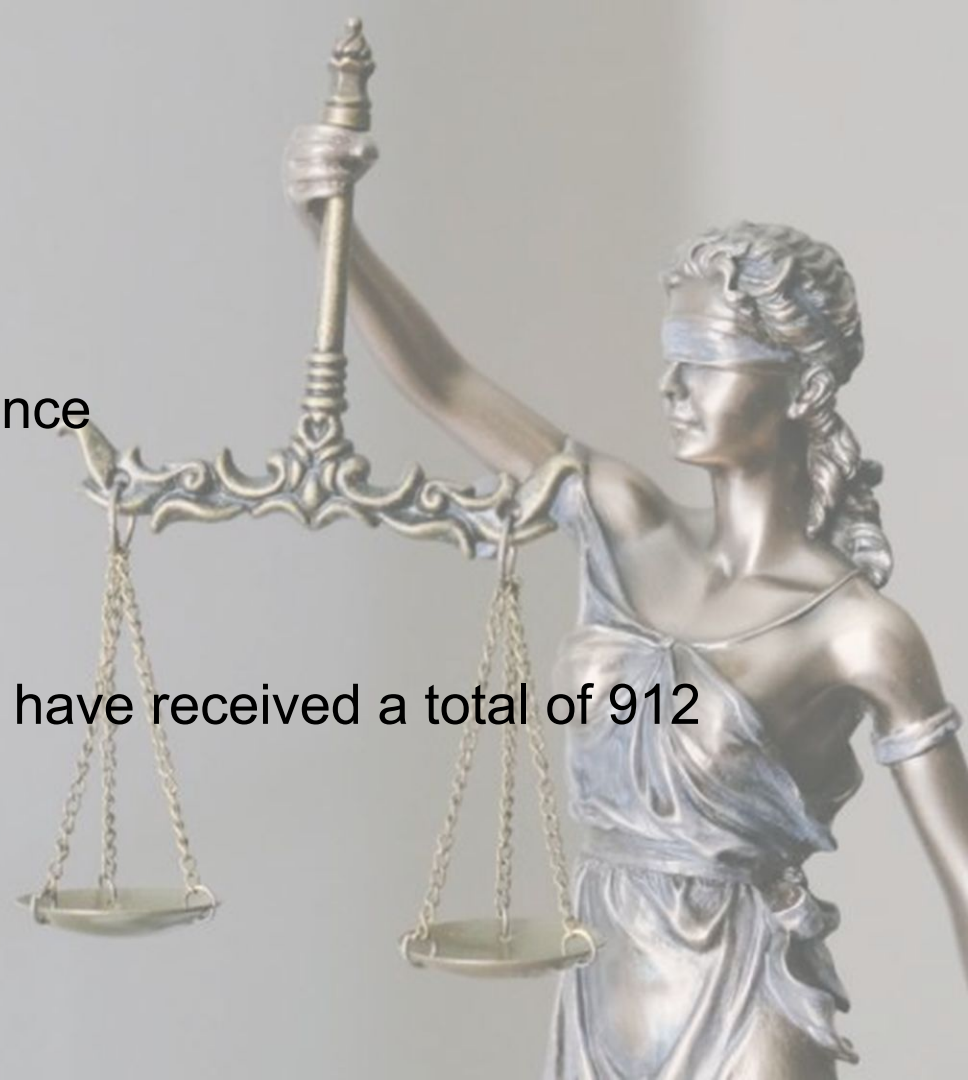


Procedural Justice

Benefits

- Increase in voluntary compliance
- Increase public trust

- As of December 31, 2025 we have received a total of 912 surveys from stakeholders.



Questions?





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