



---

*STATE OF TENNESSEE  
INMATE DISCIPLINARY  
OVERSIGHT BOARD*

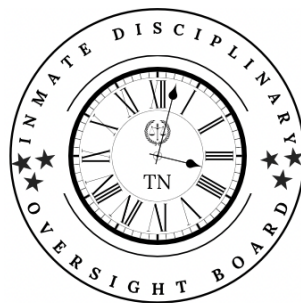
---

# 2025 ANNUAL REPORT



# Table of Contents

Letter of Transmittal	1
The Board	2
Frequently Asked Questions	3
The Disciplinary Hearing Process	4
Highlights and Accountability Checks	5
Recommendations	9
Looking Forward to 2026	12
Yearly Guidelines	13
Budget	19



*Delivering insights and recommendations to enhance correctional policies and ensure that decisions regarding sentence credits are grounded in principles of fairness, accountability, and public safety.*

**STATE OF TENNESSEE**  
**INMATE DISCIPLINARY OVERSIGHT BOARD**  
**500 DEADERICK STREET**  
**ANDREW JACKSON BUILDING, FOURTH FLOOR**  
**NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219**

December 30, 2025

The Honorable Bill Lee,  
Governor General Assembly,  
State of Tennessee State Capitol  
Building  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

Governor Lee and Members of the General Assembly:

It is my pleasure to present to you the Inmate Disciplinary Oversight Board's Annual Report for calendar year 2025.

This year the Board has met all of its benchmarks toward improving Tennessee's inmate sentence credit system in order to ensure that no Tennessee citizen becomes the victim of needlessly preventable criminality and to maximize public safety across all communities. This year the Board reviewed more than 14,000 individual Class A incidents resulting in the re-adjudication of more than 3,500 cases, yielding the removal of more than 400,000 credit days from non-compliant inmates and restoring more than 34,000 credit days to state prisoners.

The Board's work remains essential to ensuring that all individuals incarcerated within the State of Tennessee are held appropriately accountable for their conduct, both within correctional facilities and in the community. In preparation for the 2026 legislative session, the Board has developed recommendations for statutory and policy improvements to strengthen the state's sentence credit system. These enhancements are intended to promote uniformity, consistency, and fairness in its application statewide, thereby supporting equitable outcomes for all Tennesseans. The Board's ongoing efforts continue to be instrumental in advancing effective departmental accountability in a manner that is both sustainable and cost-efficient.

Finally, the Board extends its sincere appreciation to the members of Tennessee's Executive and Legislative branches for their continued support and leadership in advancing our mission. The Board also conveys its deepest gratitude to all individuals and partners outside the organization who dedicate their time, expertise, and commitment to furthering our shared goals and contributing to the success of our work.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Michael Stahl*

---

Michael M. Stahl  
Executive Director

# The Board

The board members were individually appointed by the Governor, the Lt. Governor, and the Speaker of the House, and represent each of the grand divisions of the State. Collectively, the nine-member Board represents over 100 years of experience serving the State, and the private sector, in various capacities, including, in part, a former state legislator, several former law enforcement officers, a former member of the board of parole, several former Department of Correction personnel, a former assistant district attorney, and former private enterprise members.

**Chairman Jerry Vastbinder – West Division, Governor Bill Lee appointee.**

**Vice-Chairman Mike Dunn – Middle Division, Speaker of the House Cameron Sexton appointee.**

**Board Member Betsy Wiseman – Middle Division, Governor Bill Lee appointee.**

**Board Member Quantel Lindsey – East Division, Governor Bill Lee appointee.**

**Board Member Dr. Mary Karpos – Middle Division, Lt. Gov. McNally and Speaker of the Senate Randy McNally appointee.**

**Board Member Lee Frank – East Division, Lt. Gov. and Speaker of the Senate Randy McNally appointee.**

**Board Member Heather Doyle – West Division, Lt. Gov. and Speaker of the Senate Randy McNally appointee.**

**Board Member Mike Shearin – West Division, Speaker of the House Cameron Sexton appointee.**

**Board Member Dale Carr – East Division, Speaker of the House Cameron Sexton appointee.**

# Frequently Asked Questions

## What is the Inmate Disciplinary Oversight Board?

The Board is an autonomous state agency designated to review the grant, denial, and removal of inmate sentence credits by a warden at all 14 state correctional facilities to determine whether sentence credits previously awarded should be removed following the commission of a major, Class A disciplinary offense or for an inmate's refusal to participate in an assignment.

## What is the Board's mission?

The mission of the Board is to deliver insights and recommendations that will enhance correctional policies and to ensure that decisions regarding inmate sentence credits are grounded in principles of fairness, accountability, and public safety. The goals of the Board include to enhance the safety of all Tennesseans, increase uniformity and fairness throughout the sentence credit system, and to effectively promote Department of Correction accountability.

## What is the Board's statutory authority?

The Board's statutory authority can be found in the Tennessee Code Annotated sections 41-21-1001 through 41-21-1006. Those sections are available for free at [www.tng.gov/idob/statutory-authority](http://www.tng.gov/idob/statutory-authority). The specific power and authority of the board extends from T.C.A. Section 41-21-1003 which states, in part, that the board has "[t]he authority to develop and implement guidelines for reviewing the grant, denial, and removal of good institutional behavior credits," "[t]he authority to work with the department of correction in developing criteria for the award of sentence credits for good institutional behavior," and the authority to compel the cooperation of all Tennessee Department of Correction prison employees "as may be necessary to enable the board to perform its functions... ." (See T.C.A. Section 41-21-1005).

## Where can I get additional information about the Board?

Additional information about the Board is available at [www.tn.gov/idob](http://www.tn.gov/idob) and on the Board's video channel [www.youtube.com/@TNInmateDisciplinaryOver-wn9rr](http://www.youtube.com/@TNInmateDisciplinaryOver-wn9rr).

## When does the Board meet?

The Board meets as necessary but no less than one time per month in Nashville for its public meeting. Details of the public meeting, and that meeting's agenda, are always available for inspection on the Board's website prior to the meeting date.

## What policies and/or guidelines does the Board use in making sentence credit decisions?

The Board uses a number of policies and guidelines when making sentence credit decisions. Those guidelines and policies are available within this report's appendix section.

# The Disciplinary Hearing Process

When an institutional staff member observes a serious violation of facility regulations amounting to a Class A offense, the reporting employee initiates a disciplinary action by documenting the incident on the appropriate draft form.



That incident is then entered into the electronic offender management system (eTOMIS) and assigned a unique number. A hearing must then be scheduled within seven days or continued by the facility staff. If a hearing is not held, or continued within 14 days, the matter is removed from eTOMIS.



Prior to a scheduled hearing, the offending inmate is given the opportunity to waive appearance at a formal disciplinary process in exchange for a negotiated punishment. If the inmate declines waiver, a hearing is conducted with the facility disciplinary hearing Sergeant presiding and 2 other facility staff present. The inmate is afforded due process throughout the hearing process, including the right to be present and the right to appeal. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the participating members determine if the inmate is guilty or not guilty of the charged offense and recommend punitive sanctions, if any.



If the hearing members' disposition involves the removal of sentence credits, that disposition is sent to the warden for approval and/or other action. The warden's decision is then sent to the Assistant Commissioner of Prisons for additional review and/or other action.

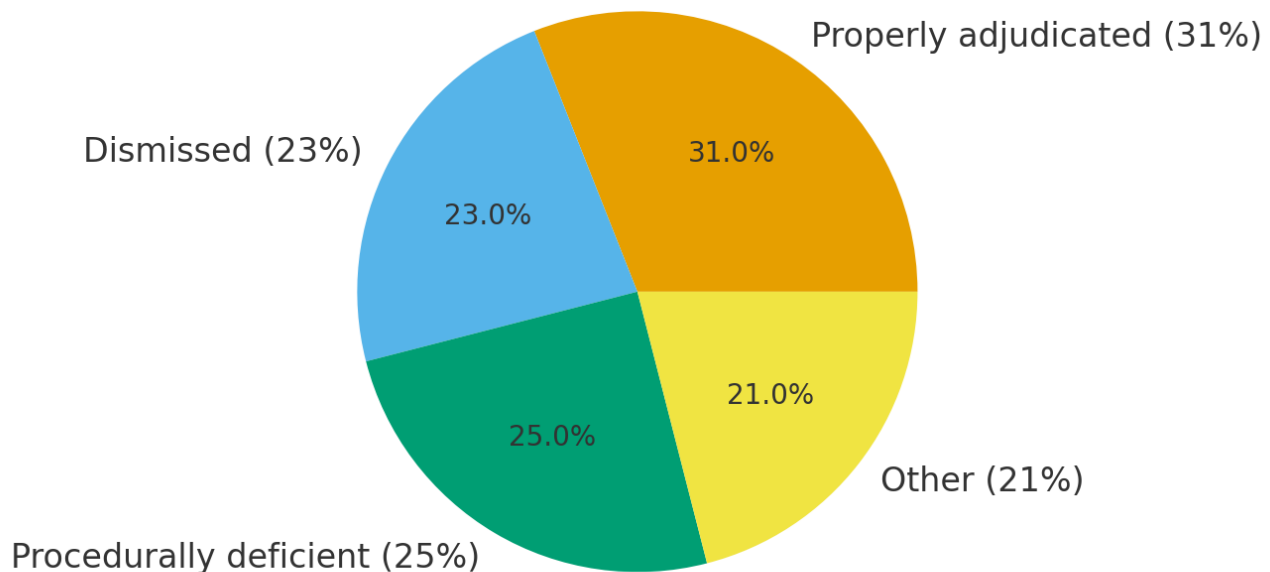


Once the final disposition is entered into eTOMIS, members of the Inmate Disciplinary Oversight Board extract and collect for review every Class A incident that occurred across the state for the prior month. Those cases are then individually assigned and distributed to each board member for initial review according to our internal guidelines and policies (see "Yearly Guidelines"). Board members then conduct a review of the each incident and are primarily looking for uniformity, consistency, and appropriate punishment relative to the incident which occurred. The incidents are then categorized into one of five classifications for either further review or internal processing at our next public meeting. Those incidents which are deemed procedurally deficient are identified and either a) proffered back to TDOC for additional information, b) flagged for discussion at a later time, or c) placed on the agenda for debate and further action.

# Highlights and Accountability Checks for 2025

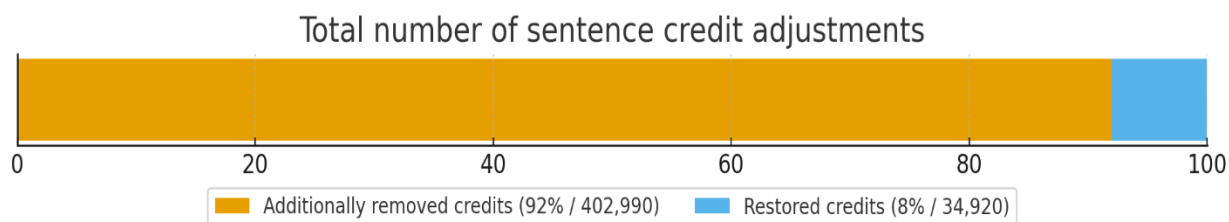
The Board is proud to present its accomplishments for the current calendar year and to report the following operational highlights. Between January 1 and November 31, 2025, the Board reviewed 14,120 Class A disciplinary offenses committed by inmates incarcerated in Tennessee Department of Correction (TDOC) facilities—an average of approximately 1,400 cases per month. Of these incidents, approximately 4,371 (31%) were determined to have been properly adjudicated and did not require secondary review by the Board. Approximately 3,250 cases (23%) had been dismissed at the institutional level prior to adjudication. This proportion is stubbornly high and warrants continued analysis to determine the underlying causes of such a substantial dismissal rate. Finally, 3,526 incidents (25%) were identified as procedurally deficient and were, therefore, referred for second-level review by the Board.<sup>1</sup>

## Incident Adjudication Breakdown (Total: 14,120 incidents)



<sup>1</sup> The remaining percentage of incidents fall into one of several other categories such as death, not guilty, or pending status.

Of those incidents which were deemed procedurally deficient the Board took the following actions: recommended removal of an additional 402,990 sentence credit days from inmates across the state’s 14 correctional facilities.<sup>2</sup> This represents a more than 34% increase above sanctions imposed by facility disciplinary board’s upon initial review. The Board also restored more than 34,920 sentence credit days back to inmates based on the policies and guidelines in effect at the time of the offense.<sup>3</sup>



In addition to the above sentence credit adjustments the Board took a number of other steps to ensure inmate and departmental accountability this year. First, the Board flagged more than 60 inmates as prolific class A offenders and submitted those names to the board of parole for attention during any future parole proceedings. Second, the Board requested additional review of several class A incidents for further criminal charges with the local district attorney offices. Third, the Board submitted several memorandums to members of the legislature regarding specific inmate investigations. Fourth, the Board coordinated with the Tennessee Correctional Institute on policy directives and training in an effort to collaborate on punishment of state prisoners held in county/non-TDOC facilities. Fifth, and finally, the Board conducted site checks at 12 of 14 TDOC facilities and considered 103 inmate appeals.

Based on the above findings, the Board submits the following conclusions:

- a. **TDOC should deploy a new offender management system better optimized for inmate discipline as soon as possible.**

The Board has determined that the current eTOMIS offender management system lacks essential functionality to reliably ensure that inmate disciplinary actions result in appropriate and enforceable sanctions. In particular, eTOMIS cannot verify that an

<sup>2</sup> All inmates may not have accrued enough credit days for full removal of the recommended sanctions and, therefore, this number only reflects the Board’s recommended punishment – not the precise amount of removed credit days.

<sup>3</sup> Additionally, of the 14 state-run correctional facilities the institution with the most class A disciplinary infractions this year was Whiteville Correctional Facility. The facility requiring the greatest percentage increase in sanctions as determined by the Board was Whiteville Correctional Facility. The facility requiring the greatest percentage increase in restored credit days was Morgan County Correctional Complex. The facility with the greatest number of assaults on staff (AOO) was Bledsoe Correctional Facility. The two facilities with the greatest number of assaults with a weapon (ASW) were Hardeman County Correctional Facility and Trousdale Turner Correctional Center.

inmate who incurs a sentence-credit reduction exceeding the credits already accrued will remain accountable for the full disciplinary consequence. The system restricts credit reductions to the inmate's existing credit balance, thereby preventing the application of carry-over reductions that would otherwise reflect the severity of Class A violations.

A modernized offender management platform—designed to support negative credit carry-over—would guarantee that inmates who commit serious Class A offenses receive the full sanction intended, irrespective of their current credit accrual status. The Board acknowledges TDOC's ongoing efforts to upgrade its offender management infrastructure and fully supports the associated budgetary and personnel commitments to expedite implementation of the improved system.

**b. TDOC and the legislature should continue to invest in sentence management and inmate discipline personnel, training, and incentives.**

At present, the disciplinary process within state correctional facilities relies predominantly on a single Disciplinary Hearing Officer (DHO) at each institution, with minimal dedicated staffing or operational support. To conduct Class A disciplinary hearings, the DHO must solicit assistance from at least two additional facility staff members, despite these personnel receiving no supplemental compensation or formal recognition for their participation. This reliance on voluntary support creates challenges in continuity, consistency, and procedural efficiency.

The Board recommends that TDOC develop an incentive-based framework to strengthen recruitment, retention, and sustained engagement of DHOs and associated disciplinary personnel. Additionally, the Board encourages continued enhancement of training related to disciplinary write-ups to improve the accuracy, documentation, and traceability of incident reports, thereby reducing unsupported allegations and unwarranted dismissals.

Further, the Board recommends that the General Assembly consider appropriating additional resources to bolster both TDOC and local district attorney general offices with expanded legal and sentence-management personnel – both lawyers and support staff. These additional positions would provide the capacity necessary to effectively

investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate criminally actionable offenses occurring within correctional facilities, ensuring that serious infractions result in appropriate, and continuing, legal consequences.

**c. TDOC should implement an enhanced sanction matrix and better-defined class offenses into policy.**

The Board notes a significant statewide increase in the use of sentence-credit sanctions, representing a positive advancement in the application of meaningful and proportionate inmate accountability measures. Notwithstanding this progress, the Board finds that TDOC's existing sanction matrix would benefit from continued refinement to ensure that penalties for higher-severity offenses appropriately reflect their seriousness. The Board further recommends expanded training to promote uniform application of the matrix across all 14 state correctional facilities.

In addition, more precisely articulated policy language governing Class A offenses would improve consistency, predictability, and reliability of disciplinary outcomes statewide. The Board encourages TDOC to continue strengthening these policy definitions to support greater standardization and operational clarity.

In summary, the Board acknowledges the significant efforts undertaken by the Department of Correction to maintain the sentence credit system as an effective and integral component of the statewide inmate disciplinary framework. The system provides correctional staff with a meaningful mechanism for recognizing and reinforcing compliant behavior, while also ensuring that inmates who engage in misconduct face appropriate and proportional consequences. When administered correctly, the sentence credit system functions as a balanced incentive structure - serving both as a positive reinforcement tool and a corrective measure - and remains essential to effective facility management and the safety of staff, inmates, and the broader community.

# Recommendations

Based on the above findings and conclusions, the Board recommends that the following three action items be implemented within the next year in order to improve public safety and enhance the overall effectiveness of the sentence credit system within the state's 14 correctional facilities. The first action item is a legislative recommendation, while the second and third items are dual legislative/TDOC recommendations.

1. The Board recommends that the legislature adjust the sentencing guidelines to eliminate the automatic accumulation of good behavior credits for the following convictions: rape, child molestation, and murder. Currently, Tennessee's primary sentence-credit statute (T.C.A. § 41-21-236) does not expressly prevent inmates sentenced to life for first-degree murder from applying sentence-reduction credits to reduce their sentence. Applicable release-eligibility statutes also allow credits for most violent crimes; only continuous sexual abuse of a child is expressly excluded. This means persons convicted of rape, child molestation or murder can still shorten their sentences through credits. The Board recommends that the general assembly amend § 41-21-236 to add a new subsection (h) providing: No inmate convicted of the following offenses or attempts/conspiracies to commit them may earn sentence-reduction credits toward release or sentence expiration: • Rape (§ 39-13-503) and aggravated rape (§ 39-13-502); • Rape of a child (§ 39-13-522), aggravated rape of a child; (§ 39-13-531), and solicitation of a minor under § 39-13-528; • Aggravated sexual battery (§ 39-13-504) and continuous sexual abuse of a child (§ 39-13-518); • First-degree murder (§ 39-13-202) and second-degree murder (§ 39-13-210); • Facilitation, solicitation, or attempt of the above offenses. The new subsection should mirror § 40-35-501(l)(1), which already prohibits any reduction of sentences through credits for persons convicted of continuous sexual abuse of a child. Credits earned by excluded offenders may only be used for privileges (e.g., commissary, visitation) or reduced custody classification and may not reduce the sentence or release-eligibility date. This parallels the existing provision allowing persons convicted of continuous sexual abuse of a child to earn credits for privileges but not sentence reduction. The Board also recommends amending § 40-35-501 to add a new subsection stating: there shall be no release eligibility based on sentence-reduction credits for persons convicted of rape, rape of a child, aggravated rape, aggravated rape of a child, aggravated sexual battery, continuous sexual abuse of a child, first-degree murder or second-degree murder. Credits earned may be used only for privileges and reduced security classification. This will make the release-eligibility statute consistent with § 41-21-236 and eliminate potential ambiguity. The Board also recommends that the statute be updated for educational and substance-use treatment credits. Specifically, § 41-21-236 currently bars 60-day educational or substance-treatment credits

for inmates convicted of offences requiring service of 85% or 100% of the sentence. Statutory amendment recommendations, such as those made above, should expressly state that rape and murder offenses fall into this category and are ineligible for educational or treatment credits toward sentence reduction. The General Assembly has already concluded that continuous sexual abuse of a child warrants service of the entire sentence without reduction. Rape, child molestation, and murder inflict equally grave harm and should not be subject to time off for institutional behavior.

2. Secondly, the Board recommends that the legislature codify negative credit accrual authority into the Tennessee Code Annotated to allow for the removal of future sentencing credits from inmates, rather than only allowing a reduction in credits to occur based on immediately available credits. Currently, when an inmate lacks enough sentence credits to cover a disciplinary penalty Sentence Computation Services extends the inmate's release-eligibility date by exactly the credit deficiency. (See TDOC Policy 502.02, as of Jan 30, 2025.) As a result, inmates without currently accrued sentence credits receive a token penalty upon sanction action. A new "negative credit statutory change" would ensure that penalties are carried forward until completed by either new credit accruals or complete sentence expiration. As such, the Board recommends that the legislature amend § 41-21-236 to add a new subsection (i) providing: 1. When an inmate is assessed a disciplinary penalty that exceeds the sentence-reduction credits currently earned and retained, the deficit shall be recorded as a negative credit balance. The negative balance shall be deducted from credits subsequently earned until the balance is satisfied. While there remains a negative balance, the inmate's release-eligibility date and sentence-expiration date shall be extended by the amount of the outstanding negative credits; 2. Negative credits may be carried into successive sentences (e.g., if an inmate begins serving a new sentence while still owing negative credits, the negative balance continues to apply). Further, it is recommended that the Board be permitted to allow partial restoration of negative credits for exemplary behavior or completion of rehabilitative programs after a specified period. It is important to note that while TDOC's 2025 disciplinary guidelines already extend an inmate's release-eligibility date when the inmate has not earned enough credits to satisfy the penalty, this practice is not set by statute. Codifying the negative-credit mechanism ensures uniform application and prevents litigation over whether an extension of the release date is authorized. Similarly, TDOC should update its policies to align with the above recommendation.

3. Thirdly, the Board recommends that the legislature authorize the Department of Corrections to create a dedicated boards and commission liaison position to support every sister agency who works closely with TDOC on correctional issues, including the IDOB, the Board of Parole, the Tennessee Community Resource Board, the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision, and the Community Corrections Advisory Board. Similarly, TDOC should staff this position as soon as possible.

The Board is sure that these recommendations would add greater consistency and due process into the sentence credit system while simultaneously prioritizing public safety and enhancing institutional accountability. Most importantly, eliminating sentence-reduction credits for rape, child molestation and murder reflects a moral determination that sentences for these crimes should be served largely or entirely as imposed. It places Tennessee's law in line with its decision to impose the death penalty for certain child-rape cases and ensures that credits cannot inadvertently reduce a sentence below legislatively mandated minimums. Codifying negative credits similarly ensures that serious misconduct will have consequences even for inmates with few credits. This will deter violence inside prisons and encourage compliance with program requirements.

# Looking Forward to 2026

The Board has identified several long-term strategic objectives aimed at enhancing public safety and advancing its statutory mission over the next fiscal year.

First, the Board plans to develop a proprietary information technology platform to support the extraction, aggregation, and review of Class A disciplinary incidents across all 14 state correctional institutions. This system will be designed to interface with the Department of Correction's existing eTOMIS database—or any successor system—to deliver real-time access to relevant incident data. The platform will also incorporate analytical tools currently unavailable to external oversight entities, thereby enhancing the Board's capacity for timely and effective review.

Second, the Board will refine its internal operating procedures to enable more streamlined and automated communication with the Department of Correction. This enhancement will ensure that Board decisions, including case dispositions and policy determinations, are transmitted to appropriate TDOC personnel in real time, thereby improving institutional responsiveness and oversight consistency

# Yearly Guidelines

The following policy is intended to provide a procedural framework for Inmate Disciplinary Oversight Board (“IDOB”) members to review the grant, denial, and removal of inmate sentence credits by a warden for good institutional behavior and to determine whether sentence credits previously awarded should be removed for the commission of a major infraction designated by the Tennessee Department of Correction (“TDOC”) as a Class A disciplinary offense or for an inmate's refusal to participate in an assignment.<sup>4</sup>

---

I. After an infraction occurs by an inmate at their facility of record, the witnessing official completes a write-up of the offense and submits that information to the designated facility disciplinary hearing officer.

II. The disciplinary hearing officer may schedule a hearing for the offender using the appropriate eTOMIS screen (ie, LIMW).

III. The inmate who is charged with the rule infraction(s) shall have the right to appear in person before the board/hearing officer at all times, except:

- a. When the board/hearing officer is receiving testimony from a confidential source.
- b. During the board's deliberations or the hearing officer’s review of the charge.
- c. If the inmate is disorderly (i.e., preventing the orderly conduct of the hearing). In such cases, the advisor may remain present on the inmate's behalf.
- d. When the inmate signs an agreement to plead guilty.

IV. The disciplinary hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures as outlined in TDOC policy Index # 502.02 “UNIFORM DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES.”

V. The hearing can result in one of five dispositions:

---

<sup>44</sup> This section is intended to satisfy Tenn. Code Ann. Section 41-21-1003((a)(3)’s requirement that the Board “.....provide copies of [its annual] guidelines to the governor, the speaker of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the commissioner of correction, and the appropriate standing committees of the senate and the house of representatives.”

- a. A finding of guilty and a corresponding loss of PSRC credit time in accordance with the sanctions matrix in effect at the time of the offense, with the additional option that the disciplinary hearing officer may refer the matter to the local district attorney's office for outside criminal prosecution.
- b. A finding of not guilty based on the facts and information presented at the hearing.
- c. A dismissal of the charge because the corresponding disciplinary report failed to adequately state the offense charged, contained errors, or had not been properly completed.
- d. A finding that the offense was reduced from a Class A infraction to a Class B infraction based on the facts and information presented at the hearing.
- e. A finding that the inmate had died prior to the hearing and, therefore, no hearing was held.

VI. The attached chart sets forth the guidelines for the maximum number of sentence credits that may be taken and the maximum term of punitive segregation which may be imposed for the commission of disciplinary offenses of various classes. When the inmate has not earned the number of credits designated by the disciplinary board to be taken, Sentence Computation Services will extend the Release Eligibility Date (RED) date by the exact amount indicated on the TDOC Sentence Credit/Extension Actions, CR-3298. (See Policy #505.01) Sanctions that permit the restriction of privileges, extra duty, etc., are outlined in Policy #502.01. The following provisions also apply:

- a. The imposition of a harsher penalty shall be sustained only if the offense involved a death, assault or injury to an employee, volunteer, or visitor, or if justified in the disciplinary committee's findings by an overwhelming or substantial reason. Guidelines for maximum punishment may be exceeded in cases where the inmate was previously convicted of an equal or greater offense within the past 36 months.
- b. When an inmate is charged criminally for a violation of state or federal law that was committed while the inmate was incarcerated, the disciplinary board may exceed the maximum punishment guidelines up to the removal of all earned sentence credits.
- c. When an inmate is found guilty of a Class A disciplinary assault offense that results in physical injury to any person that requires medical treatment, in addition to any other punishment imposed, the offender's release eligibility date shall be extended by adding two years and five years shall be added when serious bodily injury resulted, or release eligibility date shall be extended to the sentence expiration date, whichever is less (if sentenced as a Class X felon, or under the Judge Sentencing Act or the Sentencing Reform Act of 1989).
- d. All extensions of parole and release dates for indeterminate/determinate sentences shall result in the loss of good conduct credits (GCC) and/or prisoner sentence reduction credits (PSRC) in an amount equal to no more than two years (five years if serious bodily injury resulted), where credits are available (all available credits shall be removed if the full amount is not available).

- e. There will be only one extension per incident, regardless of the number of victims or severity of.
- f. If an inmate is found guilty of assault, where no or very minor injury resulted, sanctions shall be imposed as defined in the matrix for Class A offenses.

Class A Offenses					
Sanction	# of occurrences/Loss of Time <= mos.				Outcome
Loss of PRSC Time (M)	0	1	2	3	
Prior Class A	1-2mos.	3-4mos.	5-8 mos.	9-12mos.	
Prior Class B	1-2mos.	1-2mos.	1-2mos.	3-4mos.	
Prior Class C	1-2mos.	1-2mos.	1-2mos.	3-4mos.	
Prior Class A&B	1-2mos.	3-4mos.	5-8 mos.	9-12mos.	
Prior Class A&C	1-2mos.	3-4mos.	5-8 mos.	9-12mos.	
Prior Class B&C	1-2mos.	1-2mos.	1-2mos.	3-4mos.	
<i>Finding of guilt for offenses (Tenn. Code Ann. 39-16-202) of Rape (RAP), Sexual Battery (SXB), Indecent Exposure (IND), Homicide (HOM), Assault on Staff – Serious Injury (ASW), Assault on Inmate – Serious Injury (AOW), and Escape (ESC) will incur up to 24 months removal of PSRC time.</i>					
Sanction	Conditions				Outcome
Extend Release Eligibility Date (R.E.D.) (M)					
Escape	Min Sec/No Violence		Add 3 years or to sent exp date		
Escape	Min Rest ≥ W/ or W/out Violence		Add 3 years or to sent exp date		
Assault	Injury req med treatment		Add 2 years or to sent exp date		
Assault	Serious Inj req med treatment		Add 5 years or to sent exp date		
Sanction	# of occurrences/Seg Time				Outcome
Punitive Segregation	0	1	2	3	
Prior Class A	5-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	30 days	
Prior Class B	5-10 days	11-15 days	21-30 days	21-30 days	
Prior Class C	5-10 days	5-10 days	11-15 days	11-15 days	
Prior Class A&B	5-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	30 days	
Prior Class A&C	5-10 days	11-20 days	21-30 days	30 days	
Prior Class B&C	5-10 days	11-15 days	21-30 days	21-30 days	
Sanction	Conditions				Outcome
Restitution (M)	Restitution for cost of medical treatment from fighting or assault on another inmate (AOW), staff (ASW), or visitor (AVW). Refusing a drug test (DPO/RAA) = \$300				
Fines (M)	Will be assessed a fee between \$1.00- \$5.00				
Sanction	Conditions				Outcome
Loss of Visitation* (M)	3 mos. loss and 3 mos. additional for subsequent offenses				
<i>* DPO, PDR, PTO, RAA, IUS, CVS -(only when related to alcohol or drug related charges), and PCT will result in the loss of social visits for 3 months, with the exception of ministers and attorneys. RTP -(loss of visiting privileges will remain in effect for 30 days after accepting a new job/program assignment.)</i>					
Loss of Phone					
Loss of Commissary (M)	30 days - (Basic hygiene items only)				
<i>RTP -(loss of Commissary privileges will remain in effect for 30 days after accepting a new job/program assignment.)</i>					
Loss of Package* (M)	12 months				
<i>*Inmates found guilty of a disciplinary offense, excluding verbal warnings, are not eligible to receive any packages, (to include incentive/seasonal/holiday packages) except for identified clothing items.</i>					
<b>Note: The imposition of a harsher penalty shall be sustained only if the offense involved a death, assault or injury to an employee, volunteer, or visitor, or if justified in the disciplinary committee's findings by an overwhelming or substantial reason.</b>					

VII. Once the disciplinary hearing is completed, the disciplinary hearing officer shall submit all necessary documentation to the facility warden, admin officials. and TDOC headquarters personnel for review in accordance with TDOC policy Index #502.01 “Uniform Disciplinary Procedures.”

VIII. Once all review and/or appeals have been completed by TDOC officials, including the Assistant Commissioner of Prisons/designee, the result of the hearing will be sent to TDOC Sentence Management Services (SMS) for processing into the eTOMIS system.

IX. At the end of each calendar month two designated IDOB members shall examine the entirety of the eTOMIS system in order to collect and collate every Class A incident from the prior 4 weeks across the state's 14 prison institutions.

X. Once all of the previous month's class A incidents have been collected and collated by the assigned Board members, they are sent to the IDOB executive director for inclusion in the Board's monthly tracking spreadsheet and randomized for distribution among the Board's members.

XI. Upon distribution of the previous month's class A disciplinary incidents each member of the Board processes his/her cases separately and in accordance with the following guidelines:

- a. What was the outcome of the adjudication?
  1. Outcomes for each adjudication are noted in the Board members' monthly report along with all additional notes and required information contained in the report.
- b. If the adjudication of the incident resulted in a loss of sentence credits, the individual board members will assess the credit loss for appropriate justification by:
  1. Reviewing all relevant documentation supporting the decision to remove credits, such as misconduct reports, disciplinary actions, or failure to comply with program requirements and determine justification for decision,
  2. Each member shall also review all relevant documentation related to the inmate's behavior, participation in rehabilitation programs, and any other factors influencing the removal/or awarding of credits.
- c. If sentence credits were removed, and the removal was determined to be justified, the Board member will ensure that the credit removal adjudication was in accordance with the applicable sanctions matrix. (See above at Paragraph VI.)
- d. If the incident resulted in a "not guilty" adjudication, the board member will determine whether that adjudication was justified using the same procedures outlined above in paragraph XI(ii)(1) and (2).
- e. If the incident resulted in the Class A infraction being reduced to a Class B infraction, the board member will determine whether that adjudication was justified using the same procedures outlined above in paragraph XI(ii)(1) and (2).

XII. Once each board member has reviewed, and notated the original outcome with their determination notes related to, every assigned incident for that month they will then indicate inside their monthly spreadsheet whether the original adjudication should:

- a. Remain in effect without disturbance,
- b. Be brought before the entirety of the board for a vote on an adjustment to the original disposition, or
- c. Be referred back to TDOC for additional information.

XIII. If the board member determines that further information and/or reports are necessary to assist with additional review, they shall determine exactly what information is to be requested using the Board's official "Additional Information Request Form." That form is then sent to the Board's executive director for review and completion. Upon completion the form will be sent to the appropriate TDOC personnel for processing and response. Upon receiving any additional information/reports from TDOC, the board member will conduct a secondary review of the incident to determine whether the original adjudication shall remain in effect without disturbance or be brought before the entirety of the board for a vote on an adjustment to the original disposition in accordance with paragraph XII, supra.

XIV. If the board member determines that the original adjudication shall remain in effect without disturbance, the incident shall be moved for submission into the record as procedurally acceptable at the next public meeting of the Board.

XV. If the board member determines that full board review and discussion of a particular incident is required, the board member shall inform the executive director of the incident in question and provide the executive director with all pertinent information about the incident. Upon receipt of notification and all relevant materials the executive director shall collect all incidents for full board review and distribute to each member of the board the information received with instructions that each incident distributed has been requested for full board review and discussion. The executive director will then place on the next public meeting agenda all incidents that have been requested for full board review.

XVI. At the next public meeting, or other appropriate opportunity, the board member who requested review of the incident will lead the board's discussion of that incident and present a summary description of their findings. As part of that discussion the board member is expected to provide a proposed action plan including:

- a. A recommendation for action(s) to be taken,
- b. Justification for proposed action(s), and
- c. A timeline for such suggested and/or directed action(s).

XVII. Thereafter, a vote will be taken by the full Board based on the recommendation and information presented by the individual board members. If the board votes to alter an adjudication, an action form will be completed following the meeting and sent to TDOC officials for OMS processing. Documents are contemporaneously mailed directly to affected inmates for their own records.

XVIII. Following any re-adjudication by the Board, and subsequent notification to the affected inmate, the inmate will have a 14-day appeal period. All appeal procedures will be included with the action form sent to the inmate, including instructions to appeal, with a black appeal form included.

XIX. Any appeal seeking to alter the judgment of the IDOB will only be considered if it is timely and there is “new evidence” that was only discovered, or made available, after the incident, disciplinary hearing, and all other previous appeals were fully adjudicated. Any records, evidence, or statements that were available at any time during, or previous to, the incident’s adjudication, or could have been discovered with reasonable diligence, while the incident was under review by TDOC, will not be considered by the Board. Additionally, only evidence, records, and/or statements deemed material to the outcome of the incident and its adjudication will be considered by the Board on appeal.

XX. Appeals are distributed to the IDOB appeals sub-committee members for review and disposition upon receipt. The appeals subcommittee will meet within 30-days to determine whether the appeal will be:

- a. Denied, or
- b. Sent to the full board for a re-adjudication vote based on the recommendation of the appeal sub-committee.

XXI. If the appeals sub-committee determines by a majority vote that an appeal should be considered by the full board for possible re-adjudication the matter will be put on the agenda for the next public meeting, or next appropriate opportunity.

XXII. Following a final decision of either the appeal sub-committee or the full board, if necessary, a decision letter will be sent to the inmate informing them of the status of their appeal and to TDOC officials for further processing, if necessary.

# Budget

The Inmate Disciplinary Oversight Board works diligently to use the taxpayers' money wisely. The Board's executive director oversees and manages the budget.

## IDOB Budget Fiscal Year 2025-26

### Personnel Expenditures

Salaries	1,616,700.00
Longevity	0.00
Employee Benefits	<u>342,900.00</u>
Total Personnel Services and Benefits	<u>\$1,959,600.00</u>

### Operational Expenditures

Total Operational Expenditures	<u>\$139,800.00</u>
<b>Total Personnel and Operational</b>	<b><u>\$2,099,400.00</u></b>



Tennessee Inmate Disciplinary Oversight Board  
Authorization number N46SD5-1. 20 copies.  
January 1, 2026. This public document was  
promulgated at a cost of \$12.35 per copy