



# Oregon Board of Parole & Post-Prison Supervision

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## Website Overview 2009

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**[www.oregon.gov/BOPPPS/index.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/BOPPPS/index.shtml)**

# The Board's Role

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**Mission:** To protect the public and reduce the risk of repeat criminal behavior through incarceration and community supervision decisions based on applicable laws, victims' interests, public safety, and recognized principles of offender behavior change.

**Article I, § 15 of the Oregon Constitution provides:**  
“Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on these principles: protection of society, personal responsibility, accountability for one's actions and reformation.”

# Board History

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- The Board of Parole was created in 1911; the full-time Board was authorized in 1969.
- Statutory authority is found in ORS Chapter 144.
- The Board now consists of four members appointed to four-year terms by the Governor and confirmed by the Oregon Senate.
- Currently the Board is composed of 16 FTE: four Board Members, an Executive Director, and 11 support staff.

# Program Priorities

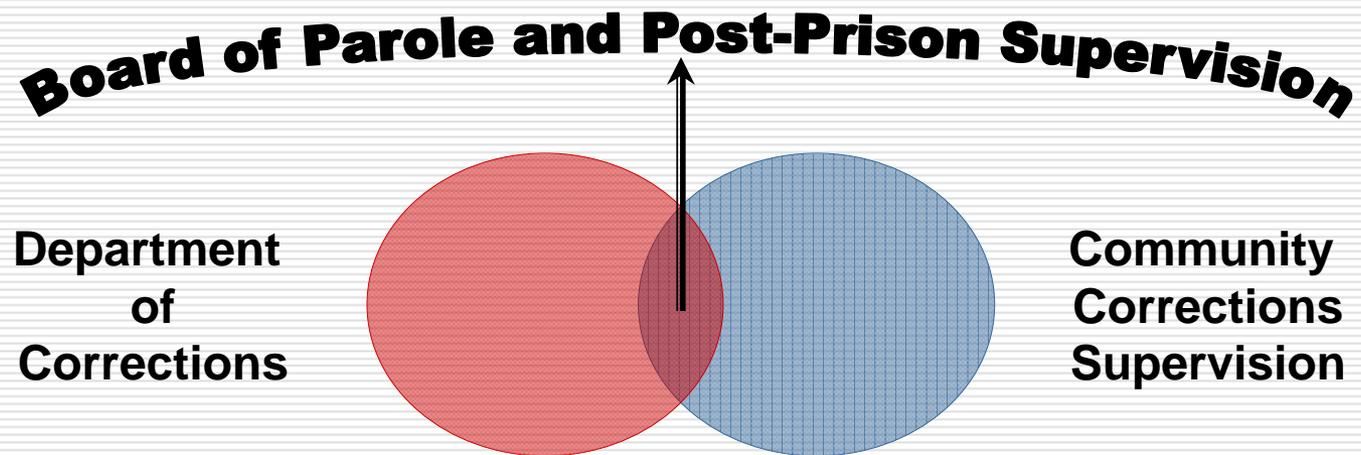
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- **Making release decisions for specified offenders.**
- **Improving the success and safety of incarceration-to-community transition.**
  - Setting conditions of community supervision.
  - Issuing orders related to an offender's transition to – and supervision in – the community.
  - Providing leadership and training in the public safety sector.
- **Planning and policy development.**

# Program Priority:

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Improve the success and safety of incarceration-to-community transition.



# Applicable Laws

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**The Board applies the substantive law in effect at time of offender's crime(s):**

- *Ex Post Facto* considerations and various statute or rule changes over time; Note: Some changes are intentionally retroactive and some are not.
- For crimes committed today, the Board no longer has authority to override minimum sentences.
- The Board retains release authority for specific sentences.

# Release Authority

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**Under ORS 144 and OAR 255, the Board imposes prison terms and makes parole decisions for specified offenders:**

- Matrix offenders (crime committed prior to Nov. 1, 1989);
- Those sentenced by trial courts as “dangerous offenders,” (regardless of when the crime occurred); and
- Those convicted of murder and aggravated murder who are eligible to be considered for release.

# Release Authority

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**For these three categories of offenders, the Board has the legal responsibility and authority to determine when the inmate is released from prison.**

When these offenders are released, they are ordered to serve terms of parole or post-prison supervision in the community.

# Board Responsibilities

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**The Board has statutory responsibilities for all inmates released from prison, regardless of whether the Board exercised its release authority. For all offenders, the Board is legally required to:**

- Impose conditions of parole or post-prison supervision;
- Issue arrest warrants when offenders abscond supervision;
- Review and impose sanctions – including revocation – for violations; and
- Determine whether discharge from parole supervision is compatible with public safety or required by law.

# Conditions of Supervision

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## **The Board sets conditions of supervision:**

- For all inmates released from prison, regardless of crime date.
- Designates offenders who meet the legal requirements as “predatory sex offenders” and “sexually violent dangerous offenders.”

# Setting Conditions

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- The Board works with DOC release counselors and local community corrections agencies to set appropriate conditions of supervision.
  - Release plans take into account individual factors including:
    - ✓ Necessary prohibited behaviors and actions
    - ✓ Treatment and programs available in the community
    - ✓ Appropriate housing
    - ✓ Family relationships
- = Order of Supervision Conditions

# Issuing Orders

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**The Board issues orders related to an offender's transition to and supervision in the community, including:**

- Notifications to registered victims, District Attorneys and other criminal justice partners;
- Arrest warrants for offenders who abscond from supervision;
- Imposing sanctions for violations of supervision (including revocations); and
- Determining whether discharge from parole supervision is compatible with public safety or required by law.

# Evolution of Responsibilities

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## Sentencing policy changes have shifted the Board's focus:

- Fewer release hearings because of declining number of inmates under the Board's release authority.
- Growing workload in other areas (monthly):
  - ✓ 450+ orders of supervision
  - ✓ 400+ warrants issued
  - ✓ 700+ sanctions/revocations reviewed and imposed
  - ✓ 300+ discharge orders

# Board Key Performance Measures

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# Key Performance Measure #1

## Parole Recidivism

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- Percentage of Matrix Inmates (applies to offenders whose crime(s) were committed before November 1, 1989), Dangerous Offenders (sentenced by the court as a dangerous offender pursuant to ORS 161.725 and ORS 161.735), Murderers and Aggravated Murderers convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release.
- Target: 8.5% (less is better)
- Actual 2.9% (met)

# Recidivism Comparisons

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- Recidivism is defined as the percentage of offenders on parole or post-prison supervision convicted of a felony within three years of initial release from prison.
- The current recidivism rate for all offenders released from Oregon's prisons is 30.4 percent.
  - *For those offenders over whom the Board has releasing authority, the recidivism rate averaged 2.9 percent in FY 2007-08.*

# Key Performance Measure #2

## Orders of Supervision

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- Percentage of offenders being released from prison where the Board's order of supervision has been received by the community corrections office on or before the offender's release date from prison.
- Target: 95.9% (higher is better)
- Actual 98.6% (met)

# Key Performance Measure #3

## Victim Notification

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- Percentage of active registered victims for which the Board has an accurate point of contact for notification of hearings and of an offender's release.
- Target: 89.9% (higher is better)
- Actual: 90.91% (met)

# Key Performance Measure #4

## Arrest Warrants

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- Percentage of warrants received by the Board in which the warrant is issued within five days.
- Target: 94.2 (higher is better)
- Actual: 92.1% (met within 5%)

# Key Performance Measure #5

## Revocations

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- Percentage of revocations for offenders who violate their conditions of parole or post-prison supervision.
- Target: 16.0% (lower is better)
- Actual: 12.9% (met)

# Key Performance Measure #6

## Discharge from Supervision

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- Percentage of expiration (of post-prison supervision or parole) orders that have been completed and mailed within five days of an offender's discharge from parole or post-prison supervision.
- Target: 89.0% (higher is better)
- Actual: 95.32% (met)

# Key Performance Measure #7: Administrative Review

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- Percentage of administrative review responses completed and mailed within 60 days of receipt of an inmate/offender's administrative review request.
- Target: 70% (higher is better)
- Actual: 5.5% (not met)

# Key Performance Measure #8: Customer Service

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- Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the Agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timelines, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise, and availability of information.
- Target: 100% (higher is better)
- Actual: 95.24% (met within 5%)

# Key Performance Measure #9: Best Practices

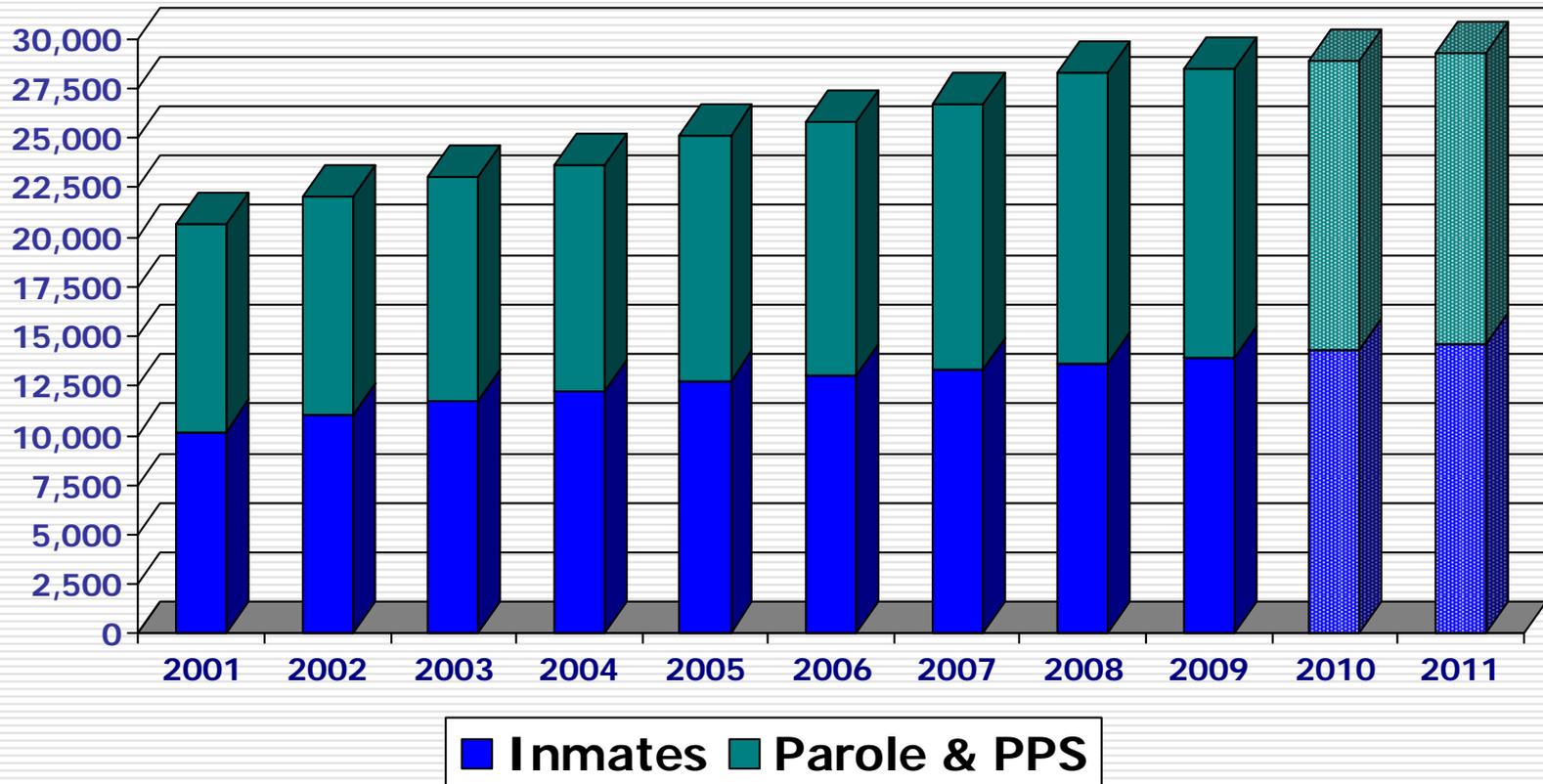
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- Percent of total best practices met by the Board.
- Target: 100% (higher is better)
- Actual: Developing criteria and baselines.

# Agency Detail

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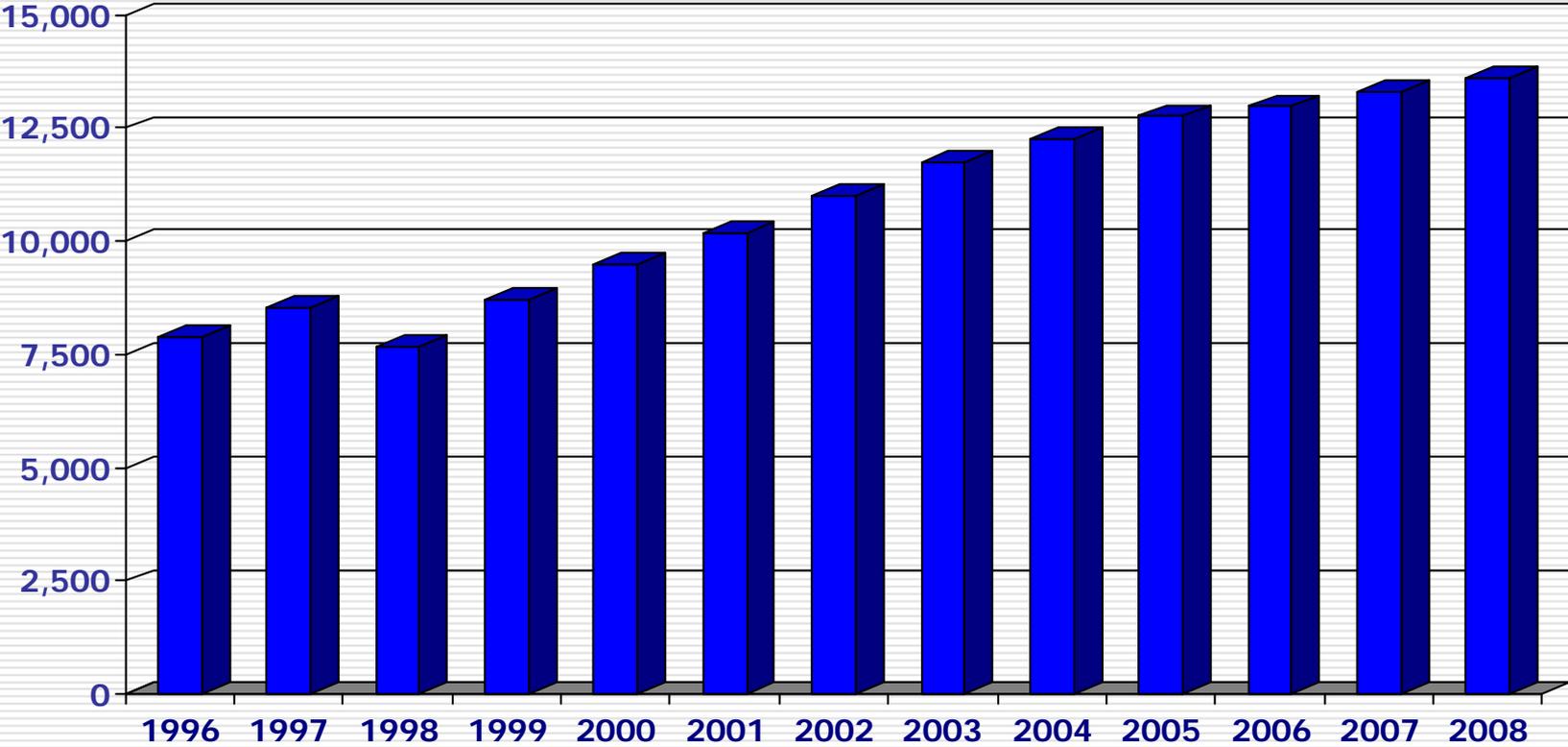
# Prison & PPS/Parole Population History



Source: DOC CMIS Data Warehouse/DAS Office of Economic Analysis

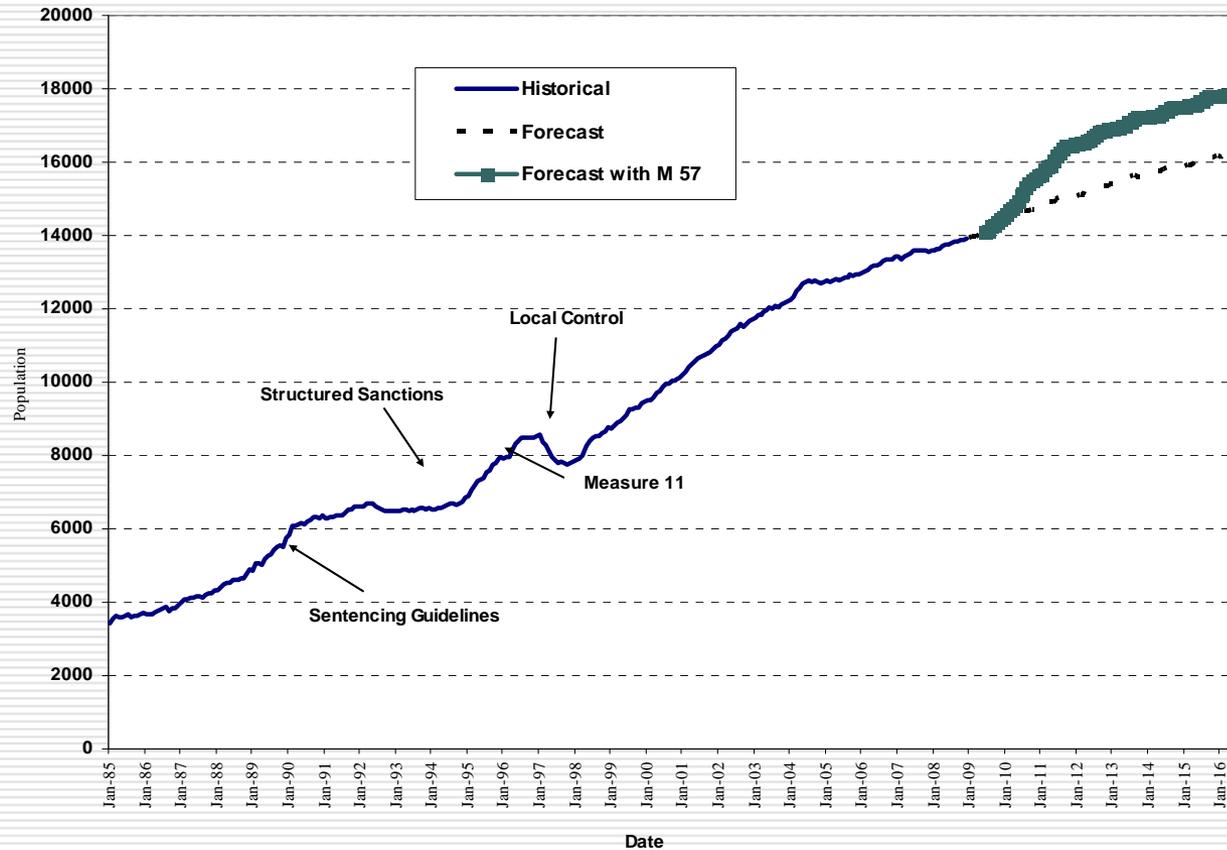
# DOC Prison Population History

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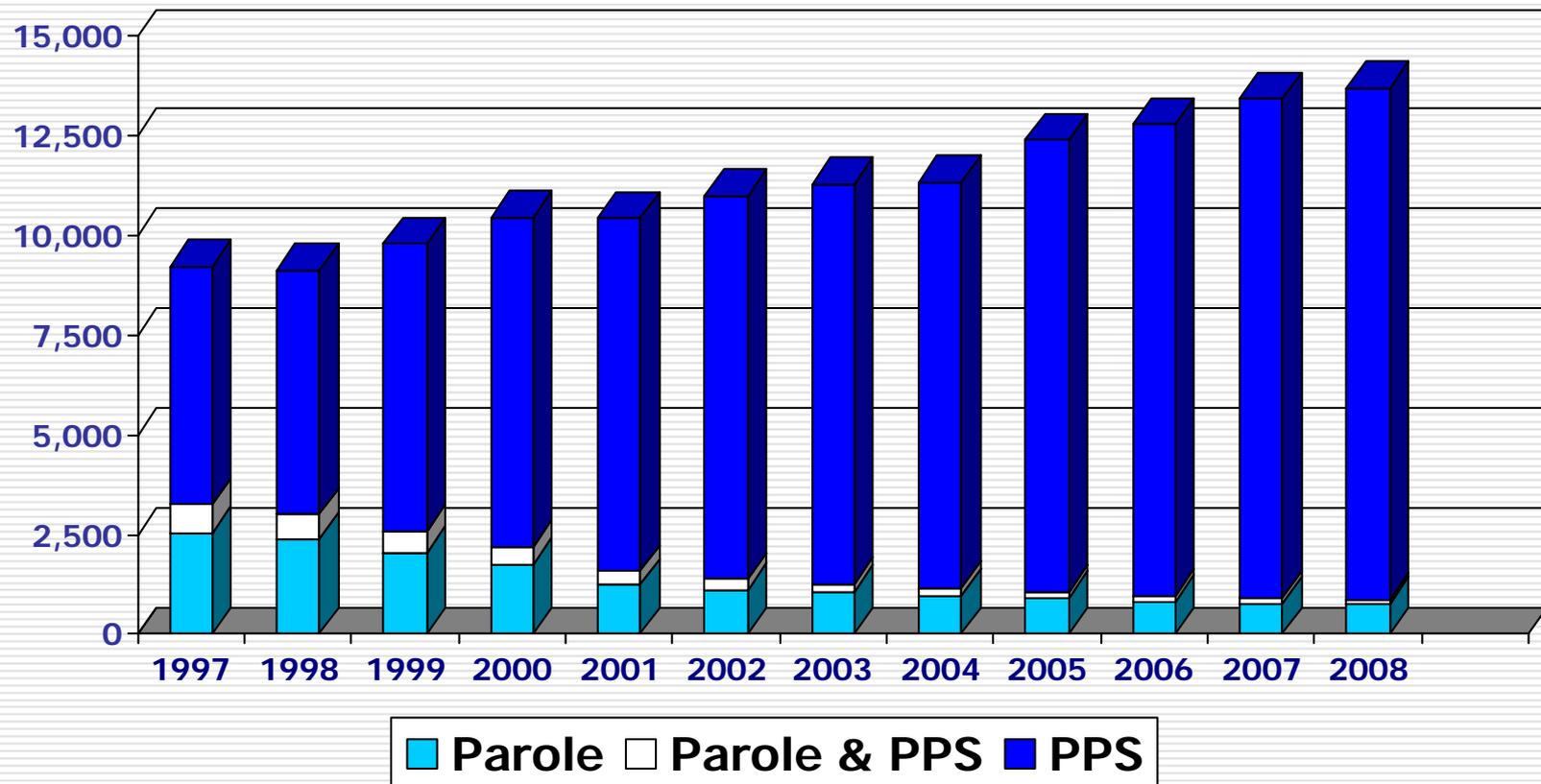
Source: DOC CMIS Data Warehouse

# History of Inmate Population Growth



Source: DAS Office of Economic Analysis

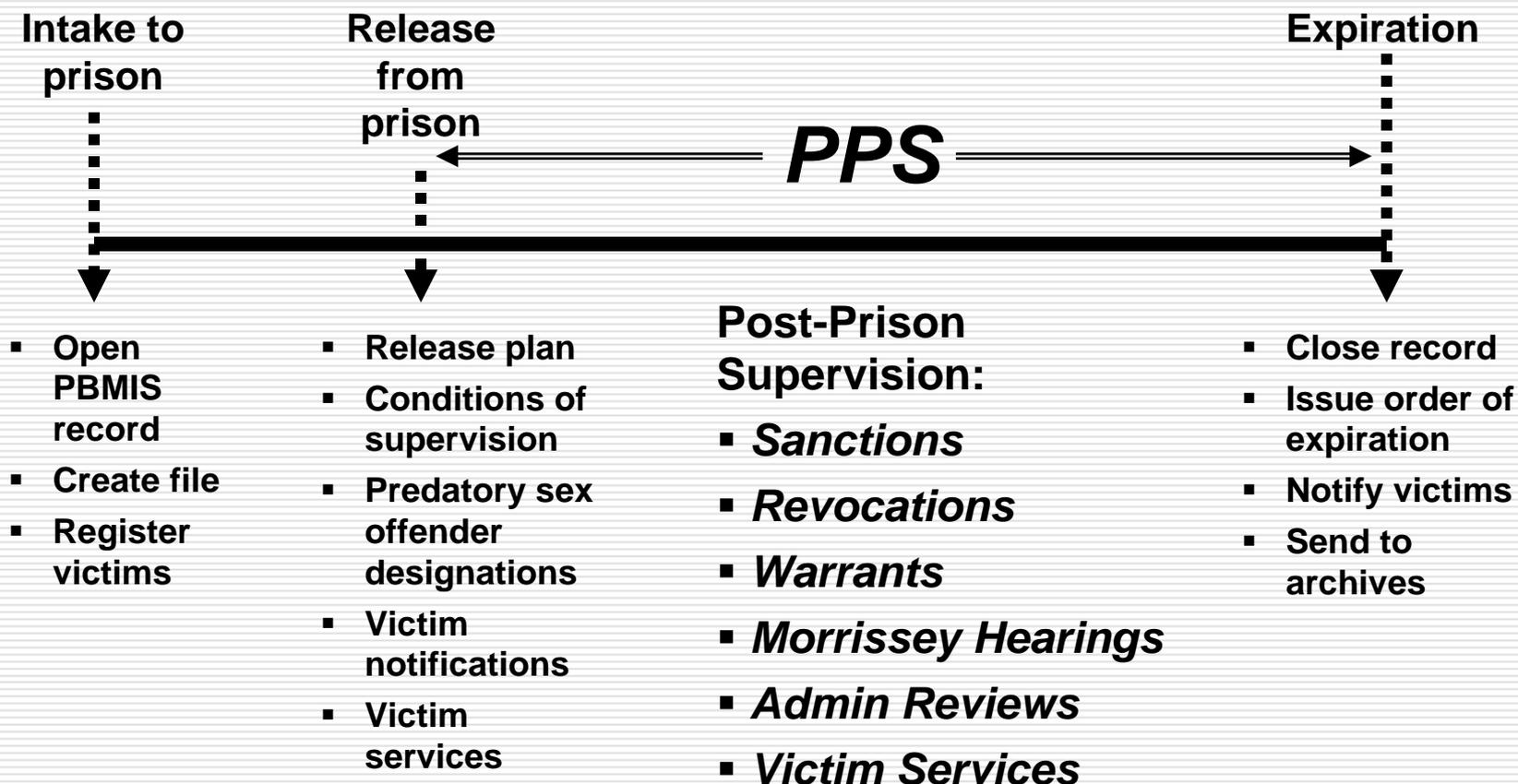
# Supervision Population History



Source: DOC CMIS Data Warehouse

# BOPPPS Responsibilities for Each DOC Inmate

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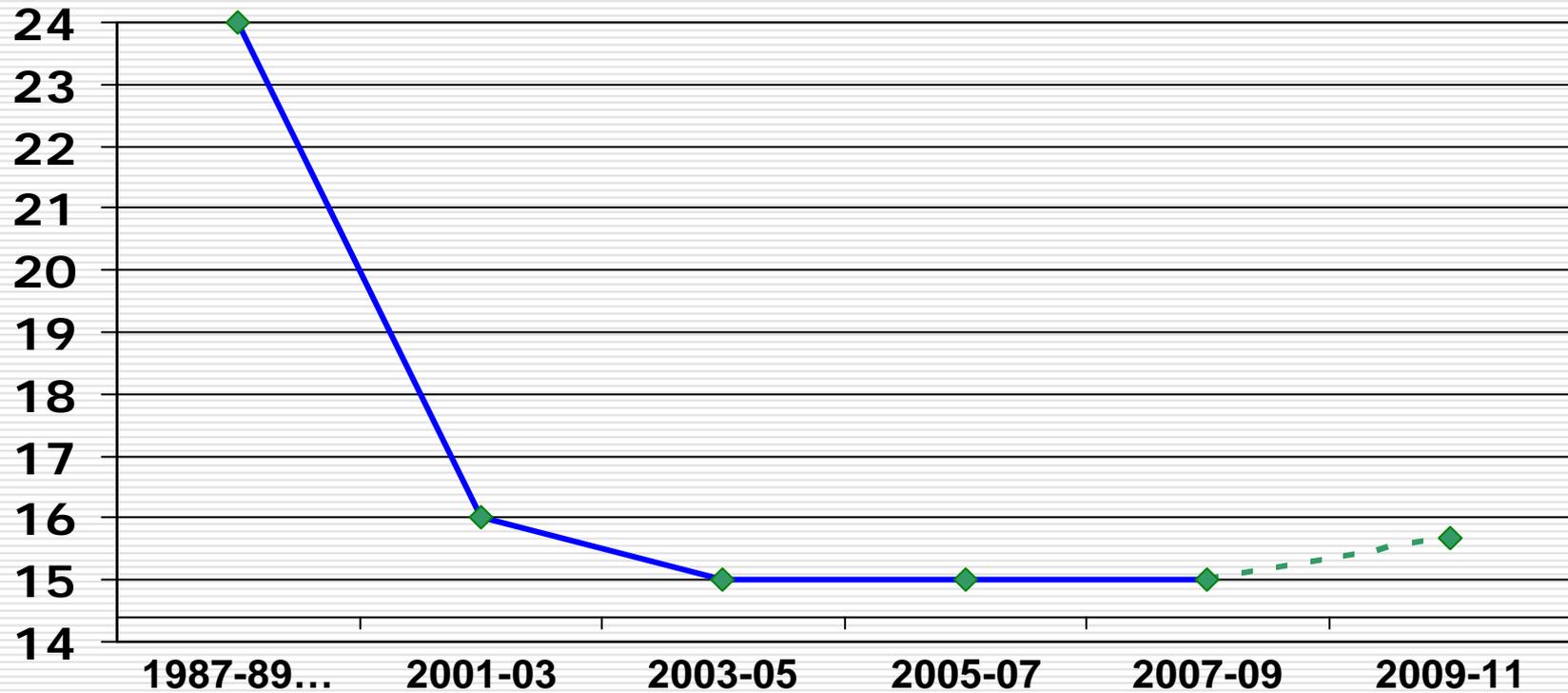
# Growing Workload

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- Each 100-inmate increase in DOC's population creates 150 hours of additional work for Board staff over the span of their incarceration and supervision.
- Since 1989:
  - the number of inmates has grown from approximately 4,500 to more than 13,500 today.
  - the number of offenders on supervision has grown from 2,000 to approximately 14,000, all under the Board's authority for setting conditions of supervision, sanctions and revocations.

# BOPPPS Staffing History (FTE)

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# 2007-09 Efficiency Improvements

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- Audit implementation.
- Workload analysis/staffing adjustments.
- Multiple trainings and information sessions for Department of Justice staff and public-safety partners.
- Conversation with Attorney General on retainer option, explored but no cost savings realized.
- Parole Hearings Workgroup.

# Parole Hearings Workgroup

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- On August 8, 2008, the Chairperson of the Board convened a 12-member workgroup composed of various stakeholders to make recommendations to the Board regarding victim notification and parole release hearings.
- Over the course of three months, the workgroup held six meetings and ultimately forwarded a number of consensus recommendations.
- The Board is now working through those recommendations at its monthly business meetings, and several have been adopted to date.

# 2009-11 Quality Improvements

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- Continue efforts to inform and educate public safety partners on best practices including the supervision and sanctioning of offenders in the community.
- Incorporate research-based principles into conditions of supervision and release planning process to gain greater reductions in recidivism over time by:
  - Targeting services to high-risk offenders.
  - Setting conditions of evidence-based interventions to address criminal risk factors.

# 2009-11 Quality Improvements

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- Rework agency website and printed materials to better meet needs of victims, offender families, offenders on supervision, local supervising authorities and others.
- Implement victim notification project with District Attorneys and Department of Justice.
- Continue agency efforts to improve all agency processes and practices in support of increased public safety.

# Long-Range Efficiency/ Quality Improvements

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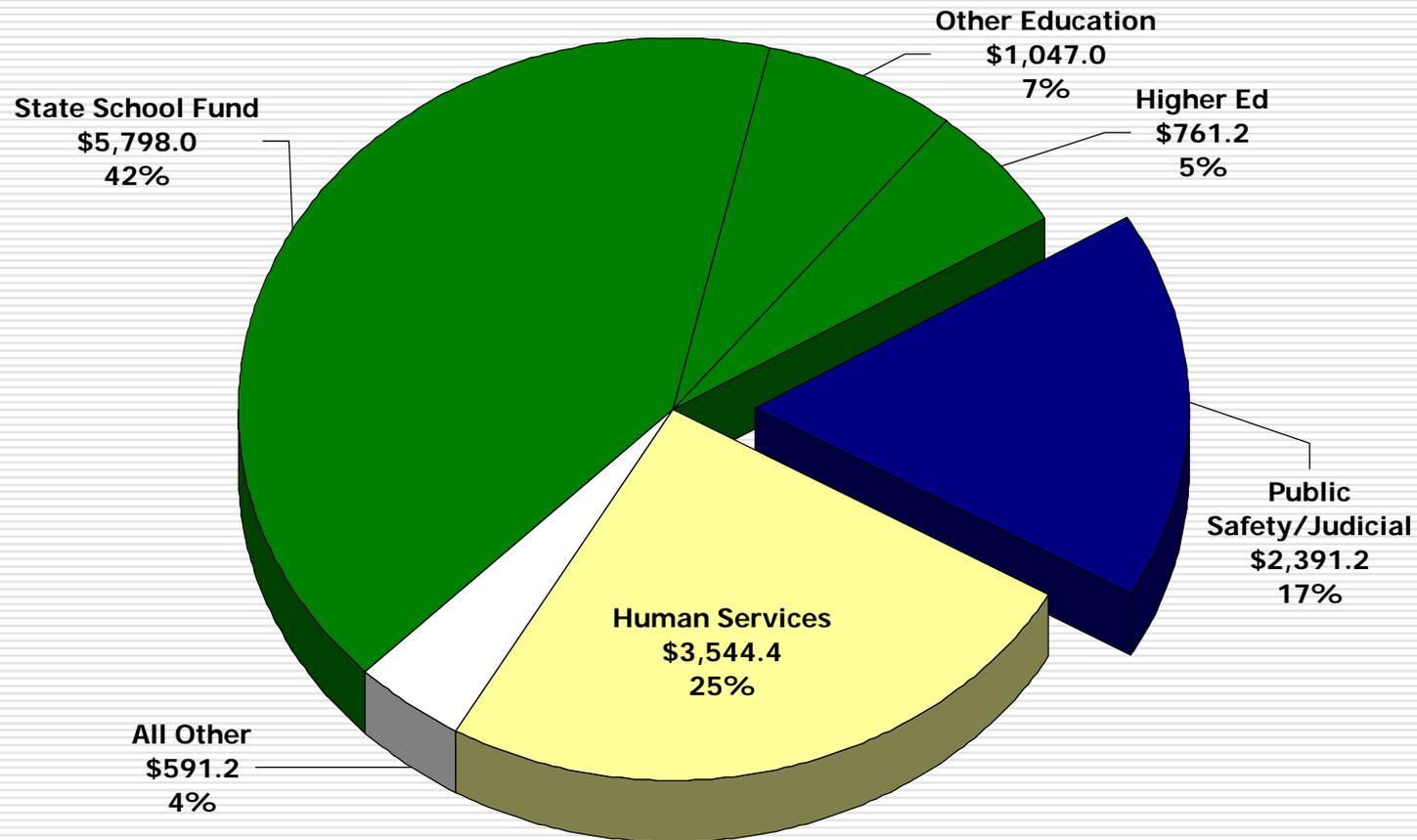
- Plan and write requirements for future replacement of legacy Parole Board Management Information System (PBMIS) to allow electronic records management of Board files in conjunction with the Department of Corrections and other Public Safety partners and to ensure full and ongoing compatibility of sharable information.

# Budget Information

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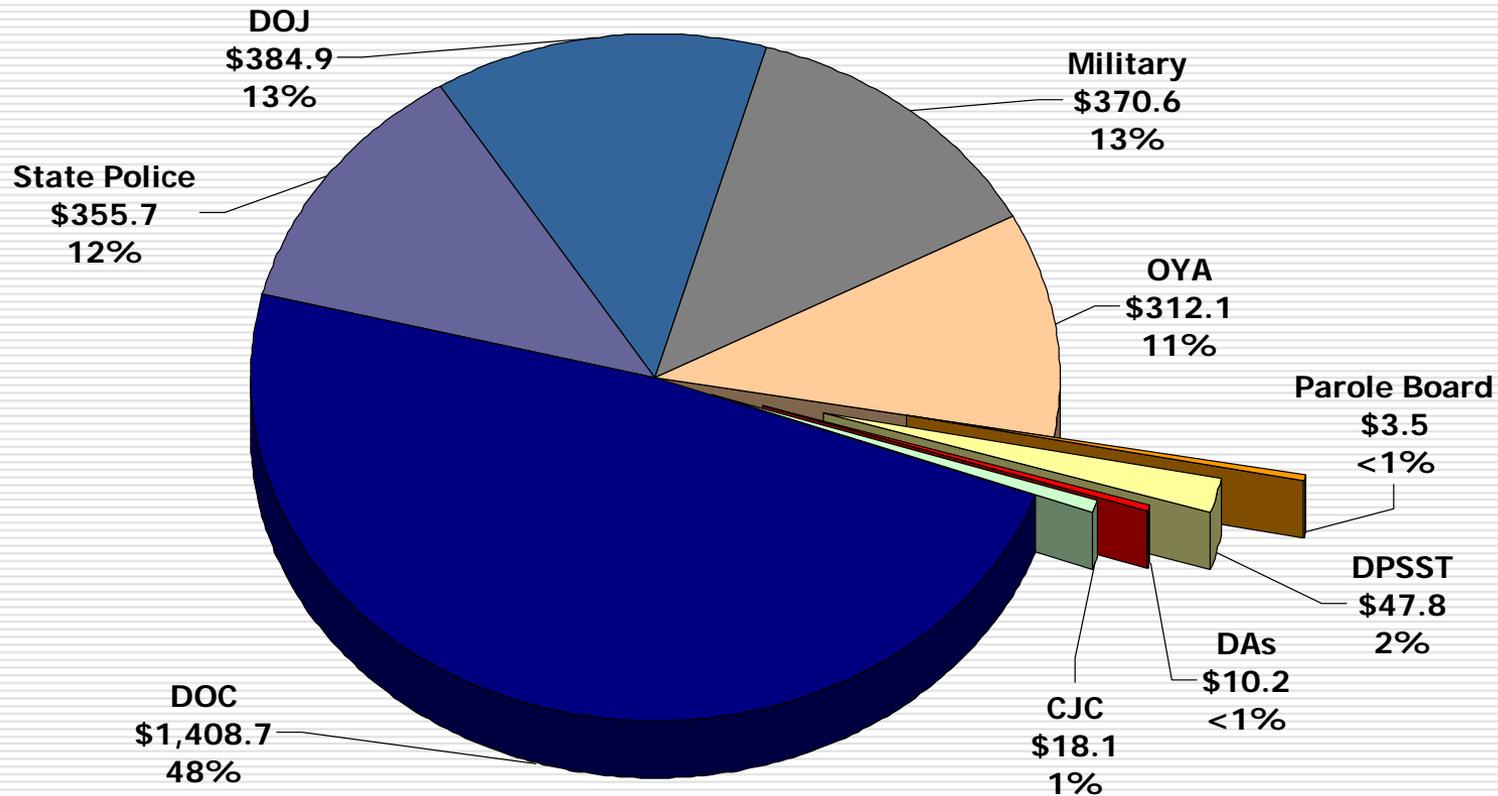
# 2009-11 Statewide General Fund and Lottery Funds\*

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\* Legislatively Adopted Budget, in Millions

# 2009-11 Public Safety General Fund Budget\*



\* 2009-11 Legislatively Adopted Budget, excludes capital construction and non-limited funds.

# Oregon Board of Parole & Post-Prison Supervision

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In summary:

- As an independent state agency, the Board's statutory and constitutional responsibilities stand at the intersection of criminal and civil-administrative law.
- Given the range of its statutory responsibilities, the Board's work spans an offender's path through the criminal justice system: intake, release, transition to community, and possible return to prison.
- The Board's website includes a growing number of resources.