



Oregon Board of Parole & Post-Prison Supervision

**Joint Ways and Means Public Safety
Subcommittee
2013-15 Agency Presentation**

Kristin Winges-Yanez, Chairperson
Jay Scroggin, Executive Director

The Board's Role

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.”

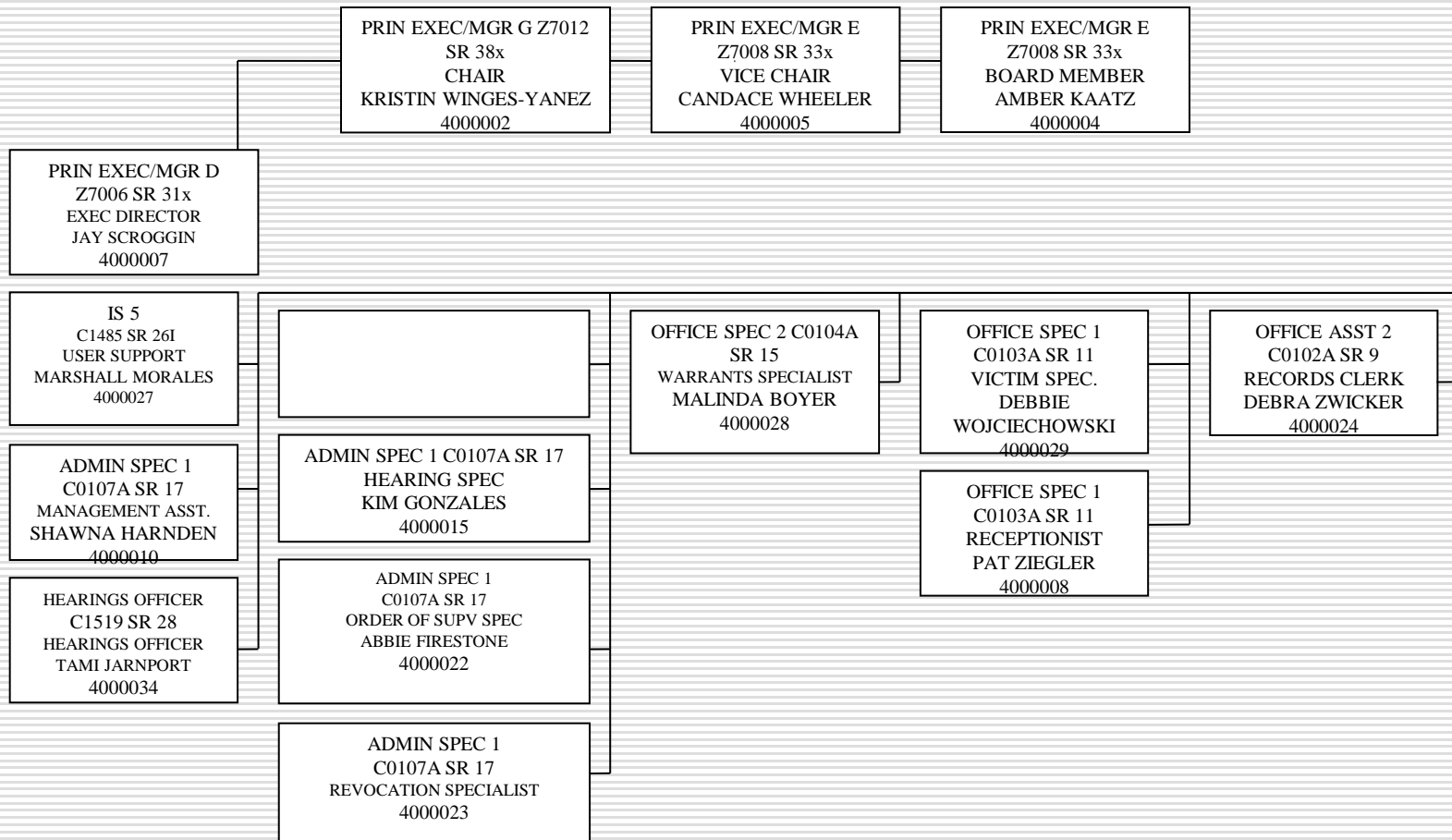
Board History

- The Board of Parole was created in 1911; the full-time Board was authorized in 1969.
- The Governor may appoint up to five members, one of which must be a woman.
- Appointments are for a period of four years, and must be confirmed by the Senate.
- The Board currently consists of three members.
- The Board is composed of 14 FTE: three Board Members, an Executive Director, and 10 support staff.

Board Members

- **Kristin Winges-Yanez, Chairperson**
- **Candace Wheeler, Vice-Chair**
- **Amber Kaatz, Member**

Organization Chart



Program Priorities

- **Parole Release & Community Supervision**
 - Release decisions on portion of releasing population (hearings)
 - Designations under sexual offenses statutes
 - Conditions of Supervision
 - Warrants, Sanctions, Revocations, Discharges
 - Victim Services

- **Legal Action & Review**
 - Administrative Reviews
 - Court decisions and impact

- **Policies, Rules & Operations**
 - Agency compliance with statute, rules, and authority
 - Contracts

Board function: Release Authority; Release Decisions

Board is the releasing authority for ALL inmates

Additionally, 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 (regardless of when crime occurred).

Board function: Designations

- Designates offenders who meet the legal requirements as “predatory sex offenders”
- Designates offenders who meet the legal requirements as “sexually violent dangerous offenders.”

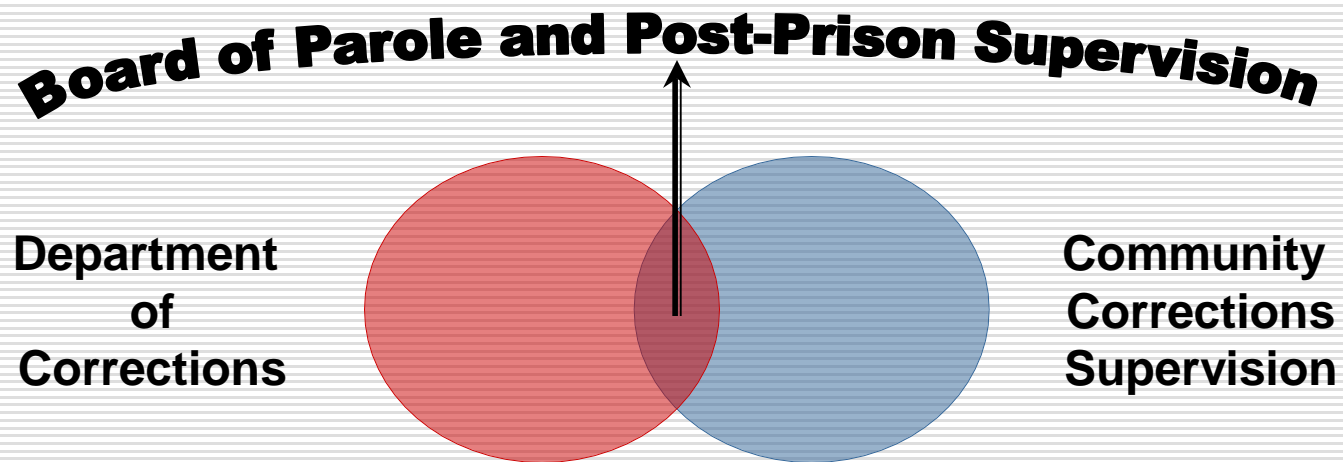
Board function: Post-Prison Supervision

Statutory responsibilities

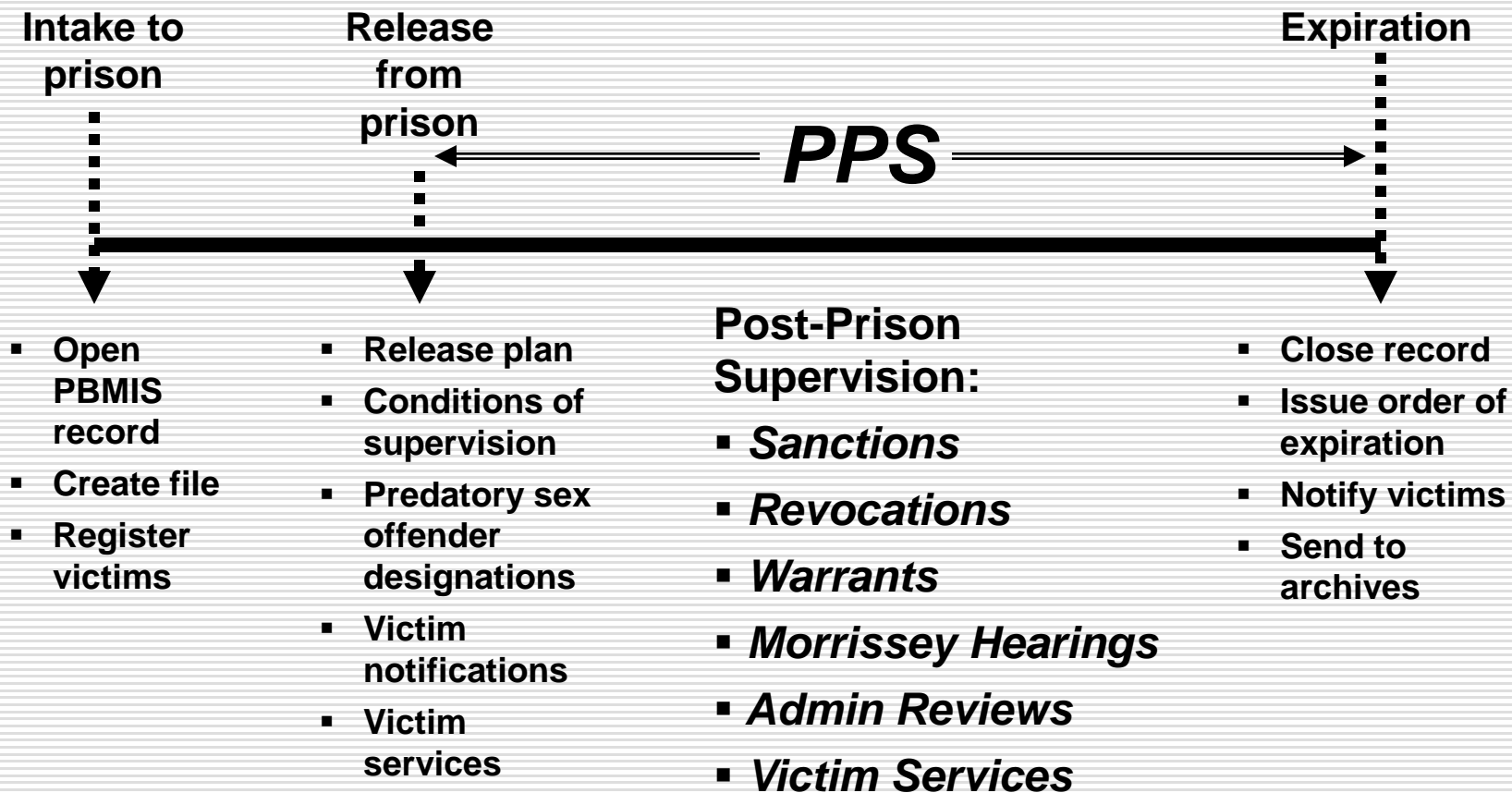
- Impose conditions of parole or post-prison supervision;
- Issue arrest warrants when offenders abscond supervision;
- Review and impose sanctions – including revocation – for violations;
- Determine whether discharge from parole supervision is compatible with public safety or required by law;
- Provide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

Program Priority:

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



BOPPPS Responsibilities for Each DOC Inmate



Evolution of Responsibilities

Sentencing policy changes have shifted the Board's focus:

- Fewer release hearings because of declining number of inmates under the Board's release authority.
- The number of offenders on supervision has grown from 2,000 to almost 13,414 , leading to a growing workload in other areas (monthly):
 - ✓ 450+ orders of supervision
 - ✓ 400+ warrants issued
 - ✓ 700+ sanctions/revocations reviewed and imposed
 - ✓ 300+ discharge orders

Key Performance Measure #1

Parole Recidivism

- Percentage of Matrix Inmates, Dangerous Offenders, Murderers and Aggravated Murderers convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release.
- Target: 8.5% (less is better)
- Actual 15%

Key Performance Measure #2

Orders of Supervision

- 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 99.7%

Key Performance Measure #3

Victim Notification

- 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: 91.4%

Key Performance Measure #4

Arrest Warrants

- Percentage of warrants received by the Board in which the warrant is issued within five days.
- Target: 94.2% (higher is better)
- Actual: 91.3%

Key Performance Measure #5

Revocation

- Percentage of revocations for offenders who violate their conditions of parole or post-prison supervision.
- Target: 16.0% (lower is better)
- Actual: 7.8%

Key Performance Measure #6

Discharge from Supervision

- 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: 86.6%

Key Performance Measure #7: Administrative Review

- 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: 0.8%

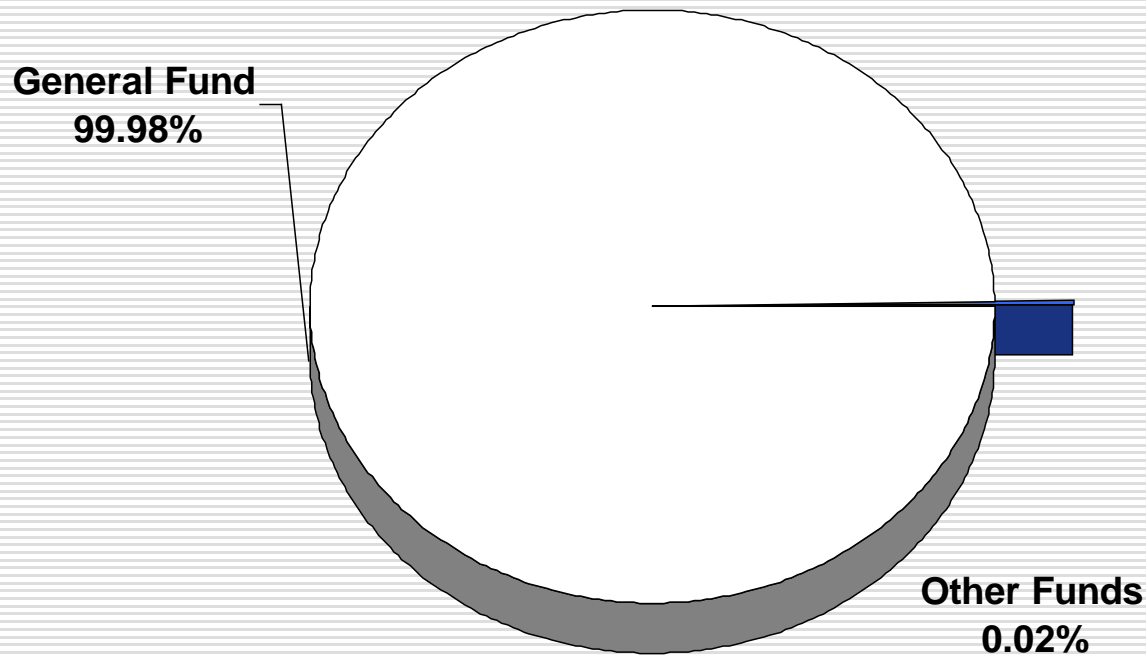
Key Performance Measure #8: Customer Service

- 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%

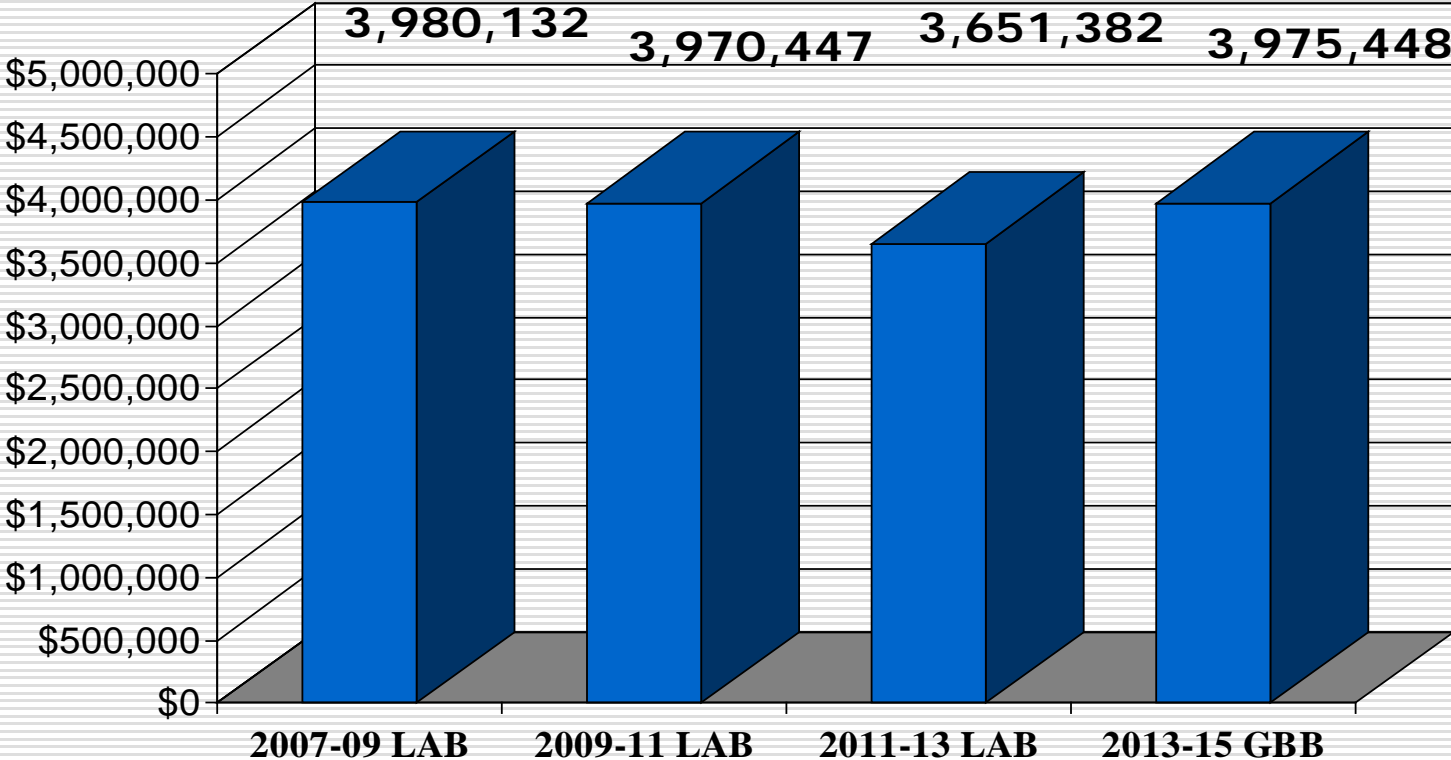
BOPPPS 2013-15

GBB Funding Sources

- General Fund: \$3,975,448
- Other Funds: \$10,536



BOPPPS GF Budget History

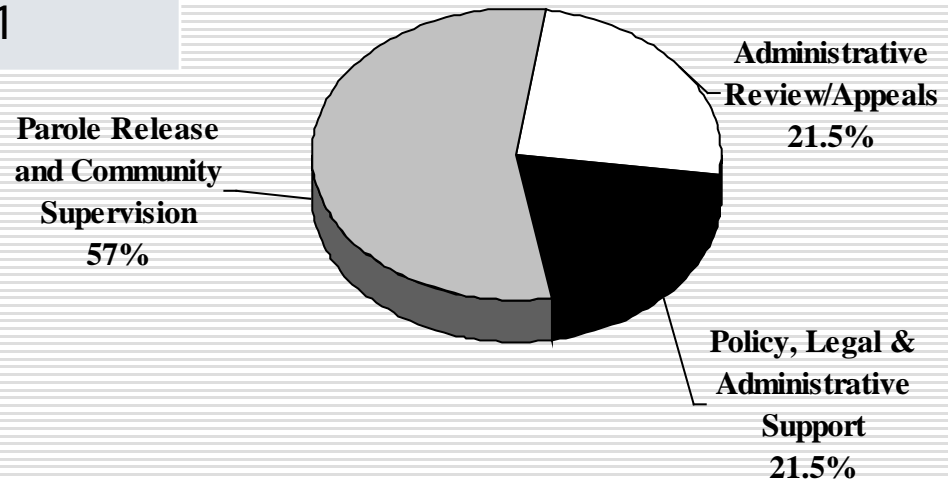


Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision

2013-15 Governor's Balanced Budget

Program Allocation

Program	Allocation
Parole Release and Community Supervision	\$2,266,006
Administrative Review/Appeals	\$854,721
Policy, Legal & Admin. Support	\$854,721



Primary Budget Drivers

