

Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision					
	2015-17 Actual	2017-19 Legislatively Adopted	2017-19 Legislatively Approved *	2019-21 Current Service Level	2019-21 Governor's Budget
General Fund	6,728,521	8,868,686	9,048,876	8,781,722	9,083,612
Other Funds	523	11,254	11,254	11,682	11,682
Total Funds	6,729,044	8,879,940	9,060,130	8,793,404	9,095,294
Positions	28	28	28	25	31
FTE	26.04	28.00	28.00	25.00	30.50
* Includes Emergency Board and administrative actions through December 2018.					

Program Description

The Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision (Board) works within the criminal justice system to achieve the following: protect the public; reduce the risk of repeat criminal behavior (through decisions concerning incarceration and evidence-based community supervision and intervention); and ensure legal integrity. Its partnerships with the Department of Corrections and local supervisory authorities, as well as victim involvement and support, and stakeholder involvement, inform its release and post-prison supervision decisions. The Board is a General Fund agency.

The 2019-21 CSL budget is a 2.9% decrease from the 2017-19 Legislatively Approved Budget. This is due to the elimination of 3 limited duration positions (3.00 FTE) granted in the 2017-19 Legislatively Approved Budget.

CSL Summary and Issues

The only CSL issue is the elimination of the limited duration positions used for sex offender risk evaluations. These positions can be added with a policy option package at a later date.

Policy Issues

HB 2549 (2013) and HB 2320 (2015) directed the Board to rank all current sex offenders according to risk using a nationally accepted methodology (Static 99). The Board is currently ranking sex offenders that are currently under community supervision and sex offenders that are scheduled for release by the Department of Corrections (DOC) into three categories based upon their risk of reoffending. There are approximately 27,500 offenders that will require the application of the Static 99 test. The Static 99 test is not an accepted methodology for identifying risk in female and juvenile offenders. Juvenile and female offenders total approximately 2,500. These offenders will require interviews with specially trained psychologists to determine the risk of reoffending. HB 2320 (2015) extended the deadline for completion of all rankings of sex offenders to be completed from December 1, 2016 to December 1, 2018. SB 767 (2017) further extended the deadline to December 1, 2022. The Board does not currently have the resources to finish these reviews by the deadline set by the Legislature.

HB 2320 (2015) appropriated \$3.2 million General Fund 12 positions (10.00 FTE), to the Board to complete the Static 99 tests and psychologist interviews by December 1, 2018. When HB 2320 (2015) was originally passed, the Board had an estimate of approximately 10,000 sex offenders that would need to be assessed the current estimate is closer to 27,000. Previously, the DOC was responsible for performing Static 99 evaluations on all inmates eligible for release. HB 2320 (2015) shifted this responsibility to the Board. In addition, through conversations with DOC it was learned that DOC had used evaluators that were not certified in the use of the Static 99 evaluation tool and had also used the tool for evaluations that is was not intended for. The Board will have to reevaluate all of these offenders. Latest estimates indicate 2,300 offenders will be released between January 1, 2014 and December 1, 2018. There are currently an estimated 27,000 existing registered sex offenders, released prior to January 1, 2014 that will need Static 99 evaluations by December 1, 2022.

Other Significant Issues and Background

The Board will require, either a General Fund and position increase or a deadline extension to meet the current requirements of statute, to meet the current deadline for sex offender risk evaluations. Extending the deadline could increase the risk of offenders seeking judicial relief because of the timeliness, or lack thereof, of the evaluations. Increasing the GF appropriation would be contingent upon the availability of GF resources, which at this point, is unclear. Even with an increase in GF resources, it is doubtful that the Board will be able to achieve the goal of having all Static 99 and female and male juvenile offender's evaluations done by the 2022 deadline.