

Lifetime Supervision

SOPB Subcommittee

Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB)

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ISRB Functions

The ISRB was first established in 1935 as the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

1

Make decisions about release from prison for individuals under ISRB jurisdiction.

- Must follow relevant RCW, WAC, and Court decisions in decision making.

2

Approve/Deny Offender Release Plans for individuals under ISRB jurisdiction.

3

Impose conditions of parole/community custody for individuals under ISRB jurisdiction.

4

Address violations of parole/community custody for individuals under ISRB jurisdiction

ISRB Staff

- 5 Board Members, including 1 Chair
 - Board Members are appointed by the Governor to 5 year terms.
- 1 Executive Director
- 1 Executive Assistant
- 1 Victim Services Program Specialist 5
- 4 Hearing Investigators
- 1 Correctional Records Supervisor
- 4 Correctional Records Technicians
- 2 Administrative Assistant
- 1 Program Assistant (Victim Services)

ISRB Jurisdiction

Pre-84 (PAR) cases

RCW 9.95.100

- Felony level offenses committed prior July 1, 1984. Serve 3 years parole supervision upon release.

Community Custody Board (CCB)

RCW 9.94A.507

- Certain sex offenses committed after September 1, 2001. Nearly all of these cases have **Lifetime community custody** requirements upon release.

Juvenile Board (JUVBRD)

RCW 10.95.030 and RCW 9.94A.730

- Juveniles convicted of Aggravated Murder in the 1st Degree or sentenced to confinement terms over 20 years. Serve 3 years community custody upon release.

CCB Qualifying Offenses

Pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507

- Rape in the First Degree
- Rape in the Second Degree
- Rape of a Child in the First Degree
- Rape of a Child in the Second Degree
- Child Molestation in the First Degree
- Indecent Liberties with Forcible Compulsion
- Sexually Violent Predator Escape

Or any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation

- Murder in the First Degree
- Murder in the Second Degree
- Homicide by Abuse
- Kidnapping in the First Degree
- Kidnapping in the Second Degree
- Assault in the First Degree
- Assault in the Second Degree
- Assault of a Child in the First Degree
- Burglary in the First Degree

Background on CCB Sentencing

Community Protection Act -
1990

Limitations of RCW 71.09 –
Civil Commitment as a
Sexually Violent Predator

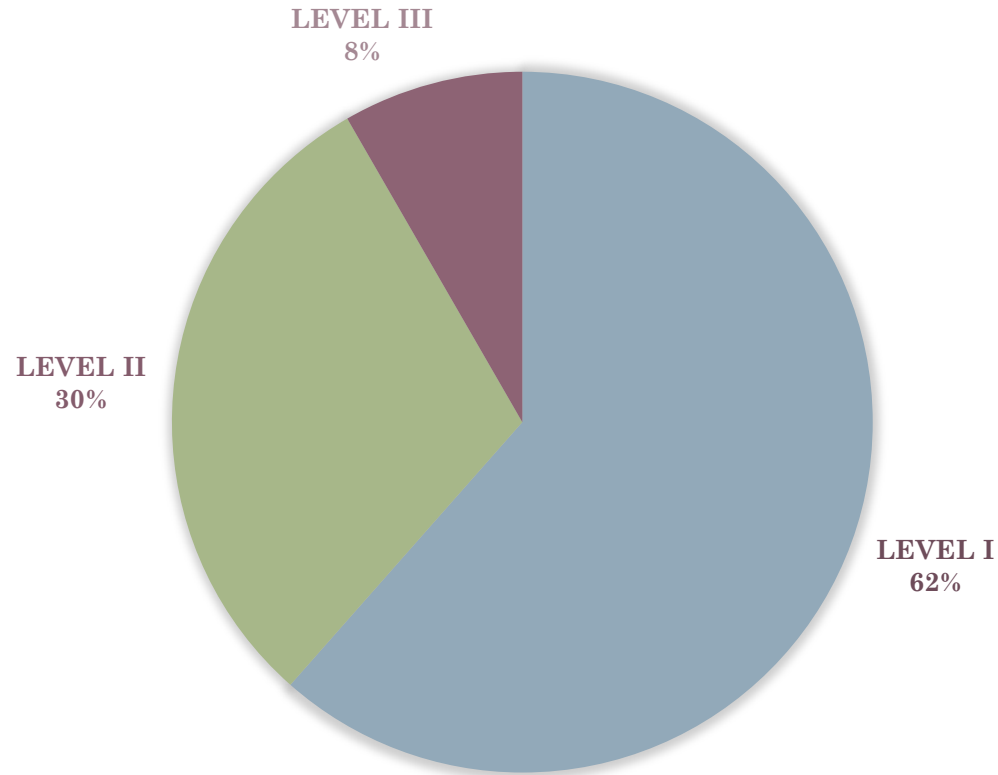
Sex Offender Management Act
- 2001

Total ISRB Population

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Prison	2108	2115	2175	2273	2376	2429	2415	2349
Community	644	717	842	942	1066	1130	1307	1457

Sex Offender Registration Levels of CCBs on Community Custody

REGISTRATION LEVEL BREAKDOWN



Community Supervision

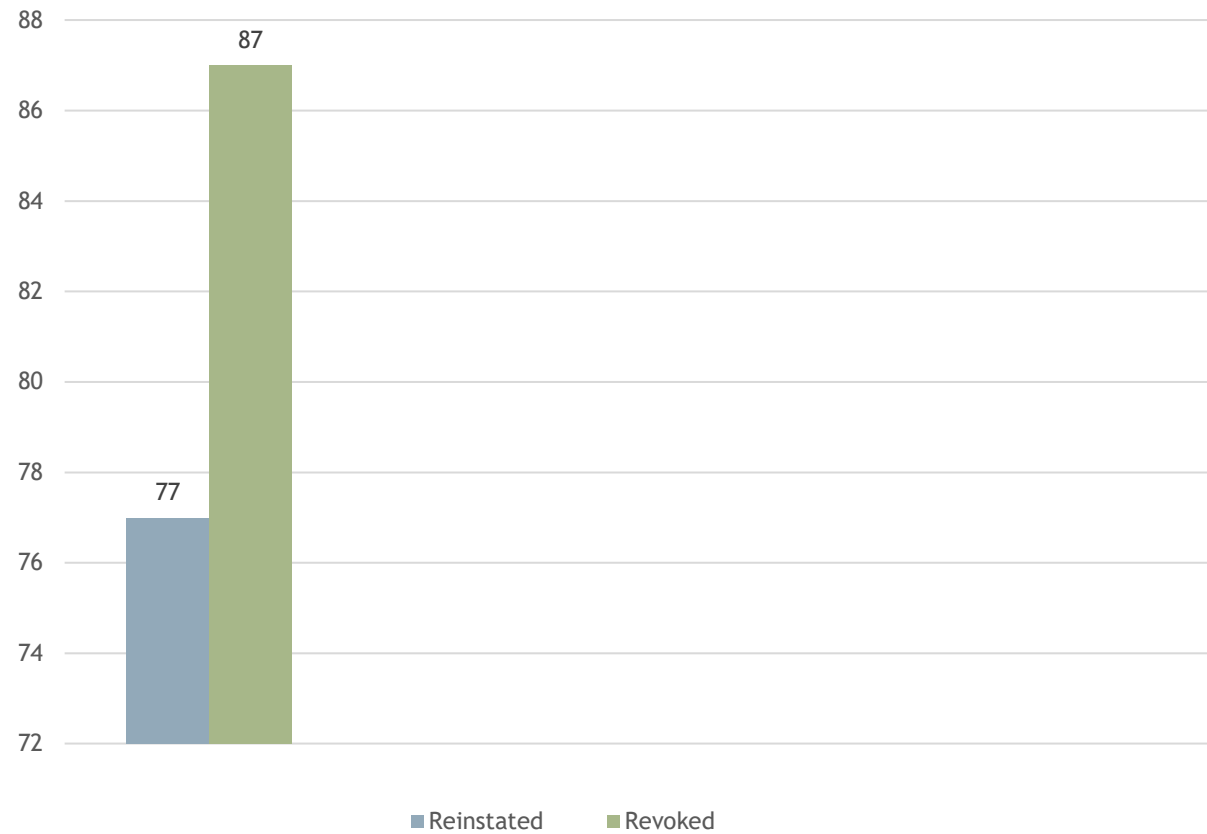
What does supervision look like for someone who has been on supervision for 1 year vs. 15 years?

- DOC minimum contact standards

Addressing violation behavior

Revocation Data

In Custody Violation Hearing Outcomes
FY 21



Additional Violation Information

Anecdotally, sexual recidivism for individuals released under ISRB jurisdiction is LOW.

Most frequently, revocation is related to:

- Drug or alcohol use and/or other substance related violations.
- Unapproved dating/sexual relationships – especially with people that have care or custody of minors.
- Sexually explicit material

Challenges with Lifetime Supervision

No formal step-down process

ISRB imposed conditions

J&S Conditions

Changing Community Corrections
Officers (CCOs)

Alternatives to Lifetime Supervision

Establish a timeframe for automatic completion of supervision.

- There are already established processes.
- But may miss individuals that are engaged in high-risk behavior

Establish a timeframe and specific criteria for review for completion of supervision.

- Suggest that timeframes be related to risk and based on research.