

## Indeterminate Sentence Review Board at a Glance

### Indeterminate Sentence Review Board Members

The Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB or Board) members are appointed by the Washington State Governor. The Governor names one of the members as Chair. All members serve five year terms.

**Jeralita "Jeri" Costa**, Chair, is a former state legislator and former victim advocate. She was a Department of Corrections employee when she was appointed to the Board in 2004. The Governor appointed her Chair of the Board in 2005.

**Dennis Thaut**, Member, retired from an extensive career with Department of Corrections. He worked both in prisons and community corrections. The Governor appointed him to the Board in 2005.

**Thomas L. Sahlberg**, Member, retired from the Spokane Police Department in 2004. He has also served as Victim/Witness Coordinator with the Spokane County Prosecutor's Office before joining the ISRB. He was appointed to the Board in 2007.

**Betsy R. Hollingsworth**, Member, has been on the faculty of Seattle University Law School. Before that she was the Chief of the Consumer Protection Section of the Washington Attorney General's Office. She was appointed to the Board in 2007.

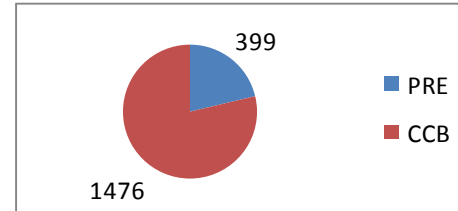
For additional information see [www.srb.wa.gov](http://www.srb.wa.gov)

### Indeterminate Sentence Review Board Populations

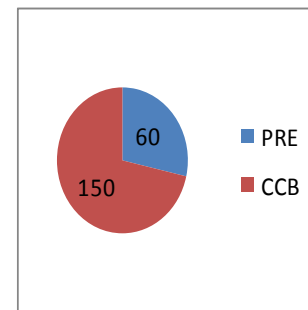
The Washington State Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB or Board) has authority over two groups of offenders:

- **PRE** offenders have offense dates before July 1, 1984 and were sent to prison.
- **CCB** offenders have committed certain sex offenses after August 31, 2001.

Inmates: ISRB has authority over PRE and CCB offenders in prison. As of June 30, 2009 there were 1,875 such offenders.

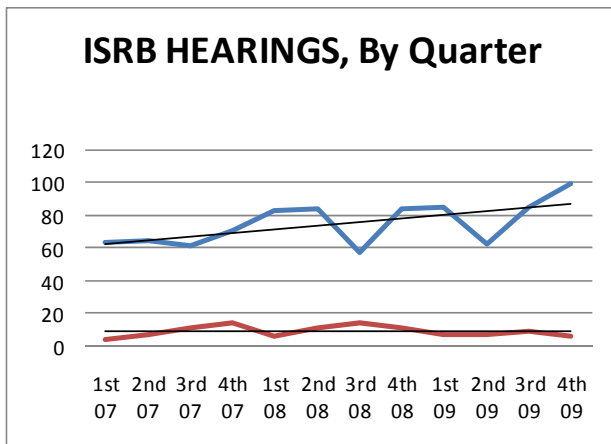


Offenders in the Community: The ISRB also has responsibility for PRE and CCB offenders on supervision, 210 total.



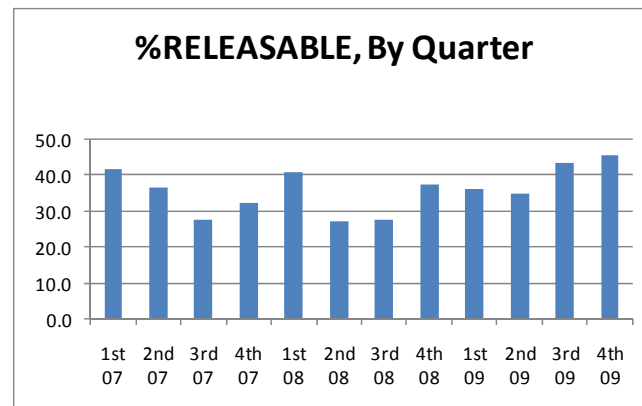
## Indeterminate Sentence Review Board Hearings

The primary function of the ISRB is to hold hearings. In-prison hearings help the Board decide when PRE and CCB offenders are ready for release. The Board holds violation hearings, if offenders do not comply with supervision conditions. As a result of a violation hearing, the Board may revoke an offender's supervision and send that offender back to prison. During the last three Fiscal Years, the number of in-prison hearings has been trending up, while the number of violation hearing has remained flat.



## In-Prison Hearing Results

Approximately 36 percent of the Board's in-prison hearing decisions have been in favor of release. There is a wide range in the percent of offenders found releasable. A somewhat higher percentage of CCB offender found releasable than PRE offenders; 40 percent for CCB compared to 30 percent for PRE.



## Violation Hearing Results

The relatively small number of violation hearings held each year makes it difficult to talk in terms of percent revoked. However, over the last three Fiscal Years, well under half of the hearings result in revocations.

