



# P E R F O R M A N C E R E P O R T – T I M E T O R E L E A S E

The Indeterminate Sentence Review Board (ISRB), like all agencies of Washington State government, is using data and information to guide performance management. There are four types of performance measurements being reported on by the ISRB:

- Caseload measures
- Workload measures
- Efficiency measures
- Effectiveness or Outcome measures

**Time to release is an efficiency measure** that has considerable cost implications. The sooner the Board makes an “okay to release” decision, and the sooner an offender leaves prison after that, the sooner prison costs end.

## **Items that May Influence Time to Release:**

**Community notification requirements**

**Transition planning and housing availability**

**Existence of outstanding warrants**

The Board schedules release hearings about 120 days before an offenders earliest possible release date (ERD). This gives the Board time to consider information from the hearing and make a release decision. It also allows time for the Department of Corrections (DOC) to send out release notices, as required by law. Between the Board’s decision and release notification, a release plan must be put together by DOC and approved by the Board. Both the time the Board takes to make a decision and the time needed to get a suitable release plan approved can be measured. This report simply presents data about overall time to release, from hearing to prison exit.

The criteria for this measure are:

- CCB offender – certain serious sex offenders with offense dates on or after August 1, 2001 for whom the ISRB is responsible.
- Found releasable by the ISRB, as part of the CCB release hearing process.
- Released to community custody for post-prison supervision.

There are 112 offenders who, as of June 30, 2008, meet these criteria. They have release dates from July 4, 2003 to June 17, 2008. **The overall time to release is 7.1 months.**

We have found four factors that show a correlation to offenders' time to release.

- The offender is being released to federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).
- The offender has completed the in-prison Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP).
- The offender has been found "okay to release" by the Board at the first hearing.
- The offender's Sex Offender Risk Level is low.

This table compares the overall time to release as a function of each of the four factors.

<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>YES</u>		<u>NO</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
Release to ICE	40	3.9 months	72	8.9 months	112	7.1 months
Completed SOTP	24	9.0 months	88	6.6 months	112	7.1 months
Okay at 1 <sup>st</sup> Hearing	87	6.8 months	25	8.2 months	112	7.1 months
For offender who Have Sex Offender Risk Assessments and Lower Sex Offender Risk	56	7.2 months	25	8.0 months	81	7.5 months

These factors are often somewhat inter-related. For example, offenders being released to ICE are much more likely to be found releasable at a 1<sup>st</sup> hearing. Offenders who complete SOTP are more likely to be released at a 2<sup>nd</sup> hearing. Relationships between factors will be further investigated when we report on other performance measures such as:

- Time the Board takes to make a release decision.
- Time it takes for release plan development and approvals.
- Likelihood of offenders being found releasable at the 1<sup>st</sup> or subsequent hearings.
- The relationship between sex offender risk level and Board release decisions.

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