STATE OF OREGON

INTEROFFICE MEMO

SEP 30 1980

Governor Atiyeh

TO: Victor Atiyeh
Governor of Oregon

DATE: September 11, 1980

FROM: R. J. Watson
Administrator of Corrections

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1980
Governor's Office

SUBJECT: Estimated Impact of Proposed
Parole Board Changes

Attached is an estimate of the immediate and long range impact of the proposed change in the way the Parole Board wants the History Risk Score calculated.

The retroactive effect would be the release of up to 368 over the next several months. It could take 4-6 months to handle that many. Then, over the next 5 years there would be a gradual reduction of an additional 400 or about 80 per year.

I support the proposal because it implements research study findings that will make the Board matrix more accurately indicate who will succeed and who will fail. The change is also permanent and will help achieve long range results. Finally, I have carefully considered whether the change constitutes a threat to public safety. As you can see on the attached sheet, the percentage change in terms set is very minor for Crime Categories 4, 5 and 6, with no change in Crime Category 7. The fact is, no change occurs for about 60% and the largest percentage change is in Crime Categories 1, 2, and 3.

RJW:em
Attachment

cc: Leo Hegstrom, DHR
Betty Browne, Chairperson, Board of Parole
Ira Blalock, Board of Parole
Bill Cogswell, Board of Parole
Hazel Hayes, Board of Parole
Chalmers Jones, Board of Parole

Based on the two 100-case samples taken by the Board, the effects of the proposed revision in History Risk Score computation would be:

Effect on term sets: comparing sets made under the proposed computational method with those made under the current method -

59½% would not change.
2½% (CC1) would reduce from 7 months to 6 months.
1½% (CC2) would reduce from 11 months to 7 months.
9 % (CC1) would reduce from 13½ months to 7 months.
2 % (CC3) would reduce from 15½ months to 11 months.
12½% (CC2) would reduce from 18 months to 11 months.
1 % (CC4) would reduce from 24 months to 17½ months.
4 % (CC3) would reduce from 26 months to 15½ months.
½% (CC5) would reduce from 27 months to 18 months.
3½% (CC4) would reduce from 35 months to 24 months.
½% (CC5) would reduce from 43 months to 27 months.
1 % (CC5) would reduce from 60 months to 43 months.
2½% (CC6) would reduce from 100 months to 65 months.

Effect on bedspace population: applying the model of the two 100-case samples to the 9/8/80 bedspace population of 2923 -

Retroactive application should theoretically result in immediate release of:

34	CC1 from population of	278
84	CC2 from population of	401
43	CC3 from population of	309
41	CC4 from population of	371
35	CC5 from population of	278
123	CC6 from population of	1112
0	CC7 from population of	174
368		2923

With application of the proposed computational method to all new admissions, after a period of 65 months bedspace population should theoretically be 759 below levels otherwise expected, if all other factors hold constant.

ORC
9/9/80