

Tuesday, October 13, 2015

Dear Mr. Tonner,

Your letter of the 9th July 2015 to Teresa Echenique-Bowen was passed to me on the 5th October 2015 for me to respond.

Thank you for your interest in this most important piece of Legislation .As you are aware the law replaces the parole provisions in the Prison Law. Conditional release is a much more robust regime than parole and will lead to lower reoffending rates and will result in lower risks to the community. The desired outcomes of the new law and regulations are:-

- Rehabilitating a prisoner to function in society and live a useful life.
- Protecting society from the criminal acts of repeat offenders. (Reduce Crime).
- Reducing costs of incarceration.

The law and regulations form part of the Deputy Governor's Contribution to the National Security Council's Crime Reduction Strategy - May 2011 "Reduce Re-Offending"

The law was passed in December 2014 and the regulations have been drafted. The Office of the Governor is in the process of recruiting the new members of the Conditional Release Board and trainers from the UK will train the new board in January 2016. The new law and regulations will only apply to all prisoners that are sentenced after the commencement of the Conditional Release Law, the proposed date of commencement is the 1st February 2016. The Law does not apply to those prisoners currently serving a determinate sentence.

The Law will also apply to existing prisoners that have been given an indeterminate sentence (no tariff) essentially these are prisoners that have been sentenced to life. Those prisoners will be able to apply to the Grand Court for resentencing.

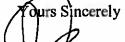
The new Conditional Release Board will now make release, license and revocation decisions not the Governor.

The financial and workload implications of the change from parole to conditional release are hard to quantify. It is true that more prisoners will be on longer licenses which will increase

monitoring and supervision costs for the Department of Community Rehabilitation and the Police. On the other hand, as a result lower reoffending rates, the cost to the Police and Judicial Department should reduce. In addition, a lower prison population, as more prisoners will be serving their sentences in the community, will reduce the cost of incarceration.

Those prisoners that will be sentenced after the commencement of the law will have to serve 60% of their sentence before they can be considered eligible for release. Therefore, the majority of the funding for the additional resources for monitoring prisoners in the community would fall in the 2016/17 Budget Year.

I would be more than happy to provide more information to the Commission and if necessary do a short presentation on the new law and regulations.



Peter Gough

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