



FY2008 RECOMMENDATION/FY08-BP60 DATE-CERTAIN RELEASE FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PAROLE

Status: Implementation Complete

Actions/Updates

2013 UPDATE

The Interdepartment Steering Committee has addressed and implemented this recommendation.

2012 UPDATE

Tim Hand, CDOC's Director of Adult Parole, Community Corrections and Youthful Offender System, has discussed the concept of date certain release with the current Chair of the State Board of Parole, Dr. Anthony Young. Dr. Young expressed a desire to become familiar with this initiative and is receptive to further discussing the implementation of date certain release.

Concept:

After the offender is accepted (by the community corrections board) and placed in a community corrections facility, a date, 12 months from the date the offender enter community corrections, will be set for the offender to move to parole. This is a significant incentive based change from the current process.

Scenario #1

2/23/2012 - Accepted and placed in community corrections

2/23/2013 - Moved to parole (no COPD violations)

If the offender exhibits good behavior in community corrections and earns their way to community ISP (Intensive Supervision Program), the date to move to parole would be 6 months after being moved to ISP status (or at the original 12 month date, depending on when the offender moved to ISP).

Scenario #2

2/23/2012 - Accepted and placed in a community corrections center

6/23/2012 - Placed on community ISP; behavioral driven and incentive based

12/23/2012 - Moved to parole (no COPD violations)

The offender in scenario #2 would move to parole 2 months faster than in scenario #1 based on their behavior and the incentive based system of moving from the community corrections center to community ISP.

If the offender has a COPD violation, the date will be vacated and/or modified depending on where the offender is in the system.

This process would allow the Division to better manage their capacity in a more efficient and effective manner and more elegantly “control” the 11.5% of the prison population placed in community corrections programs. The process would incentivise the offender to be compliant (no COPD violations) and motivate them to earn their way to community ISP while keeping in place those mechanisms to address bad behavior. Also, the change in process would not require legislation to implement.

2011 OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ACTION STEPS

Department of Corrections Deputy Director of Parole Tim Hand to report back to CCJJ staff with the status of this recommendation.

2010 UPDATE

No implementation. Significant barriers exist across the criminal justice system.

2009 ACTION/IMPLEMENTATION

This recommendation received further study by the Commission’s Post Incarceration Supervision (PIS) Task Force and the Department of Corrections. DOC recommends piloting this idea in a single site to ensure working agreements with the local community corrections board and programs. DOC agrees to coordinate with the parole board, the Department of Public Safety (DCJ/Office of Community Corrections), a local community corrections board and program by September 2009 and develop a plan for a pilot program. DOC reports that it will develop a detailed project design and implementation plan that includes victim notification by September 2010. DOC further agrees to revise its policies, modify the electronic referral process, and train parole board members, case managers and supervising officers on the design and implementation of this initiative.

2009 IMPACT

Implementation of the pilot program will be documented in future Commission reports, including the affect of this initiative on the average length of stay and offender outcomes. The impact of statewide implementation will be documented in future Commission reports as data becomes available.

2009 BARRIERS

The Department of Corrections estimates that training costs related to full implementation approach \$114,000. Additional costs are associated with database modifications and resources related to modifying current procedures related to the publication of parole board hearings, scheduling of hearings, victim notification, prerelease planning, and the community corrections referral process.

Description

With limited exceptions, when someone has been transitioned out under inmate status, provide a date-certain release for offenders in community corrections while retaining the authority of the parole board to conduct a rescission hearing and extend or vacate the parole date in the event of

noncompliance. Specifically, when an inmate is accepted in community corrections as a transition client, the parole board should set a parole date no later than 12 months from the date of placement in residential community corrections. Likewise, when an inmate has been placed in the Intensive Supervision Program-Inmate (ISP-I), the parole board should set a date for parole at 180 days from the placement on ISP-I.

Agencies Responsible

Department of Corrections, Parole Board, Department of Public Safety (Office of Community Corrections/DCJ)

Discussion

Efforts to implement this recommendation are underway, starting with a plan for a pilot program. This recommendation underscores the Commission's statutory mandate to ensure the "...cost effective use of public resources." [C.R.S. 16-11.3-103(1)].