

## **TRANSCRIPT: Recidivism Definition Working Group Meeting**

June 6, 2024

**Attendance:** Dave Wolfgruber (DOC-Parole), Michael Campbell (University of Denver), Kellie Burmeister (CDHS-DYS), Jeff Wise (Remerg)

**Absent:** Greg Saiz (DOC-Parole board), Katie Ruske (CDPS-DCJ-OCC), Aaron Stewart (State Judicial)

**DCJ Staff:** Erin Crites, Linda Harrison, Jack Reed

**Guests:** Lindsay Compton (DOC-Statistical Analyst)

### **Key Abbreviations:**

42-CFR-Part 2—portion of federal law protecting information related to treatment for substance use disorders

CC-Community Corrections

CDOC-Colorado Department of Corrections (see also DOC)

CJI-Criminal Justice Information

ComCor-Community Corrections

DA-District Attorney

DCJ-Division of Criminal Justice

DOC-Department of Corrections

DYS-Division of Youth Services

HIPAA-Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

IRT-Intensive Residential Treatment

MOU-Memorandum of Understanding

SB19-108 (also 19-108)-Juvenile Justice Reform Bill

[WAGEES](#)-Work and Gain Education & Employment Skills

Jack Reed - CDPS 4:00 *[Note: timestamps are approximate.]*

*Jack describes meeting logistics regarding meeting recordings, transcripts, and requests that participants speak clearly and loudly into their microphones.*

Jack Reed - CDPS 5:11

Okay, so does everybody have the agenda, or do I need to pull that up on the screen?

Good, okay, great, okay, I don't I think we know each other, right?

Erin Crites 5:40

We have, yeah, just Valerie and oh

Jack Reed - CDPS 5:44

yeah, Valerie, could you introduce yourself really quickly.

Valarie Schamper 5:52

Hi everyone. I'm Valerie Schamper. I'm the deputy manager in the Office of Community Corrections, sitting in for Katie Ruske today.

Jack Reed - CDPS 6:04

Yes, yes, I'm sorry. Don't know your first name. L Compton,

Lindsay Compton 6:14

hello. I am Lindsay. Compton. I am a statistical analyst for the Department of Corrections.

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Jack Reed - CDPS 6:19

Okay, that's, that's what I thought. I thought your name was, Lindsay. I've probably been on meetings with you.

Linda Harrison 6:24

Lindsay, nice to meet you.

Jack Reed - CDPS 6:32

Okay, So has anybody? Has everybody had a chance to review the notes that Erin sent out, and does anybody have any issues? One thing, I'm sorry, in regards to attendance, Aaron Stewart is out for interviews, and then Greg Seize and pretty much everybody from the parole board had a mandatory training that came up, so they had to all be present at that so there's nobody from parole board here. I don't think that we can vote necessarily, on accepting the minutes, or, frankly, or vote on the question of the point to begin tracking which is the fourth item on our agenda. If you do have concerns about the notes or anything, you can let us know now, though, and we can correct them in advance of our meeting two weeks from

Kelli Burmeister 7:41

Now, a couple small things that I saw. One pretty non-important, but name spelling. Mine is just with an "i". There's like 20 different ways to spell "Kelly," so I just thought I'd get it right for the record. And then I did have, actually a content correction on the May 23 minutes, and it's on the second page, second bullet, where we describe what our when our DYS clock starts. And there's just a sentence that says, not just when they are done with supervision, but it's actually the opposite. It's our clock starts right when supervision is completely done. That was the only content.

Linda Harrison 8:45

So when they are completely

Kelli Burmeister 8:47

off paper, or Yes, completely done with residential and parole,

Erin Crites 8:57

and that's for post release recidivism

Linda Harrison 9:01

and you do the pre as well.

Kelli Burmeister 9:03

We do

Linda Harrison 9:04

which would be parole?

Kelli Burmeister 9:09

When the clock starts, is when youth are committed so they can pick up a pre discharge, adjudication or conviction, either in residential or on parole, so we actually start the clock right when they're committed?

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Jack Reed - CDPS 9:27

Yeah, I think that's what we were kind of deciding for the pre release cohort, or I guess we'll get to the cohort, but point in time is at admission is one point in time, and then at release would be the second point in time.

Linda Harrison 9:46

Sure, yeah, I just wasn't clear that that's how you and

Kelli Burmeister 9:53

we don't, yeah, we don't publish a pre discharge report, but we do publish the rate per our juvenile agreement.

Jack Reed - CDPS 10:12

Does anybody else have other content corrections to either set of minutes or notes? All right, cool. All right, so the next item is the question of finalize the point to begin tracking, since not everyone is here, and we're working on consensus, and we didn't know we got late notification regarding some absences, so we weren't really able to send out an email saying, you know, respond to this. So I think we're going to, probably, after this meeting, send out an email asking folks to review the and the kind of the conclusion of our last meeting's point to begin tracking which doesn't change anything for DYS or probation, changes some for parole and DOC, and OCC and yeah, that's who it changes it for. The one other thing, just to kind of as a parenthetical, is, when you look at the working group, is required to we are supposed to provide a definition, not just to the agencies, but to any groups that we identify, state groups, or commissions, or boards that report on recidivism. And we're all supposed to start using that same definition. And so that's another piece that we're going to need to put together. I don't think we really talked about that in depth very much, but as we look at our bullet list of things, so if you know groups that are reporting on recidivism that aren't necessarily you know, the reports that we all do, we can share that so that that's something that will be used throughout the state.

Linda Harrison 12:36

Do you think divert, juvenile diversion is one?

Erin Crites 12:41

They're covered under the 19-108 agreement, so they should still use the same definition. We would want to inform them. But if they should be consistent adult diversion, if it's conducted by judicial and then the problem solving courts, if they do a separate recidivism study, which they often do, usually coordinate with probation, because that's where the data first get processed. But we'll still need to make sure that they're informed.

Kelli Burmeister 13:19

Was it another bullet that needs to be added because they all say state entity Right? Or is that an extra requirement, I mean, for the other outside, non state

Jack Reed - CDPS 13:34

right

Kelli Burmeister 13:35

groups?

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Jack Reed - CDPS 13:37

Yeah, I think that probably so. It's the third bullet point provide a definition of recidivism to each state agency identified by DCJ, so that that includes all the state boards and commissions that we identify. So it's not totally clear in there, but we are the ones who are defining what a state entity is.

Linda Harrison 14:00

Does seem that part of that would be our own house. You know, SOMB, DV, both have used different they have used differing measures. And for diversion, they did use new filing since the start of entry diversion, yeah, they did filing however, yeah.

Jack Reed - CDPS 14:25

So we just need to identify all of those, all of those folks. I just wanted to flag that for people, just so it's something that we know it's that's not necessarily like one thing I wanted us to do today. I just wanted folks to know that's on our list.

Okay, so then the discussion of options for cohort to track, I think that this is really tightly intertwined with the question of point to begin tracking. So I think I don't know who we want to start with when it comes to cohort to track. I think maybe we will start with Dave and Lindsay in regards to the DOC releases, which is its own, and then the parole which is, well, tightly interrelated, not identical. And so Dave, if you can start just kind of talking about because you're the DOC rep, kind of overall. So how would you when we're thinking about the parole cohort, how do you envision defining that for the purposes of this?

Dave Wolfsgruber 15:49

So I'm going to, I'm going to introduce Lindsay, and you would ask that we have a representative from OPA, and she's our designated representative. So I'd like to hear Lindsay, and then I'll chime in as needed. So please go ahead, Lindsay,

Lindsay Compton 16:04

Certainly. So are you just wanting to know what we currently do? Is that kind of okay?

Jack Reed - CDPS 16:10

Yeah, yep.

Lindsay Compton 16:12

Okay, great. So currently our cohort is includes like the number of people who release from inmate status through a calendar year. So that includes all releases not to community corrections within a calendar year, and that's first release only if those people happen to release more than once within that same calendar year. If that answers that question. So that's discretionary parole releases, mandatory parole releases, re-paroles, and sentence discharges.

Jack Reed - CDPS 16:51

Is so in Community Corrections is not included because they are still on inmate status when they're in CommCor.

Lindsay Compton 16:58

Correct.

Jack Reed - CDPS 16:59

Okay,

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Linda Harrison 17:02

unless are condition of parole, CommCor, people included,

Lindsay Compton 17:11

if they leave inmate status, then yes,

Linda Harrison 17:15

if their condition of parole are they on parole.

That was my understanding, with Concord. But I could be quite wrong.

Lindsay Compton 17:23

We strictly do it by inmate or parole status, so as long as they stay in inmate status, they would not be counted towards the cohort for recidivist recidivism. If they leave inmate status at any time, then they are counted in that cohort.

Dave Wolfsgruber 17:41

Yeah, so let me just jump in quickly. If they were released as a condition of parole to participate in a community corrections facility, then they would be counted as a parolee. But a lot of a lot of our individuals are transitioned to a community corrections facility, and then the parole board then renders a decision as to whether they're going to be paroled or not?

Lindsay Compton 18:03

Yeah.

Jack Reed - CDPS 18:10

Okay, so even, and this is, I guess, the question about, when does the person become at risk to recidivate? Because even when they're released from DOC, and they're in community corrections, they're really no longer under DOC's supervision. So why was the decision made to not and so once they once they transition out of inmate status from community corrections. Do they then become part of your cohort?

Lindsay Compton 18:48

They do. The reason that we use that definition is because we align with the Correctional leadership Leaders Association the definition of recidivism. So formerly ASCA, and we do that because it's we do that so we can compare our recidivism numbers across the nation, so that we obviously be able to do a comparison, obviously for like reforms and stuff like that. That's strictly why we use that definition of recidivism, cohort and recidivism that we do exactly the same as a bunch of other states. So I mean, I don't know exactly why we I can't answer specifically why we choose, I mean, I guess it's not. We weren't looking as far as like risk factors and stuff. We were just using that definition when we decided to use that methodology, as far as comparing more easily with a lot of other places across the nation,

Jack Reed - CDPS 20:03

okay?

Valarie Schamper 20:04

Say that that might have something to do with the fact that in other parts of the nation, Community Corrections is not really a thing, right? So they maybe haven't thought about the fact that there could be an inmate actually in the

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community in in other states, because that's not really likely, whereas here it is. So, you know, we get that lovely, unique distinction. So

Michael Campbell 20:27

Could somebody kind of explain what's unique about that? I'm not familiar with exactly what this is, how community corrections or community supervision is different than other states do

Valarie Schamper 20:42

sure I can talk about community corrections a little bit. So what's different here is that most states actually do not have community corrections in the sense that we do, Community Corrections tends to refer to probation and parole in other states, whereas in Colorado, it's a very specific thing, which are staff secure residential facilities throughout the state, and we allow people who are actually on inmate status to go live in these staff secure residential facilities so they're not behind bars, they're not locked down, they're not secured. They can walk away at any time. They have access to the community. And it's very different than most other states, most people who most, most states, if they're on inmate status, you're in a lockdown facility. So that's very kind of unique, that we can have inmates in the community here.

Jack Reed - CDPS 21:37

So quick follow up on that. When people, I mean halfway houses, exist in other states and that are run by the state. When they release to and I don't know Lindsay, if you know this, but in another state, if they release to a halfway house, would they still be included per the correctional leader's definition you just cited.

Dave Wolfsgruber 22:07

I'll answer that. Okay. The pure distinction is that if they are an inmate in a halfway house until such time as either they max out and have no supervision or released a parole supervision, they aren't counted as an inmate. So this goes to New Jersey. It cuts across all jurisdictions, so the delineation is an inmate in Community Corrections Center in Colorado or an inmate in a halfway house in New Jersey. Once they're released to supervision and are under supervision, that is when the clock begins as to the count for recidivism, say the three year count, or that they become subject to being counted as a recidivism statistic. Does that help? They're not counted as an inmate until they are released, either as a max out or to supervision during the time that they possess inmate status. Even though they're not behind the prison walls, they're not counted in recidivism. Recidivism measure measures,

Jack Reed - CDPS 23:11

okay

Dave Wolfsgruber 23:11

nationally? Does that help?

Jack Reed - CDPS 23:16

No, it does. I'm just I think the question that this group has to answer is, is that what we want to continue or not? Because I think that that is still kind of an open question, then that we might need to do some more research on the best practice. Because, you know, once they to your point, they leave the prison walls, the fundamental nature of their super even if they're on an inmate status, they're no longer under the same kind of restrictions. Michael,

Michael Campbell 23:55

so I just want to make sure I understand this. So we have inmate status, of course, people that are in prison, and then we have community supervision status, which is people in essentially halfway houses, as I'm hearing, right, right? Colorado

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isn't unique in that there are lots of states with halfway houses, but we call it something different, which is unique, it sounds like, right? So different, like, kind of name for it. But that status seems like then what Dave is saying, though, is that there the status shifts when somebody then is released into some sort of supervision, Supervisory status with parole. And that's like the third spot. So there's like, kind of three rooms here in my head. Is that right? Okay? And so I guess what I'm hearing then is the question really is, is, does the clock start when they walk, when they are taken out of prison doors and it's right, or does it start whenever one of Dave's parole people is like, responsible for getting them out there and tracking what they're doing and which one makes the most? Sense for what, what the state needs to be doing, is that, is that what where we're at? Is that what we're asking?

Jack Reed - CDPS 25:05

Yep,

Michael Campbell 25:06

okay,

Jack Reed - CDPS 25:18

yeah,

Valarie Schamper 25:18

so I'm sorry, I'm kind of I'm new to the conversation, so I don't know what you guys have discussed, but for the sake of what the Office of Community Corrections tracks in recidivism, those we call them clients, who are in community corrections facilities on inmate status are part of our recidivism. So we for our performance based contracting definition. We look at them at intake, so the second they walk into our door, we track them for two years after that, and that would include anyone who comes in as a transition client on inmate status as well as condition of parole, or anyone else, if we supervise them, we track them for two years from the day they come in.

Jack Reed - CDPS 26:08

Okay, so then I guess the open question to your point, Michael is, how many rooms do we want for the people who are leaving DOC,

Michael Campbell 26:21

well, I guess in the bigger question is also, you know, what is the purpose like if it's going to be consistent? Like, this is a big one, right? This is this decision about where this is really important, does are we saying that? I because I don't know the details of these agencies so and I apologize if I sound ignorant here, but does everyone who leaves inmate status go to community supervision? Or are some people timed out and they are just released entirely on no supervision? Or is there a split on the people who come out, where they or what? So I think I had the first two to right is that, is that correct? So can somebody just clarify that real quick? Because I think this all matters for what the state's asking us to do right. What they want to know is going to be contingent on what happens in these houses, literally, but I mean them more figuratively,

Lindsay Compton 27:20

all of the above. Anything could happen, just literally,

Dave Wolfsgruber 27:28

clear as mud, which doesn't help at all, but it does and it doesn't. So you've got individuals that go to as an inmate, go to community corrections and are not granted parole, so they may be pulled back to a brick and mortar or they may be

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allowed to, and I don't know the construct of community corrections in Colorado, to the extent of, do we pull someone back into a brick and mortar prison facility if they've been denied parole while they're out in a community corrections facility? I know in Jersey, we did. I really haven't had much experience since I've gotten here, as to whether or not we pull them back. They're still an inmate. It just did a different setting, and it just and it becomes a situation. Do how many layers of the alien do we want to peel? Do we want to just look at the delineation from transition from inmate to parolee, and only look at those individuals that are released to parole supervision or maxed out to no supervision because they've completed their custodial portion of the term. Or do we want to get into subparts of this where even though they're an inmate, they're in the community and they're subject to rearrest and you know, recidivism while in a community corrections facility. So as a team, we have to, we have to decide how, how much of an electron microscope that we want to put on this.

Jack Reed - CDPS 28:51

Yeah, so for DOC purposes, if a person is on inmate status in community corrections, they commit a new crime and they get sent back to prison. Is that counted? As you know, when you're looking at your recidivism matrix, is that counted as a technical return, or is that counted as a new crime, since they haven't left inmate status,

Lindsay Compton 29:19

that is counted they that does not count towards recidivism. If they have not left inmate status,

Kelli Burmeister 29:25

their clock starts when inmate status ends

Valarie Schamper 29:30

in our data, it would count as recidivism,

Jack Reed - CDPS 29:34

right? In, Lindsay for the purposes, like on your on your website, where you break out, like, return because of new crime, or return because of technical violation. So it did, it just does not count at all. Is if there's still an inmate status, it's just like they've moved from one secure facility to another. Effectively.

Lindsay Compton 29:59

I mean. So it would still be a return, but it wouldn't be a recidivism. I mean, it wouldn't count towards the cohort for recidivism. I mean, obviously they're still returning, but they're not in that return the recidivism cohort. So yes, they never moved out of I status to P status, which is inmate to parole status, so they don't get pulled into that cohort when we're calculating recidivism.

Valarie Schamper 30:25

So let's say that would count towards ISPI as well. Same concept

Lindsay Compton 30:29

correct

Linda Harrison 30:32

given comcor OCC, does you make the point Valerie, that OCC does track those people? Is it a non issue for DOC? You know what I mean?



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Valarie Schamper 30:44

Well, we track the ones who go through community corrections. So the question I just asked Lindsay was about ISPI, so there is a subset to the point of how many rooms are there? There's a whole other room here, which is, there are inmates, people on inmate status, who are on parole supervision, who aren't in community corrections, so they're in the community and they're inmates, but they're not part of our cohort at all.

Linda Harrison 31:10

Forgot about that room? Yeah,

Dave Wolfsgruber 31:13

I wasn't going to add that because I was fearful you're going to kick me off this team. So it's intensive supervision parole, which is yet another bucket where they are not in a community corrections facility. They're in a residence. My parole officers supervise them, but they are also on inmate status,

Linda Harrison 31:35

even though they're ISP parole,

Dave Wolfsgruber 31:39

not ISPP.

Linda Harrison 31:39

ISP,

Dave Wolfsgruber 31:40

ISP, there's individuals are inmates.

Linda Harrison 31:46

There's not very many of those. Are there? The ISPIs,

Dave Wolfsgruber 31:49

not, not a lot? No.

Jack Reed - CDPS 31:54

Okay, so then I think then the question that we probably need to answer is, is that a definition that we can agree on is the best definition in regards to measuring? DOC's his effectiveness? Because once they you know, what is it when they're off inmate status for DOC's perspective, or should it be when they're outside of DOC's walls,

Linda Harrison 32:26

which I recognize is going to be a data nightmare for OPA.

Dave Wolfsgruber 32:31

I don't know any jurisdiction in this country that counts inmate status in recidivism tallies. I might be I might be mistaken. Maybe North Dakota does, and I'm not aware of it. I've not in my career encountered a jurisdiction that is held responsible for someone in inmate status while they're in inmate status, counting towards someone that's released to some sort of supervision or maxes out. So I think we would be, bucking national trends, and we certainly can. That doesn't mean we can't, but I'm not aware of any jurisdiction that measures inmates in terms of recidivism tallies. It's a

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whole separate category, which you would have to go off into a whole separate conversation as to what type of supervision do they receive? Are they merely, are they allowed to go out of the facility? Are they subject to rearrest? Are they an ISPI case where they're living in a residence versus a controlled environment, where they really can't go in and out of the community corrections facility as readily as they could in the community, you would then have all these subsets of questions to answer as to how, what are the terms of supervision for that in me? So I wouldn't, I wouldn't open up that Pandora's Box unless somebody has a compelling reason that we would.

Erin Crites 33:48

So Dave, I think for me, that brings up the question of, does it matter what their status is, or does it matter where their physical person is residing? From a recidivism standpoint, because often when, at least in the academic world, talk about time at risk, that time at risk is when they're eligible to be kind of in a community setting, committing, I guess, more traditional crime, there is an opportunity in prison, but kind of what that looks like from a community victimization standpoint, which is folks are in inmate status, but in the community, their status is less important than where they're physically located. Jack is signaling he has a thought.

Jack Reed - CDPS 34:35

Okay, so I think this goes back to the pre release versus post release question, because, as well, DOC does not necessarily, I mean, yes, you can pick up new charges in DOC. You know, historically, I don't think that that's something that's necessarily been considered in recidivism. Once they leave DOC walls, though that, but they're still under inmate status. Is they could be considered under that pre release category when we're thinking about the point to begin tracking. I know that. You know, since if we're going to kind of try to normalize on the idea of pre release and post release, then they would fall into that pre release category for the purposes of DOC tracking.

Dave Wolfsgruber 35:23

They're processed differently. So you look at terms of technical parole violations that doesn't exist in the inmate world, their process as a there, they are going there go through the inmate disciplinary process. So we, I'm not saying we shouldn't, I'm just suggesting that we would have to spell out specifically the terms and conditions of what, what are we measuring? Because you're not no longer measuring technical parole violators, because they're not subject to parole revocation. So they go through the inmate disciplinary process, they're returned, or some of them are returned without going through the disciplinary process. So it would just, we would have to delineate, what are we measuring with respect to the inmate population that isn't subject to the same terms and conditions necessarily as a parolee under a brick and mortar parole office in a residence? So we can certainly do that. I'm not, I'm not suggesting we shouldn't, and I'm just telling you that we're opening up Pandora's box, and we need to spell out exactly what we're in my estimation. What? What are we measuring with respect to inmates returning to the community under inmate status?

Linda Harrison 36:34

I think for the purposes of this group and legislative legislation, it will be the technical violations are not going to be included in this particular definition.

Jack Reed - CDPS 36:47

But it would still, really, I mean, as we're looking at the paradigm of pre release and post release, they would still, I mean,

Linda Harrison 36:55

Remove from the cohort if they do technically violate. So it becomes a tracking issue I guess.

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Jack Reed - CDPS 37:02

What I mean is that their risk for committing a new crime that they get convicted for while they're in community corrections, under inmates status or under ISPI they would, it would seem they would still fall into the pre release cohort. That's similar to what DYS uses, really.

Kelli Burmeister 37:21

Yeah, and I was just going to say my mind was going to where yours was, Erin. I think we have so many statuses of populations within these groups and these agencies here that we might have to think about the physical person. But then that doesn't apply to comcor and other entities like that. And for DYS we have a hiccup that it's in statute that we start tracking once youth have completely discharged from all supervision. But, I mean, there are other states that start tracking once a youth releases from secure care. So their person is, and they can be, you know, similar to a halfway house. We also have staff supervised residential placements and community placements at varying security levels. And we also have parole without any residential services in place. But yeah, so I don't know, we may have to think about the physical person and draw some lines, because there are so many statuses to consider here.

Jack Reed - CDPS 38:22

right

Kelli Burmeister 38:23

It's going to get really messy.

Erin Crites 38:25

And for the purposes of this definitional conversation, what we have to count is a new deferred agreement, adjudication or conviction. So if that's and that's that court record piece, so it actually may not matter what the process looks like for the person going through like from DOC standpoint, what that process looks like, inmate disciplinary, versus kind of the court system, because that the data are counted using the court record of I'm going to say conviction, just for convenience, the court record of conviction, but trying to figure out, at what point do we start counting those convictions? Is where we end up in this kind of does status matter versus where the person is located? If that helps clarify

Lindsay Compton 39:23

that might be something else that might get a little hairy with the whole inmate status thing, because of the time that it takes for a conviction if we're going down that path, as Dave is saying. Because also, I should note that recidivism doesn't count until three year years after the release, so they have three rolling years from the exact date that they've released to be counted as a recidivist so if they come back any time before that three year mark, they're actually not a recidivist. I mean I'm, sorry, anytime within that three years, they're recidivists. But if they, if any time after that, then they don't count. So our recidivism is actually counted on that third year. So it gets a little hairy there, too. If we're people are coming back, but we're not actually getting those convictions until sometime later. That's going to be something where might get a little weird with our calculations as well, too. They came back, but now we're not getting convictions until sometime later. I don't know how that's all going to work, too.

Jack Reed - CDPS 40:40

Yeah. I mean, so the whether they come back to doc or not, is actually, for the purposes of this definition, not relevant. So you're like, that's, that's you all are still able to use your definition that you're currently using for your business process. It's this different definition that we have to report on, which is completely separate, which, you know, and it's, it's a conviction of a crime that occurs within that period of time. It's like, you know, it's the crime that has to occur

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within the three year period. The conviction can happen at year four or five, or whatever, and then it would start to count. There's going to be issues around when you rerun a figure, your recidivism rate for a given year is going to change as more convictions come through. That's a methodological question. I think we're going to have to tackle more toward the end of this. Michael,

Michael Campbell 41:41

yeah, I'm gonna, I'm gonna have to go to class soon, and you'll probably all be glad that that happens so things can move forward. But one thing I was just thinking is like, I think that part we talked about this from the beginning in terms of the very like, essence of why this committee exists, and what we're trying to what the group, why it exists, and what we're trying to do, I think some people, like a public member who were was informed that someone can't be counted as a recidivist because we have them on inmate status, but they live in the community and just went out and committed a serious, violent crime that'd be hard to explain to someone kind of, to Erin's point here, right? Like, if you're trying to explain that to somebody who's asking, Where do the you know who counts in your figures? And you're saying, no, that doesn't count. That might poke a big hole in all of our work at the end of the day, where people would say, but they didn't even count people who actually can live next door to me and can go out and do something terrible that that's not even in their figures for a failure, even though it's a colossal failure. So I understand the agencies have very unique and they're obviously, there's a lot there, but at some point, I think part of what the whole point of what they were asking us to do, I think, is that, you know that there's a standardization here that could reflect more on, like, the broader impact of the state's, you know, correctional system, on whether people are or are not committing additional crimes, right, not technical violations, but crimes. And they certainly could do that, from what I understand, when they're still technically inmates from the description here that seems, you know, very clear. So I just wanted a second to vote here for what Erin said. You know, the one thing that might be allow us to do this, the question is, the way that folks are collecting data, are they going to be able to even give us those things if their data are grounded in very different definitions of who even counts, because we can't expect them to go back and redo the way they gather all their data very easily, and it's unrealistic. So hopefully that makes sense. But just want to say, I think we have to count people who are out living in the community as are or are not recidivist but I also understand what they saying, like, we don't want to start, you know, you know, slicing up all the different status of which one does and doesn't count, because that could go on forever about who does or doesn't count. So I think the mission requires that we address or include people who are out, but I don't think there's any way to expect the agencies to redo how they do data to get to all that. Does that make sense?

Jack Reed - CDPS 44:25

Yeah, so Lindsay kind of one quick question. So to Erin's point of, you know, the physical, where is this person so independent of, like, their status, you know, in in your system, can you tell you can tell where they're at, right?

Lindsay Compton 44:45

Yes,

Jack Reed - CDPS 44:46

okay, so it would be a different way of, you know, it would, it would basically really shift, for the purposes of this definition, from you know, your current business rules, which is about status, to a different current kind of business role, which is about, like, where is this person?

Lindsay Compton 45:05

Yeah, absolutely. I mean, I think I'm not arguing. We just take a very fundamental approach, of like, it's more about that we're looking at it as they're an inmate, so therefore they never left inmate status, therefore they cannot, they didn't come, leave and come back to inmate status like recidivism is they left and came back. So when they don't leave and

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come back. They've been that's not recidivism. That's how we define it just if they haven't left I, they can't come back to I. So that's why we use the that definition, because that's how ASCA, or I'm sorry, CLA, defines it. So we do know where our jurisdictional population is at all times. Obviously, of course, it could probably rework that, of course, it just would be very interesting, because they are spread out, and those codes get much more granular as you go along, and it gets a little bit more shifty and stuff, of course. But yeah, I mean

Linda Harrison 46:20

Lindsay and Dave. Can I ask, as members of the board, formerly known as ASCA, I can't keep up with they know they changed their name, you would still be doing reporting the way you are currently reporting. In addition would you not?

Lindsay Compton 46:39

Yeah. I mean, we do report. I mean we don't really report to ask anything. That's just how we report, like our numbers in our like, annual stat report and on our website and that sort of stuff. When we're asked for recidivism numbers, that's how we report to legislators, the legislators and stuff like that. Traditionally, it's not like we directly report to them, but when we collaborate with other states and stuff, that's those are, that's the methodology that we use currently.

Dave Wolfsgruber 47:18

And I'm held. I'm used to being held to a much higher standard than a new crime. So I only mentioned the difference in distinction between the process of a technical parole violator us having to meet the statutory threshold for the issuance of a complaint, which ultimately come becomes a warrant, and a decision by the parole board from the code of penal discipline that inmates are subjected to if they violate that status. So there's just those considerations. And I'm not suggesting once again, that we don't go down that road or that we shouldn't be in some way either held responsible for or report out to the public. Clearly, I'm not saying that at all, but what I'm just saying is suggesting is we have to take into consideration the different processes involved with an inmate and how those individuals are brought through the system. What kind of what are the levels of supervision? Who is supervised? Is it different than a parolee? As Lindsay said, the national recognition is the individual isn't goes from an inmate to a parolee. It doesn't get into there's 15 states that have community corrections facilities or halfway houses and the rest don't and go to parole. It just, it's just easier to make that distinction may not be the best decision, but it's much easier to make that break. They've been granted their freedom to parole. They're not an inmate subjected to be pulled back for any reason, whether there be a violation of CPD, or they're just not a good fit in a halfway house, and here they go back again. So we can certainly do it, and maybe we can argue that we should do it, because those are individuals, regardless of status, forget the status. They're in the community with an ability to be arrested and prosecuted. We just have to have that fulsome conversation about how we're going to measure those individuals in terms of recidivism, and understanding those distinctions that are inherently present again, understanding that we're not measuring technical violations and our bar is new crimes, and that's and that's fine. A return to the OC I just want to mention those distinctions between how for a lead might be supervised, which could differ than a person, an inmate in a community correction facility, for example, that that's pulled back. So, you know, in the end of the day, we may look at it, disregard it, not care. We just have to dig into it. That's all

Jack Reed - CDPS 49:40

right. And I think that this then kind of comes to the question of the idea of pre release versus post release recidivism, right? And so what I'm also kind of wondering is, you know, is the when they're in that status, after they've after they're outside the prison walls, but before they've moved to parole, right? So we've would that put them into this pre release status, which would then and then the post release status would be once they're off of inmate status entirely. So the first question would be, to get to pre release, you would be outside the prison walls, and then to get to post release, you would be off of inmate status.

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Linda Harrison 50:29

That's adding a layer of it is extra complication.

Jack Reed - CDPS 50:33

Yeah,

Linda Harrison 50:34

yeah. Well, and I'm not sure it's, I don't know, what do you guys think, but to me that doesn't seem valuable. But I

Jack Reed - CDPS 50:42

I mean, we're doing that. We're already doing it with DYS. We're doing it with probation. We're doing it with community corrections, the pre release versus post release. So this, this just basically adds that to the DOC,

Linda Harrison 50:56

I made a picture drawn on a whiteboard,

Erin Crites 51:02

and I think that in my brain, parole, pre release recidivism would be those folks who are currently on parole, and their post release would be people who are on parole...

Linda Harrison

That's more what DYS does.

Erin Crites

Yes, but the DOC portion before parole happens, right? Well, they're an inmate, but in the community would be that pre release.

Jack Reed - CDPS 51:25

yeah,

Linda Harrison 51:26

Wouldn't off parole be the post release?

Jack Reed - CDPS 51:30

right? And so I think that that's kind of what we're trying. So the DOC population and the parole population are separate, right? So for the purposes of the DOC population, though. I mean, do you want to establish that kind of, like, pre release category, or, if you wanted to make it cleaner, would it just be once they're outside the prison walls, so independent of status, just like where the person is, once they're outside the prison walls, then they're considered released from, from DOC. I'm not sure which is the better Michael's gone

Linda Harrison 52:09

released to release to the community, to be at risk,

Jack Reed - CDPS 52:14

right? They're outside the prison walls, and I know that this is so this is completely separate from how you're doing it now, which is fun, but you know, from your perspective, like, which would make more

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sense if we're staying out of the idea of inmate status and really just looking at where the person is, would it make more sense from your perspective, to have those in this like pre release box, or like, once they leave the prison walls, they're considered released from DOC.

Dave Wolfsgruber 52:52

I would prefer if we're going to measure these individuals. And then we also get into the conversation of Wolfsgruber was released for two months and then brought back. So are we measuring wolf scrubber his two months as well? We measuring everybody, regardless of circumstance, whether or not I get a parole date from the board or not and then go to parole? Are we measuring? Are we just blindly measuring everyone, no matter the circumstance, because I'm no longer at risk if I'm out for two months and I don't get if we're going to measure this bucket, if I could be in a hit I could be in a community corrections facility and not be granted release, go back to DOC where I'm not at risk at all. I just get pulled back because I'm denied parole by the parole board. So are we measuring all individuals that are in this pre release category, regardless of outcome as to whether or not they actually do get a date from the parole board and a release to the community, or happen they've reached a statutory max and then and then, if we're going to talk about these individuals, I don't consider someone on parole board for this that's post everything that we get is post release, post doc incarceration, whether it's straight from brick and mortar prison or brick and mortar prison to community corrections or ISPI and then to parole. So anything in the bucket of supervision is post release.

Kelli Burmeister 54:26

I was just going to wonder to myself and wondering if we can back up and say, for each agency here, can you clearly define when your agency's responsibility starts and when it ends? And can we start, like, the clock at post when your agency responsibility ends? I don't know if we can, like, step back and make it more simple, because I know it's so complicated, but I don't know. Just a thought

Jeff Wise | Remerg 54:58

it could. Is it possible? Like to have, like a diagram.

It could be helpful, something like that

Linda Harrison 55:11

need a whiteboard in this room,

Dave Wolfsgruber 55:15

because we're, if you're, if you're just blindly, if we're just going to blindly look at those individuals that are released to a community corrections I'll just use community corrections facility for simplicity. We're actually going to potentially benefit ourselves and look better than we potentially are. Because, again, if those individuals commit, and either committed institutional infraction and are subject to code of penal discipline, institutional infraction, they're not going to be at risk for potentially years. They go right back to the brick and mortar prison, so they're never going to be committing a new crime. So do we open up scrutiny that we're counting and I guess it'd be somebody really following this closely to understand all the layers that we're talking about, but that person is no longer at risk of failure because they're not released to the community, or the parole board doesn't grant the parole date, so they're denied parole, denied parole again, and they don't get out. That's just another avenue for us to look at. Looks like Valerie's got her hand up.

Valarie Schamper 56:29

Yeah, I'm sure you guys have talked about that, and I think that this is why there's no great, perfect definition of recidivism, and where the struggle for this committee really comes from at its foundation, to be honest. So Dave, to your

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point, our once on time in community corrections, we only looked at successful completions, meaning people who we know didn't go back to DOC for some reason, for a technical violation, or whatever it might be. So there's sort of this. And now we're looking at people at intake, at, you know, at time of risk. So when they're at risk to commit a new crime, which is the day they walk in our door, basically both have value, and they tell us something different. And I think that what this group is trying to do is just figure out the one we're all going to talk about and agree on for this, I would suggest that our agency is probably going to continue to do all the different things, because it gives us a different perspective, just like you guys probably will. I would imagine, because you're, you know, you have other, you know, bigger people, you're reporting different things to so, but yeah, that is a challenge for community corrections. We can, you know, we have reject after accept. So in our case, even if they don't commit an infraction, specifically that sends them back. If there's some reason we can't safely house them, then we can send them back to DOC if they're inmates, and that's no one's fault, it's just because the circumstances were wrong, right? But they were in our facility for what a month, or whatever it might have been at that time. So there's a lot of reasons. They could go back and then they're no longer at risk. So there are some complications, no matter how you look at it, for sure,

Linda Harrison 58:12

is it reasonable, if that occurs, to simply remove them from the cohort?

Erin Crites 58:18

I mean, I think that's the question that we kind of get to determine is, which cohort do we consider when we talk about the statewide definition of recidivism. So are only talking about successful completions, are we only talking about folks who are released to the community? Are, those are decisions we kind of have to make as a group, and maybe the nuances of that look slightly different for each of the agencies because of that kind of span of control question like, when does that? How did you phrase that Kelli, because it was really good, but I can't remember. When does the responsibility of the agency kind of stop. Is that the point at which we consider the cohort for this statewide definition of recidivism, and it may not be the be all, end, all that each of the agencies want to report for various purposes, but what is required of this kind of definition from the legislative perspective,

Linda Harrison 59:28

Erin, were you? Are you referring to when someone's off paper? Okay, I'm just saying no longer the responsibility of the agency, as in, off supervision entirely,

Erin Crites 59:42

potentially, I think what I'm saying is we have, we have to, kind of decide when, which cohort we're counting and when that clock starts. And it's never going to be perfect, and we're going to end up needing to look at data and folks in different ways based on the purpose of the reporting, but we'll have to pick something for this purpose, from both a cohort perspective and the time to start counting perspective, which are intertwined, I think,

Valarie Schamper 1:00:16

yeah, the truth is that, you know, DOC's data and Community Correction's data, we're going to be counting the same people in many circumstances, especially if we're going out two or three years, right for a DOC inmate, or even a condition of parole client, we have them maybe six to eight months in community corrections, and all of the rest of their supervision is going to be either, you know, behind walls or on parole. So we're going to be looking at the same person potentially, well, for sure. So, yeah, there's just that, you know that the system, right? Like it's a continuum for a reason, and that complicates things.



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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:00:57

So Jeff, I'm wondering from and this kind of also goes to what, what Michael said earlier, the idea of, you know, so this person's in the community. Now, regardless of their status, right? They're, they're in the community. From, you know, from your perspective, where do you think that person would sit? You know, is it about their inmate status? Or is it more about where and who's responsible for them, or is it more about where the person physically is? What's your perspective on that?

Jeff Wise | Remerg 1:01:30

So I think I was just looking at that, looking back at the responses. I think the consensus is that the tracking point for community organizations starts upon program enrollment. What? What is, you know, not, not black and white is who they're tracking. So you know, five of the 14 are tracking parole clients only, or people who are exiting prison, and then the other portion are tracking anyone who's just as involved. So it's all across the board, but I think everyone is begins at tracking from the time that a person enrolls. So I think it's a lot simpler, right? The community perspective.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:02:23

I think what I'm wondering about is from, from, from your perspective, which makes more sense for the, for the for this doc cohort. Just, kind of like, just want to get your opinion about the doc core cohort. I think,

Jeff Wise | Remerg 1:02:39

you know, it's funny because I thought I was thinking, Well, it's pretty simple. As soon as a person is released back into the community, so they're not in a physical physically an inmate, that that's that would be the starting point. But I see now why. That's why it's a lot more complicated. But if it, you know, I guess, in a perfect world, it would start, yeah, whether, whether they're on parole or not when they're released from custody, whether it's, you know, community corrections or prison, that that would be the starting point. I would think, on the

Does that, I don't know if that answers your question.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:03:26

Yeah, No, that does. And I because I think that that's also to Michael's point about where, you know,

Erin Crites 1:03:33

We're catching some additional audio.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:03:44

*[Background noise]* Jeff, can you mute? I think it's coming from you.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:03:56

Well, no, that's, yeah, that's the problem. I can't mute because otherwise you couldn't hear anybody in the room. I'm just trying to figure out where that sound was coming from.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:04:07

No, it was coming from. It was coming from Jeff. Jeff Wise,

Jeff Wise | Remerg 1:04:10

yeah, that was on my end.

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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:04:12

Oh, that was on your end. Oh, I'm sorry. Okay. Now, okay, it's gone now. Jeff is the most frequent mistake name I get. So I think I thought you were talking to me, Dave, people call me Jeff all the time. Jeff is a fine name. It's just not mine.

So and Dave, I think to your point, you know a person would probably come in and out of a cohort. You know, they would be, you know, if they, if they were released, and two months later they were returned, they would be in an at risk cohort for that two month period, then they would come back out of it. And that would be another tracking difficulty,

Linda Harrison 1:05:04

and that applies to say, Comm Cor diversion folks as well. They'd have to be excluded if they violated and invoked their suspended DOC

Erin Crites 1:05:19

sentence. Same for probation and some of DYS at any point if they end up in custody for a period of time, which can be really hard to track with our adults in county jails,

Linda Harrison 1:05:32

right? There's a jail component.

Just to throw it out there, the Community Corrections population, since it is tracked by OCC, we could absolve Do you see, I'm happy to pay attention to those people and then just ignore the ISPIs, because there aren't that many, and don't say anything about it.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:06:03

I don't think we have that choice. Sorry, because I think DOC has to track their people, because they're their people. I mean, it's, it's their responsibility, it would be their responsibility for the purpose of this thing, you know, answering these, these questions, these definitional questions.

Linda Harrison 1:06:23

Well, Dave and Lindsay, I tried.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:06:26

Thank you. Appreciate that. And a lot of these cases we're going to track. It's just delaying and extending that three year period. So if that makes sense, you know that the person that spends six, say, six months in a Community Corrections facility as an inmate, you know, our clock starts at the point of release, six months after they've entered the community corrections facility, so we're monitoring that individual for those three years. So for us, it's not just food. They made it through the eight months of parole supervision they had. We're still tracking them for three years, as Lindsay knows. It just it, do we go down every rabbit hole and pursue every little scenario, because then we're going to confuse everyone, first of all, ourselves, and then everyone that's trying to determine what we mean by our universal definition of recidivism. So we just have to make a decision, like I said earlier. We've got to clearly delineate the population that we're looking at and what they're made, what they're subject to, and are we going to include an inmate because they are not a fully emancipated parolee yet? What are they subject to as well? Or, again? Do we disregard it? Say I don't care, we're going to just look at it as black and white, a release from behind prison walls, regardless of inmate or parolee designation. Designation is who we're going to include in our universal definition of recidivism. That's who we're going to track. We would just, DOC, I can't say unless, unless we're mandated to by the governor or the legislature. We're not going to change for to Lindsay's point, we're not going to change how we track and report to the legislature unless we're

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required to, as a result of the committee here's findings. If we're asked now, you need a subset, and I would see it as a subset of cases that we're tracking, and not necessarily throw it into the entire pool of candidates that we're reviewing. So just, just so everyone's clear, like, you know, these are inmates, and they committed a crime as an inmate, not a parolee. So it just again, we can go down so many different rabbit holes in this process.

Lindsay Compton 1:08:41

Thanks. Oh, and pick on this, but I'm not even so sure that we know why people get returned from community. So that's another point of data that we would have to probably figure out how to collect so that we knew we're

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:09:04

going to be getting this is all going to be from the courts. So yeah, that's, that's the one thing that the court, the court data, is basically going to be the source of truth for this definition. So you know, if it really, really won't, frankly, it won't matter if they return to prison or not. You know, if they get if they get convicted, it doesn't matter if they return to prison or not. It's that they got convicted. If they could pick up a misdemeanor drug charge, get convicted, you know, and may or may not, go back to DOC, but it would still count as recidivism for the purposes of DOC, per this definition,

Lindsay Compton 1:09:45

right? Or that's what I mean, like, we wouldn't even know if they got a new charge on unity at this point, so that would be hard for us to keep track of, yeah.

Erin Crites 1:09:55

So

Lindsay Compton 1:09:55

what happened to them at this point? So.

Erin Crites 1:09:59

Yeah, yeah. And I think that the methodology piece, and we went through this a little bit with the juvenile justice reform, is that the data for the counting of the event, which is that conviction would come from the state court system, they would have to provide a mechanism for DOC to access those data. And when we're talking about a cohort, we're basically saying which names are we going to match to the court conviction records? And so I think that's what we're trying we already know we have to match data to the court conviction records to count the event, but we need to know which names are we matching into those court records to start counting whether somebody had a recidivism event or not. At least, that's how my data analyst brain thinks about it. Is, what's our what's our spreadsheet of names that we're then matching to the court conviction records to get that count, and then eventually, how long do we keep checking those court records to see if they have a match in there

Lindsay Compton 1:11:14

Absolutely. So my point on that would be is, and again, I'm not advocating one way or the other, because I see good sides to both of this is we have and for the sake of this, I'm just going to call them our residential people, which would be like our community people, because that's what we call them on our report, we have at any time, maybe between 900 and 1000 residential community people to track in a given month on average. My point would be is how many of those people are actually committing crime? Because I don't know the stats on that, and maybe Valerie would know a little bit more than that. And would it be worth creating all of this extra work for the courts and all of these other people to include those into a recidivism cohort, if it's not really going to impact that percentage, you know, I mean just thinking long term

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Valarie Schamper 1:12:18

crime new crime rates are very low, like our in program. When they are actively in our program, they are very, very, very low, like 2% or less, and that's across all our populations, not specific to the innate population.

Lindsay Compton 1:12:33

And that's just another thing I would think about, as far as like data goes, is would even be worth it to include that cohort into the cohort, to even try to track them, to include them. What is it going to have an impact to even go that route if we want to go that route?

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:12:57

Right? And I think that the when it comes to whose responsibility is regarding the data. You know, judicial, we haven't sorted that out. I don't think judicial envisions itself as the agency who's going to have to match all of our different data sets. I think, you know, they're dealing with probation, but then for everyone else, going to be more like, here's a spreadsheet, and you get, you get to do the matching, how that matching occurs, and what system is another question for later, I think, as well. But it's not going to be extra work on judicial they're just going to provide the data set out to DOC. They provided data set to DYS. We get it because we have access to it. So, you know, it's, it's going to be the work on you. Unfortunately, someone in your office

Lindsay Compton 1:13:53

Which is also fine. I was just wondering, because as small as it is like our community, people are also, it's a small cohort also. I mean, like I said, it's on average, 900 to 1000 people at any given time too. So just to put that out there, it's not a large number of people, either. So I just want to consider that while we're considering everything else as well. And again, I'm not advocating that it's not a good idea, because it is. It's also just something that's never been done before, either. So it's interesting.

Kelli Burmeister 1:14:29

I have a question for Lindsay, at what point when inmate status ends, is that equivalent to when DOC's responsibility ends. Or is there a there's another date in the future where do see responsibility ends?

Lindsay Compton 1:14:51

Well, I mean, DOC's still part of parole is still part of DOC. So even when inmate says ends. They go to parole, we're still responsible for them. So they go from inmate status to parole status. We're still responsible for them. It's just they're no longer part of what's called the jurisdictional population. So they're no longer under the inmate rules, so they're under the parolee rules, so they're Dave's jurisdiction now, not the jurisdictional population. So they have different rules. I don't know exactly how you would explain that. Dave probably can articulate that a lot better than I can, but they're still under DOC, just under the parole wing of the DOC, I guess you would say,

Kelli Burmeister 1:15:45

okay,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:15:46

okay,

Kelli Burmeister 1:15:47

similar to us then too

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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:15:49

Yeah. The difference is you count pre release. You count those people that are still you count those as your pre release recidivism cohort, right?

Kelli Burmeister 1:15:59

We do, but yeah, yeah, we rarely look at our pre discharge rate, but we yeah, we have a total one. We have one in residential, a rate for that. We have a rate for kids that reoffend on parole. So we have three different pre discharge rates that we calculate, but yeah, our main one being when parole ends and all of our responsibility per se has ended, kind of where more of our focus is.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:16:38

I mean, so from DOC's perspective, the easiest thing would be to just keep your same rule around they're no longer on I status, and that's when they go that's when they would go into the cohort for recidivism, regardless of where they're at, physically in the community or behind the walls.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:16:59

Yes, correct,

Lindsay Compton 1:17:02

definitely easiest. I don't know if it's the best. I'm not trying to, you know, I, I know that sounds like a cop out, but it is yes easiest. I just, I'll say that, but it is a small part of a small population that is in community, and if Valerie says there's not that many that are actually reoffending, maybe it's not worth reinventing that will honestly

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:17:33

well, just be clear that reoffending while there in community corrections, not the entire term of the three year recidivism. So that's only the 2% reflects those that are actively in the community corrections that pick up a new whether it be a new sentence, new felony, misdemeanor, however we slice and dice a new conviction, but they're still at risk that additional time after that. That's only those individuals that at that, that, that point in time when there are community corrections. So, yeah, easiest. But you know, none of us have taken the easy road so in our careers. So, you know, we're we, we've all handled the challenges and that we, you know, if we have to do it, we'll do it, but yes, for a clear cut delineation between inmate and parolee. Yeah, that's the cleanest, okay, yeah.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:18:26

And looking at the looking at the data, like the transition and condition of parole, when you look at the most recent data, that's 28 people that committed a new crime, well then, like, that's what that 2% represents, is 28 people. So it is a really small and that would fall into that recidivist category while they're in community versions.

Erin Crites 1:18:47

So then, from the broader perspective, maybe for this discussion, do we just talk about post release, and then we don't have to get into the splitting hairs of pre release, post release, right? The juvenile conversation is what it was, and we got kind of backed into that because of outside influences, but for this purpose, we really could say we're only talking about a solid when the agency's responsibility for the individual ends. Figure out how that's defined for each of the entities and count that forward. That might be the cleanest cut and the easiest way to explain it to folks who are not immersed in the nuances of our systems.

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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:19:39

Yeah.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:19:42

Yeah, I would agree, because, even yeah, because then you would, you wouldn't be getting into whether they hit ISPI, when are they parole? You're really simply looking at because we're still responsible for recidivism in those individuals, whether they go to parole or they hit their statutory maximum and community corrections, and they just go out to no supervision. We're still responsible for data for three years on those individuals because they've gone through a DOC facility. So yeah, that may be where that we're best at landing on

Jeff Wise | Remerg 1:20:19

Can you say that again, Erin, just explain what your suggestion?

Erin Crites 1:20:26

Yeah. And then I think, before that, I think we'll, I'll try and create some type of diagram of the system process for next meeting where we can try and clearly identify the point at which each of these entities' responsibility for the individual ends. I'm most familiar with probation, so I'll use that as an example. But so for the purposes of this definition of recidivism, probation would start counting when the person is completely terminated from supervision. So that's the point at which probation is no longer responsible for the individual. They don't supervise them anymore, and that's when we would start counting new convictions for that person as recidivism events.

Linda Harrison 1:21:18

Does that assume that they are successfully terminated from, say, probation. If somebody's unsuccessfully terminated from probation, maybe they're still on probation, I guess, or in DOC or

Erin Crites 1:21:33

jail, or actually unsuccessful. And they do these weird,

Linda Harrison 1:21:38

I know,

Erin Crites 1:21:39

20 day sentences that are considered time served, and they don't actually, so they're negatively terminated, but they don't actually have any additional real

Linda Harrison 1:21:54

hard to say when they're really off paper and that they're done with probation. But that could be because they had to go to DOC,

Erin Crites 1:22:01

it could be, and that's something that could be figured out. I think that's part of also this broader conversation is when we talk about the cohort, is that the successful cohort? Is it completely terminated? Again, the juvenile process kind of its own thing, but everybody can separate out those populations by successful or unsuccessful. So I think again, there's what we all do right now, but then there's this conversation about what makes the most sense from a statewide perspective. So is it that we start counting when you know the agency is no longer responsible for the person? Is that

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when they're successful, or is it just when they're complete, when they're terminated from the agency's supervision, of sorts? Whatever that looks like. I don't know the answer to that

Linda Harrison 1:22:53

At first, it was looking really clean when you said it.

Erin Crites 1:22:57

I'm trying to think of one, one cut point at a time that we might be able to start with and go from there, but maybe it's not because you're

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:23:05

really, you're really giving us a big pass there, because you have an individual that's brought in on a technical parole violation maxes out on supervision in prison, and there's sentence down the road if we get a pass on that. Thank you very much. I'll take it all the time, but you know, I think we'd be, I don't think we could. I don't think we can look at anyone squarely in the eye with any integrity and say that's a success. And you know, we should be given a pass on that. Like I said, I come from a much tougher arena where we're held to a standard of like, if I, if I'm revoked for misreporting dates and three dirty urines, that is a count against us, that that person did not successfully complete parole, not a picked up a new sentence, whether it be a felony, misdemeanor, prison term, probation or not. So I thank you for that bouquet of roses you're leaving at our doorstep, but I don't think with any integrity, I could say like that's a great measure that we Mission Accomplished parole, you know, you lock the guy up on technicals, and then he sits until he's got a new sentence, and you're, you're absolved of that, you know,

Erin Crites 1:24:08

yeah, and I wouldn't argue that that is a success either. I think I'm just trying to kind of identify where these points that we could say that we're starting to count future offenses. And that's, I think, where we just kind of have to clarify by recidivism, we mean new convictions for people who were released from this status, supervision, whatever under these conditions or not, however we define it, right, and are just very clear about what we mean when we say a recidivist is Kind of lay that out

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:24:50

Lindsay, when, when the big question about like, termination from inmate status, what are the options in your data set? For, for that.

Lindsay Compton 1:25:03

What are our options? Yeah. So those are parole, our types of parole, discharge, death, and then that's actually basically it, *[indiscernible]* which we hardly have those. So that would be like, if they went to like, basically, like, SMHIP so someone that got placed in like observation at like, the Mental Health Institute at Colorado, basically for something like that, so, which is very, very, very rare. So

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:25:48

okay, so parole and discharge would make sense as the two, yeah,

Lindsay Compton 1:25:53

those are the two.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:25:55

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Okay, so then the cohort could be they leave inmate status to either parole or discharge, and that's the point at which they enter the cohort that's at risk for recidivism. That would work. That works, I think.

Linda Harrison 1:26:19

Full Circle,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:26:26

alright? So parole, moving along. So,

Linda Harrison 1:26:39

so question, yeah, the DOC, are those people who are, say, released on an appeal bond, or some of those other scenarios, are those considered sentence discharges?

Lindsay Compton 1:26:54

If we have them, it's on a case per case basis, and usually they are considered, like discharged, like other discharge. So yes, but we haven't had any of those in like years. Honestly, I think we had like one or two in 2001 and we haven't had any sense. So case for case, but usually I think the last appeal bond that we had, they were just considered like another discharge. And so, yes, there were in the cohort for discharge.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:27:33

All right, cool, all right. So Dave, we're, you know, we're giving you your lower bar, right? We didn't give it to you. The legislature gave it to you. All right? We, I mean, we can take the credit, but we actually don't give the credit. So from parole's perspective, when, like, what is the cohort to track?

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:27:57

Well, the first question I have is, how long are we tracking them for are we using the kind of universal little three year period, time period

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:28:09

that's, that's, that's actually, I think, our third or fourth like point? So that is one of the questions we have to answer. I mean, I think three years makes the most sense to me. But that's, that's, I guess, down that so, but from a cohort perspective, like who, from parole perspective, what's the what should the cohort be? And when should we start tracking?

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:28:33

I think you should start tracking them. If we've already settled that it's going to be transition from inmate to parole status. Then do are we also try? I just, I have one additional question, are we tracking individuals that are not under parole supervision as well, that max out and on, that aren't under, you know, the Division of Adult parole supervision.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:29:01

They're under the DOC cohort.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:29:04

Okay, so, so I just want to, what if, can you clarify your question a little bit more?



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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:29:11

Yeah, so, from you know, so now our like, our DOC cohort is people who you know terminated to parole, or terminated from inmate status to parole or discharge. So from parole perspective, is it, you know, completion of parole and discharge to the community like, what, from your perspective, what is the cohort that you know now, parole is if we're if we're using the idea of, we're only looking at post release, right? So parole is no longer responsible for this person. How would that be framed from a definitional point of view, to establish the cohort?

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:29:54

Lindsay, I want to defer to you. What are your thoughts you've been digging into this for a while. I. I'd like to hear your thoughts before I chime in.

Lindsay Compton 1:30:04

I would, I would say, Yeah, anyone who's successfully discharged parole, or, I guess, completed parole, because that's, I don't know how you unsuccessfully discharge parole. I mean, anyone who's just done with parole, right?

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:30:25

Okay, but see, here's the

Lindsay Compton 1:30:27

are we talking anyone? Are we so we're talking who? Anyone who's completely done with their parole after parole, and we're wanting to see if they come back to prison. Or are we talking anyone who has had parole revoked? I guess,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:30:45

no, that's the new misdemeanor or felony conviction. So we're just that's, that's our event, that's our recidivism of that, and that's, that's the one that set the statute is, is, that is the, that's the event we're stuck with, we're living

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:31:01

with, and that comes to the that comes to the nonlinear parole equation, where you it's a success if they haven't picked up. So again, I could revoke someone on technicals. I could return someone on a complaint and it's picked up a new felony conviction that meets the statutory requirements, possession of a weapon on all you know, domestic violence that are on impending charges, and they sit in a county jail, and then they max from parole, and then they're sentenced, so we're absolved of any responsibility because they're back in and they haven't been convicted. They're not coming back on a new conviction. They've hit their max. It just it. It's a difficult question to answer because it's so nonlinear. And what are we I mean, if we're simply looking at the parolees, maximum expiration date of parole supervision, that then we look at it blindly and say no felony or misdemeanor conviction per the legislatures dictate. And they're done. They're not counted under supervision as a recidivism, recidivistic act, a recidivistic activity. I don't know if that answers your question, because it's, it's not an easy answer. So,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:32:30

so I guess my question is to and this is maybe also for Lindsay, like, what are the different? Like, you know, in your in your drop down menu when you are discharging from parole. What are the options for discharge from parole? Reason for termination from parole?

Lindsay Compton 1:32:51

Termination from parole is I

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successful that one I got, I know that one for sure, supervision outcome. There are early parole to discharge, return with new crimes, successful completion, technical return. And then there's another category that has, like, a few weird things in it that I'm not exactly sure what that all entails, but it's only got a few things in it, but the main ones are successful, return with new crime, technical return, and then early parole discharge. So,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:33:46

so from the perspective of they're at risk in the community to actually, like, commit new crimes, successful and early would be the two categories, right, right. Okay, I'm sorry, Jeff, you've had your hand up for a little bit.

Jeff Wise | Remerg 1:34:02

So, you know, we're talking about it as a starting point for parole. Those people who are on parole would be when they discharge, I think. And maybe I'm misunderstanding, I would think an important consideration is that there are lots of different parole periods. I'm thinking of individuals with sex offense convictions some of them might be on parole for 10 years or 20 years. So, you know, that's a long time to wait to start tracking them. Just a just a thought. I don't know,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:34:40

right? And I guess that this then comes down to the question of getting into the pre release versus post release and creating two different cohorts. Because yeah, and, and really to the list that Lindsay just gave us, like return for new crime is, is a is a status, it's and it would

Erin Crites 1:35:12

be pre release recidivism.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:35:13

Yeah, it would be pre release recidivism. Would be a return for new crime from parole perspective. But when we say new crimes actually, that's the question, what is new crime mean? And it doesn't match our definition of recidivistic event

Linda Harrison 1:35:30

a new crime does imply a new sentence and a conviction, does it not?

Valarie Schamper 1:35:37

Yeah, that's exactly what it is

Linda Harrison 1:35:39

They might go commit a new crime to get technically violated, but that's a different

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:35:44

could they be returned for a new crime for a misdemeanor conviction?

Lindsay Compton 1:35:52

I don't believe so.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:35:54

Okay,

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Lindsay Compton 1:35:54

It would have to be a felony conviction for that part.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:35:58

Okay, so then return for new crime does not meet the definition fully okay,

Linda Harrison 1:36:07

this would parole always be

revoked and somebody receive a new doc sentence if they did discharge as a parole violation with a new crime. Yes, they would always be back to Doc. But if somebody, I'm just thinking this through out loud, if somebody did receive, is on parole and did receive a felony conviction where they necessarily be returned to prison, or can they just carry on with parole

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:36:40

if they received a new felony conviction and were returned to a doc facility with a sentence of imprisonment and they had enough time under their parole trial to be revoked, then the parole board would revoke them.

Kelli Burmeister 1:37:00

We might have to be really general, and just say, anybody that terminates from parole within a given time frame, regardless of whether or not they're coming right back in, or they're not, or if they were successful or, I mean, I think we'll have to be pretty general, or we're going to get into the weeds on a lot of the

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:37:19

right but then return for new return to DSC, then would parole, would get credit for those people when they're in DSC and they're not able to commit a new crime in the community? And I think that's that was maybe Dave's point earlier, that we're taking a group that isn't really at risk anymore, and not, you know, not putting the community at risk, and they're still part of our denominator or cohort.

Kelli Burmeister 1:37:46

We do that too

Linda Harrison 1:37:47

Well, they're not on paper point. So, you know the cohort when they terminate parole? Yeah, maybe eventually, when they terminate parole and they're off paper, still seems like a good starting point, because in that scenario, if they have committed a new crime and gone back to DOC, they're still under supervision and not off paper.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:38:18

Are we looking at trying to make a distinction between measuring recidivism while they're under parole supervision and then they're when they're no longer under parole supervision. Are we just looking at that entire time period of three years post release? I'm trying, I'm trying to find out what, what are we what are we measuring? Are we measuring parole success? Are we measuring those that are more successful because they're under supervision? Because I'm not grasping why we're making the distinction of when the parole period ends and when they pick up. If we're just looking at anyone released a parole for those three years, did they commit a new crime? Or are we worrying about, oh, they're on parole for six months. So we're going to measure, we're going to start measuring after they're done with parole for six months. I'm not, I'm not following that process.

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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:39:11

That's, I think that's the question we're trying to sort out then, because, you know, the idea of, when does, like, parole supervision end, and there's like, you know, successful early return for new time technical, right? So where you're thinking about creating our, you know, cohort for who we're following, you know, the I guess the two questions are, do we have a pre release? Are we also tracking pre release, or are we only looking at post release? And if we're only looking at post release, what are the categories of termination for parole supervision that we want to count? So are we only going to count those successful and the "earlys," because those are the ones who are going to be at risk in the community, or are we going to count everybody who terminates from parole regardless, even if those people are going back to DOC? I right my what makes sense to me is that we look at the successful and early terminations as our cohort who are at risk in the community to commit a new crime and pick up a new conviction.

Kelli Burmeister 1:40:23

I think part of it is difficult too, because when you think about the intent and why we're doing it, I often think that post discharge recidivism is a good gage of agency performance for some of our agencies, but for others, the pre discharge recidivism is a better indicator of how well your agency is performing. I mean, so I I'm wondering, trying to keep it clean is one thing, and then which approach is best for which agencies? Because definitely a pre would seem more appropriate as a gage for like adult parole. Like adult parole's intent to safely supervise these individuals in the community so they're not reoffending like that would be a great gage of how many are reoffending while they're on parole. But yeah, for our agency, we argue that once our services have completely ended, we are hopeful that once we no longer have an eye on these individuals, will they be successful in the community,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:41:34

I think that's important too, though?

Kelli Burmeister 1:41:36

Yeah. So, yeah. I think post discharge can be important to all agencies. Might be more or less important to certain agencies as well.

Lindsay Compton 1:41:48

Okay, so it'd be more than like for those that early, that successfully completed or had an early parole discharge. We're looking at what they do after for a period of time. Yeah, gotcha. So are we doing the three years then on them too, like we do after they leave prison for three years, kind of { } for three years? Then is that kind of what you want to do? Dave, no, no, but I want to do No, no, I know.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:42:24

Figure out like so we're not going to measure recidivism until they're done with their parole supervision, and then we're going to measure at the point where they are off parole, that three year period, parole will either get no credit or no blame during that period of supervision, after but then, but then, you also have the wrinkle of those that are offenders sentenced to indeterminate terms where they're not eligible for discharge by the parole board, either 10 or 20 years. So

Lindsay Compton 1:43:00

get those that have a successful completion or early parole discharge, those, that cohort. So that takes out anyone who has indeterminate sentencing on parole. We look at the success if they come back, because that means they've

Linda Harrison 1:43:19

actually released.

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Lindsay Compton 1:43:21

That's our release cohort from parole, and then track them and see if we they come back within the next three years into the system.

Linda Harrison 1:43:30

Some number of the indeterminants are releasing parole, are being released from parole, receiving early parole discharge.

Lindsay Compton 1:43:38

Well, right? But they would be successfully released if they didn't, is the point, right? We already know the other ones didn't release, the return with new crime and the technical returns, they didn't make it off parole. So we can just take those out of the cohort automatically, but we can we know the early parole discharges and the successful completions are off parole, so we could take that cohort and see if they return back into the system for three years, for the next three years.

Linda Harrison 1:44:09

And I don't think it's really. The measure isn't really if they come back into the system. It's

Lindsay Compton 1:44:15

right if they pop back up in a new incarceration. Basically,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:44:19

no, no, it's if they get a new conviction, this to

Lindsay Compton 1:44:23

be new. It'd be a new status, sorry, in our data, it would be a new status

Erin Crites 1:44:28

should be matched into the court records with a conviction. So it wouldn't be the DLC status. It would be a match to the court records, okay, yeah, it's just, this is one definition of recidivism for this one purpose that the legislature has required of us. This is not to say that this is any agency's definition of success, not to say this is the best measure of outcomes for each of our organizations and entities. It's. just that we have to report this measure of this defined recidivism to the legislature under this statute, which I think is really challenging for a lot of us who have different ideas of success and different definitions of outcomes. This is just the one we've got to live with and kind of collaborate on for this purpose.

Lindsay Compton 1:45:25

Makes sense?

Does that make sense, though, to do the people who were successful and then track them, since we know they completed?

Erin Crites 1:45:37

It's clean.

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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:45:38

Yeah, it's clean

Erin Crites 1:45:39

It's a clean decision making point. I think it's defensible, and I think it's defensible. I think probation could do something similar. DYS could do something similar.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:45:50

Yeah,

Linda Harrison 1:45:52

and does right?

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:45:56

Community Corrections, we do that already.

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:46:00

No. I think it's also fair. I think we could, I think we could defend the cherry picking allegation that you're only picking your best individuals that have completed parole and not been bought, because you can also throw in they could have been in it, like I said, in a DOC facility. So here's the well, I I'm not going to go down that red sorry. I'm not going to go down that rabbit hole. I'll just say I'm going to stop there. We've gone down enough today, so I would say that that's fair. I think we could defend it, because you can also have individuals that are back on sitting in a DOC facility on a new charge and it doesn't, it doesn't mean that, since I just got through parole supervision, that I was this glowing individual that did everything perfectly, and, you know, got a job and weren't, wasn't violated on the technical and all that. So I, I would agree with you, Jack, that I think we, I think we'd be okay.

Lindsay Compton 1:46:57

The other ones will be caught in the DOC recidivism cohorts anyway, so catching them just not they'll be on my cohort, not yours, that right?

Erin Crites 1:47:12

Other group that will start when this one's done to talk about alternative metrics of outcomes

recidivism, other things that we know we should be counting to really identify the impact of our system. So we got to kind of do this bit, meet this definitional need, and then we can move and talk about the things that I think everybody's more interested in at this point, which is, how do we actually determine whether our system is meeting its intention.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:47:48

Yeah.

Valarie Schamper 1:47:48

So to your point Jack, that we're already doing this in community corrections, yes and no. So I just want to make one clear, yeah, right. Of course, there's only a very small subset of our clients who, once they successfully terminate from community corrections are no longer under some supervision, right? So our successful parolees go to parole, our successful transitions go to parole or ISPI, and our successful condition of probations go back to probation. So we really only have one small subset of population, which is our diversion who, when they successfully complete non residential

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are officially off supervision. So it's just a slightly different thing for us. When you successfully complete complete community corrections, it's not quite the same as successfully getting off parole or off probation. So just wanted to put that out there.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:48:46

No, no, yeah, we were going to come see you next anyway, yeah, you were next. That's okay. So from then, from OCC's perspective, so diversion, so Okay, so from the cohort perspective, for you, would you only want to count the diversion clients?

Valarie Schamper 1:49:06

I mean, want, I think we're open to whatever is, you know, agreed upon by the definition. What I would just say is that if we are counting transition or condition of probation and or condition of parole. All of those successful completions still move on to continued supervision.

Linda Harrison 1:49:28

Honestly, I don't know. It just seems like community corrections should be excused entirely from the mandate.

Valarie Schamper 1:49:38

No still under supervision. That still under supervision,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:49:43

their diversion claims, but they're no longer under community corrections from DOC. They're on parole now. They're still under supervision, they're just not under DOC. So I mean, from a cohort perspective, what does it? Does it make the most, because they've been through community corrections. If we're talking about this is how Community Corrections is working, right? All of these people are going through Comm Corr, regardless of when they discharge what their supervision status is. It's like they've all been in, you know, any we can. And then, I guess the question is, from a cohort perspective, do we count? Does the clock start only after they've like for diversion terminated from non res?

Valarie Schamper 1:50:34

Well,

so sorry, let me backtrack that a minute. We do have some diversion clients who will, for lack of better language, kill their number in residential, meaning they'll complete their sentence while in residential. That's possible due to reconsiderations or we have early termination. There're different things. The majority of truly like they're done, they're done, and they're no longer under supervision. Are going to be leaving from non residential stats, diversion from non residential stats,

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:51:11

okay, for the for the stats we currently run. When do we count success? When, like, when we look at successful termination, what, what, which termination date are we looking at? Because I'm actually, I thought it was from res, from residential

Valarie Schamper 1:51:27

it's from res, and it includes all of our populations. So it's a bit of a misleading concept in some ways. Could, in that case, literally, every single person went on to some level of supervision. Well, not literally, but like 98% of them went on to some level of supervision, either to non residential status with us, or onto parole, probation, etc.

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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:51:54

So I guess the question of when are like, the question of when are they no longer your responsibility, right? So like, if they're going on to parole or probation, they're no longer your responsibility,

Valarie Schamper 1:52:08  
right

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:52:08

when they leave, and if they go to non res, they're no longer your responsibility once they terminate for non res,

Valarie Schamper 1:52:14  
correct

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:52:15  
Okay,

Linda Harrison 1:52:18

assuming they terminate from non res without being regressed,

Valarie Schamper 1:52:23  
terminate

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:52:24  
successfully. We'll just,

Linda Harrison 1:52:27  
yeah, I mean,

Valarie Schamper 1:52:27

they could be regress, they could be terminated even if they're technically violated out of non res. They're not our responsibility, but from a successful standpoint, yes, any successful non res termination no longer our responsibility.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:52:41

Okay? So if they, if they terminate from residential successfully, and go to some other supervision status that's not non res, and then they terminate from non res successfully, then who knows where they're going, but they're no longer your responsibility. So does that make sense as a I mean, it's, it's putting people into a few different like, it's putting different people into a bucket, but it's still like they're no longer our responsibility effectively for the purposes of this cohort creation.

Valarie Schamper 1:53:15

Yeah, um, can I ask, are we talking about regardless of why they terminate, or are we specifically speaking of like a successful

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:53:26

I mean, I think so far, we're really looking at successful because where, where there's like going to be in the community?



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Linda Harrison 1:53:34

Does it happen that they're successfully terminated, say, from non res, but still move on into another modality, no short term, TC.

Valarie Schamper 1:53:47

So TC is no longer exist, and nor does short term.

Linda Harrison 1:53:51

That makes that easy.

Valarie Schamper 1:53:52

So, no, I mean, is it possible that they've completed a sentence? Right? They have multiple sentences, multiple crimes that they're serving, they can complete a sentence but and still be in community corrections. But they would that wouldn't be counted as a termination. It would just be a sentence discharged. So no, if they successfully leave non residential status, they are no longer under supervision. I mean, could they have a concurrent probation case somewhere else in the world? Yeah, absolutely, we wouldn't know that, but yeah,

Linda Harrison 1:54:26

that's clean.

Kelli Burmeister 1:54:27

You have some congruence going.

Linda Harrison 1:54:36

I know

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:54:38

no longer our responsibility. Conceptually, that's actually pretty easy to explain to the one good thing about that

Erin Crites 1:54:48

which is helpful, I think part of the point of this whole exercise is that the legislature wanted a definition that made sense to them and that was easy to explain and understand. So. So I think from that standpoint, so that I wrote it in the statute, but from the meetings and such, that's kind of the intent was to have something that was easier to grasp, and

Kelli Burmeister 1:55:13

they can always go back and listen to our recordings.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:55:15

and look at the transcripts

Kelli Burmeister 1:55:20

Complex is to arrive at that point.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:55:29

Okay, so I know we're coming up on time. Probation is not here. So Kelli, so from your perspective, your cohort is

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Kelli Burmeister 1:55:43

so from our conversations today, we would just have to tweak a few things and exclude kids that non successfully discharge, because we do have kids that well. We include deaths. We include kids who are deported. We include kids that discharge back into a brand new DYS commitment. So we would exclude those and only include the successful discharges

we can get on board if there's congruence among all other agencies, we can definitely be flexible

Erin Crites 1:56:28

and probation is not here, but I know they're capable of reporting out that same cohort they already do.

Kelli Burmeister 1:56:37

It's just part of a bigger, bigger definition, but

we do have kids that discharge from our responsibility that go directly to DOC, but so do all the other agencies here,

Linda Harrison 1:57:02

even if it they're successfully discharged, that can happen, right?

Kelli Burmeister 1:57:06

I would say all of those would just be characterized as unsuccessful.

Erin Crites 1:57:12

Yeah, probation is the weird one, where they could be unsuccessfully terminated and be out in the community, and it would look almost identical to a successful termination from what happens with the person standpoint. But we'd need to talk to judicial to figure out

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:57:31

somebody might have this room next.

Linda Harrison 1:57:35

We got three minutes.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:57:38

Well, no, I think we're wrapping up. Probation is not here.

Linda Harrison 1:57:40

Okay. from probation, though, do people? Does it happen to people have to serve their probation sentence and complete it prior to serving a DOC sentence?

Erin Crites 1:57:54

I think if they get they be terminated for a new crime and then go serve their DOC sentence. It's only the weird ones where they get a technical violation or a new misdemeanor. Where, they'll go serve some weird like, not really jail sentence, but that's a nuance we can have probation talk about next time, because it's in the weeds for the time we have left.

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Jack Reed - CDPS 1:58:18

All right.

Linda Harrison 1:58:21

All right, thank you all.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:58:22

This has been fantastic. Did not?

Erin Crites 1:58:28

Yeah, we'll send out the minutes and also an email with kind of some of these decision points for our folks that were not here to have them weigh in before we fully solidify any of these decisions. But thank you all for getting this close.

Jack Reed - CDPS 1:58:49

Yeah,

Dave Wolfsgruber 1:58:51

and I'm heading to the community corrections conference in Alamosa, so I'm sure we'll have a different definition for recidivism by the time we meet. So look forward to that.

Transcribed by <https://otter.ai>