

INTERSTATE COMPACT: APPLICATION OF RISK, NEEDS & RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLES



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Comprehend the core principles and procedures governing the Interstate Compact.

Distinguish between the Compact's retaking processes and traditional extradition procedures.

Review findings from a recent national assessment of cases, highlighting specific circumstances that lead to an individual's retaking and retransfer.

Explore the future integration of RNR principles within the Interstate Compact process.



ICAOS regulates how supervised individuals are:

<u>Transferred</u>: Eligibility, Conditions, Supervision Plan

Supervised: Expectations for supervising state

<u>Returned</u>: When supervision is unsuccessful

Supervised individuals waive their rights to extradition when applying for transfer





Promote Public Safety

Ensure Effective Supervision & Rehabilitation

Promote Victim's Rights

Control & Track Movement

ENSURE EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION & REHABILIATION

Positive Relationships & Family Support

Life Stability

DQa

Resources & Programs

Means of Support & Employment



Supervision Expectations Consistent supervision standards

- Programs
- Incentives
- Sanctions
- Interventions

Documentation and regular communication

ICAOS ensures that supervised individuals receive the same resources and supervision as those sentenced within their own state.





Poll Question



- Since 2013, 40% of total retakings ultimately result in retransfer.
- Since 2021, there's been an unprecedented increase in the number of 'residents' being retaken and retransferred for the first time in history.



ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Who's being retaken/retransferred?

- 31% on supervision for drug offenses
- 95% are residents of the receiving state (62%) or have supportive family (33%) in receiving state

Type of retaking

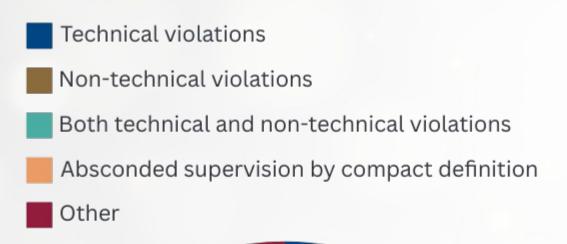
- 64% retaking initiated by receiving state (Mandatory Retaking)
- 36% retaking initiated by the sending state (Discretionary Retaking)

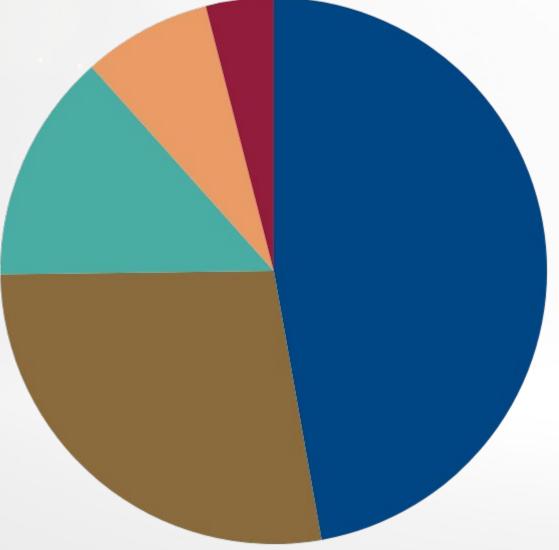


Poll Question

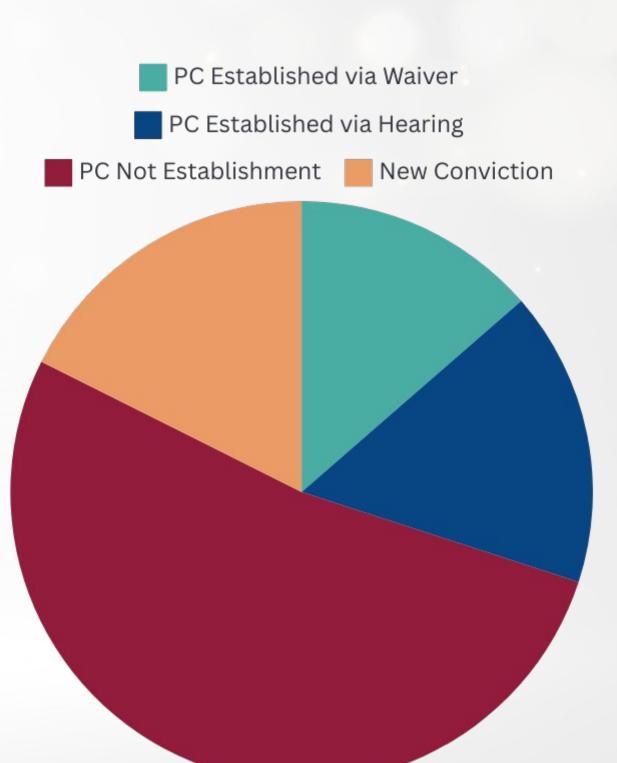


VIOLATIONS **PROMPTING RETAKING**





PC ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO RETAKING?



Align ICAOS resources with risk, need, and responsivity principles.

Determine how RNR principles can be applied in the decisionmaking process for retaking.

Determine rule impact for applying RNR principles.

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Identify concerns related to application of RNR in retaking.

CHARGE OF THE ICAOS RISK, NEEDS, RESPONSIVITY WORKGROUP

FY25 ASSESSMENT GOALS

Identify Systemic Issues: punitive measure? Is retaking used as a

Resource Allocation: Is the practice of retaking/retransferring efficient?

Improve Supervision Practices: Do supervision practices need to be improved?

Informs Policy Decisions: Do ICAOS rules or state policies need to be improved?

VISION

SUCCESS



RESPONSIVE APPROACHES

Address underlying reasons for non

Prompt individualized interventions to enhance engagement and compliance

Clear and positive reinforcement to foster trust, opportunities and motivation to improve

Connect with individual to promote long-term stability

Utilize restorative justice practices using fair and transparent procedures





How are RNR principles being used in the retaking process?

How can states ensure they are implementing RNR principles consistently and effectively?

How can the Compact adapt to align with RNR principles to address the diverse needs of individuals?



Create standardized violation matrix to: • Reduce ambiguity and support transparent decision making • Make evidenced based improvements to

- ICAOS rules and processes



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