

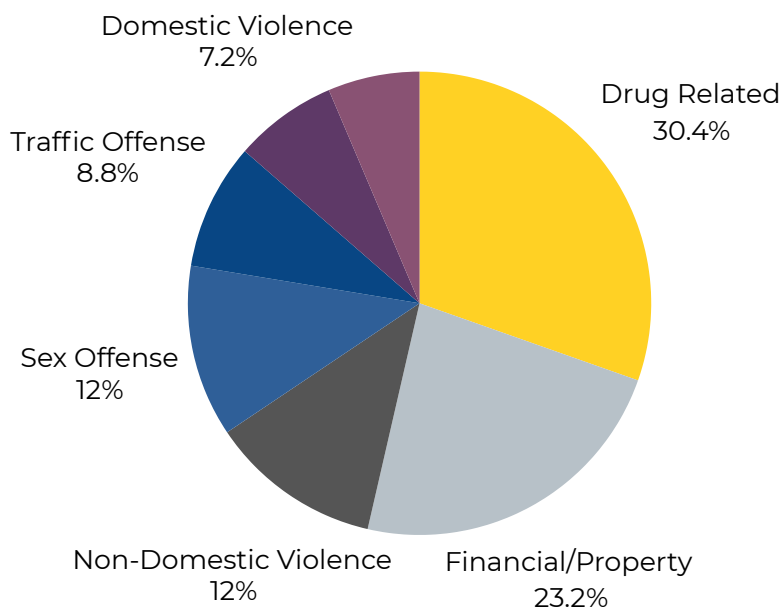


# 2025 NATIONAL RNR ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Since 2013, approximately 40% of all retakings have resulted in retransfers. In 2017, the Commission approved rule changes implementing a single standard of supervision for individuals moving through the compact, to prevent the "boomerang" effect—where individuals are retaken and retransferred. However, the data shows that this issue continues despite these changes, indicating that the rule adjustments alone have not resolved the problem.

The RNR (Risk, Need, Responsivity) Workgroup, established by the Executive Committee in 2023, has focused on key issues related to retaking, specifically the factors leading to retaking and retransfer under the compact. The FY2025 RNR Assessment was designed to provide insights into these occurrences, identifying potential patterns or systemic issues to improve compact procedures. National results were compiled from state responses to a sample of retaking and retransfer cases.

### ORIGINAL TRANSFER: CRIME OF CONVICTION AND RISK LEVEL



Drug-related cases constituted 30.4% of the infractions examined in the assessment. As well, most transfers were requested because individuals were residents of another state (62%) or had family support (33%).

Upon transfer, 33% of individuals were assessed as moderate risk by the receiving state. 64% maintained this risk level throughout supervision.



# SUPERVISION

## SUPERVISION LEVEL

Supervision levels closely aligned with assessed risk, with 37% in the moderate category, 24% in high supervision, and 22% in low supervision. The most notable difference was a decrease in those receiving low supervision compared to their initial low-risk assessment (30%).

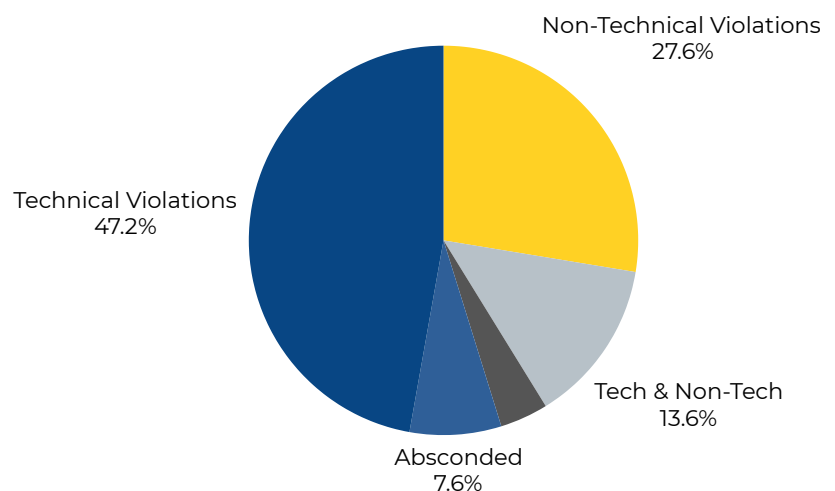
## VIOLATION RESPONSE

States most commonly used corrective actions to address violations (52%), followed by graduated responses (41%) and incentives (14%). “Other” responses (36%) were reported when circumstances such as a new conviction, discretionary retaking, or incarceration made a standard response inapplicable.

Drug-related treatment, consistent with the original transfer infraction, was the most frequent intervention (35%), followed by increased reporting requirements like in-home visits or office reporting (27%). Verbal reprimands were used in 22% of cases.

## VIOLATION TYPE

Violations leading to retaking varied by state. Nationally, the most common violations resulting in retaking were technical violations.

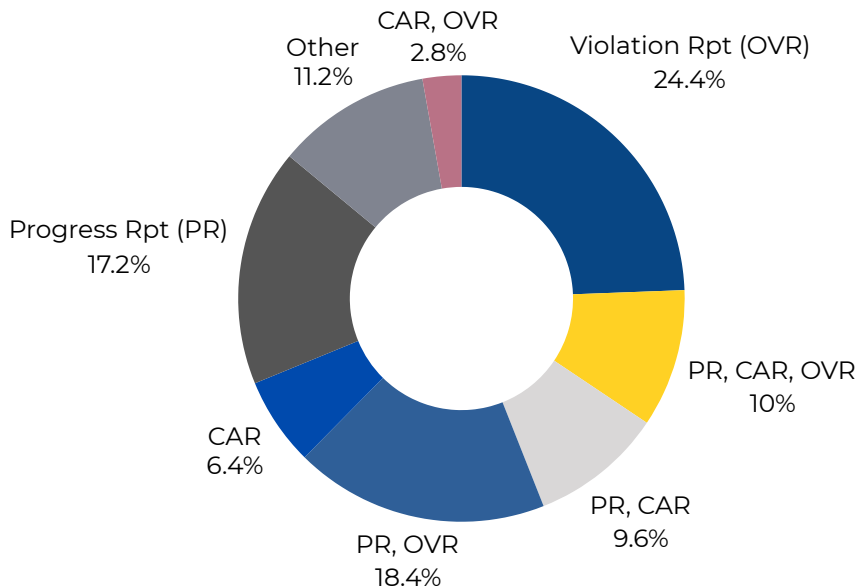




## DOCUMENTATION

Violations were mainly addressed through progress or violation reports, with compact action requests used less frequently.

States' challenges in gathering information for this assessment highlight the need for better documentation of corrective actions and graduated responses, including their failure to correct behavior prior to retaking.



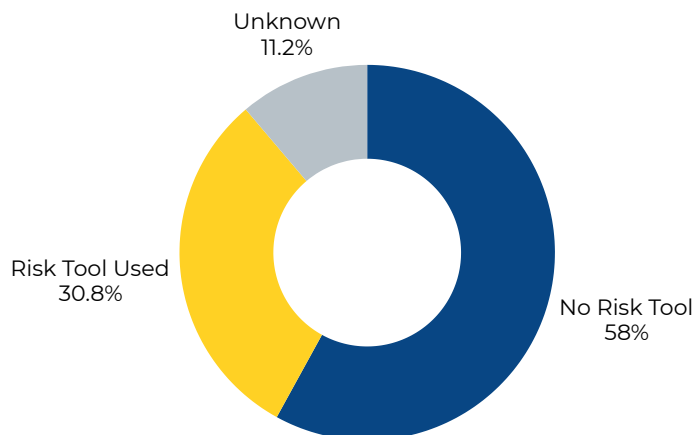
Consistent documentation would simplify reviewing a state's role in retaking and retransfer. Both sending and receiving states can improve their documentation practices.

## RETAKING

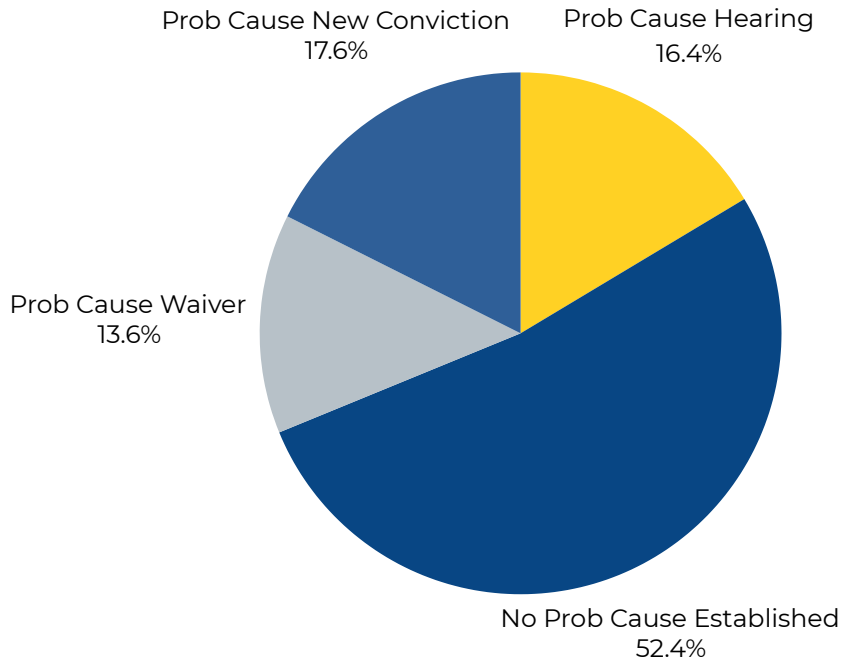
Nationally, the receiving state initiated retaking most often for mandatory technical reasons.

## RISK TOOL

Most states did not use a violation matrix or risk tool to guide retaking decisions.



Implementing a risk tool or matrix could reduce both conscious and unconscious bias, reduce ambiguity in decision-making, and promote evidence-based practices to promote fairness and accountability.



## PROBABLE CAUSE

In a majority of cases, retaking occurred without the receiving state establishing probable cause.

However, a significant minority of cases showed that probable cause was established through other means.

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS

In the final assessment, states provided additional details on actions taken during retaking and transfer.

- 40% of cases involved a violation hearing in the sending state
- 37% reinstated supervision without additional conditions
- 26% reinstated supervision with additional conditions from the sending state
- 22% of cases included a revocation hearing held in the sending state
- 22% saw a short jail sanction imposed prior to retransfer
- 15% of cases lacked documentation of actions in ICOTS before retransfer



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# POTENTIAL ACTIONS

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Retaking individuals who are residents of the receiving state and subsequently retransferring them back to that same state is an inefficient use of resources and creates public safety risks.

Potential ameliorating actions include:

- Improvement of communication and training on timeliness and transfer requirements.
- Conducting reverse audits of retaking practices to assess the necessity of revocation and provide courts with decision impact data.
- Ensuring that sending states provide complete case dispositions and status updates.
- Modifying ICOTS to require documentation of risk and supervision levels or changes.
- Clarifying the distinction between physical returns to the sending state for status hearings or sanctions that cannot be executed by the receiving state, where there is no intent to revoke supervision, and formal retaking processes to revoke supervision, improving efficiency and optimizing resource management.
- Removing character limits on violation reports and adding a revocation tool for use before submitting a violation.
- Establishing probable cause in all cases before retaking.
- Developing a violation matrix with objective guidelines to assess violations and determine appropriate responses. This would reduce ambiguity, minimize bias, and support transparent decision-making. A standardized matrix would also improve data collection, enabling ICAOS to evaluate rule effectiveness and identify trends for evidence-based improvements.